



BURUNDI

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



20 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE BURUNDI RED CROSS



18

National Society
branches



2,928

National Society
local units



611,171

National Society
volunteers



350

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



1,716,757

Climate and
environment



301,658

Disasters
and crises



166,650

Health and
wellbeing



3,519,095

Migration and
displacement



75,805

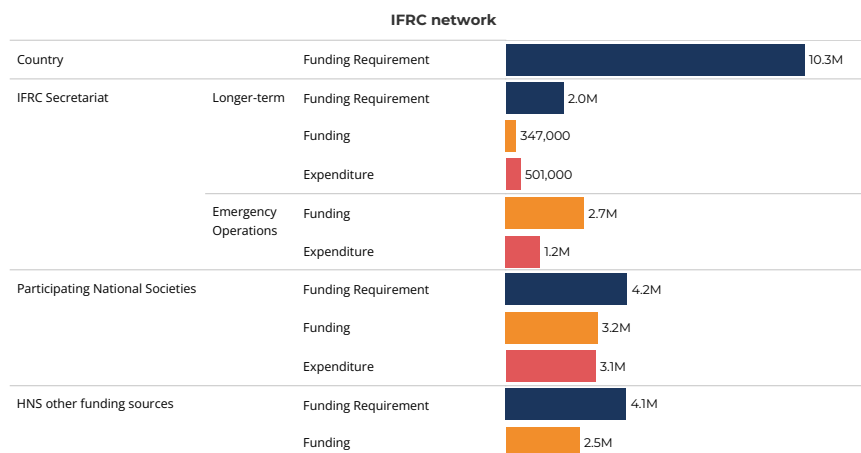
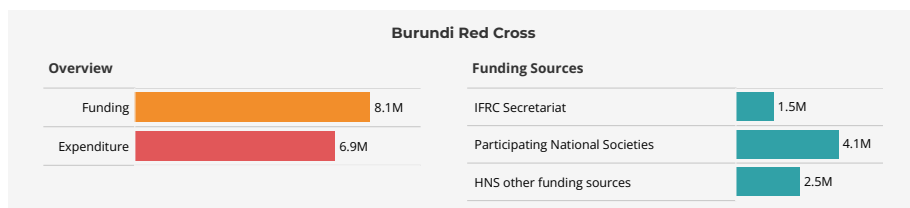
Values, power
and inclusion



21,990

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAABI002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS1003 / *Burundi Mpox Epidemic*

SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1.7M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	230,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	2,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	2,000

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	302,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	112,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	167,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	117,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	71,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	21,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	3.5M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	282,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	22,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	6,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	2,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	76,000
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	22,000
	Percentage of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information	90%
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	8
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	8
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	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	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
Belgian Red Cross	2.1M						
Finnish Red Cross	869,000						
French Red Cross							
Luxembourg Red Cross							
Monaco Red Cross	26,000						
Spanish Red Cross	74,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 3.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

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.

Since September 2023, exacerbated by the El-Niño weather phenomenon, Burundi faced virtually uninterrupted rains, instead of the usual two rainy seasons that span from September to January and March to May. According to official figures released by the Interior Minister, between September 2023 and April 2024, a total of 203,944 people were affected by flooding, landslides, violent winds and hail, and the number of internally displaced persons rose by 25 per cent to 96,000. The humanitarian situation worsened due to the rising of the level of Lake Tanganyika.

The floods and landslides caused an outbreak of cholera epidemic. The situation compromised the livelihoods of populations already suffering extreme poverty. The government of Burundi appealed for financial aid to meet the growing needs of 306,000 people in need of humanitarian assistance and to avoid a worsening of the situation.

The Burundian government's development priorities have been formalized in the National Development Plan 2018-2027 which includes the Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework 2012-2015 developed with the United Nations. The plan aims to strengthen the country's industrialization and improve the training of pupils and students to better adapt to climate change.

The year 2024 is the third year of implementation of the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan of the Burundi Red Cross (CRB). In addition, the year 2024 saw the closure of the partnership with the Global Fund, which supported the HIV and Tuberculosis prevention and community care program. To respond to the consequences of the El Niño phenomenon, the National Society has been supported by the partner national societies present in the country through the "Emergency Fund/Crisis Modifier" budget lines or emergency funds. In addition, the IFRC, through the Emergency Fund for Disaster Response (DREF), as well as the Kuwaiti and Turkish Red Crescents, also contributed to the flood response.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The National Society expanded its climate resilience efforts by reaching communities with awareness activities and implementing large-scale tree planting initiatives under the IFRC strategy. Agroforestry and fruit seedlings were distributed and planted to support environmental restoration and sustainable livelihoods.

