

## IN SUPPORT OF RED CROSS OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA



## PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters  
and crises



**1,367**

Health and  
wellbeing



**26,270**

Values, power  
and inclusion



**4,601**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

*in Swiss francs (CHF)*

Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea			
<b>Overview</b>		<b>Funding Sources</b>	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	114,000
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		4.3M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	194,000
		Funding	47,000
		Expenditure	40,000
Emergency Operations	Funding		307,000
	Expenditure		212,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		3.9M
	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAAGQ002**

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

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	1,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	26,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	1,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	5,000

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Despite being classified as a middle-income country, over 57 per cent of Equatorial Guinea lives below the poverty line (defined at \$6.85/day PPP). Social development challenges remain acute, with the wealthiest 10 per cent controlling more than 70 per cent of the national wealth. The economy also remains highly dependent on the hydrocarbon sector, with declining oil production, limited economic diversification, inflationary pressures and high dependence on imports continuing to affect household purchasing power.

Healthcare access is also limited, particularly in rural areas, with persistently high infant mortality and low immunization coverage. However, the government has made significant strides in HIV/AIDS response, notably by offering free HIV testing and treatment services, contributing to greater service access and awareness. Additionally, in 2025, the Ministry of Health advanced efforts to modernize hospital services, focusing on improving access and quality of care across the country.

Despite its richness in biodiversity, the country faces environmental threats from climate change and lacking governance. The country is vulnerable to recurrent floods, droughts, and disease outbreaks. In 2025, widespread flooding occurred in Bioko Sur, prompting emergency relief operations. Deforestation also remains a major concern, with a loss rate estimated at over 1.5 per cent annually.

Equatorial Guinea has a very young population, with about 60 per cent under the age of 25. However, youth unemployment and underemployment remain high, and there is limited access to technical and vocational education or pathways to entrepreneurship. Without stronger investment in youth development, the country risks increasing outmigration and long-term social discontent.

From a governance perspective, Equatorial Guinea continues to operate within a highly centralized political system, with relatively constrained civic space and ongoing limitations related to participation, transparency and community feedback mechanisms that affect humanitarian and development programming.

In conclusion, Equatorial Guinea stands at a critical juncture. The country has achieved progress in areas such as HIV/AIDS treatment, water access, and biodiversity conservation, but continues to face structural barriers in healthcare, education, governance, and economic diversification. Events like the 2024 migration incident and 2025 flood emergency demonstrate the fragility of systems and the urgency of investing in resilience. Sustainable progress will require a strategic shift toward inclusive social investments, economic reforms, and climate-smart development, underpinned by improved institutional transparency and community engagement.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea worked on the 'One Volunteer, 100 Trees' initiative, which involved tree planting and care, as well as preparatory actions, logistical planning, training, and technical guidance. Terms of Reference were developed and validated in the first half of the year.

### Disasters and crises

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea had limited capacity in disaster risk management due to ongoing organisational restructuring and review. The revision of the Disaster and Crisis unit objectives continued, with efforts underway to develop a risk map indicating specific hazards. These were developed in tandem with contingency plans, currently awaiting approval by the Government. The National Society also endeavoured to train staff and volunteers in disaster risk management, which involved National Response Team (NRT) training in Bata for participants from all branches.

### Health and wellbeing

In response to ongoing risks in the Central and West African region, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea intensified its community-based efforts to prevent and control Mpox. Volunteers played a pivotal role in raising awareness through door-to-door visits on modes of transmission, symptoms, and preventive measures. The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea

continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health to strengthen disease surveillance, expand outreach to rural areas, and integrate Mpox messaging into broader health and hygiene promotion activities.

### Enabling local actors

As a recipient of the IFRC's [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF), the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea worked to implement the 'Strengthening the Financial and Income-Generating Activities of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea' project. It strengthened integrity, transparency, and accountability mechanisms, while also supporting the development of sustainable income-generating activities. Additionally, throughout the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea advanced efforts to develop and operationalise its [humanitarian diplomacy](#) strategy. It also strengthened its engagement with key stakeholders by establishing and maintaining regular communication channels with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and other relevant actors.

## Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

*In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.*

## Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



#### Climate and environment

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea worked on the 'One Volunteer, 100 Trees' initiative. This includes tree planting and care, through preparatory actions, logistical planning, training, and technical guidance. Terms of Reference were developed and validated in the first half of the year. The National Society also continued to promote environmental awareness and community engagement around climate and environmental protection, integrating environmental considerations into community outreach and preparedness efforts, particularly in flood-prone areas such as Bioko Sur.

##### IFRC network joint support

In 2025, **IFRC** supported the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross in monitoring and using climate forecasts in partnership with the Climate Application and Prediction Centre for Central Africa (CAPC-AC) of ECCAS. This strengthened coordination with national meteorological services and enhanced preparedness, anticipatory planning and disaster risk reduction for climate- and environment-related crises.

The **IFRC** also provided support to the National Society with the 'One Volunteer, 100 Trees' initiative.



#### Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Equatorial Guinea](#).

##### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea had limited capacity in disaster risk management with no disaster contingency plan in place due to the organizational restructuring and review it was going under. The process to revise the strategic

objectives of the Disaster and Crisis unit continued with efforts underway to develop a risk map to indicate specific hazards, as well as contingency plans to be approved by the Government. The National Society also endeavoured to train staff and volunteers in disaster risk management. As a first step, National Response Team (NRT) training was organized in Bata, with participants from all the branches.

At the same time, the National Society demonstrated operational capacity through its response to severe flooding in Luba, Bioko Sur, on 3 August 2025, conducting rapid assessments and mobilizing volunteers to provide WASH promotion, sanitation, psychosocial support, community clean-up activities and essential household items to affected communities. This response highlighted both progress made and remaining gaps in disaster preparedness and risk management capacity.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides financial and technical assistance for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



A mother stands with WASH kits received through the DREF response following severe flooding in Luba, which affected over 23,000 people and displaced 200 households (Photo: IFRC)



## Health and wellbeing

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In response to ongoing risks in the Central and West African region, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea intensified its community-based efforts to prevent and control Mpox (monkeypox). Though no major outbreak was reported nationally, the threat of cross-border transmission remained high, requiring sustained vigilance. Volunteers played a pivotal role in raising awareness, conducting outreach in neighbourhoods, markets, and schools to educate the public on modes of transmission, symptoms, and preventive measures. Using a participatory approach, they organized small-group information sessions, carried out door-to-door visits to address household concerns,

and distributed posters and brochures in multiple languages to ensure accessibility. These actions contributed to increased knowledge, early health-seeking behaviours, and reduced misinformation in targeted communities.

As challenges persist, including persistent rumours, stigma against patients, limited diagnostic and treatment capacity, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea continued to work closely with the Ministry of Health to strengthen disease surveillance, expand outreach to rural areas, and integrate Mpox messaging into broader health and hygiene promotion activities, ensuring that communities remain informed, prepared, and resilient.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under health and wellbeing.



## Migration and displacement

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Although migration was not initially a priority sector, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea provided humanitarian assistance to 89 migrants stranded in Bata while travelling to Gabon in search of better opportunities. Supported through a DREF operation, the intervention highlighted Equatorial Guinea's role as a temporary transit point along regional migration routes. The experience also underscored the need to better integrate migration and displacement considerations into contingency planning and community outreach.

### IFRC network joint support

IFRC supported the National Society in recognizing migration and displacement as a strategic priority, which was subsequently incorporated into the 2025 Unified Plan. This marked an important step towards aligning the RCEG with the IFRC Migration Strategy and route-based approaches in Central Africa and the Gulf of Guinea.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



## Strategic and operational coordination

### IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs. It involves agreeing on common priorities, co-developing 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 incorporate clarity in their humanitarian efforts, development assistance, and efforts to reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross has a long-term partnership with the **Spanish Red Cross**. Other National Societies provide support through the IFRC.

### Movement coordination

The Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea 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](#).

The **ICRC** provides financial and technical support to the Red Cross Equatorial Guinea from its Yaoundé delegation. It provides support in first aid and emergency response, structural support, information technology equipment, running costs, and participation in regional trainings and meetings.

### Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the National Society collaborates closely with the authorities in Equatorial Guinea. The Equatorial Guinea Red Cross is part of COMPREC, the Government structure responsible for disaster-related matters. As part of its response to the 2021–2022 floods, the National Society held coordination meetings with the central government, local authorities, and multilateral partners. It also collaborates with a range of other actors, including United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Children’s Fund and the United Nations Development Programme.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

As a recipient of the IFRC’s Capacity Building Fund (CBF), the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea worked to implement the ‘Strengthening the Financial and Income-Generating Activities of the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea’ project. It aimed to strengthen integrity, transparency, and accountability mechanisms, while also supporting the development of sustainable income-generating activities.

As part of this initiative, the National Society developed and began implementing administrative, accounting, and financial procedures. It also acquired new computers and procured accounting and financial software, providing staff training in their respective uses. Building on these upgrades, the National Society initiated the procurement of an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system and planned related staff training for 2025.

Beyond headquarters-level improvements, efforts were made to strengthen engagement at branch and community levels, with local branches and volunteers continuing to play a key role in community outreach, disaster response and awareness-raising activities. However, structured investments in branch development, volunteer management systems and youth programming remained limited.

While volunteers remained central to National Society operations, progress in formalized volunteer management, leadership development and capacity-building was still at an early stage, and youth engagement had yet to be supported by structured programmes or targeted leadership initiatives.

In addition to CBF funding, the National Society used 2024 Unified Plan resources to purchase computers and train staff in their use. IFRC also donated four vehicles in 2024, strengthening logistics, field deployment and operational readiness.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supports the National Society in its National Society development initiatives. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) were utilized for National Society development initiatives.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout the first half of 2025, the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea advanced efforts to develop and operationalize its humanitarian diplomacy strategy. It also strengthened its engagement with key stakeholders by establishing and maintaining regular communication channels with the Government of Equatorial Guinea and other relevant actors.

