



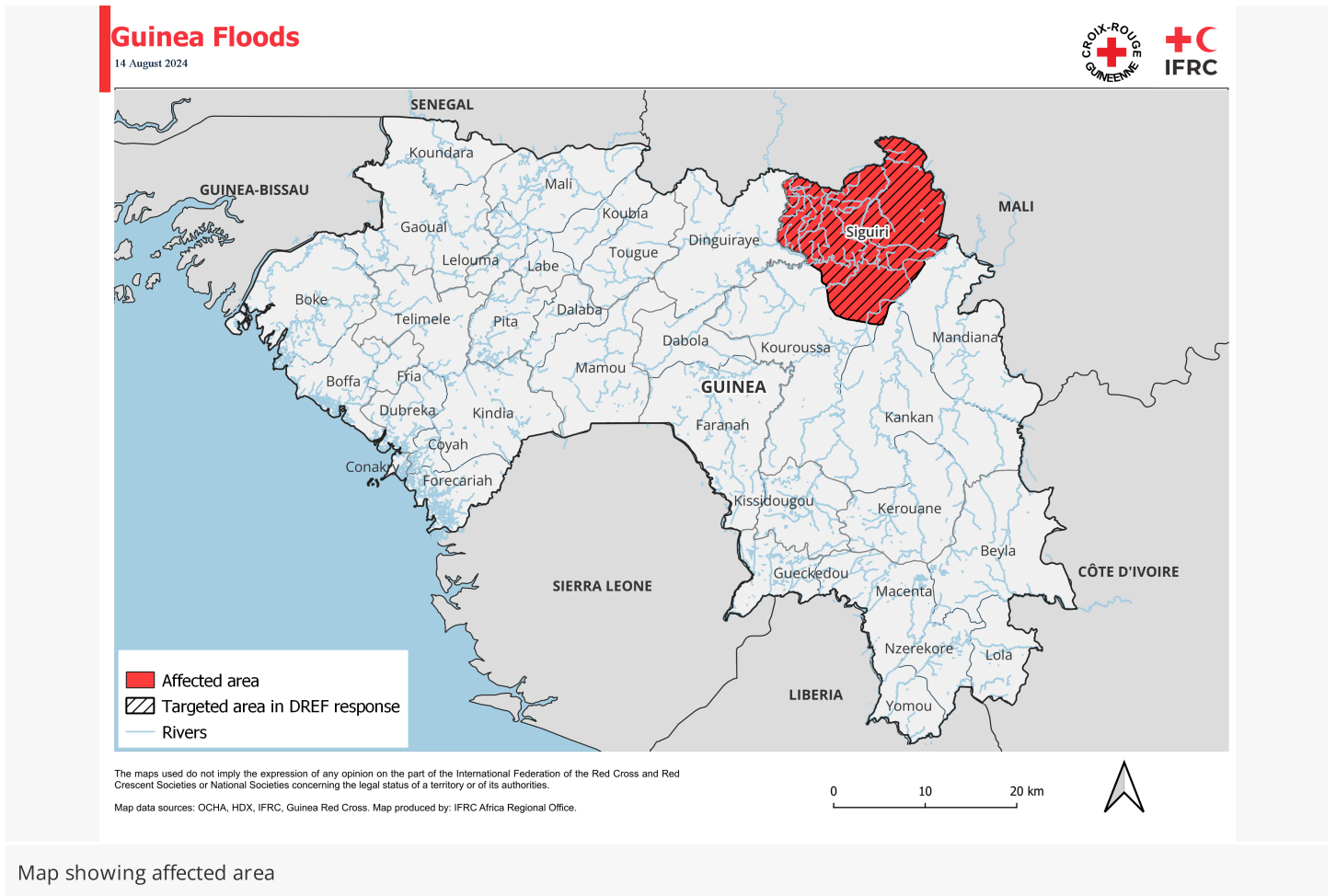
GRC Volunteers supporting with evaluation

Appeal: MDRGN017	Country: Guinea	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 467,835	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 19,195 people	People Targeted: 13,300 people	
Operation Start Date: 13-08-2024	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-12-2024	DREF Published: 16-08-2024
Targeted Areas: Kankan			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

30-07-2024



What happened, where and when?

During the night of July 29 to 30, 2024, heavy rainfall caused flooding and severe damage in 14 neighborhoods of the urban commune of Siguiri and 4 surrounding sub-prefectures. Responding swiftly, the prefectural committee of the Red Cross of Siguiri, through its Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), coordinated by members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), deployed 50 volunteers and 5 supervisors to conduct assessments in the affected areas. This effort was carried out in collaboration with prefectural, sub-prefectural, communal, and neighborhood authorities.

