



GUINEA

2024 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June

3 April 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF GUINEA



303

National Society
branches



38

National Society
local units



30,600

National Society
volunteers



127

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



120,037

Disasters
and crises



80,735

Health and
wellbeing



3,809,773

Migration and
displacement



538

Values, power
and inclusion



75,846

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	9.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	7.1M
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	38,000
	Funding	37,000
	Expenditure	37,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	2.8M
	Funding	948,000

Red Cross Society of Guinea

Overview

Funding	1.9M
Expenditure	1.9M

Funding Sources

IFRC Secretariat	860,000
Participating National Societies	118,000
HNS other funding sources	948,000

Appeal number **MAAGN003**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society is implementing environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction or clean-ups.	0
	National Society is implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves).	0
	National Society is supported in developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks.	0
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks.	120,000
Disasters and crises	National Society is engaged in Early Warning and Anticipatory Action	0
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.	23,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction.	81,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	23,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support.	21,000
	Number of people who received food items through RCRC response.	143,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers.	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	33,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	1.3M
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	40,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services.	3.8M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	23,000
	Number of people trained by National Societies in first aid.	23,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move.	0
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move.	0
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) that provided assistance and/or protection to people on the move along land based migration routes.	0

	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection.	538
Values, power and inclusion	National Society reports that they have integrated and institutionalised Community Engagement and Accountability in their policies, operations, and procedures (with clear benchmarks).	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	76,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	National Society increases the number of government led platforms in which they are actively participating to achieve humanitarian or development goals.	2
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of.	3
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers.	Yes
	National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.	0 Yes
	National Society has One National Society Development country plan created.	Yes
	The National Society generates more than 50% of its annual income domestically with sustainable core cost recovery policy	0
	The National Society has a risk management framework in place	1
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	0
	National Society is participating in IFRC-led campaigns.	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management systems that inform decision making and support monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of the IFRC network's contributions.	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors.	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors (cumulative).	Yes
	National Society has implemented a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy.	0
	National Society has strengthened their integrity risk mechanisms.	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Bilateral Support						
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Italian Red Cross	37,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 37,000**

OVERALL PROGRESS

Context

The socio-political situation in Guinea was marked by a political transition led by the army. In terms of health, the first half of 2024 saw the occurrence of multiple and simultaneous epidemics of polio, diphtheria, and dengue fever.

In Guinea, suspected cases of diphtheria have been reported in the Siguiri health district and in the commune of Dixinn in Conakry. A total of 441 cases have been detected, including 04 cases in Dixinn (Conakry) and 437 cases in Siguiri. Suspected cases of polio have also been reported in some health districts.

Faced with this emergency, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene has taken the following urgent measures: the activation of the Polio Emergency Operation Committee (COU-Polio) to prepare an adequate response, the risk analysis and the strengthening of surveillance, and the organization of mass vaccination campaigns for children under 5 years of age to protect them from polio paralysis.

In view of this situation and in the application of the International Health Regulations (IHR), the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene declares an epidemic of poliovirus variant type 2 in the Republic of Guinea.

Guinea also experienced heavy rainfall leading to flooding in many localities. These floods have created emergency needs for thousands of families. These are the emergency needs for food and drinking water since drinking water sources have been contaminated. Non-food items, including kitchen sets, blankets, mosquito nets, sanitation and hygiene support are also among the emergency needs.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In early 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea supported food security in Conakry and Boffa by distributing food baskets to 6,000 vulnerable households. This intervention provided emergency food aid during and after Ramadan, benefiting the poorest families. The National Society prioritized climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction (DRR) through capacity-building initiatives. Key activities included training volunteers in first aid, nautical rescue, and emergency disaster assessment. Additionally, a community network was established and trained on DRR measures related to drowning prevention.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the National Society responded to two emergencies with the support of the IFRC's Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF), these included the Kaloum explosion and Siguiri floods. The Red Cross Society of Guinea responded to the Kaloum fire by mobilizing volunteers for rescue, first aid, and emergency needs assessment. With support, 100 volunteers distributed food aid, while others assessed victim needs and facilitated medical referrals. Emergency shelter was provided through multipurpose cash support, helping affected households rebuild with shelter tool kits and household items. Host families received three months' worth of rations to support displaced victims. Additionally, cash transfers were given to vulnerable households to cover nutritional needs for one month.

