



DJIBOUTI

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



17 October 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CRESCENT SOCIETY OF DJIBOUTI



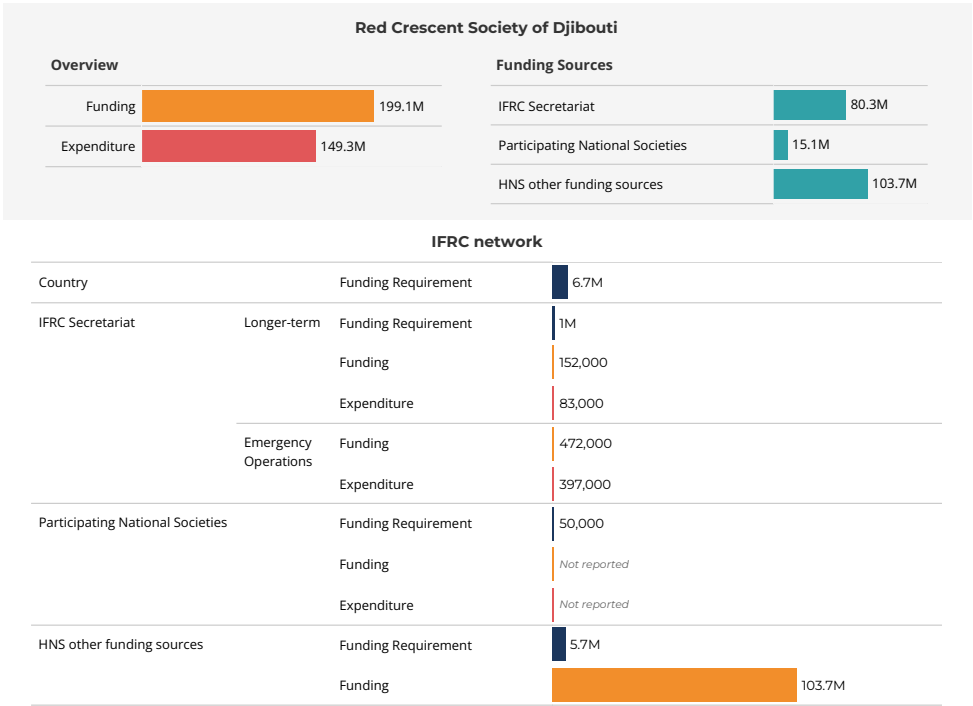
PEOPLE REACHED



No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2025 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAADJ002**

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



ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	1,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	254
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	6,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	3,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	2,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	888
	Training in first aid	169
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Migration and displacement	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	1
	has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Migration and displacement



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

1



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
Qatar Red Crescent Society			●				

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

The Republic of Djibouti, covering an area of 23,200 kilometres, is in the Horn of Africa, at the junction of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, on the Gulf of Aden. It has 520 kilometres of continental borders and 372 kilometres of coastline. This gives it a strategic geographical position on one of the world's main shipping routes and is a natural outlet for the region's landlocked countries. In addition to the capital city of Djibouti, the country has five regions, namely Obock, Tadjourah, Dikhil and Ali-Sabieh. The country's population is estimated to be 1.2 million according to the latest World Population Review data. More than 75 per cent of the population live in urban areas and 65 per cent of the population consist of people under the age of 35. Djibouti is a highly arid country with little arable soil. Nearly 90 per cent of the country is classified as desert, with approximately nine per cent considered as pasture and about one per cent as forest. The vegetation terrain is comprised of arid lands scattered with shrubs throughout the country's plateaus, plains, volcanic formations and mountain ranges, some reaching 2,000 metres in height. Across the country, altitude varies from 155 metres below sea level at Lake Assal to over 2,000 metres at Mount Moussa Ali. The eastern region is dominated by high ridges and relatively deep ravines. Western zones are comprised of regularly deepening plains and depressions marked by fracturing. The coastal plains, in the north of the country, include cliffs falling directly to the sea and pebble and sandy beaches. Djibouti is considered resource-scarce and is prone to natural hazards which can be further exacerbated by water scarcity, poor water management and poor land-use planning. With no permanent rivers for surface water and inadequate underground potential, the country faces challenges regarding access to clean and safe water. The water scarcity contributes to climate effects such as droughts. Djibouti is one of the most politically stable countries in the region with a low level of violence.