Disasters and crises

The National Society remained actively engaged in managing the impacts of floods, strong winds, and landslides linked to the El Niño phenomenon. It continued anticipatory actions to reduce disaster risks and sensitized communities on disaster risk reduction through targeted outreach and preparedness activities.

Health and wellbeing

Health services were adapted and extended nationwide, with volunteers and staff contributing to cholera and Mpox responses. Community health initiatives included awareness for vulnerable groups, promotion of vaccination, and voluntary blood donation campaigns. Water, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructure was improved across several provinces, enhancing access and encouraging safe practices.

Migration and displacement

Migrants and displaced persons received assistance and protection services through targeted interventions.

The National Society ensured access to essential support for affected populations, reinforcing its commitment to humanitarian aid and inclusion.

Values, power and inclusion

Efforts to promote protection, gender equality, and inclusion were strengthened through community engagement. Activities included conflict resolution training, the operationalization of peaceful coexistence teams, and the promotion of the Ubuntu concept to foster social harmony and dignity for crisis-affected individuals.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

There have been no major changes during the implementation of the 2024 Unified Action Plan.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Appeal number	MDRBI022
Duration	15 August 2024 to 31 January 2025
People affected	9.2M
People to be assisted	1.38M
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Operations Update	Operational Update No. 2

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries like South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d’Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community

engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Burundi Red Cross will cover 5 months of intervention and prioritise the areas of gaps and competencies of the National Society. The recommended standards of RCRC will be applied in the tools and approach. A surge will be deployed to support the capacity strengthening plan for the team in the 23 districts and the EPIC training package will be used to cover most of the desired trainings under health, CEA, and PGI.

For the period 15 August 2024 to 31 January 2025, the following assistance was provided by the Burundi Red Cross:

Health (Reducing the risk of transmission)

Community surveillance and contact follow-ups will be strengthened. The CBS system, led by the Ministry of Health and national authorities, will help strengthen the system at the community level. The Ministry will draw up a list of contacts and, based on these lists, volunteers monitor them. Based on the community definition of cases, volunteers will also notify alerts and participate in case follow-up in collaboration with the health authorities.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Support will be provided for the distribution of detergents/disinfectants to households with reported suspected and confirmed cases. To improve WASH conditions, hand-washing facilities in public spaces, health centres, and entry points will be set up and monitored. Hygiene promotion campaigns focusing on hand washing in markets, schools, and other public places will also be carried out.

Risk communication and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community awareness will be promoted through home visits. Volunteers will be deployed to deliver awareness messages aligned with Ministry of Health messages, based on prevention and promoting barrier measures. Volunteers will use different channels/audio-visual support and strong feedback systems to address misinformation or information gaps, rumours, and concerns raised by the communities.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI)

Inclusive, protective, and gender-sensitive programmes and activities will be ensured to guarantee more equitable and safer assistance and benefits for all groups represented in the targeted community assistance and benefits to all groups represented in the targeted communities. The planning will aim to assess and reduce the risk of discrimination and violence and promote the meaningful participation of all people, regardless of gender, age, disability or background.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Overall, 112,074 people were reached by activities addressing growing climate risks. A total of 18,679 households adopted the use of improved cookstoves, reducing firewood consumption, deforestation, and indoor air pollution. In protecting watersheds threatened by erosion, contour lines were drawn over 80,000 metres, safeguarding 200 hectares. Riverbank protection along the Kagunuzi and Gatunguru rivers was reinforced with tree planting to prevent erosion and preserve aquatic ecosystems. Additionally, 164 Hill Units were sensitized on environmental protection, encouraging community engagement and ensuring sustainability. These actions formed part of an integrated approach to preserving the environment, supporting sustainable agriculture, and improving living conditions.

Environmental resilience was strengthened through community capacity building. The Burundi Red Cross recorded a 19% increase in Collinear Units implementing environmental protection actions, 8% with operational committees conducting Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments, and 24% implementing risk mitigation actions. Of 2,926 Hill Units, 2,229 (70%) included environmental protection and climate change adaptation in their services, such as nurseries, tree planting, improved stoves, and contour line tracing. Anticipatory actions based on forecasts were

adopted in flood-prone communes, reducing disaster impacts through early preparation. Risk maps were developed in 204 communities, enabling better identification of threats and planning of mitigation measures. In Bujumbura City Hall, members of Communal Committees for Risk and Disaster Reduction were trained on risk monitoring, while 125 new committees were trained on the EVCA approach and 103 equipped with disaster risk reduction tools. Following forecasts from the Geographical Institute of Burundi, 76% of Collinear Units took preventive measures, supported by simplified and complete anticipatory action protocols with alert triggers. These achievements reflected strong community and authority commitment to integrating risk management and weather forecasting into daily practices.

