



REPUBLIC OF CONGO

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



28 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE CONGOLESE RED CROSS

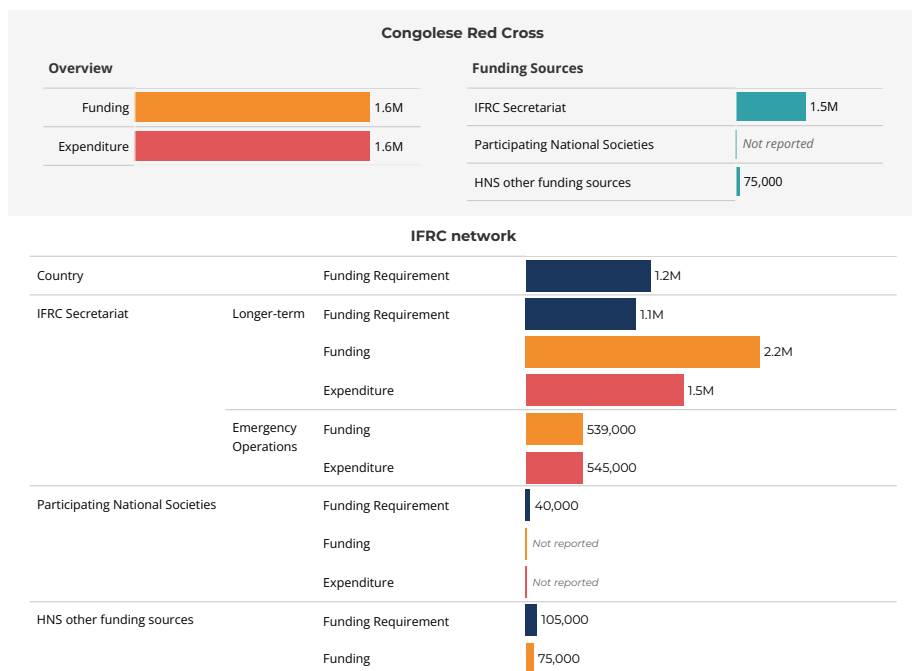


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAACG002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRCG023 / Mpox Epidemic

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of		1
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of		1
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes	
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes	
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes	
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes	
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes	
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes	
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes	
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes	

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	189,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	189,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	2,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	210,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	22,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	22,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	4,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	3.8M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	2.3M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	154,000
	Number of people donating blood	29,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	1,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	12,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	4

	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	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 whose access to education is facilitated through National Society's programming	 200,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 199,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 195,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	99%
	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	1
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
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 Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy 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

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Republic of Congo, located in Central Africa, is home to the [Congo Basin rainforests](#) and the world's [largest tropical peatlands](#), critical for global carbon storage. With a population of over six million, more than half concentrated in Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, the country faces persistent poverty, [inequality](#) and exclusion, with women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous populations most affected. Access to basic services such as clean water, electricity, health and education remains uneven, particularly in rural areas, while youth unemployment and gender inequality continue to pose major challenges. The economy is heavily dependent on oil, leaving it vulnerable to price shocks and reducing investment in essential services, though diversification efforts are ongoing under the [2022–2026 national development plan](#).

The Republic of the Congo also faces a complex [disaster risk landscape](#) shaped by natural and human-induced hazards. Frequent hydrometeorological events, including heavy rains, floods, droughts, high winds and landslides, are intensified by climate variability and change. In December 2023, [unprecedented flooding](#) caused by the Congo River and its tributaries submerged 361 villages and 36 neighbourhoods across Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Niari, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, displacing communities and devastating infrastructure. With more than [300,000 people affected](#), the government declared a state of emergency and convened partners to respond to one of the most severe flood events in sixty years, straining national resilience and humanitarian capacities.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Congolese Red Cross implemented activities that included awareness-raising campaigns, collection of hydro-climatic data and [disaster risk reduction](#) measures in collaboration with the Government. The National Society carried out large-scale [tree planting](#) in the departmental branches of Cuvette and Likouala, including Owando, Mossaka, Loukoléla and Liranga, as well as in Sangha, Plateaux and other areas, with active participation from Community Response Teams, communities and public authorities.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross assisted affected by [severe floods](#) in Brazzaville, Plateaux and Pointe-Noire through, providing cash, essential items, food, [psychosocial support](#), [first aid](#), safe water and hygiene support. The National Society strengthened disaster preparedness by establishing [early warning systems](#), forming Community Intervention Teams and training volunteers in disaster management, [community-based health and first aid](#). It also advanced the [Pan-African Initiative on Preparedness and Responsiveness](#) by enhancing emergency planning, epidemic preparedness, risk communication and cash transfer programming. In Bétou and Makotimpoko, the National Society provided emergency assistance, including non-food items, hygiene promotion, safe water, health services and temporary shelters.