The most affected localities are:

- Urban Municipality Districts: BTN, Bolibana, Sigurikoura, Nankoda, Kokomo, Heremakonon, Chinese City, Tiguibiry, Konoba, Abatoire, Setceur TP, Téléladji, ORS1, and Mandén.
- Sub-prefectures/Districts: Kintinian (Kintian center, Boukaria, Balata, and Kofilanin), Djomabanan (Djomanan center and Karakoro), Kinièbakoura (Kinièbakoura center), and Niandankoro (Niandankoro center and Damissakoro).



Flooded Community



GRC Volunteers conducting search and rescue

Scope and Scale

The flood on July 30, 2024, wreaked havoc across more than 23 localities, with the most severely affected areas being the urban municipality districts of BTN, Bolibana, Sigurikoura, Nankoda, Kokomo, Heremakonon, Chinese City, Tiguibiry, Konoba, Abatoire, Setceur TP, Téléladji, ORS1, and Mandén. Additionally, the sub-prefectures of Kintinian (including Kintian Centre, Boukaria, Balata, and Kofilanin), Djomabanan (including Djomanan Centre and Karakoro), Kinièbakoura (including Kinièbakoura Centre), and Niandankoro (including Niandankoro Centre and Damissakoro) were heavily impacted. These areas are characterized by high population density and are situated on the outskirts of Siguiri city, with the sub-prefectures located along the Niger River.

Over the past five years, overcrowding and haphazard construction have characterized the new neighborhoods on the outskirts of the urban municipality. The lack of drainage canals, inefficient garbage management, and building in flood-prone lowlands and along riverbanks have exacerbated the situation. The Nanko River, which flows through the urban commune, further worsens the impact of heavy rainfall. This combination of factors, along with this year's intense rainfall, has led to the current flooding.

Initial rapid assessments conducted by volunteers revealed significant impacts on the affected communities. Several individuals sustained injuries, and 3,863 families, totaling 19,195 people, were affected. Of these, 2,438 households, comprising 17,066 people, were identified as the most severely impacted. This group includes 8,192 men, 8,874 women, 2,219 women of childbearing age, 6,926 children aged 0 to 5 years, 109 pregnant women, 423 lactating women, 215 persons with disabilities, 736 elderly individuals, 3,205 children sleeping under mosquito nets, and 211 pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets.

The flood caused widespread damage to infrastructure and displacement. A total of 54 people were injured, 327 houses were affected, 965 individuals were displaced, 143 water points were destroyed, 68 host families were impacted, and 632 latrines were destroyed. The disaster also inflicted significant losses on agriculture and livestock, with 110 hectares of fields destroyed and 300 heads of livestock (106 goats and 194 sheep) missing. Volunteers played a crucial role in the immediate response, providing first aid to the injured and assisting with evacuations. Five seriously injured individuals were evacuated to the hospital after receiving first aid from volunteers. Additionally, volunteers helped over 550 of the 965 displaced people reach safe shelters such as schools, youth centers, and foster families.

In the wake of this disaster, affected communities and local authorities are urgently seeking support from humanitarian organizations and individuals of goodwill to help them recover and rebuild from the extensive damage they have suffered

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Siguiri, a region historically prone to flooding, has repeatedly experienced severe inundations during the rainy season, which typically lasts from May to early November. Several factors contribute to the region's heightened vulnerability, include:

- Intense seasonal rainfall
- Insufficient drainage infrastructure
- Poor solid waste management practices
- Widespread deforestation
- Rapid urbanization

These issues have significantly reduced the land's ability to naturally absorb water, resulting in frequent and severe flooding. The August 2021 floods were particularly destructive, affecting 69,671 people and causing extensive damage to homes, infrastructure, and agricultural livelihoods.

In response to the August 2021 floods, a comprehensive lessons-learned workshop and a multi-sectoral stakeholder engagement were conducted. These sessions highlighted the critical need for improved anticipatory action (AA) and the establishment of robust community early warning systems. Collaborative efforts in areas such as drainage maintenance, solid waste management, and community awareness of early warning signs played a crucial role in preventing flood incidents in 2022 and 2023.

Following its contingency plan, the Guinea Red Cross Office in Siguiri, with support from the Head Office in Conakry, initiated early warning actions in collaboration with the local administration in areas previously identified as disaster-prone. However, the 2024 flood season presented an unprecedented challenge: rapid urbanization had expanded the flood-affected areas to include new communities not previously considered vulnerable. This expansion required a response through a DREF (Disaster Relief Emergency Fund) allocation and emphasized the need for updated flood risk assessments to ensure all at-risk areas are adequately prepared.