Key achievements

Climate and Environment

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society developed a climate-resilient project proposal aligned with national priorities, targeting both urban and rural communities. The initiative promotes sustainable agriculture, environmental conservation, and climate adaptation, while enhancing food security and community resilience.

Disasters and Crises

Through the CREWS project under the Early Warnings for All initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has significantly enhanced disaster preparedness. It strengthened hydrometeorological institutions, conducted community-level training and simulations, and established a coordination platform for multi-stakeholder collaboration. The National Society also developed a contingency plan for population movement crises and initiated the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment process, supported by IFRC and the Burundi Red Cross.

Health and Wellbeing

Under the One Health initiative's 'Prepare project,' the Djibouti Red Crescent Society participated in regional workshops and is preparing to host a national multisectoral workshop with the Ministry of Health. These efforts aim to strengthen public health emergency management and foster collaboration across health, agriculture, and environmental sectors.

Migration and Displacement

In this reporting period, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society revitalized coordination among humanitarian actors through regular meetings and contributed to the development of a national migration strategy aligned with the IFRC Migration Strategy 2024–2030. The Society also strengthened its role in the African Family Links Network, offering tracing and cross-border case management services, and actively participated in regional knowledge-sharing platforms.

Values, Power and Inclusion

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has embedded humanitarian values and inclusivity across its programs by engaging youth, women, and local leaders. It prioritized Protection, Gender and Inclusion through staff and volunteer training on safeguarding and transparent beneficiary selection.

Enabling local actors

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has prioritised strengthening its regional branches through the Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process—a strategic initiative aimed at building resilient, community-led humanitarian structures. By training staff to independently conduct assessments, the Society promotes autonomy and long-term sustainability while enhancing governance, volunteer management, service delivery, and accountability.

In parallel, the National Society has actively engaged communities via schools, women's associations, and youth groups to foster social cohesion and participation. Through inclusive feedback mechanisms like focus groups and suggestion boxes, it ensures transparency and community ownership. These efforts, combined with cross-cutting initiatives such as teacher training, are driving resilience and sustainable humanitarian impact across Djibouti.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Nothing to report

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society, in line with national climate action priorities, has developed a project proposal targeting both urban and rural areas. The initiative promotes sustainable agriculture and environmental conservation while strengthening community resilience, improving food security, and supporting climate adaptation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support throughout the proposal development stage and will continue to support the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in the implementation phase to ensure effective delivery and impact of the project.



Disasters and crises

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Through the CREWS project under the EW4ALL initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has strengthened preparedness capacities within hydrometeorological institutions responsible for data production, forecasting, and dissemination. At the community level, the National Society has organized training, simulation exercises, and targeted capacity-building activities. In addition, it has established a coordination platform to harmonize approaches and foster synergies across government departments and humanitarian actors directly or indirectly engaged in the project's implementation. The National Society has also developed a contingency plan for sudden influxes and crises related to population movements, with active contributions from its technical teams in scenario development and contingency

planning. Furthermore, the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process has been initiated, with facilitators trained and equipped to replicate the process at various levels of the organization.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has provided technical guidance to the National Society as the lead of Pillar 4 under the CREWS project. The contingency planning exercise benefitted from the involvement of IFRC technical staff, including the AA Senior Officer, IM, Migration Coordinator, and Programs and Operations Coordinator. In support of the BOCA process, the IFRC and the Burundi Red Cross facilitated the training of a pool of facilitators, ensuring that the Djibouti Red Crescent Society is equipped with the tools to strengthen its organizational capacity.



