



CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC



2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

21 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE CENTRAL AFRICAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED

Health and
wellbeing



20,000

Values, power
and inclusion



35

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Central African Red Cross Society				
Overview		Funding Sources		
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported	
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported	
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported	

IFRC network				
Country	Funding Requirement		19.8M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	16.3M	
		Funding	22.6M	
		Expenditure	6.5M	
	Emergency Operations	Funding	581,000	
		Expenditure	479,000	
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	1.2M	
		Funding	371,000	
		Expenditure	275,000	
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	2.3M	
		Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAACF002**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with immunization services	 20,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	35
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	6
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and enviroment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Netherlands Red Cross	371,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 371,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In the Central African Republic, political tensions remain high, with strained relations with the international community due to shifting geopolitics. Local elections, initially planned for 2023 and then October 2024, have been postponed indefinitely.

Humanitarian crises continue to impoverish communities and strain social cohesion, forcing many to relocate within the country or flee to neighboring states. In 2024, 2.8 million people—46% of the population—require urgent humanitarian and protection assistance (OCHA), particularly in water, hygiene and sanitation, food security, health, and protection. Between 2.7 and 3 million people are affected, including 484,000 internally displaced—339,000 in host families and 145,000 in displacement sites.

Key aggravating factors include ongoing armed violence, inflation, flooding, COVID-19, measles outbreaks, and transhumance-related conflicts. Major shocks in 2022–2023 included conflict-related violence (57%), natural disasters (20%), return movements (16%), and other incidents like fires (7%). Refugee influxes included 13,000 Sudanese in Haute Kotto and Vakaga, and 10,241 Chadians in Lim-Pende.

Violence linked to transhumance—such as clashes between herders and farmers—adds to instability. Gender-based violence (GBV) cases rose sharply, with 17,831 reported from January to September 2022, a 53% increase from 2021, driven by expanded GBV interventions, persistent conflict, weak state authority, and food insecurity.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Central African Red Cross strengthened community preparedness and emergency response through flood operation evaluations, multi-level first aid training, and equipping local committees with emergency supplies. Urban rescue brigades were activated, and motorcycle taxi drivers were engaged in safety training. Despite setbacks in a climate adaptation project, the Society continued building resilience through capacity development in Community Disaster Response Teams and National Disaster Response Teams.

Disasters and crises

Significant progress was made in emergency shelter and livelihoods support, with volunteers trained in shelter construction and economic security. Over a thousand vulnerable households were assessed, and cash assistance was provided to flood-affected families. The National Society also initiated a child protection project and strengthened its climate adaptation efforts through training and structural improvements, supported by the IFRC's technical and financial guidance.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society focused on rebuilding the health system, supporting immunization, and responding to the Mpox epidemic. Health workers were trained, scholarships awarded, and health centers equipped with essential tools. Vaccination campaigns covered measles, yellow fever, COVID-19, and malaria. Hygiene promotion and infrastructure improvements were made in Bria and Bimbo, including borehole construction and water sample analysis, enhancing public health and epidemic preparedness.

Values, power and inclusion

Efforts to promote inclusion and equitable governance included revitalizing local committees, training leaders, and advancing gender equity through awareness and leadership representation. Community engagement was institutionalized, and vulnerable groups received targeted support. The National Society also expanded educational opportunities, with 71 scholarship students successfully completing their first year in health-related disciplines, reflecting a strong commitment to inclusive development.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

There have been no changes or amendments to this plan.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Central African Republic](#)

1.

Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRS1003
Duration	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Operational Strategy	Operational Update No. 2

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries like South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide [community-based surveillance](#), risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Central African Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labour market through skills enhancement and diversification.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability** (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative engagement and transparent communication, extending into **long-term resilience building** through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

For the period 20 August 2024 to 28 October 2024, the following assistance was provided by the Central African Red Cross Society:

The Central African Red Cross Society strengthened its response capacity by recruiting a Head of Health Department to develop and implement its health strategy. It launched National Society development activities with a field mission to Sangha-Mbaéré from 26 October to 9 November. In Nola, Bimbo and Bayanga, it oversaw General Assemblies to elect new branch boards, followed by training sessions for 60 elected members and technical managers in legal and operational frameworks, the Safer Access Framework and action plan development.

2.