Health and wellbeing

The Congolese Red Cross supported communities with essential health services [epidemic and pandemic preparedness](#). It provided [psychosocial support](#) for vulnerable families through strengthened volunteer capacities in psychological [first aid](#). The National Society advanced child malnutrition prevention in the Mpoumako health area with regular screenings, referrals, health gardens and cooking demonstrations through mothers' clubs to promote dietary diversity and food hygiene. It also strengthened [water, hygiene and sanitation \(WASH\)](#) services across several departments through awareness activities, aquatab distribution and disinfection of homes and public spaces, while responding to increased health risks from floods, damaged sanitation infrastructure and related disease outbreaks.

Migration and displacement

During the reporting year, the Congolese Red Cross supported migrants and host communities in vulnerable situations in Plateaux, Pool, Cuvette, Sangha and Likouala through humanitarian assistance and community integration. The

National Society appointed a Migration Focal Point and developed a Strategic Migration Plan. It also engaged in technical forums and exchanges with the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees. The National Society strengthened the capacities of departmental migration officers, enhanced knowledge of migration-related normative documents and laid the foundation for expanding migration activities in the coming years.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross ensured inclusive humanitarian assistance by promoting humanitarian principles and values, safeguarding dignity and providing equal access to aid and services for disadvantaged groups including people living with disabilities, people living with HIV and AIDS, indigenous peoples, elderly people and children. The National Society integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) in all emergency operations, briefed volunteers and staff on the Code of Conduct and Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and referred survivors of sexual and gender-based violence to specialized health centres while providing psychosocial support. It also strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) by training and deploying volunteers, collecting community feedback and making efforts to enhance participation and reduce discrimination.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross advanced its organizational development by holding a workshop in Brazzaville to identify strategic priorities with IFRC Capacity Building Fund support and drafting its five-year strategic development plan 2025–2029. The National Society strengthened governance through the National Governance Council and the National Youth Conference, which established a national youth coordination.

The National Society prioritized humanitarian diplomacy, engaging with public authorities to enhance its image, strengthen collaboration and advance legal recognition through a Presidential Law or Decree. It intensified advocacy to secure a government subsidy and promoted dissemination of documents on its auxiliary role. Additionally, the National Society reinforced safeguarding by strengthening measures to prevent sexual abuse, ensured fair treatment of volunteers. It expanded Community Engagement and Accountability systems and maintained sound financial management with full compliance to financial and logistical procedures.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRS1003
Duration	20 August 2024 to 30 June 2025
People affected	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 Strategy
Operational Update	Operational Update No. 3

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 such as 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 Congolese Red Cross has developed a country-specific response plan focused on enhancing community-based advocacy and mitigating the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established transmission. The operation also targets 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 include the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Congolese Red Cross supported communities through activities aimed at addressing environmental challenges under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). The National Society organized awareness-raising campaigns and collected hydro-climatic data in collaboration with the Government to strengthen disaster risk forecasting models in the Republic of Congo. It also implemented climate risk management measures and [disaster risk reduction](#) tools, including tree planting and community outreach actions, to reduce the risks of climate change.