Under the Pan-African Tree Planting Initiative, the Burundi Red Cross reinforced community disaster preparedness and environmental protection. Community Disaster Risk Reduction Committees played a central role at the hill level, mobilizing local expertise to prevent and respond to crises. In 2024, the Society produced and planted 1,700,000 agroforestry tree seedlings—600,000 in Rutana, 400,000 in Kanyosha, 500,000 in Muramvya, and 200,000 in Kirundo. These efforts aimed to enhance biodiversity, combat erosion, and improve food security.

IFRC network joint support

The activities of the Burundi Red Cross on the Climate and Environment strategic priority, including the pan-African "Tree Planting" initiative, were carried out with the technical and financial support of the members of the Red Cross network present in the country. Thus:

The **Finnish Red Cross** has supported the National Society through the production and planting of agroforestry trees in the province of Muramvya and through the creation and operationalization in the province.

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** has contributed to the production and planting of agroforestry trees in the provinces of Bujumbura and Rutana,

The **Belgian Red Cross Francophone Section** has contributed to the capacity building of community disaster reduction and prevention teams in the provinces of Kirundo, Kayanza and Karusi and to the creation and operationalization of CCRRCs in the same provinces.

The **Belgian Red Cross Flanders Section** contributed to the creation and operationalization of the CCRRC in the province of Cibitoke.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2023, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for the [Burundi Floods and Landslides](#).

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Burundi Floods and Landslides 2023
MDR-CODE	MDRBI020
DURATION	9 months (15 November 2023 to 31 August 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 748,383
PEOPLE TARGETED	7,590
LATEST OPERATION UPDATE	DREF Operation Update

The DREF allocation of CHF 748,383 in November 2023 supported the Burundi Red Cross in assisting approximately 7,590 people affected by floods and landslides in the areas of Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, and Rumonge. The National Society supported the targeted people over a nine-month period with assistance such as restoring shelter, health promotion activities and water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), amongst others.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Burundi Red Cross responded to the floods and landslides in Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Cibitoke, Makamba, and Rumonge. The National Society focused on the rehabilitation of shelters, distribution of kitchen kits, community cleaning, essential WASH interventions, health awareness, and multipurpose cash. Trainings were also provided to volunteers, including on first aid, psychosocial support, and epidemic prevention and management. Training and pre-positioning of an emergency WASH team was also carried out.

A total of 166,650 people were reached through response and anticipatory activities. Cash transfer interventions reached 52,964 people, while 117,282 people received means of support, 20,520 people received non-food items, and 20,940 people benefited from emergency shelter assistance.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) supported the Burundi Red Cross through a Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocation of CHF 748,383, disbursed in three tranches based on crisis developments. This assistance directly supported 1,265 households affected by floods and landslides in Cibitoke, Bubanza, Bujumbura City, Rumonge and Makamba. In total, 7,950 people received emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), and health services, while 415 households (2,490 people) received cash assistance.

The Burundi Red Cross continued to promote preparedness through the generalization of Community Disaster Risk Reduction Committees (CCRRCs) and the establishment of Rescue Centers under Volunteer Supervision and Professionalization Centers (CEPV). The Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (EVCA) tool guided community-level risk mapping and prioritization of urgent actions.

Seventy per cent of Community Units (CUs) implemented community action plans based on EVCA results, incorporating early warning and early action measures. Three advance assistance operations were successfully carried out in coordination with the Geographical Institute of Burundi (IGEBU), enabling communities to implement mitigation measures ahead of predicted disasters. A total of 690 members of joint human security committees in 23 communes across eight provinces were trained on Burundi Red Cross procedures.

The National Society also implemented an anticipatory action project focused on flooding, supported technically by the IFRC with funding from the Italian Government via the Italian Red Cross. Activities included stakeholder consultations, identification of high-risk flood zones (notably in Rumonge, Bujumbura Mairie, Makamba and Bujumbura Rural), prioritization of early actions, and development of a comprehensive Early Action Protocol (EAP). The project also considered non-natural risks such as epidemics and epizootics.