To institutionalize humanitarian diplomacy across all levels of the organization, the National Society trained staff and volunteers at building awareness and competencies in this area. It also produced and disseminated

communication materials highlighting critical humanitarian needs within the country, thereby reinforcing its advocacy efforts.

In alignment with the IFRC's Global Advocacy Strategy, the National Society has prioritized capacity building in advocacy skills and is in the process of developing and implementing a national advocacy agenda. These initiatives aim to enhance the visibility, influence, and impact of the National Society's humanitarian work.

Furthermore, the National Society is also actively supporting the IFRC's request for a Legal Status Agreement in the country, which is expected to strengthen the legal and institutional recognition of the Federation's presence and operations.

A key milestone in 2025 was the signing of the Legal Status Agreement in October, following sustained engagement with national authorities, strengthening the legal and institutional recognition of IFRC operations and partnerships in the country.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provided technical support to the National Society with the development and operationalisation of Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy. It also continued to encourage the integration of humanitarian diplomacy in day-to-day operations of National Societies. It supported the tailored tools, technical guidance, and opportunities for peer exchange and learning for the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea.

From 14 to 18 October 2025, IFRC Secretary General Mr. Jagan Chapagain visited Equatorial Guinea to strengthen humanitarian cooperation and engagement with the National Society. A key milestone was the signing of the Legal Status Agreement on 15 October in Malabo, formalizing IFRC's presence and strengthening support to the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross.

The mission included visits to flood-affected communities in Luba and a school for hearing-impaired children, reinforcing the importance of disaster resilience, inclusive humanitarian action and community-based support.

In 2025, IFRC supported the Equatorial Guinea Red Cross (RCEG) in strengthening resource mobilization through project proposal development and staff training on donor engagement and funding strategies.

IFRC also supported the National Society's institutional positioning, contributing to the signing of a Headquarters Agreement with the Government of Equatorial Guinea to strengthen its legal and operational environment.



## **Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)**

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### **Progress by the National Society against objectives**

During the first half of 2025, the National Society made significant progress in strengthening its internal systems and procedures. Efforts focused on the drafting, review, and development of a comprehensive manual covering administrative, human resources, logistics, and financial procedures.

In parallel, the International Federation maintained its technical and strategic support in line with the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) framework and project objectives. These efforts aim to enhance the overall accountability of the National Society and are expected to have fully operational risk management systems, including robust financial monitoring and control mechanisms. IFRC also supported the strengthening of digital and management systems, including the establishment of a secure IT network, a professional email system, internet connectivity at headquarters and the creation of the National Society's domain name to strengthen institutional communication and visibility. In addition, an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system was introduced to strengthen integrated financial, human resources and logistics management.

Key elements of the revised financial procedures are being integrated into the National Strategy, and targeted training sessions have been delivered to core finance personnel to ensure effective implementation. Moreover, the CBF initiative is contributing to the development of leadership capacities, particularly in areas that support the long-term financial sustainability of the National Society. Financial managers have also begun training in accounting software to improve efficiency and transparency in financial reporting. Human resource management systems were further

strengthened through the development of HR procedures, tools and templates in Spanish, including for recruitment, contracts, leave and absence management. The National Society also contributed input to the IFRC Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Strategy 2025–2030 and received regular updates on IFRC vacancies to support staff development and career growth.

#### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society through the provision of tailored and on-the-job support, particularly in the area of financial management, through a series of practical trainings designed to reinforce day-to-day financial practices within the National Society.

## **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**

- Emergency response capacity improves significantly when rapid financing is available, as demonstrated by the DREF-supported flood response in Luba
- Climate-related risks are increasing, reinforcing the need to invest in preparedness, risk mapping, and community-based disaster risk reduction
- Migration dynamics are evolving, requiring the National Society to move beyond a destination-country lens and adopt transit-sensitive approaches
- Legal and institutional frameworks matter, as the signing of the LSA significantly improved coordination, visibility, and operational effectiveness
- Community trust and volunteer engagement remain core strengths, particularly during crises, and should continue to be leveraged through training and support
- These lessons will inform the design and implementation of future interventions under the 2026–2027 Unified Plan

## SUCCESS STORIES



1

### Flood response in Luba, Bioko Sur (August 2025)

The rapid mobilization of volunteers and DREF funding enabled the Red Cross of Equatorial Guinea to support 1,500 people affected by unprecedented floods, restoring dignity through cash assistance, WASH support, and psychosocial care.

2

### Community resilience and volunteer action

The story of Appolonia Adougou Minko, a mother whose livelihood was destroyed by floods, illustrates the human impact of disasters and the critical role of Red Cross volunteers in supporting recovery and resilience.

# 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)
<b>Core Questions</b>	
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
<b>Additional Questions</b>	
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 2025. 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 2025 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

- [GQ\\_Equatorial Guinea AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available.)
- [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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