



# BURUNDI

2024 IFRC Network Mid-Year Report, January – June

15 April 2025

## IN SUPPORT OF BURUNDI RED CROSS



18

National Society  
branches



2,924

National Society  
local units



611,171

National Society  
volunteers



346

National Society  
staff

## PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and  
environment



150,776

Disasters  
and crises



166,650

Health and  
wellbeing



198,540

Migration and  
displacement



55,519

Values, power  
and inclusion



12,342

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Country	Funding Requirement	10.3M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	2.0M
	Funding	Not reported
	Expenditure	Not reported
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	4.2M
	Funding	172,000
	Expenditure	172,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	4.1M
	Funding	994,000

### Burundi Red Cross

#### Overview

Funding	3.6M
Expenditure	3M

#### Funding Sources




IFRC Secretariat	550,000
Participating National Societies	2.1M
HNS other funding sources	994,000

Appeal number **MAABI002**

\*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.	Yes
	National Society is implementing nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves).	Yes
	National Society is supported in developing and implementing strategies and plans that address rising climate and environmental risks.	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems.	151,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks.	112,000
Disasters and crises	National Society is engaged in Early Warning and Anticipatory Action	1
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery.	34,000
	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction.	167,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	117,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support.	19,000
	Number of people who received food items through RCRC response.	21,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers.	80%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	139,000
	Number of people reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	199,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services.	3,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	2,000
	Number of people trained by National Societies in first aid.	720
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move.	Yes
	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.	 56,000
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.	 12,000
	Number of referrals made for survivors of a protection violation, via a common referral pathway.	 2,000

## 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.	8
	National Society is part of its national government's disaster response management (DRM) plans.	1
	Number of countries where a membership coordination mechanism is in place.	1
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC Network is part of.	8
	Number of strategic partnership the National Society is engaged in	8
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of their volunteers.	0
	National Society develops and/or implements a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies.	Yes
	National Society has One National Society Development country plan created.	Yes
	Number of National Societies whose governing board includes youth members and other under-represented groups.	1
	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	Yes
	National Society is participating in IFRC-led campaigns.	Yes
	Number of National Societies participating in IFRC-led campaigns.	1
	Number of NS with domestic advocacy strategies developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	1



# OVERALL PROGRESS

## Context

Located between Central and East Africa, the Republic of Burundi is a small landlocked country with an area of 27,834 square kilometres. In 2022, the World Bank estimated the population of Burundi to be 12.8 [million](#), of which more than 50 per cent constituted women. With a density ratio of 442 people per square kilometre, the country is one of the most densely populated countries in the world.

To compensate for the loss of external resources, there has been an increase in domestic resource mobilization, though it has not been enough to meet the rising social demand driven by sustained population growth. In 2022, economic growth slowed to 1.8 per cent, down from 3.1 per cent in 2021, due to modest performance in the industrial and service sectors. Inflation reached 18.8 per cent in 2022 and remained high in 2023, driven by higher food and oil prices resulting from the war in Ukraine and its impact on the global economy.

The food inflation rate was 34.9 per cent in January 2024. Over the year leading up to January 2024, the average annual inflation rate for food products (excluding non-alcoholic beverages and food services) stood at 34.9 per cent, slightly lower than the 37.2 per cent recorded in 2023. The overall annual inflation rate was 26.1 per cent, primarily due to a 34.9 per cent rise in food prices. Non-food products contributing to inflation included transport, housing, water, gas, electricity, fuel, and other fuels. The fiscal deficit is expected to improve to 4.4 per cent of GDP in 2024 and 3.8 per cent in 2025, following a return to fiscal consolidation.

While domestic agricultural production improved during the 2023-2024 crop year, inflation and low exports have severely affected the supply of imported products, leading to shortages of essential goods, including fuel, sugar, medicines, and manufactured products. Additionally, the El Niño phenomenon, causing floods, landslides, strong winds, and rising waters of Lake Tanganyika, has worsened the humanitarian situation in Burundi.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

Between January and June 2024, the Burundi Red Cross expanded Community Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction across all hill units, implementing mitigation actions based on weather forecasts from the Geographical Institute of Burundi (IGEBU). In high-risk areas, communities were trained on [early warning systems](#) and actions in response to rising waters of Lake Tanganyika. Additionally, vulnerable households received advance cash for early actions such as house strengthening and evacuations. The hill units also integrated environmental protection and climate change adaptation, promoting nurseries, agro-forestry, improved stoves, and contour line drawing, benefiting many households and individuals.

### Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross promoted risk awareness, with 70 per cent of community units implementing action plans based on the [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment \(eVCA\)](#). These plans focused on early warning and action, supported by weather forecasts from the Geographical Institute of Burundi (IGEBU). The National Society conducted three advance assistance operations to prevent disasters like floods and landslides caused by El Niño.

In response to humanitarian emergencies, including cholera outbreaks, floods, and landslides, the Burundi Red Cross reached 166,650 people with cash transfers, non-food items, and emergency shelter. The Red Cross also developed an [Early Action Protocol \(EAP\)](#) for flood-related interventions. Additionally, the Burundi Red Cross organized awareness sessions and training to strengthen local disaster management capacity and improve early action planning.

### Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross made significant progress in health and community management, with most community units implementing actions for malaria, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malnutrition. These efforts reached many people through health activities, while children were vaccinated in Burundi Red Cross-managed facilities. Additionally, many benefited from [water, hygiene, and sanitation](#) initiatives, especially during emergencies.

Mental health and psychosocial support was provided to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, and first aid training was extended to schools and workplaces. The Burundi Red Cross also played a critical role in cholera prevention in several provinces and supported flood and landslide victims, supplying drinking water to thousands of households and providing sanitation assistance to many others.

## Migration and displacement

Between January and June 2024, the Burundi Red Cross conducted data collection and information management initiatives to support people on the move. All municipalities participated in monitoring migratory movements with IOM and implemented family reunification activities. The National Society also engaged in advocacy and communication efforts to improve legal, policy and operational support for migrants.

## Values, power and inclusion

Between January and June 2024, the Burundi Red Cross strengthened protection measures by building staff capacity on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and integrating PGI actions into all projects. The National Society expanded Mugon'iki clubs for community feedback management, ensuring community involvement in decision-making. It also implemented policies on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse. All community units engaged in peaceful conflict management, conducting training sessions and raising awareness on conflict resolution. Peaceful conflict management teams handled over 2,000 cases and referred more than 2,000 SGBV survivors to specialized care. The updated ERP strategy institutionalized community engagement and accountability, ensuring SGBV prevention in all projects and involving marginalized individuals in support committees. The National Society also actively engaged youth through IHL clubs and youth sections.

## Enabling Local Actors

Between January and June 2024, the Burundi Red Cross focused on strengthening organizational development, emphasizing volunteer management, resource mobilization and digital transformation. The National Society also aligned with new administrative divisions and achieved high functionality across youth sections, community units, municipalities and branches by mid-2024. A staff satisfaction survey revealed that most employees were satisfied with their roles.

The Burundi Red Cross successfully mobilized domestic resources to cover core costs and continued implementing the NSIA project, focusing on first aid strategy development and awareness activities. In humanitarian diplomacy, the National Society organized events in border provinces and advocated for the protection of the emblem. It also prioritized accountability by creating a financial risk map, integrating digital tools for project management and enhancing its IT infrastructure, including NAVISION software and digitizing archiving processes.



National Society volunteers at Ruziba market, Kanyosha zone, Bujumbura, raising awareness about handwashing to prevent the spread of the IMPOX epidemic (Photo: Burundi Red Cross)



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross expanded the creation and operationalization of Community Committees for Disaster Risk Reduction in all hill units with 2044 of them implementing mitigation actions after receiving weather forecasts from the Geographic Institute of Burundi (IGEBU). As part of forecast-based financing, CCRRCs in 346 high-risk municipalities were sensitized on [early warning systems](#) and actions to take in response to the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika. Additionally, 8,451 vulnerable households, most exposed to flood risks, received advance cash to carry out early actions, such as strengthening houses, cleaning gutters, evacuating at-risk individuals and paying rent for evacuated households.

The hill units integrated environmental protection and adaptation to climate change actions into their package of services. The services included the development of nurseries for the promotion of forests, agro-forestry, and fruit plants in addition to promoting improved stoves and the drawing of contour lines. These activities impacted 112,074 households through climate risk response efforts and 25,129 individuals were impacted by the environmental protection initiatives.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Burundi Red Cross for its projects and programmes.



Disasters and crises

Between January to June 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Funds (IFRC-DREF) was approved for one emergency

1.

NAME OF OPERATION	Burundi Extreme Floods
MDR-CODE	<a href="#">MDRBI021</a>
DURATION	3 months
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 175,382
PEOPLE TARGETED	9,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 175,382 supported the Burundi Red Cross in aiding 9,000 people affected by extreme floods caused by heavy rainfall in parts of Burundi. The support included the development early warning system, early cash distribution for the purposes of protecting agricultural yields and protecting shelters, wash kits distribution and awareness raising for better integration of early actions into the daily lives of vulnerable populations.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross continued to promote a culture of risk awareness among communities, with 70 per cent of community units implementing community action plans based on the results of the [enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment \(eVCA\)](#).

