



# GUINEA

## 2024-2025 IFRC network country plan

15 May 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 18.3M**

### In support of the Red Cross Society of Guinea



**340**

National Society branches



**135**

National Society staff



**21,051**

National Society volunteers

### People to be reached



**510,000**

Climate and environment



**687,000**

Disasters and crises



**1.6M**

Health and wellbeing



**20,000**

Migration and displacement



**19,000**

Values, power and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer term needs

- Recurring disasters
- Health • Migration

#### Capacity development

- Climate change adaptation
  - Data management
  - Finance • Logistics
- Humanitarian diplomacy
- Resource mobilization

### Key country data

Population **13.9M**

INFORM Climate Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **182**

Population below poverty level **43.7%**

# Funding requirements

2024

2025\*

**Total 9.9M CHF**

**Total 8.4M CHF**

Through the IFRC

**7.1M CHF**

Through the IFRC

**6M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **38,000 CHF**

Through Participating National Societies

→ **30,000 CHF**

Through Host National Society

→ **2.8M CHF**

Through Host National Society

→ **2.4M CHF**

\*Projected funding requirements

## IFRC Breakdown

**880,000 CHF**  
Climate and environment

**1.80M CHF**  
Disasters and crises

**2.7M CHF**  
Health and wellbeing

**500,000 CHF**  
Migration & displacement

**430,000 CHF**  
Values, power and inclusion

**830,000 CHF**  
Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

British Red Cross\*

Swedish Red Cross\*

Italian Red Cross

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.*

## IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

**MAAGN003**

## Hazards



Floods



Landslides



Drought



Epidemics



Industrial pollution



Civil unrest

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE



Map of the National Society branches

The **Red Cross Society of Guinea** established in 1984 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1986. The National Society is a non-profit, voluntary, autonomous aid society which it focuses on improving living conditions for vulnerable people across Guinea. Operating through 38 prefectural/communal committees and 340 sub-prefectural committees, its interventions cover health disparities, including HIV/AIDS psychosocial support, reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, and response to epidemics like Ebola and COVID-19. The organization also addresses climate and

environmental crises, disaster risk reduction, assistance to disaster victims, early warning systems, and migration-related humanitarian aid. Guided by a vision for a well-prepared, high-performing National Society, the Red Cross Society of Guinea integrates gender, protection, inclusion, and accountability for community resilience.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea has a Strategic Development Plan for 2021–2026, which aligns with the 2040 vision of the Government of Guinea and is in harmony with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This strategic plan is based on the five strategic priorities of IFRC Strategy 2030, supported by the cross-cutting aspects of community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, and youth engagement programmes. The strategic development plan includes a focus on organizational development in the areas of influence, humanitarian advocacy and awareness raising. It prioritizes the promotion of the National Society to strengthen its volunteer network and local structures. It also includes funding to expand and improve collaborations with public and private institutions.

In 2022, the National Society reached more than 101,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes and more than 23,000 people through its long term services and development programmes.

## IFRC NETWORK ACTION

### JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Guinea, spanning 245,857 km with a population of around 13.9 million and a 2.5 per cent rate of annual growth, is a developing country ranking 181 in the Human Development Index (HDI). More than 50 per cent are under the age of 20, and less than four per cent are over 65 years old. The average household size is more than six people. The population is spread over the four regions of Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Upper Guinea, Guinea Forestière, and the special zone of Conakry. More than 37 per cent of the population live in urban areas. The population in rural areas rely almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) projects a 5.6 per cent real GDP growth rate in 2024, 7.9 per cent inflation. The country's economy heavily relies on the extraction and export of natural resources, particularly bauxite, iron ore, and gold. While these resources represent significant revenue streams for the country, the country's economy remains vulnerable to commodity price fluctuations and external shocks. Limited diversification into other sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services constrains economic growth and job creation.

From a security standpoint, Guinea ranks 39th in the 2017 Ibrahim African Governance Index, scoring 45.5 out of 100. State weaknesses impact human security encompassing economic, political, religious, community, and environmental

dimensions, fostering a culture of impunity. The country has witnessed several coups, attempted coups, and contested elections, leading to period of unrest and violence. Additionally, ethnic tensions and rivalries have fuelled social divisions and conflicts, particularly during political transitions and electoral periods.