Name	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRS1001
Duration	30 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	10,000 in Central African Republic
Funding requirements	Total through the IFRC Emergency Appeal: CHF 33.5 million (Federation-wide: Swiss francs 42 million) For Central African Republic: through the IFRC Appeal (CHF 500,000) and Federation-wide (CHF 500,000)
Emergency Appeal	<u>Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal</u>
Central African Republic Response	<u>Central African Republic National Society Response Plan: Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement</u>

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement, with over 1.4 million people fleeing active conflict areas to find safety elsewhere in the country or across borders, primarily in Chad, Egypt and South Sudan, but also in Ethiopia, Central African Republic (Central African Republic) and Libya. The situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. Most affected by this crisis are the elderly, women (especially pregnant women) and children. Among the refugees are many separated and unaccompanied children, as well as people with disabilities and mental health problems.

This Emergency Appeal enables the Central African Red Cross Society, along with five other National Societies in the region, to respond to the needs of those fleeing the conflict into the country, as well as strengthening the National Society's response capacity and readiness for further influx.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Central African Red Cross Society aims to provide assistance and protection to 13,700 of the most vulnerable displaced people including 5,000 displaced people from Sudan, 1,200 returnees and 7,500 members of host community. This operation aims to support the provision of immediate humanitarian services to the displaced population coming from Sudan through first aid, reception, access to water and humanitarian reception and support services to the arrivals via the Red Cross points and in the internal displaced person (IDP) settlements in Vakaga, especially Am Dafock. This operation will therefore also ensure the strengthening of the response capacity of the branches of Birao, Am Dafock and Bria.

The response pillars comprise:

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene

First aid provision to newly arrived displaced people and procurement and pre-positioning of first aid kits. Purchase and distribution of water purification products for 1,500 households, alongside awareness-raising among refugees, returnees and host communities about the safe storage and use of water, including demonstrations of mechanical water purification.

Shelter, housing and settlements and multi-purpose cash

Purchase and distribution of essential household items to displaced people along with purchase of tarpaulins for the construction of emergency community shelters and [humanitarian service](#) points for the provision of emergency services to them.

[Protection, gender and inclusion](#) (PGI); **community engagement and accountability (CEA); migration**

- Minimum protection standards including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and mapping of referral networks; the establishment of separate and safe spaces at humanitarian service points for vulnerable and minority groups including women, adolescents, children (including unaccompanied and separated children), people with disabilities and sexual and gender minorities; and provision of dignity kits
- Integration of CEA into different sectors including design and operations, with a focus on acceptance among host and migrant or displaced communities; establishment of community feedback mechanisms
- Establishment of humanitarian service points to provide information, safe referrals, distribution of food and non-food items, [mental health and psychosocial support](#), first aid and awareness-raising on rights

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society has carried out a wide range of activities to strengthen community preparedness and emergency response. These include evaluating flood operations in the southwest, conducting multiple levels of first aid training for volunteers and community members, and equipping local committees with essential emergency supplies. Rescue brigades have been activated in several urban areas, supported by trained emergency volunteers. Efforts also extended to engaging motorcycle taxi drivers in safety training and building capacity within Community Disaster Response Teams. Although a climate change adaptation project supported by the African Development Bank did

not succeed, the National Society continues to pursue its objectives in addressing climate-related challenges and enhancing resilience across communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Central African Red Cross Society in ensuring its active participation.



Disasters and crises

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Central African Red Cross made notable progress in emergency shelter and livelihoods support. Volunteers in Bria were trained in emergency shelter construction techniques, enhancing local capacity to respond to displacement and natural disasters. In the area of livelihoods, volunteers received training on economic security, and needs assessments were conducted across several locations, identifying over a thousand vulnerable households. Cash assistance was provided to hundreds of families affected by floods in Bozoum and Boali, helping them meet urgent needs.

The National Society also advanced its climate change adaptation goals by strengthening response structures and training members of the National Disaster Response Teams and economic security volunteers. A child protection project was initiated, reflecting a broader commitment to inclusive and sustainable humanitarian action.

IFRC network joint support

The support of the IFRC network has been instrumental, particularly through its technical guidance and, most importantly, its role in mobilizing the resources that enabled the Central African Red Cross to achieve these advancements.



Red cross volunteers providing assistance to flood affected communities (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Central African Red Cross continued its humanitarian efforts, focusing on health and well-being in the country's most vulnerable communities. The National Society strengthened its work in three key areas: rebuilding the health system, supporting vaccination and routine immunization, and responding to the Mpox epidemic.