These communities developed actions focused on early warning and early action in collaboration with their partners. Three successful advance assistance operations were carried out, utilizing weather forecasts from the Geographical Institute of Burundi (IGEBU), which helped the National Society inform communities and take preventive actions against potential disasters, including floods and landslides caused by the El Niño phenomenon.

In response to humanitarian emergencies, including floods, landslides and the cholera epidemic, the Burundi Red Cross reached 166,650 people with response and anticipatory activities. This included individuals supported by cash transfers, distributions of means of support, non-food items and emergency shelter services.

Additionally, the Burundi Red Cross implemented an anticipatory action project, developing a comprehensive Early Action Protocol (EAP) with the support of the IFRC and funding from the Italian Red Cross. The project focused on floods in Burundi, with activities including stakeholder mapping, prioritizing anticipatory actions, and organizing consultation workshops with community disaster risk reduction committees and local stakeholders. High-risk provinces, including Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura Mairie, and Rumonge, were targeted for flood-related interventions, and non-natural hazards, such as epidemics, were also addressed.

To strengthen community-level risk culture, the Burundi Red Cross organized awareness sessions for local disaster management platforms and community disaster risk reduction committees. These workshops aimed to improve alert dissemination mechanisms and allow communities to plan early actions in real-time. The National Society also focused on enhancing its capacity for anticipatory action by conducting training sessions for provincial staff and a full EAP document was developed, validated and submitted for final approval.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC further supported the National Society through timely review and processing of the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) requests. It provided support to the Burundi Red Cross for developing a comprehensive Early Action Protocol (EAP).

The **Italian Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in the implementation of its DREF activities.



## **Health and wellbeing**

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

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross continued to make significant strides in promoting health and community management actions. Currently, 92 per cent of community units implement at least one prevention or community management action for malaria, HIV/AIDS, or tuberculosis.

Additionally, 90% of CUs adopt the MM approach, with at least one household already certified, and 93 per cent participate in the community management of malnutrition. These efforts contributed to reaching 138,978 people through health and general activities and 2,916 children were vaccinated in health facilities managed by the Burundi Red Cross. A total of 198,540 people benefited from water, hygiene, and sanitation activities, particularly during emergency situations.

Mental health and psychosocial support were prioritized with 2,057 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence referred to specialized care structures. First aid training was also widely promoted, reaching 720 people in schools and 245 people in workplaces, including organizations such as ENABEL, ADISCO, and ICAP, among others.

In response to emergencies, the Burundi Red Cross played a key role in preventing and managing the cholera epidemic in Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura and Bujumbura City Hall. The National Society also assisted flood and landslide victims caused by the El Niño phenomenon across Burundi. A total of 36,444 households received drinking water through a water trucking system in the provinces of Bujumbura, Cibitoke, Bubanza, and Rumonge. Additionally, 1,524 households were supported with sanitation activities, including the construction of six latrine blocks for displaced populations. Households where cholera cases originated, along with at least 10 neighboring households, were disinfected with chlorine to prevent further spread.

### **IFRC network joint support**

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical and financial assistance.





## Migration and displacement

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross undertook data collection, research, analysis and other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move. All municipalities participated in managing migratory movements by monitoring in collaboration with the IOM. Additionally, every municipality in the country implemented restoring family links activities, reaching 55,519 migrants through protection and family reunification efforts. The National Society also engaged in advocacy, dialogue, education and communication initiatives to influence legal, policy and operational environments, ensuring better support and protection for people on the move.

### 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.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January and June 2024, the Burundi Red Cross focused on strengthening protection measures through various initiatives, including capacity building for staff on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). The National Society also systematically integrated PGI actions into all development and emergency projects. Additionally, the Burundi Red Cross continued to expand the establishment and operationalization of Mugon'iki clubs, enabling community feedback management and involving affected communities in decision-making based on evidence. Strategic decisions were informed by community input and the National Society implemented policies on, protection against sexual exploitation and abuse to protect survivors.

All community units participated in peaceful conflict management efforts. The National Society conducted training sessions for trainers and community leaders on peaceful conflict resolution, the Ubuntu concept and non-violent communication. Awareness-raising sessions on peaceful conflict management were held monthly across community units, reaching 11,119 community leaders and training 1,986 volunteers on Ubuntu values. The peaceful conflict management teams handled 2,099 cases and reached 12,342 people through ERP actions. Additionally, 2,057 survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were referred to specialized care structures.