Youth unemployment and gender inequality are major challenges in Guinea. The financing of priority social sectors, including health care by the national budget, has continued to decline for several years. In addition, food and nutrition insecurity has been exacerbated by a combination of biophysical and agro-climatic shocks affecting crops and

livestock. Economic shocks, such as rising prices in domestic markets, affect many households dependent on purchases for access to food. The cumulative effect of these shocks has led to a gradual deterioration in household livelihoods. This has significantly increased their vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity while severely reducing their resilience.

The humanitarian situation in Guinea is marked by multidimensional fragility due to recurrent epidemics, natural disasters (floods, landslides, fires, shipwrecks), and socio-political conflicts, posing significant challenges for vulnerable populations.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

Guinea scores 4.4 in the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#) and is categorized as a medium-risk country. The country's climate is tropical, alternating between rainy and dry seasons of about six months each. The climate exposes the country to permanent risks of flooding, dry and dusty winds (harmattan), and fires in the dry season, especially in Upper Guinea.

Environmental degradation (mainly due to deforestation) is arguably the most significant challenge. In 2014, Guinea was [listed](#) among the 10 countries in the world with the highest deforestation rate. The country's vegetation is characterized by various ecosystems, including tropical rainforests, savannas, mangroves, and coastal forests. The country's diverse flora supports a rich biodiversity, with numerous plant species endemic to the region. The causes for significant

deforestation and forest degradation in the country include agricultural expansion, logging, mining, and infrastructure development.

In addition to growing vegetation loss, food and nutrition insecurity in the country has been exacerbated by a combination of biophysical and agro-climatic shocks affecting crops and livestock, such as rising prices in domestic markets affecting households dependent on purchases for their access to food. According to the [Climate Change Knowledge Portal](#), drought is expected to be the most significant climate risk for Guinea. A decrease in rainfall has led to the disruption of income, interruption of the agricultural calendar, and the disturbance of river regimes. Droughts are projected to contribute to biodiversity loss, reduce streamflow in major rivers, degrade headwaters, increase the proliferation of diseases and plant pests, increase water scarcity and contribute to more bushfires.



Red Cross volunteers raising awareness about Rabies in local communities. February 2024 (Photo: IFRC)

The sea level has been rising along Guinea's coast. This causes increased salinization and flooding in coastal regions, issues in agriculture, drinking water shortages, the destruction of infrastructure and mangrove ecosystems, and the proliferation of diseases. Increased flooding, especially in coastal zones and northern Guinea, causes the loss of human life and property, proliferation of water-borne diseases, soil erosion, destruction of crops, and decreases in agricultural production, all of which threaten the economic activity and food security of the nation.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to ensure that its staff and volunteers, as well as communities, are taking urgent action to adapt to the growing and evolving risks of climate and environmental crises. The National Society will work to support the community to serve as an agent to catalyze climate change mitigation efforts and promote more sustainable environmental practices through the actions of trained and committed volunteers and staff. The National Society also aims to promote more [sustainable environmental practices](#) and advocate for various [nature-based adaptation solutions](#) as part of the [IFRC's Pan-Africa Tree Planting and Care initiative](#).

### Planned activities in 2024

- Support the establishment of community nurseries
- Support the organization of the distribution of seedlings

- Build the capacity of volunteers and staff to service as a vehicle for change in the community
- Disseminate know-how on reducing the consumption of wood energy (improved stoves)
- Strengthen the skills of volunteers and staff on techniques for preserving and processing local products
- Train volunteers and managers on climate change adaptation techniques and environmental protection
- Strengthen agricultural production systems, including a nutrition-sensitive approach to smallholder farmers in the face of climate impacts
- Support value chain activities in order to reduce post-harvest losses
- Support local production systems to guarantee health, nutritious and accessible food for the most vulnerable

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to promote and advocate for various nature-based adaptation solutions, as highlighted by the plan and care for trees initiative. It also facilitates new strategic partnerships to scale up mitigation measures, including the planting and maintenance of multi-use trees. Other support from the IFRC include technical support in terms of capacity building, development of procedures, development of policies such as the National Society food security policy, resource mobilization and fund-raising for projects and programmes, and advocacy support with the Government.



## Disasters and crises

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

Guinea is repeatedly exposed to both natural and man-made disaster risks. The effects of climate change with huge variations in rainfall (up or down) constitute risks of floods and droughts in vulnerable areas. The most dangerous and recurrent hazards in Guinea are floods, epidemics, social conflicts or community tensions, accidents, industrial pollution, landslides, drought, high winds, fires and bushfires, and geological risks. Seismic risk, although infrequent, presents [geological risks](#) for the country.