In keeping with the [Pan-African Tree Planting and Care initiative](#), the Congolese Red Cross carried out tree planting in the departmental branches of Cuvette and Likouala, including the districts of Owando, Mossaka, Loukoléla and Liranga. Communities, Community Response Teams and local authorities actively participated in this initiative. The National Society also conducted tree planting in the departments of Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux and Likouala with the support of public authorities as part of disaster preparedness linked to climate change.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in conducting activities to address environmental challenges, awareness-raising campaigns, collection of hydro-climatic data and climate risk management.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved a flood emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Congo – Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRCG022
DURATION	4 months (08 January 2024 to 31 May 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 490,335
PEOPLE TARGETED	16,000 people
DREF OPERATION LINK	DREF Operation

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 490,335 in January 2024 supported the Congolese Red Cross in assisting 16,000 people affected by severe floods in Brazzaville, Plateaux and Pointe-Noire. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with assistance comprising the provision of cash assistance, essential household items and food assistance. Support also included the provision of psychosocial support and first aid. Other support such as the provision of drinking water and water treatment kits, distribution of hygiene and sanitation along with promotion of good hygiene and sanitation practices, was also provided to affected communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross provided support to communities through disaster risk reduction actions, conducting awareness sessions on risks in their environments and the various disasters to which they are exposed. The National Society implemented disaster preparedness activities, setting up an early warning system and establishing Community Intervention Teams in Brazzaville, Owando, Mossaka, Loukoléla in the Cuvette and Liranga in the Likouala. It also mobilized four health areas for this purpose. Volunteers received training in disaster management, community-based health and first aid (CBHFA), early warning systems and vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA).

The National Society further advanced the Pan-African Initiative on Preparedness and Responsiveness by focusing on disaster preparedness and risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, risk communication and community engagement and cash transfer programming. The National Society strengthened operational capacities of the Community Intervention Teams, enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment methods and reinforced emergency planning and early warning systems, with plans to expand these mechanisms to new areas.

In response to floods in the districts of Bétou in Likouala and Makotimpoko in the Plateaux, the National Society provided emergency assistance to households affected by floods, complementing government and humanitarian partner efforts. Before field implementation, the National Society trained volunteers in rapid assessment, data collection and registration of beneficiaries through digital tools. Volunteers were mobilized to support distribution of non-food items, hygiene promotion and safe water activities, reaching communities with health promotion and community engagement services. The National Society also trained volunteers in constructing temporary shelters and installing family tents. With the support of additional resources, family tents were installed in affected districts and villages, easing the suffering of the most vulnerable flood-affected families.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Congolese Red Cross with technical and financial assistance in the implementation of its interventions. IFRC mechanisms such as the Emergency Appeal and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) were also drawn on as needed by the National Society.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Congolese Red Cross implemented integrated projects supporting communities with health services, including health promotion and care. It conducted awareness sessions on themes such as drinking water treatment, sanitation and prevention of sexual violence against women. The National Society advanced epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response activities. This was done under global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO). The National Society carried out routine awareness-raising activities in the face of challenges related to inadequate water collection, storage and distribution systems. In flood-prone areas of the river corridor, the National Society responded to cases of waterborne diseases and participated with departmental health services in eradication measures during outbreaks of shigellosis, typhoid fever and cholera.

The Congolese Red Cross worked extensively in providing mental health and psychosocial support for vulnerable families, strengthening the operational capacities of volunteers in psychological first aid. The National Society implemented a project to combat malnutrition in the Mpoumako health area, organizing regular child malnutrition screenings, referring severe cases to stabilization units and mobilizing community relays, health workers and mothers' clubs to improve nutritional practices and disease prevention. The National Society established health gardens with short-cycle vegetable crops to provide food supplements for malnourished children while raising community

awareness on dietary diversity. Cooking demonstration sessions were held with mothers' clubs, which promoted food hygiene, diversified meals and antenatal consultations. Despite constraints such as high initial costs, limited volunteers and administrative delays, the National Society adjusted implementation by reducing garden size, increasing volunteer mobilization and requesting an extension to consolidate achievements.