Capacity building workshops were held for provincial focal points, and indigenous triggers for potential risks were identified with IGEBU and other partners. A draft of the anticipatory action project document was prepared for national validation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided DREF funding for El Niño assistance in Bubanza, Bujumbura Rural, Bujumbura Mairie, Rumonge and Makamba.

Finish Red Cross provided support for the crisis caused by the El Niño phenomenon through the “Crisis Modifier” modality within the Integral Health project. This allowed assistance to victims of floods and landslides in Bujumbura Province.

Luxembourg Red Cross contributed to the El Niño crisis response in the provinces of Bujumbura, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Rutana.

Belgian Red Cross – Flanders also supported El Niño crisis response efforts in Bujumbura, Bubanza, Cibitoke and Rutana.

Kuwait Red Crescent Society supported reintegration of flood victims in Bujumbura City.

French Red Cross assisted El Niño victims in Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural.



Burundi Red Cross volunteers are leading the mpox response by providing lifesaving information and hygiene support to vulnerable communities, including the Batwa minority (Photo: IFRC)



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Burundi Red Cross has continued to strengthen community health systems through strategies addressing malnutrition, epidemics, and the promotion of healthy practices. In response to the Mpox epidemic declared in the country in 2024, it has engaged in community-based surveillance, prevention and control, risk communication, coordination, and case management in the most affected health districts. Its work has also included extensive first aid and epidemic prevention training for volunteers and staff, alongside psychological first aid sessions to strengthen its response capacity.

Community interventions have targeted the prevention and management of diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and malnutrition. The “Model Household” approach has been promoted to encourage best health practices, improve living conditions, and reduce disease transmission. Capacity building at the community level has included training community health workers in nutrition rehabilitation, conducting mass screenings, and organizing cooking demonstrations for households with malnourished children. Community engagement and accountability have been integrated into health activities, particularly through initiatives responding to COVID-19, developed in collaboration with national health authorities and partners.

In the promotion of voluntary blood donation, the Burundi Red Cross has raised awareness in all provinces, leading to increased blood collections. In the area of water, hygiene and sanitation, efforts have focused on improving access to drinking water, building and rehabilitating sanitation infrastructure, and promoting safe hygiene behaviors. Construction of water supply systems and emergency water distribution during disasters and epidemics has improved access to safe water in several communities. Sanitation efforts have included the building of emergency and semi-sustainable latrines, shower blocks, and ecological family latrines, benefiting both displaced populations and host communities.

IFRC Network Joint Support

The IFRC played a key role in supporting the response to the Mpox outbreak, providing technical and operational assistance to the Burundi Red Cross in managing this public health challenge.

The **Finnish Red Cross** provided support through the Integrated Health project focusing on community health in Muramvya province. Their assistance strengthened local health initiatives and capacity building within the Burundi

Red Cross.

The **Belgian Red Cross Flanders** section supported the Burundi Red Cross in first aid activities across several provinces, including Bujumbura, Cibitoke, Gitega, and Ngozi. They also contributed to Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation programs in Cibitoke and helped promote voluntary blood donation efforts nationwide.

The **French Red Cross** contributed by promoting paramedical training at the National Institute of Public Health, enhancing the skills and capacities of health workers aligned with the Burundi Red Cross's health objectives.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society helped with Shelter rehabilitation and construction for returnee and host community households in several provinces, improving living conditions and stability. Awareness sessions were conducted in refugee camps on available services and the importance of maintaining family connections, reaching over a thousand people. It also strengthened migration management through systematic data collection to monitor population movements nationwide. Additionally, it provided emergency assistance to communities affected by landslides and floods across multiple provinces, ensuring migrants and displaced persons received essential support and protection.

IFRC network joint support

These efforts were made possible through the joint support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies network members present in Burundi. Contributions included assistance for family tracing activities, as well as support for the reintegration of displaced people and returnees in affected areas.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Burundi Red Cross Society worked to ensure that all individuals could live with dignity, even when affected by crises. During the year, the Society implemented initiatives promoting protection, gender equality, and inclusion. Many people benefited from these programmes, which included activities fostering social inclusion and peaceful coexistence. Community leaders were sensitized on the peaceful management of conflicts, while conflict management teams were established and trained. Volunteers from various branches enhanced their skills in the Ubuntu concept, conflict prevention, and non-violent communication.