Floods are recurring natural hazards in Guinea that affect many aspects of the socio-economic landscape. Poor sewage and water systems and sanitation facilities are frequently affected by flooding. This leads to the inadequate disposal of human waste and contributes to the transmission of diseases such as cholera, typhoid fever, malaria and polio.

On the socio-political level, the country is experiencing multiple crises linked to political and trade union demands and regime change. Political crises and social demands are mainly attributable to electoral calendars, demands for the improvement of living conditions, the distribution of local resources, and communal conflicts. These demands and demonstrations lead to loss of human life, injuries and significant material damage.

Aside from natural hazards in the country, Guinea has a recurrent history of accidents with serious socio-economic consequences. According to non-exhaustive statistics from the police and gendarmerie services, 21,890 cases of accidents have occurred during the last five years on Guinean roads with 2,781 deaths and 13,711 injuries who sometimes die afterwards or find themselves in situations of lifelong disability. Guinea also often experiences emergencies related to the sinking of canoes at landing stages and beaches, and

in freshwater streams, which, depending on their magnitude, have caused significant material damage, injuries and loss of human lives.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society seeks to ensure that, through its more than 20,000 volunteers in the country, it can respond to the multiple hazards affecting the population. Guinea is also part of the [IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger initiative](#), which aims to reach zero hunger for up to 25 per cent of vulnerable people in Africa by 2030. This will involve investing in small-holder farmers, scaling up cash assistance and supporting youth entrepreneurs. The National Society also seeks to strengthen its technical and operational capacities in terms of [shelter](#), [water, sanitation and hygiene](#), food security and livelihoods, first aid, nautical [first aid](#), and restoring family links ([RFL](#)).

### Planned activities in 2024

- Conduct national mapping of community vulnerabilities and capacities
- Develop and popularize emergency operations management tools
- Sensitize communities on disaster risk reduction
- Conduct cash and voucher assistance in at-risk communities and develop identified risk mitigation plans
- Develop contingency plans
- Provide humanitarian assistance in food and non-food items to population affected by disasters and other emergencies
- Pre-position shelter kits in high-risk localities

- Strengthening social protection mechanisms (SPMs) as an approach to preventing food and nutrition insecurity
- Preparedness, anticipation, community-based monitoring of SAME and promotion/integration of national early warning systems through the promotion of forecast-based approaches and response mechanisms

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to develop integrated interventions that meet basic needs, prevent asset depletion and protect livelihoods. The IFRC supports the National Society to better understand the Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative, including the goal, intermediate targets and outcomes, in order to advance their mandate as auxiliaries to local authorities. It supports mobilization of opportunities that contribute to the achievement of zero hunger, and in emergencies, the IFRC helps mobilize emergency funds through the [disaster response emergency fund \(DREF\)](#) and emergency appeals. In 2023, IFRC provided a DREF allocation for an emergency in Guinea. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF: Kaloum explosion](#)- The DREF allocation of CHF 484,436 in December 2023 provided crucial support to the Guinea Red Cross, enabling assistance to 8,036 individuals affected by a significant explosion at Guinea's primary oil terminal in the Kaloum administrative district of Conakry. Over four months, the National Society maintained its unwavering dedication to offering targeted aid, covering vital services such as first aid for the injured, psychosocial support, management of evacuation centres, reconstruction of destroyed shelters; and water, sanitation and hygiene assistance, alongside livelihoods and basic needs and multi-purpose cash interventions.



## Health and wellbeing

Guinea is evolving in a global context of economic crisis and health situation characterized by an overlapping disease burden related to communicable and non-communicable diseases, trauma and disasters. Despite the government's efforts to strengthen prevention, fight common diseases (malaria, HIV, among others) and invest in new infrastructure (construction, maintenance), Guinea's health situation remains worrying, with a low life expectancy and a high mortality rate.

According to the [2018 Demographic and Health Survey](#), the maternal mortality ratio in Guinea was estimated to be 576 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. The infant mortality rate in Guinea was estimated to be 61 infant deaths per 1,000

live births, and the under-five mortality rate in Guinea was estimated to be 92 deaths per 1,000 live births. The main causes of morbidity and mortality are linked to communicable diseases, including diseases with epidemic potential and vaccine-preventable diseases. Lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases are becoming increasingly prevalent. In the past 5 years, the country has seen an outbreak of Ebola virus disease, an outbreak of meningitis, an outbreak of polio, and several outbreaks of measles.