The Congolese Red Cross also advanced water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) activities across several departments, raising awareness on good practices and promoting improved hygiene and sanitation among households. The National Society distributed aquatabs for water purification, disinfected homes and public places and provided communities with essential WASH services. Volunteers mobilized communities to improve hygiene practices and mitigate health risks. The National Society addressed challenges caused by the destruction of latrines during floods, which led to exposure to diseases related to faecal peril and increased risks from the flooding of cemeteries. In makeshift areas where displaced populations concentrated, the National Society responded to the spread of hygiene-related diseases such as skin and respiratory infections and diarrhoea, emphasizing preventive health actions..

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in the implementation of its project to combat malnutrition in the Mpoumako health area. This was also supported by the **Japanese Red Cross Society**.

Under the global Pilot Programmatic Partnership between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Congolese Red Cross received support for epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response activities.



The Congolese Red Cross conducting a focus group discussion with displaced people in Mokotimpoko (Photo: Congolese Red Cross)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross identified points of entry into the Republic of Congo and delivered humanitarian assistance to migrants and host communities in vulnerable situations in the health zones of Plateaux, Pool, Cuvette, Sangha and Likouala. The National Society assessed settlement areas and supported the establishment of sites in Bétou and Mougoungui in Likouala and Bouemba in Plateaux, along with community integration of displaced populations in Makotimpoko and Ngabé. Migrants and displaced persons from the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic benefited from protection services, nutrition and basic health services and reintegration procedures. Displaced populations from Yumbi and Kwamunth in the Democratic Republic of Congo settled in Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Ngabé, where they received community integration in line with government policies.

The National Society appointed a Migration Focal Point, developed a [Strategic Migration Plan](#) and organized coordination meetings. It also participated in technical forums, a webinar on [Humanitarian Service Points](#) and held meetings with the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees. The National Society further strengthened departmental migration officers, advanced knowledge of migration-related normative documents and formalized the Terms of Reference for the Migration Focal Point.

The Congolese Red Cross also identified future priorities, including accurate mapping of migrant meeting points, the development of a strategic and action plan adapted to the national context, systematic assessment of migration needs and capacities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Congolese Red Cross with technical and financial assistance in the delivery of humanitarian assistance to migrants and host communities in vulnerable situations.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout the reporting periods, the Congolese Red Cross maintained strong community trust and acceptance while implementing humanitarian assistance activities and promoting humanitarian principles and values. The National Society ensured that all assistance activities for vulnerable people and populations at risk respected dignity and human protection without discrimination, responding to specific needs. In all emergency operations in the Republic of Congo, the National Society implemented Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) activities by organizing briefings on the [Code of Conduct](#), [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#) and PGI for volunteers and technical staff. It provided [psychosocial support](#) and PGI messaging to people affected by disasters and referred survivors of sexual and gender-based violence to specialized health centres. Communities were made aware of measures to address gender and diversity vulnerabilities, including those affecting persons with disabilities.

The Congolese Red Cross applied the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach across emergency operations and all projects and programmes. It also trained and deployed volunteers and supervisors who conducted household sensitization, collected community feedback and organized interactive radio and television programmes to enhance local participation in design and implementation of humanitarian activities. This was under the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the DG ECHO and IFRC. The National Society applied CEA to reduce discrimination in vulnerable communities, ensuring people were informed and engaged.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in carrying out community awareness-raising on peace, tolerance, non-discrimination and respect for human dignity. Through the the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the DG ECHO and IFRC, the National Society was supported in training and deployment of volunteers and supervisors for [Protection, Gender and Inclusion](#), [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) and [Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse](#).

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Congolese Red Cross is part of the four [IFRC Pan-African initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development.

The **French Red Cross**, the sole participating National Society active in the Republic of Congo, is dedicated to enhancing the capacities of the Congolese Red Cross through several projects. These initiatives encompass the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) between the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO) and IFRC, which focuses on risk and disaster management in the Cuvette department in the country's northern region along with the Congo-Oubangui River corridor.

Movement coordination

The Congolese 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. 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](#).