Djibouti Red Crescent Society provides critical drought relief through cash assistance and water support to displaced communities in Dorra (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Under the “Prepare project” within the One Health initiative, representatives from the Djibouti Red Crescent Society participated in regional workshops in Uganda and Kenya. These workshops focused on public health emergency management, capacity and gap mapping, and community epidemiological surveillance. At the national level, the National Society is preparing to host a multisectoral workshop in partnership with the Ministry of Health, bringing together actors from the health, agriculture, and environment sectors, as well as local authorities and civil society. This event will formalize the launch of the Prepare project and establish a joint roadmap for implementing the One Health approach in Djibouti.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has supported the participation of the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in regional workshops, ensuring knowledge exchange and alignment with broader One Health objectives. It will also continue to provide technical guidance for the upcoming national workshop, enabling the National Society to coordinate effectively with government and non-governmental actors in developing an operational framework for One Health in Djibouti.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Djibouti Red Crescent Society has re-established and strengthened collaboration among humanitarian institutions, UN agencies, and Movement partners. A regular monthly coordination meeting, held both virtually and in person, has been created to facilitate joint planning and exchange, with two sessions successfully convened during the first half of the year. The National Society has also participated in the Regional Strategy Development Workshop organized by IFRC, which marked a key step toward shaping a national migration strategy that is responsive to local realities and aligned with the IFRC Migration Strategy 2024–2030. In addition, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has remained active in the African Family Links Network, providing essential services such as tracing, call facilitation, and cross-border case management. Participation in the Third Annual African Family Links Meeting in Nairobi further reinforced the National Society's role in regional knowledge exchange and its commitment to embedding Restoring Family Links into its core strategy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided sustained technical and financial support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, particularly in strengthening coordination structures, operational capacity, and migration response. The IFRC Global Lab for Migration and ICRC also contributed to technical guidance during the Regional Strategy Development Workshop, helping the National Society align with the global Movement strategy.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has made significant strides in embedding humanitarian values and promoting social cohesion across its activities. Recognizing the challenges posed by cultural diversity and social differences, the National Society has worked to ensure inclusivity by engaging youth, women, and local leaders in shaping interventions and reinforcing solidarity with vulnerable groups. It has prioritized Protection, Gender and Inclusion and safeguarding by training staff and volunteers on Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Transparent and inclusive beneficiary selection processes have been adopted, with active involvement of local authorities and community representatives to guarantee fairness, dignity, and equal access to humanitarian assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has provided continuous technical guidance and support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in mainstreaming humanitarian values across all programming. This includes training and policy development on P&I and safeguarding measures, as well as ensuring alignment with Movement-wide standards on inclusivity and accountability. By embedding these cross-cutting themes in its operational planning, the IFRC has reinforced the National Society's ability to uphold fairness, dignity, and community trust in its humanitarian response.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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 IFRC currently has one Country Office Programme Manager based within the Djibouti Red Crescent Society headquarters, dedicated to supporting coordination efforts with the National Society. This role includes overseeing the coordination of the Emergency Appeal operation and overall programme activities in close collaboration with the IFRC Addis Ababa Cluster Delegation. The Programme Manager provides ongoing guidance, tools and operational support to ensure effective implementation of activities. For technical and specialized areas, additional support is provided by the IFRC Regional Office, which works alongside the National Society to strengthen capacity and ensure quality delivery across all sectors.

The following participating National Societies are supporting the Djibouti Red Crescent Society:

The **Kenya Red Cross** is working in collaboration with the Red Crescent Society of Djibouti and has been supportive for years, developing proposals and projects in various sectors and strategic development.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** has supported and continues to support the National Society in information management and digitalization in cash transfer programming. Potential partnership in anticipatory work is being discussed.

The **Italian Red Cross** is assisting the Djibouti Red Crescent Society in carrying out Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) activities across the three primary refugee camps in the country. Additionally, it is contributing to the [Anticipatory Action](#) project, with a particular focus on populations on the move in Djibouti. The Italian Red Cross is also finalizing a Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO)-funded initiative that addresses protection, health, [food security](#) and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) needs for both mobile populations and host communities.

Movement coordination

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society 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](#).

Djibouti is covered by the regional delegation of the ICRC in Kenya. The ICRC's Nairobi delegation promotes International Humanitarian Law ([IHL](#)) and carries out humanitarian activities.

External coordination

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society maintains strong external coordination through well-established relationships with national and local government entities. It collaborates closely with the [Disaster Risk Management](#) office, serving as part of the national technical committee on disaster management, and works with regional and local authorities to inform and support interventions in rural and underserved areas. These engagements have enabled the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to cultivate trusted, bilateral relationships with various levels of government, strengthening its operational reach and credibility.