Health and wellbeing

The Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened community-based health capacity by training volunteers in epidemic response, engaging stakeholders, and developing emergency and epidemic contingency plans. Epidemiological surveillance was conducted in several districts, including mosquito net distribution, vaccination strategies, and community diagnostic sessions. Following the Kaloum hydrocarbon fire, WASH interventions were carried out, training communities on safe water storage and treatment, benefiting 9,350 people. Volunteers conducted water-quality testing, sanitation awareness, and latrine disinfection, maintaining 17 mobile latrines in affected areas.

Migration and displacement

As part of its response to the Kaloum fire, the National Society implemented the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme. Awareness messages on RFL services and separation prevention reached over 8,115 people. Volunteers

re-established contacts and completed searches for missing persons. Additionally, children separated from their parents were reunited, and unidentified remains were managed.

Enabling Local Actors

With support from the NSIA initiative, the Red Cross Society of Guinea assessed its finance department and explored the feasibility of health training schools for income diversification. It developed a resource mobilization strategy, trained trainers in BOCA, and implemented pilot committees. Humanitarian diplomacy efforts included advocating for a national headquarters, negotiating vehicle plate renewals, and lobbying for state subsidies. Security focal points were trained in operational security management, leading to the development of four regional procedures. Financial audits were conducted on various projects, and an anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy was developed alongside digital communication training for focal points.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Strengthening the resilience of communities and the operational capacities of the National Society to adapt to the growing and evolving risks of climate and environmental crises

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea's main programmatic intervention was to improve the food security of vulnerable communities in Conakry and Boffa through the distribution of food baskets to 6000 vulnerable households. This programme received financial support from the King Salman Foundation of Saudi Arabia.

This intervention improved the food and nutritional security of the most vulnerable populations in Conakry and Boffa by providing them with emergency food. The intervention was undertaken during and after the holy month of Ramadan in 2024 and benefited the poorest families and disadvantaged people.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea placed emphasis on adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction (DRR). To achieve this, the National Society adopted a capacity-building strategy to ensure that staff and volunteers as well as communities have the knowledge, capacity, and resources to serve as agents of change and mobilization for urgent action to address climate and environmental crises or accident cases.

The main activities carried out included training 12 volunteers in first aid, 15 volunteers in nautical rescue, and 75 volunteers in an integrated session on knowledge of the movement, Safer Access, emergency assessment of disasters, Code of Conduct, functioning of committees, etc., and establishing and training a community network on DRR related to drowning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC network provided technical support to the National Society.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for two emergencies:

1.

NAME OF OPERATION	Kaloum explosion
MDR-CODE	MDRGN016
DURATION	4 months (25 December 2023 to 30 April 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 484,636
PEOPLE TARGETED	8,036
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operation

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 484,636 in December 2023 supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea in assisting 8,036 individuals rendered homeless and vulnerable following the blast and fire from the Kaloum terminal explosion. This will be done by immediate provision of first-aid services, supporting the restoration of family links, providing psychological first to both the affected and volunteers, livelihoods and basic needs, multi-purpose cash, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and nation society strengthening with four-month implementation.

2.

NAME OF OPERATION	Siguiri Floods 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRGN017
DURATION	4 months (13 August 2024 to 31 December 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 467,835
PEOPLE TARGETED	13,300
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 467,835 in August 2024 supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea in assisting 13,300 individuals (1,900 households) affected by the floods in Siguiri Prefecture. The National Society identified and prioritized support for vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with multi-purpose cash transfer, health, water, sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), and CEA (community engagement and accountability).

Empower communities living in areas affected by disasters and crises to restore and strengthen their long-term security, well-being, and recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Red Cross Society of Guinea responded to the Kaloum fire where it provided assistance and rescue for victims. With the support of the Red Cross Movement's partners, the Red Cross Society of Guinea quickly mobilized 100

volunteers to distribute food aid, 50 volunteers for further assessment of the needs of those affected, 50 volunteers for emergency first aid to victims, referral of victims to health facilities, and 50 volunteers for the emergency needs assessment.

