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Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Guinea: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRGN008	Glide n°: FL-2015-000105-GIN
EPoA update n° 1; 19 October 2015	Timeframe covered by this update: 1 August to 30 September 2015
Operation start date: 1 August 2015	Operation timeframe: Four months (New end date: 11 December 2015)
Overall operation budget: CHF 130,603	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 130,603
N° of people being assisted: 1,500 households (9,000 people based on six people per household)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: the Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG), IFRC, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH) (Government Service)	

Request to extend timeframe by two months (New end date: 11 December 2015) to enable the completion of activities planned in the EPoA that have been severely disrupted due to issues including: 1) the need to revise the beneficiary selection; 2) preparedness for the presidential elections (scheduled on 11 October), which have resulted in violence and disrupted access to many areas

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Between 24 July - 3 August 2015, it rained heavily in the capital of Guinea, Conakry and in several areas of the country (Beyla, Coyah, Forecariah, Macenta, Siguiri and Téliélé) causing serious floods with loss of human lives as well as significant material damage. In Conakry, over 450mm of rain fell (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - NOAA). In other regions, specifically the northwest, 200mm fell during this time. In some localities of Telimele, a prefecture located in lower Guinea, around 1,700 people have been affected by the violent storms and the heavy rains. In Beyla and Forecariah the floods killed four people while in Macenta the infrastructural damage has been without precedent. All five communes of Conakry (Matoto, Dixinn, Ratoma, Kaloum, and Matam) were severely affected by the flooding, with the estimated the population of this area, 238,134 people approx. In September 2015, more heavy rains again poured down causing further loss of lives and decimated crops. This situation has been challenging, and worsening the health situation in the country which is already seriously affected since 2014 by the Ebola virus disease (EVD) epidemic.

On 12 August 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies released CHF 130,603 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) respond to the immediate needs of 1,500 households (9,000 people) affected by the floods, with interventions in the areas of emergency relief and shelter, health and care, water,



Red Cross volunteers distribute relief items following the floods
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sanitation and hygiene promotion for a period of three months. Following the launch of the DREF operation, the (RCSG) has experienced complications with the implementation of the activities planned in the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA), specifically related to: the need to revise the beneficiary selection based on a reassessment of needs; and preparedness for the presidential elections (scheduled on 11 October), which have resulted in violence and disrupted access to some areas. This Operations Update is requesting an extension of timeframe of two months (New end date: 11 December 2015) to enable the completion of the activities planned; and thus meet the commitments that have been made to the affected population. Despite the time, which has passed since the DREF operation was launched, based on an analysis of the situation (by the relevant IFRC technical advisors), the activities planned in the EPoA remain relevant and appropriate to the immediate needs of the affected population affected. Please refer to “Needs and scenario planning” section”. It is possible that the presidential elections may continue to lead to unrest, which could then have implications on the implementation of the DREF operation. The RCSG in collaboration with the IFRC Guinea country delegation (which has a dedicated security delegate), will monitor the evolving situation, and provide regular communication to the IFRC Sahel regional representation and IFRC Africa zone disaster management unit to ensure that mitigating actions can be taken as required.

This DREF has been partially replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross DG Echo and the Canadian Red Cross/Govt. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross of Guinea would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Following the floods, the RCSG in collaboration with the IFRC Guinea country delegation carried out an assessment to establish the needs of the population in the worst affected areas (Conakry, Forecariah, Macenta, Siguiri and Téliimélé). Following the launch of the DREF operation, progress has been made against the activities planned in the EPoA, in the following areas:

- Mobilization and training of 62 volunteers and eight supervisors in rapid needs assessments techniques, the identification of beneficiaries and first aid assistance (Conakry (38), Forecariah (6), Macenta (6), Siguiri (6), and Téliimélé (6)).
- Mobilization and training of 46 volunteers were mobilized and trained on hygiene promotion, communication techniques and treatment of wells in Conakry; as well as preparation/initiation of all water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities.
- Distribution of non-food items (comprising of mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans), which were donated via USAID to 370 households in Conakry including Matoto (125 households), Ratoma (40 households) Matam (95), Kaloum (110), which equates to 25 per cent of the intended target (1,500).
- Procurement of shelter kits (200), and tarpaulins (400); and prepositioning in readiness for distribution along with additional timber, as well as training of volunteers on their use.
- Deployment of RDRT (shelter profile), who has supported the beneficiary selection/verification process; and finalized preparations for the distribution of shelter kits, tarpaulins and the training of volunteers on their use.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Guinea country delegation has extensive technical and material resources, and is continuing to avail support to the RCSG, specifically with the simultaneous response to the EVD epidemic through the MDRGN007 Emergency Appeal. In addition, the ICRC, French and Danish Red Cross Societies all have in-country presence. On 31 July 2015, the IFRC carried out an Operational Strategy Call with participants from the Guinea country delegation, Sahel regional representation, Africa zone disaster management unit and Geneva disaster and crisis management unit. It was agreed that a DREF allocation could be considered to support the RCSG response to the floods. The IFRC and RCSG signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned. In addition, a RDRT was deployed for one month (ended mission on 10 October 2015); while pre-positioned stocks have also been mobilized from the Sahel regional representation in Dakar, Senegal to support the implementation of the DREF operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Since the beginning of the rains the RCSG, has been working closely with the government structure responsible for humanitarian activities, the National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH), which is coordinating the response to the floods. SENAH has mobilized five tons of rice, 25 boxes of soap and 25 oil cans. The Government of Guinea as well as the World Health Organization (WHO) have been in the field providing medical assistance and the evacuation of the injured people to the prefectural hospital. The World Food Programme (WFP) is also continuing to explore how it can provide assistance to the affected population. All of the organizations involved in the response to EVD, are also coordinating in the management of the floods disaster. The RCSG has been assigned responsibility for the distribution of Non-Food Items and emergency shelter (shelter kits), as well as components of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Please refer to the [original EPoA](#) for more information on the needs assessment, which was carried out in collaboration between the RCSG and SENAH; however below is an update on the situation following the delays in implementation.

Despite the limited implementation, the activities planned in the EPoA remain relevant and appropriate to the immediate needs of the affected population. In the Forecariah, Macenta, Siguiré and Telimele districts, the affected population remain in dire need of assistance to carry out repairs to their damaged homes however do not possess the necessary materials to do so; and as of this Operations Update continue to live with host families. It should be noted that the host families themselves are poor/vulnerable, and their living conditions are being worsened as are having to assist other poor families whose vulnerabilities have been increased by the floods. Local authorities, SENAH, and in the affected population are counting on the RCSG to meet the emergency shelter needs caused by the recent floods; and expectation has been raised following the completion of the needs assessment. As such, if the activities planned are suspended it presents an issue in terms of both credibility and abandonment. Even in normal times, the population in the affected areas have limited access to water supply or sanitation infrastructures; but the recent floods have worsened the situation even further. In the context of the approaching “dry” season, when the risk of epidemics is increased, it could therefore lead to an escalation in the affected populations’ needs in the coming months.

Given the above, it is recommended that the activities planned should proceed as intended, as not doing so will leave the affected population even more vulnerable than they already are. The DREF operation in response to the floods is also an opportunity to for RCSG to demonstrate its role as auxiliary to the authorities, in providing first-line disaster response services beyond the Safe and Dignified Burial activities it has been involved in since the beginning of the EVD operation.

Risk Analysis

Guinea held the first round of its presidential elections, which comprised eight candidates. The end of the electoral campaign has been violent in some areas of the country such as Conakry, Kérouané and Nzerekore, where clashes were recorded with loss of lives and extensive material damage. As noted, it is possible that the elections may continue to lead to unrest, which could then have implications on the implementation of the DREF operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

This operation seeks to respond to the urgent needs of the 1,500 most affected households in the 11 flooded zones, including five communes of the capital Conakry and six other prefectures in the interior of the country. The response will focus on hygiene promotion and sanitation, improving access to safe drinking water and distribution of non-food items (hygiene kits, buckets, blankets, jerry cans and mosquito nets), and provide emergency shelter to the most vulnerable affected.