Health system reconstruction involved training health workers, deploying qualified personnel to underserved areas, and awarding scholarships to students at the University Institute of Paramedical Training. Manuals on emergency obstetric and neonatal care were revised, and community health workers and matrons received training in maternal and newborn care. Health centers were equipped with essential tools, including contraceptives and medical equipment, and staff were trained in antenatal care, curative treatment protocols, and medicine stock management. A communication strategy for promoting modern family planning methods was developed and validated, and outreach workers were equipped with kits to support their field activities.

Routine immunization efforts were carried out across several health districts, with support for community-based surveillance and vaccination campaigns. These included immunization against measles, yellow fever, COVID-19, and the introduction of malaria vaccination into routine services. The National Society collaborated with the Ministry of Health and Population to develop strategic plans and operational frameworks for vaccination and health security. Training sessions were held for health staff on tracking vaccine losses, and planning workshops were conducted to support vaccination efforts in targeted regions.

In response to the Mpox epidemic, the Central African Red Cross trained teachers to raise awareness in schools and provided nutritional support to affected patients. These initiatives reflect the National Society's ongoing commitment to improving public health and building resilience in communities across the Central African Republic.

The Central African Red Cross continued its efforts to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in vulnerable areas. In Bria, volunteers received training on hygiene promotion, and infrastructure improvements were made through the rehabilitation of latrines and wells, benefiting communities affected by severe weather. In Bimbo, the National Society collaborated with Médecins Sans Frontières to collect water samples for analysis to assess potential epidemic risks. Additionally, boreholes were constructed in health facilities within the area covered by the health system reconstruction project, further supporting access to clean water and improved health services.

IFRC network joint support

The support of the **IFRC network** is reflected in support for resource mobilization and technical support. For example, the IFRC supported the mobilization of resources for the implementation of the response to the Mpox epidemic.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Central African Red Cross made significant strides in promoting values, inclusion, and equitable governance. The National Society revitalized numerous sub-prefectural committees, trained governance members and local authorities, and developed an action plan for 2025. It also advanced gender equity by raising awareness among communities and volunteers and ensuring the election of women to leadership positions in local branches. Efforts included sensitization on sexual exploitation and abuse, collaboration with the Cri du Cœur Foundation, and engagement with international platforms such as the United Nations Secretary-General's working group on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

In terms of community engagement and accountability, local committees actively participated in public sanitation efforts and provided assistance to vulnerable groups, including the elderly, prisoners, and the sick. Focal points were trained and equipped in several branches, and steps were taken to institutionalize the community engagement approach, including drafting standard operating procedures.

In the field of education, the National Society continued to operate its institute of higher studies, training health professionals. Under the health system reconstruction project, 71 scholarship students from various localities completed their first year of study in disciplines such as nursing, obstetric care, and health assistance, achieving a high success rate. These initiatives reflect the National Society's commitment to inclusive development and capacity building across the Central African Republic.

IFRC network joint support

Support from **the IFRC** network included support for resource mobilization and technical support. Thus, the network supported to facilitate the participation of the National Society ERP Manager in various capacity building sessions both online with the Region's ERP team, and during trips abroad, including the support of workshops carried out in the provinces in local branches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

Since 2013, the IFRC has maintained a presence in Central African Republic, transitioning to a cluster setup covering both Central African Republic and Chad in 2021. Within this framework, the IFRC supports the Central African Red Cross Society in various capacities. This includes raising awareness about initiatives such as the 2030 strategy and digital transformation, as well as fostering development through the National Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2030, which emphasizes financial sustainability and capacity building at both central and decentralized levels.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Central African Red Cross Society through numerous Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods, epidemics, population movement and civil unrest.

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Central African Red Cross Society works with several participating National Societies in longer-term technical and financial partnerships:

The **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in strengthening its human resource management capacities and the implementation of a volunteer information and management system. It also provides assistance with a project focused on controlling diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV. The French Red Cross supports the Central African Red Cross Society in implementing interventions for prevention of gender-based violence.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supports the National Society in youth empowerment and peacebuilding and the institutionalization of community engagement and accountability (CEA).

Movement coordination

The DRC Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In the Central African Republic, **the ICRC** helps people affected by conflict and violence. It provides aid, runs livelihood-support projects and repairs water and sanitation systems. It visits detainees, restores contact between relatives separated by conflict and promotes international humanitarian law.

External coordination

As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the Central African Red Cross Society is placed under the purview of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Solidarity and National Reconciliation. Its work is carried out in partnership with the Prime Minister's Office and key ministries such as the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization.