One of the primary responses of the National Society included providing emergency shelter. This included multipurpose cash support which allowed households to recover, each according to their specific needs while contributing to the revitalization of the market. Almost all of the 650 households which were destroyed benefited from a cash transfer in an amount proportional to the value of shelter tool kits, including building materials for the rehabilitation of their homes. Households were also given cash as household items to replace those they lost.

In addition, to support the host families hosting the victims of the fire, the National Society distributed at least three months' ration for the victims. In order to fill the gaps in food items, the Red Cross Society of Guinea also transferred GNF 775,775 (CHF 81) per household to the 1,148 most vulnerable households, in order to cover nutritional needs for one month.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society in operationalizing two disaster responses, as well as the distribution of emergency relief. The IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals were drawn upon as reflected above in the National Society's response to disasters and crises.



The Red Cross Society of Guinea volunteers as part of the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) made mothers aware of the advantages of vaccinations, 12 April 2024. (Photo: The IFRC)



Strengthen individual and community health of the affected population through community-level interventions and health system strengthening

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society's intervention in the area of health and wellbeing revolved around community-based capacity building to respond to epidemics and pandemics. This included training 20 volunteers in response to epidemics, organizing meetings with community leaders/ stakeholder engagement, organizing information and awareness-raising sessions for target groups, and preparing the private sector and key external actors. Additionally, the Red Cross Society of Guinea developed and validated emergency response plans and epidemic contingency plans.

Additionally, the National Society implemented epidemiological surveillance activities through its network of volunteers in the health districts of Faranah, Kissidougou, Dinguiraye and Dabola. The aid included the distribution of mosquito nets, awareness-raising activities on the identified health risks and health promotion in the relocation or affected sites, advanced vaccination strategies, and community diagnostic sessions in the prefectures of Kissidougou, Dinguiraye, and Dabola for the design of community action plans.

Additionally, the National Society provided assistance to people living with HIV/AIDS. Its efforts included psychosocial support for people living with HIV/AIDS, the conducting of community dialogues, home visits, and participation in national oversight.

The government's efforts to carry out polio vaccinations were further aided by the Red Cross Society of Guinea's 7,408 social mobilizers and 1,040 outreach supervisors to ensure social mobilization for the polio vaccination campaign. The National Society also built a capacity of 430 vial monitors.

On the occasion of World Rabies Day 2024, the National Society provided vaccination for dogs and cats in the Faranah region. It created a registration database of the unregistered dog population for continuous monitoring of the process. It also created awareness, mobilization, and engagement of the community and decision-makers around the vaccination of dogs and cats.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea through The IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals which were drawn upon as needed.

Ensure safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene awareness for communities during the relief and recovery phases of the emergency operation, through community and organizational interventions

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Kaloum hydrocarbon fire incident caused environmental and air pollution due to the release of gases into the atmosphere. As a result, access to safe drinking water became scarce, and waterborne diseases and malnutrition were commonly reported in the area following the fire. To support people affected in the area, the National Society provided aid to communities in the water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sector.

Through 110 sessions, target communities were trained and sensitized on the safe storage of drinking water and the healthy use of water treatment products. Over 220 volunteers carried out water-quality testing and shared information with the communities. Additionally, the communities were on dosage such as adding one chlorine water bottle cap for 20 litres of water, and on water conservation techniques. As a result, 9350 people were sensitized to the promotion of water in the communities.

The National Society also carried out the disinfection of latrines in target areas. Nineteen volunteers were identified and equipped with personal protective equipment to ensure the hygiene of emergency toilets installed. Volunteers equipped with personal protective equipment and chlorine carried out regular sanitation and disinfection of emergency latrines and other latrines at the community level. In total, the Red Cross Society of Guinea undertook the maintenance of 17 mobile latrines in the affected neighbourhoods.

Sanitation equipment was also provided to the communal committees of Conakry. This equipment consisted of 60 wheelbarrows, 60 rakes, and 60 shovels. Personal protective equipment such as gloves, boots, mufflers, etc., were also provided.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in the provision of WASH to people affected. It aided the Red Cross Society of Guinea in the distribution of 200 hygiene kits to 200 affected households.