Support was provided to people with specific needs through cash assistance in several provinces. Children from returnee families and the most vulnerable households in host communities received school materials to support their education. Protection efforts continued through the integration of prevention and care services for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence in most local units. Awareness-raising sessions were regularly conducted, and cases were referred to appropriate care, legal, and psychological support services. Most projects and programmes of the Society now systematically include protection, gender, and inclusion considerations. Staff, executives, and volunteers were also trained on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as the management of sexual and gender-based violence cases.

The International Day of the Red Cross was marked by activities across Bururi Province and other local units, with the participation of provincial and communal authorities. Vulnerable households received food and non-food assistance, and model households were recognized for their achievements in community development. Authorities expressed appreciation for the Society's commitment to improving the lives of the most vulnerable people.

Training in community engagement and accountability was delivered in several branches, leading to the creation and strengthening of community feedback mechanisms. Local clubs were equipped with the necessary materials to collect and manage feedback, and many such clubs were established across the branches. A national workshop helped define the effective functioning of the Society's feedback hotline and clarify roles and responsibilities in complaint

management. Staff and volunteers received further training in collecting and processing community feedback, with standard procedures developed to guide the process.

IFRC network joint support

The **Belgian Red Cross** and the **Luxembourg Red Cross**, with the support of IFRC, contributed to the promotion of humanitarian diplomacy and community engagement and accountability actions in Burundi.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

In 2024, the Burundi Red Cross received long-term support from participating National Societies.

The **Belgian Red Cross (Flemish community)** provided support on disaster preparedness and response, first aid, blood donations, water, sanitation and hygiene, community resilience building, humanitarian protection and National Society development in the areas of communications and resource mobilization.

The **Belgian Red Cross (French community)** delivered assistance on community health; water, sanitation and hygiene; disaster risk reduction; nutrition; community resilience; social peace and cohesion; humanitarian protection; the socio-economic reintegration of returnees and other vulnerable people; as well as National Society development in terms of strengthening operational structures and mobilization of resources.

The **Finnish Red Cross** provided support on community health; water, sanitation and hygiene; nutrition and food security; social cohesion; and disaster response. It also collaborated with the Burundi Red Cross Society on programmes currently under development on sexual and [reproductive health](#).

The **French Red Cross** supported the Burundi Red Cross on health activities through a project which is ongoing with government partners – the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) and the National Centre for Blood Donation (CNTS).

The **Luxembourg Red Cross** helped with initiatives related to climate change and the protection of the environment, as well as humanitarian protection and socio-economic reintegration of returnees and other vulnerable people.

The **Spanish Red Cross** worked with the National Society on nutrition; food security; water, sanitation, and hygiene; and social cohesion.

Movement coordination

The Burundi Red Cross 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](#).

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 enjoys partnerships with several United Nations agencies, including the World Food Programme and IOM. 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. The National Society is a member and actively participates in the meetings of the National Disaster Management Platform. In addition, the said Platform regularly organizes coordination meetings in one of the meeting rooms of the CRB headquarters. It also actively participates in the meetings of the Platform at all levels and is the Secretary of this section. Additionally, it is a member of sectoral groups on different sectors such as the Shelter, Health, Nutrition, Cash Transfer and other sectors and collaborates with various partners, including government partners, United Nations agencies, bilateral cooperation and local organizations.

Lastly, it also participates in global coordination meetings organized by the COUSP, which is a division of the Ministry of Public Health in charge of managing public health problems in emergencies. In addition, the World Bank is supporting a project in Burundi called Merankabandi, led by the Burundian government. This project includes identification, registration and money transfers for vulnerable people. The Burundian Red Cross has been identified, without competition, by the World Bank for this work, which initially targets 10,000 households. It has already begun this work, which involves a large number of volunteers. In the context of disaster prevention and management, the National Society is a member of the National Platform for Disaster Prevention and Management and provides its secretariat at all levels.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society strengthened its organizational structures through management visits, statutory meetings, and coordination efforts across branches and committees. It enhanced volunteer engagement by maintaining updated registers, digitizing reporting systems, and insuring active volunteers. Youth involvement was promoted through holiday activities, competitions, and international innovation platforms. Volunteer Supervision Centers were revitalized, and training was provided on governance, integrity, and conflict resolution. Financial sustainability improved with updated finance frameworks and increased domestic resource mobilization. Internal systems showed strong functionality across branches and municipalities, while leadership capacities were reinforced through targeted training and support for income-generating initiatives.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided critical support to the National Society through revitalization of governance structures, BOCA assessments, and capacity building for volunteers and provincial leaders. This included training, institutional diagnostics, and volunteer management initiatives that strengthened operational effectiveness across branches.