Proposed strategy

Please refer to the [original EPoA](#) for information on the proposed strategy, which remains unchanged.

Operational support services

Please refer to the [original EPoA](#) for information on the operational support strategy, which remains unchanged.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Outcome 1 The most vulnerable beneficiaries are identified and selected with the participation of the communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 List of beneficiaries is developed with community participation		100%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Meeting with the local authorities to introduce the project to them and discuss the beneficiary criteria process	X		On-going
1.1.2 Regular meetings with the authorities at local and central level to coordinate beneficiaries selection , operational planning and ensure security	X		On-going
1.1.3 Training of 60 volunteers in rapid needs assessment, beneficiary selection and relief distribution techniques (10 days – already completed)	X		100%
1.1.4 Monitoring, evaluation and reporting	X		On-going

Health & care

Outcome 2: The risks of malaria is reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Vulnerable households have received and are appropriately using bed nets		25%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
2.1.1 Securing donations of treated bed nets for 1,500 most vulnerable households from USAID and the Government of Guinea	X		100%
2.1.2 Distribution of treated bed nets to the 1,500 most vulnerable households	X		25%
2.1.3 Sensitization campaign / door-to-door interpersonal communication on the appropriate use of the treated bed nets		X	0%

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome 3: The risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases is reduced	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 3.1 Households have access to safe drinking water		0%
Output 3.2 The communities are sensitized on risks associated with dirty water (signs and symptoms of waterborne diseases especially cholera, risk factors for transmission, prevention and control measures) and adopt the prevention measures		0%	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
3.1.1 Protection of the 100 wells already identified in the two worst affected communes of Conakry (chlorination and cleaning), no construction work involved) .		X	0%
3.1.2 Emptying of 150 households and community latrines used by up to 600 of the most affected households, supported by volunteers. Training of households to do this will occur concurrently to increase sustainability of this practice in the future.		X	0%
3.1.3 Donations of hygiene kits, blankets, buckets and jerry can (in coordination with UNICEF)		X	25%
3.1.4 Distribution and promotion on the proper use of water purification tablets and 250g of soap/household (according to Sphere) to 1,500 households		X	0%
4.1.1 Training of 11 teams of volunteers (10 volunteers and 1 supervisors on best practices in water, hygiene and sanitation (5 days) using ECV materials		X	0%
4.1.2 Diffusion of 100 radio programmes on good water, hygiene and sanitation practices, including cholera (and Ebola) prevention messaging		X	0%
4.1.3 Deployment of one RDRT for 2 months* *Please refer to “Summary of current response” section for information on their activities.	X		100%
4.1.4 Produce 60 image booklets		X	0%
4.1.5 Produce 1,500 posters		X	0%
4.1.6 Monitor and report on the activities			On-going
4.1.7 Distribute flyers/booklets and put up posters in the communities in at risk zones		X	0%
4.1.8 Door-to-door sensitization campaign to disseminate key messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases, especially cholera		X	0%

Shelter and settlements

Shelter and settlements				
Outcome 4: The most vulnerable affected households have gained dignity and safety with emergency shelter.	Outputs			% of achievement
		Output 4.1 Affected households in the flood risk zones are provided with shelter kits and receive appropriate support in construction of emergency shelter .		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)	
	Yes	No		
4.1.1	Train 110 volunteers (and 11 supervisors) in the 11 affected regions on the use of shelter kits (5 days)		X	0%
4.1.2	Distribute and instruct beneficiaries on construction of 200 shelter kits and 400 tarpaulins for at least 200 households. Distribute additional materials such as timber as necessary.		X	0%

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.