In terms of SGBV, many community units integrated SGBV prevention into their activities, with numerous teams actively supporting individuals and referring survivors to care facilities. With the updated ERP strategy, the Burundi Red Cross institutionalized as community engagement and accountability (CEA) in its policies and operations. This approach ensured that all projects addressed SGBV and included marginalized individuals, with a significant number of community units involving them in committees to assist vulnerable populations. Additionally, many community units established operational Mugon'iki clubs for managing community resources.

On youth engagement, 986 International Humanitarian Law (IHL) clubs and 1,754 youth sections were actively functioning. The IHL club supervisors were trained for all 18 branches and 197 youth sections initiated innovative actions, such as shoe-making in Kayanza, setting up waste bins in Bujumbura City Hall and transforming plastic waste into dalette in Muramvya. The National Society mobilized 244,406 young people out of the 611,171 volunteers across the country, with 45 per cent of hill units establishing Mugon'iki clubs for feedback management.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in advancing its community engagement and accountability efforts.

# 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 participating National Societies contributing to the Burundi Red Cross Society's priorities are the **Belgian Red Cross – Flemish community**, the **Belgian Red Cross – French community** and the **Luxembourg Red Cross**.

### Movement coordination

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

In Burundi, **the ICRC** repairs water and sanitation systems, restores family links and reunites families. It works with prison authorities to ensure that detainees are treated according to internationally recognized standards and supports training in international humanitarian law for the armed forces. In addition, the ICRC supports the Burundi Red Cross in the areas of community health, mental health, first aid, protection, restoring family links and migration. It also supports National Society development in the areas of safer access, humanitarian diplomacy and resource mobilization.

### External coordination

The Burundi Red Cross Society is a member of several government platforms at both national and provincial levels. This includes the national disaster risk reduction and risk management platform, the sectoral protection platform and the health cluster. The National Society also maintains partnerships with several United Nations agencies, including the World Food Programme and International Organization for Migration. It also works with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to distribute dignity kits and with the Global Fund for Acceleration programme, to better manage and control the transmission and spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis in Burundi.



## National Society development

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross focused on strengthening organizational development, with an emphasis on volunteer management, resource mobilization and digital transformation. Efforts also included revitalizing underperforming hill units and expanding Youth Sections and DIH Clubs, which led to an increase in youth volunteer participation. The Finance Directorate was restructured to integrate finance, logistics, and administration, while the domestic resource mobilization service and internal audit department were elevated to directorates. To align with the new administrative divisions, a reorganization was initiated, and by mid-2024, a majority of the youth sections, community units, municipalities and branches were functioning well.

A staff satisfaction survey revealed that most employees were aware of their roles and satisfied with their performance. Through domestic resource mobilization, the Burundi Red Cross covered a significant portion of its core costs and many municipalities contributed to statutory payments. The National Society also continued to implement the NSIA

project, focusing on first aid strategy development, the renewal of first aid kits and awareness-raising activities for public transporters and driving school managers in various provinces. Additionally, first aid training was provided to public transporters in Ngozi and Gitega.

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

The IFRC supported the Burundi Red Cross through its [Capacity Building Fund](#).



## **Humanitarian diplomacy**

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

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross continued to implement actions outlined in its humanitarian diplomacy strategy. The National Society organized friendship café events in the border provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo to foster collaboration and dialogue. Additionally, the Burundi Red Cross actively engaged in humanitarian diplomacy campaigns both nationally and internationally, with a strong focus on advocating for the protection of the emblem.

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

The IFRC supported the Burundi Red Cross in its advocacy and coordination efforts to scale up anticipatory action.



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

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

During the reporting period, the Burundi Red Cross prioritized accountability and transparency. To strengthen integrity, transparency, and accountability, the National Society developed a financial risk map, with plans for a mitigation strategy to follow. [Digital transformation](#) was integrated into the management of projects and programmes, including budget and activity monitoring, data collection and management for monitoring and evaluation and cash transfers, which are now digitalized. The Burundi Red Cross implemented NAVISION software for financial and accounting management and began digitizing archiving processes. Key activities included drafting a roadmap, inventorying IT equipment, installing Electronic Mail Management software, and conducting an interview with the Regional IT Manager in Nairobi to assess digital maturity. The Burundi Red Cross also updated project management software, launched a cart and stock management application, trained users in inventory, cart and fuel management and prepared training modules in advanced Excel, PowerPoint and Word for staff.

#### **IFRC Network joint support**

The IFRC supported the Burundi Red Cross through technical assistance.



## 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 16 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 Burundi 2024 mid-year financial report](#)  
For information on the ongoing emergencies for the period January to June 2024, see: [MDRBI021](#)
- [IFRC network country plan](#)
- [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](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#)

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