The Belgium Red cross (Flanders) supported the development of the Cibitoke Branch's structures and systems, contributing to improved governance and volunteer coordination.

The Belgium red cross (French) contributed to strengthening the organs and structures of the Kayanza, Karuzi, and Kirundo Branches, enhancing their operational capacity and institutional resilience.

The **Finnish Red Cross** supported the Muramvya Branch by reinforcing its organizational structures and contributing to broader capacity-building efforts within the National Society.

The Spanish Red Cross played a key role in revitalizing the digital volunteer management system by training and equipping volunteers across all branches to maintain and update the National Society's database



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Burundi Red Cross focused on improving its public image and understanding how it is perceived by stakeholders. To support this, it conducted a biennial perception study and committed to implementing the recommendations before the next study in 2026. The National Society also continued advocacy efforts for a new law protecting the use of the Red Cross emblem. A draft law, developed collaboratively with the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, was submitted to the Ministry of the Interior for review. Public awareness was raised through radio broadcasts and community discussions—called friendship cafés—held in nine communes across Makamba, Ruyigi, and Kirundo, focusing on humanitarian values and non-violent communication.

Additionally, the Burundi Red Cross played a central role in coordinating the national response to the Mpox epidemic. As a key actor, the National Society actively participated in all coordination platforms, working alongside both Movement and non-Movement partners to ensure a unified and effective response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical support to the National Society to ensure that the National Society was respected and recognized as a neutral and impartial humanitarian actor and was effectively positioned to promote values, policies, and legislation in support of humanitarian action. The IFRC further assisted with the development of advocacy reports and policy briefs on humanitarian diplomacy, gathered data to develop analyses that supported the case for humanitarian diplomacy, and created key messages for related issues. The Belgium Red Cross Flanders, Belgium Red Cross Francophone, Finnish Red Cross, Luxembourg Red Cross, and French Red Cross also assisted in advancing these efforts through their respective contributions to humanitarian diplomacy and support for the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society made significant progress in strengthening its internal systems and accountability mechanisms. Specialized commissions developed terms of reference under the 2022–2026 strategic plan, and integrity-related trainings were conducted at both central and provincial levels. A financial risk map and mitigation plan were established to enhance risk management. The Studies and Planning Unit led the mid-term review of the strategic plan and updated key PMER tools, ensuring that all projects aligned with community needs through participatory assessments and reviews. With IFRC support, a regional experience-sharing meeting was held to evaluate network performance, and several strategic documents were revised, including policies on volunteering, first aid, and organizational assessment.

In digital transformation and innovation, the National Society improved its volunteer database and introduced a digital training platform with support from the Belgium Red Cross Flanders. Two volunteer-led projects were selected in an innovation competition organized by the Solferino Academy. As part of the Mpox and flood response, the IFRC coordinated activities with the National Society, deploying surge staff and providing logistical support including tents, fuel, and vehicles.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priorities on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities on Enabling Local Actors. Where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The preparation of the National Society and the pre-positioning of response teams and equipment allow for an effective and real-time response, highlighting the need to continue strengthening response teams
- The unified planning process has evolved from duplication to becoming a key way of involving all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, underscoring the importance of aligning it fully with the strategic and operational planning process of the Movement
- The development of the organs and structures of the National Society has enabled the effective relocation of aid, showing the need to ensure that the strengthening of bodies and structures is systematically integrated into all projects and programmes

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Cash Transfers from the Burundi Red Cross

As part of the response to floods and landslides in Burundi following the rains and the rising waters of Lake Tanganyika, the Burundi Red Cross has provided humanitarian assistance in cash transfers to 415 households as part of a DREF operation. In the same vein, financial support from the Luxembourg Red Cross has enabled the SN to contribute to the humanitarian response through a direct cash transfer to 880 households. Each household received a sum of 170,000 Burundian francs. The following link (LUX BIEN 1.mpg) shows a success story of this operation in Cibitoke. Below are the stories of 2 people who received the cash transfer.

- **KAGOMA Jean Paul** praised the proactivity of the Red Cross and pledged to go and rebuild his destroyed house. He said: *"First of all, joy overflows in my heart and I thank the Red Cross for coming to our aid following climate change. My joy is also motivated by the fact that I will rebuild my house. This is my priority! Once again thank you to the Red Cross."*

- **Mazoubouka Abel**, who is stricken/disabled, said: *"The river overflowed, I didn't know where to go and the blackberries fell on me. With the 170000 Francs BUR I will have bricks made to make shelter for my children".*

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [BI_Burundi AR 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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