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS in the entire Guinean population aged 15 to 49 is estimated at 1.5 per cent. This prevalence ranges from 1.6 per cent among women, to 1.3 per cent among

men aged 15-49 years. HIV prevalence among young people aged 15-24 is still low, with at least 1 per cent of young people aged 15-24 living with HIV. It should also be noted that the prevalence of tuberculosis is still high with its double burden of co-infection with HIV/AIDS.

Malaria is a real public health problem in the country. Despite efforts made in recent years by the Government, less than half of households (44 per cent) have at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net. This pathology is the main cause of consultations, hospitalizations in public health facilities, and hospital deaths.

In Guinea, 35 vaccine-preventable diseases and health conditions are under surveillance. Nine of 17 weekly notifiable diseases are targeted by the Expanded Programme on Immunization. These include surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis, measles, yellow fever, neonatal tetanus, diphtheria, pertussis, epidemic meningitis and acute respiratory infections. In terms of vaccine take-up, the third dose of DTP3 and the first dose of MCV1 for children stabilized at 47 per cent in 2020. The non-polio acute flaccid paralysis rate per 100,000 population worsened from 2.6 in 2015 to 5.6 in 2021. The country has implemented case-by-case surveillance for poliomyelitis (AFP), measles, yellow fever and neonatal tetanus. This case-by-case surveillance has been an opportunity to strengthen integrated disease surveillance and response.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to ensure that healthy and safe lifestyles within communities are promoted and that the effects and impacts of diseases, epidemics, and pandemics are reduced. It will work to equip local chapters and national headquarters to support health districts and communities in preparing for and responding to health crises and improve the overall health services within communities.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Strengthen the capacities of the branches in the context of epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response through training for managers and volunteers
- Support the One Health platform, community engagement and accountability platforms to better support health districts
- Strengthen the surveillance system for priority diseases and events in Guinea in line with the National Community Health Policy
- Support the Ministry of Health in National/Local Vaccination Days and other vaccination campaigns
- Organize awareness campaigns on the resilience of communities in the face of epidemics
- Promote water, sanitation and hygiene standards and practices in communities
- Train and establish a network of volunteer psychosocial support counsellors and promote therapeutic community dialogue
- Promote voluntary blood donation through community mobilization and the creation and activation of blood donor clubs

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea to revise its epidemic contingency plan, organize training sessions associated with simulation exercises and pre-position contingency equipment in order to be more operational in the event of the declaration of an epidemic or pandemic. The IFRC support also strengthening the National Society's capacity to prepare for and respond to the threats of epidemics and pandemics, promotion of collaboration with the media and other key stakeholders in health security and supporting resource mobilization and fund-raising projects and programmes in the area of community preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, among others.



## Migration and displacement

Guinea ranks third among the countries in sub-Saharan Africa most affected by the mass departure of young irregular migrants to Europe, which also means that the country is home to a large number of vulnerable returnees. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Guinea has welcomed nearly 650,000 refugees from Sierra Leone and Liberia as a result of the conflicts in these two countries between 1989 and 2003.

Guinea was the leading country for trans-Mediterranean crossings in 2017 and remains at the top of the list for sub-Saharan countries in 2018, despite an overall decline in migration levels. It is also a destination country for economic migrants from the West African sub-region who work in artisanal gold mines.

Migrants are often victims of shipwrecks during crossings and may suffer physical, psychological and moral abuse. They are victims of forced refoulement at the borders, pre-trial detention for crimes perpetrated without judicial subjects, and sexual exploitation and trafficking, including women and children.

Returnees, regardless of the process by which they return, have specific needs and vulnerabilities related to their migration experience and reintegration challenges. However, it is also vital to consider the impact on host communities who may face similar issues such as low incomes but perceive little support.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea aims to strengthen the resilience of migrants, displaced persons, and affected population to the risks and impacts of irregular migration. It will draw the attention of the authorities to the suffering of people on the move and highlight the high risk and vulnerability of their situation through effective advocacy. The National Society also aims to develop a migration policy or strategy to provide access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Provide psychosocial support services to migrants and their families and help reduce the stigma of migrant and returnee populations
- Establish access points to Red Cross services
- Train staff, volunteers, and partners on psychosocial care and understanding of psychological issues specific to migrant populations, including the identification of people at risk of trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence
- Raise awareness in host communities of the social integration needs of migrants and displaced people
- Promote respect for human rights conventions and facilitate their access to more open and appropriate health and social security services
- Organize national forums that unite local associations, international organizations, public agencies, government agencies and Movement actors to discuss migration

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in strengthening its network of volunteers on the migrant assistance package and in training the National Society staff and volunteers on migrants' risks and vulnerabilities, rights, communication with beneficiaries, and proactive response mechanisms related to departure, transit, and return. The IFRC supports the National Society in raising awareness among host communities of the social inclusion needs of migrants and displaced persons, addressing the stigma and rejection often associated "failure" and disappointment of return. The IFRC also supports the development of the National Society's migration strategy.