As heavy rains continue to threaten Siguiri and other regions of Guinea, the risk of further flooding, especially in historically vulnerable communities, remains high. The Guinea Red Cross is actively coordinating with ANGUICH and the Meteorological Department to assess the need for early warning actions and additional resource mobilization, potentially through an imminent DREF for areas showing signs of potential flooding. Preliminary early warning actions have already begun in Kankan and Coyah, regions that experienced significant floods in 2022 and 2023.

Key Lessons Learned and Recommendations:

-Development and Implementation of an Early Action Protocol (EAP): Leverage annual weather forecasts to establish an EAP with clearly defined triggers based on rainfall, river levels, and other pertinent indicators. This protocol should outline immediate response measures and assign responsibilities to minimize flood impact.

- Strengthened Drainage and Solid Waste Management: Joint annual efforts in drainage cleaning and solid waste management within flood-prone communities are essential. These systems must be regularly upgraded and maintained to remain functional and effective.

- Enhanced Information Dissemination: Provide timely and accurate information to at-risk communities through multiple channels, including mobile alerts and local radio broadcasts. This ensures that communities are well-informed and can take appropriate action.

- Regular Drills and Workshops: Conduct regular drills and workshops to enhance local knowledge and preparedness. These activities ensure that residents are equipped to respond effectively during flood events.



- Community Engagement in Flood Risk Management: Actively involve local communities in flood risk management decision-making and planning processes. This approach ensures that interventions are community-driven and sustainable.

- Cash Transfer Programs: Cash transfers have proven to be an effective way to support affected populations in recovering lost household and hygiene kits. Cash-based interventions restore dignity by allowing recipients to meet their specific needs while simultaneously aiding in market recovery.

The increasing frequency and severity of floods in Siguiri necessitate a shift toward more robust and sustainable flood preparedness and response strategies. The lessons learned from the 2021 flood response highlight the importance of anticipatory action, community engagement, and the implementation of resilient infrastructure. By building on these lessons, future flood interventions can better mitigate the impact of floods, enhance community resilience, and ensure effective and timely responses to future flood events.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

30-08-2024

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	Following the incident, the Guinea Red Cross distributed a small stock of 104 blankets and 120 mats from its pre-positioned supplies at the Siguiri committee. These items were provided to breastfeeding women and other highly vulnerable individuals to address their immediate needs.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	The National Society has not yet provided direct livelihood support. However, volunteers have collaborated with the Siguiri City Hall to distribute meals to the flood victims, addressing their immediate food needs.
Health	Volunteers have been instrumental in responding to the crisis, delivering first aid to 5 seriously injured individuals and to 550 others affected by the incident. Their efforts extend beyond first aid, as they have been actively involved in rescue operations and the evacuation of those needing hospitalization. Additionally, volunteers have assisted in relocating victims to temporary shelters, including schools, the youth center, and host families. The response also encompasses the initiation of water, hygiene, and sanitation activities, along with the provision of psychosocial support to the affected communities.
Coordination	<p>Since the onset of this disaster, the Guinea Red Cross has been actively coordinating its efforts with both internal and external actors within the Red Cross Movement. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, the GRC maintains close coordination with various public entities at the prefectural and local levels, including the National Emergency Situations Agency and the City Hall.</p> <p>The GRC participates in Coordination Meetings and Working Group Forums organized in collaboration with public authorities. These inter-agency platforms facilitate crucial information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination. The response teams are tasked with ensuring active participation, effective coordination, and collaboration with government bodies and other stakeholders at all levels.</p>
National Society Readiness	The Guinea Red Cross has an exceptionally well-established presence and extensive local networks across the country, enabling the National Society to reach vulnerable populations in areas often inaccessible to other humanitarian actors, including highly remote and hard-to-reach regions. The GRC has extensive expertise in various types of programming, supported by the IFRC and ICRC, as well as through collaborations with other Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners. With a nationwide reach through 33 prefectural committees, 5 communal committees in Conakry, 333 sub-prefectural committees, and a network of at least 20,000 volunteers, the GRC is well-equipped to