Migration and displacement

Progress by National Society against objectives

As a part of its efforts to respond to the Kaloum fire, the National Society carried out Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme activities. Over 8,115 people were reached by awareness messages on RFL services and separation prevention. Through the National Society's efforts, 51 contacts were re-established through the volunteers' phones, 41 cases of recorded adult searches were completed, 53 children separated from their parents were reunited, and 13 unidentified remains were managed by volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continued to support the National Society's efforts to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities of migrants and displaced people. This included providing access to essential services.

The ICRC supported the National Society in its efforts to restore family links.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

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.

Participating National Societies with long-term collaborations with the Red Cross Society of Guinea include the **British Red Cross**, **French Red Cross**, **Italian Red Cross**, **Qatar Red Crescent Society**, and the **Spanish Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Red Cross Society of 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.

Through its regional delegation in Côte d'Ivoire, **the ICRC** protects and assists people in Guinea who are affected by violence that occurs in the country from time to time. The ICRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in four priority areas: Strengthening operational capacity in preparedness and response to crises; building capacity

in security, personnel and volunteers; and providing first aid equipment and materials and improving institutional and operational communication by training communication focal points in digital communication and producing communication media, including leaflets, agenda and newsletters.

External coordination

The Red Cross Society of Guinea collaborates with various governmental bodies as part of its auxiliary role. In times of emergency, the National Society works closely with the National Service for Humanitarian Affairs through its regional and prefectural representations, in particular for needs assessments.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea has been working closely with the National Agency for the Management of Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters (ANGUCH) through its regional representation in the context of floods, fires, and landslides.

The National Society is also collaborating with the National Centre for Disaster Management and Environmental Emergencies (CNGCUE) and has initiated a process of resource mobilization for the implementation of early warning systems.

The National Society works with local councils, district representatives, civil protection, prefectures, municipalities and governorates. When authorities request the support of humanitarian organizations to assist affected families, emergency meetings are organized under the authorities' initiative.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea also engages in partnerships with international stakeholders. UNICEF is supporting the National Society in disaster risk reduction activities in selected rural communes. This support consists of equipping communities with knowledge and capacities that can be harnessed to conduct pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, and development and implementation of appropriate disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. It also consists of training local elected representatives for the coordination of emergency interventions and pre-positioning a minimum emergency stock in these municipalities.

USAID is supporting the Red Cross Society of Guinea in epidemic and pandemic preparedness.

CARE International provides ad hoc support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in response to epidemics and pandemics, specifically in the training of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene focal points and in gender-based violence.



National Society Development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

With the support of the [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA) initiative, the Red Cross Society of Guinea has developed the organisational and operational diagnosis of its finance department. Additionally, it studied the feasibility of health training schools to diversify the sources of income. Development of the resource mobilization strategy, training of 10 trainers in BOCA, and the implementation of [BOCA](#) in 10 local pilot committees were also undertaken.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the National Society to improve the growth of the National Society in financial management modalities and information technology. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society investment alliance ([NSIA](#)), the IFRC capacity building fund ([CBF](#)), and the Empress Shoken Fund are utilized for National Society development purposes.



Humanitarian diplomacy

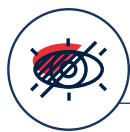
Progress by the National Society against objectives

During this first quarter of 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea carried out many humanitarian diplomacy activities, including the advocacy for a local estate to serve as the national headquarters, negotiation with the authorities for the

renewal of the number plates of the National Society rolling stock, and the plea to the authorities for the reallocation of the State subsidy to the Red Cross Society of Guinea.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided National Society technical assistance.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the areas of staff safeguarding, security, safety, staff development, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI), the Red Cross Society of Guinea trained security focal points on operational security management. This training resulted in the development of 04 operational rules procedures (Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Forest Guinea and Upper Guinea).

In the area of transparent management of financial resources and related systems, financial reporting and donor accountability, the first half of the year was marked by financial audits: the overall audit of the MAF accounts, the audits of UNICEF-funded projects and the audit of the accounts of CP3.

In terms of policy, responding to cases of integrity, fraud and corruption, the Red Cross Society of Guinea developed its anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy with the support of the NSIA initiative. The National Society also trained 38 communication focal points in digital communication.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided National Society technical assistance.

The ICRC supported the National Society in training security focal points on operational security management.



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 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies. Mid-year reporting data may have been based on estimations, with plans to submit more robust numbers at the annual reporting stage.
- **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 light 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."
- **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) and 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.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [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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