## Values, power and inclusion

In Guinea, values-based tensions manifest themselves in different ways in different places, creating new fault lines within and between countries, regions and communities. The benefits of economic and technological progress are not equally shared, and the pace of change leaves many political,

regulatory, and social systems unable to cope, fostering division and deepening grievances. The implications of globalization and growing inequality are fuelling a decline in elitism, but also fuelling populism, nationalism, and cultural and religious clashes.



The consequences of these changes are seen every day in a range of problems. Institutions are challenged as expectations change, accountability is demanded, and trust is no longer a given. In many places, the space for civil society is shrinking, with individuals and communities refusing to be heard and demanding change from governments and institutions.

Values are increasingly a source of division rather than unity. This can be seen in the politicization of humanitarian crises, making it increasingly difficult for neutral and impartial aid agencies to operate independently. There have even been attacks on Red Cross vehicles during socio-political protests in the country. Ethnic tensions and rivalries have at times led to conflicts and divisions within society, stressing the need for inclusive governance, equitable access to resources, and respect for cultural diversity.

Additionally, gender inequality remains a significant issue in Guinea, with disparities in access to education, healthcare, and economic opportunities. Women and girls face challenges such as early marriage, gender-based violence, and limited political representation.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to contribute to positive change in communities through a better understanding, ownership, and practical application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles, with particular focus on knowledge, skills, and behaviour of young people. The National Society will also work to strengthen its capacity to respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable population while helping to improve their resilience.

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### Planned activities in 2024

- Promote the right to inclusive education, and accessible and inclusive first aid education for all young people
- Establish Red Cross Youth Clubs in primary, secondary, and university schools
- Integrate community engagement and accountability minimum actions into basic training
- Set up feedback mechanism (the management of complaints from the branch's communities at headquarters and how the National Society responds to concerns based on the complaints collected)
- Develop protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) policy of the National Society and train volunteers accordingly
- Conduct awareness campaigns about gender-based violence
- Institutionalize IFRC minimum commitments for integrating community engagement and accountability in the project and programme cycle

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society includes the development of and adoption of the contextualized National Society emergency response framework policy and strategy, development of the prevention and response to sexual exploitation (PSEA) policy, establishment of community feedback mechanisms, development of the National Society's capacity to provide specialized services to survivors of violence, and development of control mechanisms to track and respond to protection violations identified by volunteers and staff.

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## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Cross Society of Guinea is committed to institutional strengthening and completed the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2011. The self-assessment part of this process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Society is currently in the action and accountability phase of the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process. This is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze strengths and gaps in their preparedness and response mechanism and take actions to improve it.

The National Society's strategic development plan for 2021-2026 includes two cross-cutting priorities related to organizational development:

- Influence, humanitarian advocacy, awareness and promotion of the Red Cross Society of Guinea to build a strong National Society, with a strong volunteer network and strengthened local structures
- Cooperation and funding to expand collaboration with better coordination and build partnerships with public-private institutions



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen coordination mechanisms with external and internal partners to ensure joint participation in collective humanitarian preparedness/response in different contexts as needed
- Systematize the organization of annual partnership meetings
- Promote and consolidate a multi-faceted National Society partnership to achieve financial self-sufficiency and integrated operational capacity

- Formalize collaboration agreements with government departments and other external partners and private sectors
- Set up fundraising mechanisms with the private sector

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in increasing its participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms at technical and strategic levels. It provides technical and financial support to the National Society to strengthen its status as an auxiliary to public authorities, improve institutional collaboration with state structures, and forge more partnerships to reach more people in need.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review, popularize and implement the National Society's volunteering policy and establish a mechanism for the recognition of merit for volunteers
- Update the digital database of volunteers and equip volunteer focal points in local branches
- Train logistics staff on warehouse management, purchasing, and supply planning techniques
- Establish a comprehensive volunteer development plan featuring capacity-building sessions, training systems, technical inductions, and measures for volunteer well-being, including insurance, personal protective equipment, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)
- Procure contingency stocks and equip branches with first aid equipment, furniture, ambulances, and humanitarian aid supplies