The National Society interacts with several official ministries and agencies to enhance its programme implementation and strategic objectives. It collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Population through a memorandum of understanding and has established a three-year partnership dedicated to executing health programmes. As part of this collaboration, it actively participates in the health and nutrition sector committee which convenes quarterly to discuss and strategize on sectoral issues. Additionally, the National Society is involved with the Communication and Social Mobilization Commission of the inter-agency committee, supporting the expanded programme on immunization to improve public health outcomes.

The Central African Red Cross Society also works closely with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. This collaboration is facilitated through the Reflection Committee on Disaster Risk Management and Climate Change Adaptation, which operates under the Prime Minister's Office. By engaging with this committee, it contributes to and helps shape policies and strategies aimed at mitigating disaster risks and adapting to the impacts of climate change. Through these partnerships, the National Society ensures a coordinated and comprehensive approach towards health and humanitarian action, leveraging collective expertise and resources.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2024, the Central African Red Cross made clear progress in strengthening its institutional development. A major achievement was the revitalization of thirteen local branches, which helped restore operational capacity and improve community-level engagement. The National Society also worked to popularize its foundational texts among local committees in Bangui and selected provincial towns, fostering greater understanding of its principles and governance structures. These efforts were complemented by awareness campaigns that successfully led to the registration of 605 new volunteers, marking a significant expansion of its volunteer base and reinforcing its presence across the country.

IFRC network joint support

Support from **the IFRC** network, along with other Movement partners such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, was vital in mobilizing resources and providing technical assistance. The Federation seconded a National Society Development Consultant to help shape a development strategy and supported the Gogoro project to digitize the volunteer database. Governance members of revitalized committees also received training on the Safer Access approach, enhancing the National Society's operational readiness.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Central African Red Cross achieved a major milestone by establishing a dedicated Department of Humanitarian Diplomacy. This department was tasked with developing a communication strategy, promoting the dissemination of international humanitarian law and the principles of the Movement, and strengthening the communication network. The recruitment of a department head marked the beginning of its operationalization.

Despite being newly created, the department made notable progress. It organized the celebration of World Red Cross and Red Crescent Day on May 16, 2024, which brought together 350 participants. In collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, it also hosted a workshop on the “Way of Working” initiative, involving all Movement partners in the country. The department developed key advocacy messages and policy briefs to reinforce the National Society’s auxiliary role to public authorities. It also contributed to drafting partnership agreements and project proposals, further enhancing its engagement and visibility.

A significant achievement was the department’s role in advancing the legal recognition of the Central African Red Cross. It closely monitored the process of updating the legal framework, including the drafting of a Model Law to replace the outdated 1966 decree. This draft law, aligned with the Statutes of the Movement and the Geneva Conventions, was submitted to the relevant government commission for analysis. The department also organized a workshop on May 15, 2024, which gathered around 250 representatives from government institutions, diplomatic missions, civil society, and Movement partners. The workshop clarified the National Society’s mission, reinforced its auxiliary role, and promoted respect for the Red Cross emblem and principles. An action plan for 2024–2025 was developed to guide the department’s future activities, including the implementation of the Movement’s “Way of Working” approach.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, along with other Movement partners such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, played a key role in supporting the establishment and functioning of the Department of Humanitarian Diplomacy. This included mobilizing resources, providing technical guidance, and contributing to the development of a Guidance Note on the role of humanitarian diplomacy in strengthening the National Society’s auxiliary status. This support was instrumental in facilitating high-level engagement with state actors and advancing the legal recognition process.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Central African Red Cross made important progress in strengthening its internal accountability and operational transparency. To maintain its reputation and remain a trusted humanitarian actor, the National Society focused on improving its governance and procedural consistency. Key achievements included the development of policies to prevent fraud and corruption, combat sexual exploitation and abuse, and protect whistleblowers. Additionally, the operationalization of its website provided a platform to showcase achievements and share evidence of activities, contributing to greater public visibility and institutional credibility.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network supported these efforts through resource mobilization and technical assistance. Notably, the Federation helped define the responsibilities of the Head of the Monitoring and Evaluation Department, reinforcing the National Society’s capacity to track progress and ensure accountability.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on ‘Values, power and inclusion’ under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Capacity building of volunteers has enabled local committees to identify needs and plan emergency responses effectively for households affected by natural disasters or conflict
- Continuous coaching throughout emergency assessments has helped volunteers understand and apply economic security assessment tools
- Active participation of local authorities and committees in the distribution process has been key to the success of field operations
- Clear understanding of distribution objectives, especially in cash assistance, by local actors has supported the achievement of intended outcomes
- Real-time monitoring by local committees has helped identify operational challenges and implement timely solutions to improve service delivery

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [CF_Central African Republic AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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