To strengthen disaster preparedness and community resilience, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has formalized several strategic partnerships. The National Society has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Meteorological Agency to improve the national early warning system. This agreement ensures timely and accurate dissemination of meteorological data to vulnerable communities, enhancing [anticipatory action](#) and disaster response. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also entered a partnership with the Djiboutian Agency for Social Development under the Emergency Project for Social Protection and Response to Food Crises. This collaboration targets multiple vulnerabilities, including prolonged drought, migration, climate change and seismic risks.

In its leadership of Pillar 4 under the 'Early Warnings for All' ([EW4ALL](#)) initiative, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, alongside the IFRC, co-led a national workshop to assess the country's early warning capacities. The workshop brought together key stakeholders—including the SEGRC, CERD, ANM, civil protection actors and UN agencies such as OCHA, UNDRR, UNDP, UNICEF, IOM and WMO—to review current systems, identify gaps and shape a strategic roadmap and steering committee. This initiative has strengthened inter-agency coordination and reinforced Djibouti's capacity for effective disaster prevention and response.

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also collaborates with in-country UN agencies to deliver essential humanitarian services. It currently partners with UNICEF on water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) initiatives and works with IOM at the

Aouraoussa migrant and returnee camp, where it provides Restoring Family Links (RFL) services with support from the ICRC. Additionally, the National Society is in the process of formalizing an agreement with the National Meteorological Agency to improve information-sharing protocols for climate forecasting, further enhancing its anticipatory and preparedness capabilities. Through these coordinated efforts, Djibouti Red Crescent Society strengthens its role as a trusted humanitarian partner and auxiliary to the public authorities.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has taken concrete steps to strengthen branch development through the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment (BOCA) process. This initiative reflects a long-standing strategic priority for the Djibouti Red Crescent Society, aimed at building stronger and more resilient branches that can effectively lead humanitarian efforts at the community level.

Since the majority of humanitarian operations are carried out in regional areas, the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment process is considered a vital tool to evaluate, engage, and enhance the organizational capacities of local branches. To promote autonomy and long-term sustainability, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society has trained a dedicated group of staff members to independently conduct these assessments, thereby reducing reliance on external support.

By investing in both the assessment process and internal expertise, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society aims to strengthen governance, volunteer management, service delivery, and accountability mechanisms. This approach ensures that regional structures are better equipped to respond to crises and contribute to sustainable humanitarian impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC funded the Djibouti Red Crescent Society to build its national first aid capacity, with technical support from the IFRC Global First Aid Reference Centre. The IFRC supported the National Society to expand its pool of certified trainers. The Djibouti Red Crescent Society also utilized the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) to strengthen its institutional and operational capacities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has prioritized strengthening its regional branches through the Branch Organizational Capacity Assessment process. This strategic initiative aims to build resilient branches capable of leading effective humanitarian action at the community level.

Recognizing that most humanitarian operations occur in the regions, the assessment serves as a key tool to evaluate and enhance branch capacities. To promote autonomy and sustainability, the Society has trained staff to independently conduct assessments, reducing reliance on external support.

By investing in both the process and internal expertise, the Djibouti Red Crescent Society is reinforcing governance, volunteer management, service delivery, and accountability—ensuring its branches are well-equipped to respond to crises and deliver lasting humanitarian impact.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Djibouti Red Cross Society in organizing the partnership meeting.

Representatives from Movement partners such as the **Danish Red Cross**, the **Japanese Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross** also participated in the meeting. In addition, the **Iranian Red Crescent**, the **Swiss Red Cross** and the **French Red Cross** participated virtually, reinforcing the international dimension of the Djibouti Red Cross Society's engagement.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Djibouti Red Crescent Society has actively engaged communities through schools, women's associations, and youth groups to promote social cohesion, awareness, and participation in humanitarian efforts. To ensure transparency and accountability, it established community feedback mechanisms such as focus group discussions, suggestion boxes, and regular information sessions—enabling communities to voice concerns and shape program delivery.

This inclusive approach has strengthened trust, ownership, and accountability between the Society and the communities it serves. By integrating cross-cutting themes and involving diverse stakeholders, including through initiatives such as teacher training, the Society is fostering resilience, social harmony, and sustainable humanitarian impact nationwide.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Djibouti Red Crescent Society under accountability and agility.

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 Mid-Year 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

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 Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 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

- [DJ_Djibouti MYR 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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