The **ICRC** supports the Congolese Red Cross under a three-year cooperation agreement, implemented through an annual cooperation action plan focusing on crisis management preparedness, [Restoring Family Links](#) and capacity building. The activities within the partnership are focused on six priority areas: Brazzaville, Plateaux, Pool, Bouenza, Likouala and Pointe-Noire.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Congolese Red Cross works closely with various governmental bodies to deliver its emergency and longer-term work. The Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action leads humanitarian coordination in the country. The National Society participates in crisis meetings with humanitarian actors under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action in Brazzaville and in the affected departments. Crisis committees, in which the National Society also participates, are set up by local authorities when required.

In each of the targeted localities, the National Society consults with the administrative and traditional authorities as well as the Government's decentralized services. In particular, the National Society coordinates with the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action to contextualize the targeting criteria and review the beneficiaries selected to ensure that there is no duplication of assistance with other projects. Regular meetings are held with the sub-prefects, mayors, traditional chiefs and the heads of social action districts.

The Congolese Red Cross also works closely with the Ministry of Health and has developed partnerships with the Africa CDC, WHO, UNICEF and UNFPA.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Congolese Red Cross began its organizational development with a workshop held in Brazzaville to identify strategic priorities, utilizing the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#). The National Society drafted its five-year strategic development plan 2025–2029 with the involvement of the Secretary General of the Burundi Red Cross, who worked alongside its executives to deepen organizational development through the National Governance Council and the National Youth Conference, which concluded with the establishment of a national youth coordination.

The National Society also revitalized local branches in Makotimpoko and Ngabé by providing outboard motors and canoes to support resource mobilization and restructured the local committee of Makotimpoko in the department of Nkeni-Alima, where it built and handed over an office and warehouse to the departmental branch of Cuvette.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical support to the Congolese Red Cross through the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#). It also facilitated the deployment of the Secretary General of the **Burundi Red Cross** to assist the National Society in drafting the five-year strategic development plan.

Under wider Movement support, the ICRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in the revitalization of its Makotimpoko and Ngabé branches by providing outboard motors and canoes. It also supported restructuring of the Makotimpoko local committee with the construction and handover of an office and warehouse to the Cuvette branch.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Congolese Red Cross identified [humanitarian diplomacy](#) as one of its strategic priorities for development and engaged in negotiations with public authorities to enhance its image. Through sustained advocacy, the National Society secured stronger collaboration with government authorities and advanced efforts toward legal recognition for its operations through a Presidential Law or Decree.

The National Society also intensified advocacy with public authorities and opinion leaders to secure the government subsidy and promoted the dissemination of key documents defining its [auxiliary role](#) to strengthen understanding of its mandate.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in advancing advocacy with government authorities. It also facilitated the dissemination of fundamental documents defining the auxiliary role and mandate of the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Congolese Red Cross safeguarded communities and staff by strengthening measures to prevent sexual abuse during the implementation of activities. It also managed human resources and maintained fair treatment of volunteers, ensuring that no cases of mistreatment arose. The National Society also advanced [Community Engagement and Accountability](#) and feedback processes within beneficiary communities. It developed strategic plans, policies, guidelines and operational procedures to ensure active community participation in the design of early action, anticipation and planning systems.

Financial management was carried out effectively with no cases of fraud or corruption reported during the 2024 budget year, demonstrating compliance with financial and logistical procedures.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Congolese Red Cross in the design and implementation phase of developing its policies, guidelines and operational procedures.

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

Nothing to report

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Responding to Floods in the Republic of Congo

The Congolese Red Cross played a central role in protecting communities hit hardest by floods in 2023–2024. From February to June 2024, the National Society assisted 16,000 people across Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire and Mpouya District, providing timely relief that helped families restore dignity and stability in the aftermath of severe flooding. Building on this, from March to August 2024 the Congolese Red Cross supported over 5,000 people in the Makotimpoko District of the Plateaux region, ensuring that affected households received lifesaving assistance and remained resilient during recovery.

The response concluded with a lessons-learned workshop that brought together all stakeholders to consolidate experiences and strengthen preparedness for future emergencies. This effort demonstrated the Congolese Red Cross's commitment to accountability, community engagement and continuous improvement in humanitarian action.

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

- [CG_Congo AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRS1003](#), [MDRCG022](#))
- [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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