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in:

- the construction a national warehouse in Kindia
- Establish contingency stocks and equip branches with first aid equipment, furniture, ambulances and humanitarian aid supplies.
- Hold regular statutory meetings
- Review, promote and implement the volunteering policy
- Regularly update and improve management of the volunteer database
- Facilitate volunteer engagement and establish a mechanism for recognizing their merit



## Humanitarian diplomacy

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Build the capacity of leaders in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy
- Strengthen the auxiliary role of the National Society
- Promote the visibility of the National Society's humanitarian actions at the national and international level
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy, leadership, and public relations to position the National Society as an essential intervention institution in emergency situations
- Disseminate messages on the proper use of the Red Cross emblem to opinion leaders, authorities, and unauthorized users

- Update the National Society's website
- Promote international humanitarian law to public authorities and advocate for the establishment of a national IHL commission

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** supports the National Society to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy, leadership and public relations to position the National Society as the main responder to emergencies in Guinea. It supports the National Society's efforts under humanitarian diplomacy and will raise the public's awareness of the role of the Red Cross Society of Guinea and its work in responding to disasters. The IFRC will train the National Society's community manager in digital communication, social media management and website management.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Incorporate community engagement and accountability (CEA) minimum actions into basic training
- Develop and implement an anti-fraud and anti-corruption policy
- Strengthen the capacity of finance department staff in TOMPRO and other accounting software
- Systematize staff performance appraisals
- Conduct capacity building exercises for leaders on good governance and effective leadership
- Regularly update and validate the supplier database
- Implement a digitized program data collection system
- Finalize the electronic archiving of the National Society data
- Reorganize the finance department
- Finalize the National Society's human resources management policy

- Train logistics staff and strengthen security measures at the National Society's headquarters

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** supports the National Society in developing and implementing its anti-fraud and corruption policy and ensures that community engagement and accountability minimum actions are integrated into relevant documentation and all the National Society's projects and programmes. The IFRC also support the implementation of appropriate financial management system and accounting software.

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in its development through financial and technical assistance in areas such as providing the National Society with accounting software adapted to its structure, supporting annual global audits of the National Society's accounts, updating the administrative and financial procedure manual, and various training aimed at improving the National Society's response in the country.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea through its Freetown Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC provides technical support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, competence and systems development (reporting, financial and operational). The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, reinforcing its auxiliary role. In recent years, the IFRC has

supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea through Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([DREF](#)) operations in relation to floods and disease outbreaks, including haemorrhagic fever epidemics

The Red Cross Society of Guinea is involved in the four [IFRC Pan-African Initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development.

## IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, situations and needs and co-develop common strategies to address issues. These usually involve obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, funding and other resources. Together, the IFRC and member National Societies agree common priorities, clarify consistent public messaging and monitor progress. Membership coordination also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes have the required clarity on humanitarian action and development assistance and reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

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

The **British Red Cross** provides ad hoc remote support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in the context of institutional and operational capacity building.

The **French Red Cross** is the only National Society present in country. It supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea's efforts on psychosocial assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS. It has supported for deploying the COVID-19 vaccination plan and awareness raising in communities on the importance of vaccinations.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society through its regional office based in Dakar. Its support focuses to strengthen the capacity of the Red Cross Society of Guinea in disaster risk reduction (DRR) in the Maritime Guinea region.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** has supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea in its COVID-19 response

The **Spanish Red Cross** provides short-term support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in response to epidemics and pandemics, and logistical capacity building.



Session of sensibilization conducted in Faranah region, by Red Cross volunteers among communities to increase COVID-19 vaccine acceptance. January 2023 (Photo: IFRC)

## Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Italian Red Cross	38,000		●				

Total Funding requirement

**38,000**

### Movement coordination

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

Through its regional delegation in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC protects and assists people in Guinea who are affected by

violence that occurs in the country from time to time. The ICRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in four priority areas: Strengthening operational capacity in preparedness and response to crises; building capacity in security, personnel and volunteers; and providing first aid equipment and materials, and improving institutional and operational communication by training communication focal points in digital communication and producing communication media, including leaflets, agenda and newsletters.

### Coordination with other actors

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



**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.

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Red Cross Society of Guinea, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

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