	implement large-scale, long-term preparedness and response programs in coordination with public authorities.
Assessment	A detailed assessment of the flood-affected communities is underway, and the results will provide comprehensive information on the extent of damage and the specific needs of the affected households. In the meantime, the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), coordinated by the National Disaster Response Team and in collaboration with prefectural, sub-prefectural, communal, and neighborhood authorities, deployed 50 volunteers and 5 supervisors from the prefectural committee of the Red Cross of Siguiro to conduct rapid needs assessments in these localities. This preliminary assessment gathered initial information on the damage and urgent needs, serving as the basis for the current operation.
Resource Mobilization	The National Agency for Emergency Management and Humanitarian and Disasters (ANGUCH) has begun mobilizing resources from local institutions, the State, and nationals to support the flood victims. However, this process is still underway, and no formal assistance has been announced beyond the community solidarity efforts and support from host families. In response to this situation, the National Society has developed an action plan to address the identified response pillars and is calling on partners for support to ensure comprehensive aid for the affected communities.
Activation Of Contingency Plans	The National Society's extensive experience in flood response is reinforced by its well-established contingency plan for 2024, which has been activated in response to the current floods. This plan is crucial for coordinating effective action and mobilizing the Society's network of trained volunteers, who are ready for immediate deployment if necessary. In collaboration with ANGUCH, discussions and efforts are also ongoing to implement early action measures in Coyah and Conakry, highlighting the importance of proactive planning and coordination in managing disaster response effectively.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC operates a Country Delegation in Conakry, supporting the preparedness and response efforts of the National Societies in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau. The Cluster Delegation is staffed with experienced professionals in operations management, disaster preparedness and response, National Society Development, planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability, and learning (PMEAL), and finance. The Delegation provides technical assistance to the Guinean Red Cross Society (GRC) in various areas, including humanitarian operations related to natural disasters, health services in remote areas, and long-term resilience-building programs.</p> <p>Additionally, the IFRC coordinates support from its membership to the GRC, enhances the GRC's organizational development, and represents the Guinean Red Cross internationally. From the onset of the flood response, the IFRC Country Delegation has engaged closely with GRC leadership and the disaster management team to identify intervention areas, roles, and responsibilities. This coordination includes Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, national and international NGOs, and donors, ensuring a unified and efficient response. Established communication channels and protocols facilitate real-time information sharing and decision-making, enabling quick and coordinated actions on the ground.</p> <p>The IFRC leverages its extensive network of partners and stakeholders to amplify response efforts, accessing resources, technical expertise, and funding support from the global Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other humanitarian actors. This collaborative approach ensures that support from the IFRC's membership is efficiently coordinated and directed towards the most critical needs immediately after a disaster.</p> <p>With the response through this DREF, the IFRC country office in Freetown will continue to support the GRC throughout the implementation of the response, ensuring sustained capacity to address both immediate and evolving needs. The Cluster Delegation will have an operations focal point to support the initial phase of the response, and technical colleagues, including the PMEAL officer, will undertake support missions to enhance</p>
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	quality, accountability, and learning. By strengthening the GRC's organizational development and resilience, we ensure that the GRC is better equipped to manage future emergencies more effectively and efficiently.
Participating National Societies	The French Red Cross is actively supporting the Guinean Red Cross in capacity building for commercial first aid and psychosocial support programs for individuals living with HIV/AIDS. The Italian Red Cross, operating from its Dakar office, aids in capacity building for nautical rescue and disaster risk reduction. Although neither of these Partner National Societies (PNSs) has committed funding to the current response, their engagement will persist, particularly as the DREF initiative will not cover all affected households.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has not maintained an office in Guinea since 2020. Nonetheless, through its Abidjan Delegation, the ICRC continues to collaborate with the Guinean Red Cross to enhance the operational capacity of committees in areas affected by socio-political and inter-community violence. Additionally, the ICRC supports the implementation of a Restoring Family Links (RFL) program in partnership with the Guinean Red Cross, which assists migrants, victims of armed conflict or violence, and those affected by natural disasters. At the time of submitting the DREF, the ICRC, which provides technical support to the Guinean Red Cross through its Abidjan Regional Office, had not committed to supporting the response to the flood incident.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>Since the start of the assessment, the Guinean Red Cross has collaborated closely with the National Agency for the Management of Emergencies and Humanitarian Disasters (ANGUCH) through its prefectural representation. They have also worked with town halls, local neighborhoods, civil protection agencies, and the administrative authorities of the Siguiiri prefecture.</p> <p>Following the authorities' initiative, emergency meetings were held where they requested the support of humanitarian organizations to aid the flood victims. While the Guinean Red Cross has been active in providing first aid, ANGUCH has been working to mobilize resources from local institutions and nationals to assist the victims. However, this resource mobilization is still ongoing, and no formal assistance has been announced beyond the support provided by community solidarity and host families.</p>
UN or other actors	N/A

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Following the floods, a crisis meeting was convened by the Prefect of Siguiiri, bringing together key stakeholders including the Red Cross, civil protection, and Town Halls. During this meeting, it was decided to establish an emergency first aid station at the Siguiiri City Hall, and the Mayor requested that schools be requisitioned to provide temporary accommodation for the displaced individuals. The Guinean Red Cross was assigned to implement measures to support the victims and conduct an emergency needs assessment. Additionally, the National Director of ANGUCH traveled to the site to assist in coordinating the response. An interministerial coordination commission, set up by the Prime Minister to oversee the response, is yet to convene due to the current government recess.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The recent flood incident has caused significant losses within the affected communities, although the structural integrity of the houses remains largely intact. A rapid assessment following the flood indicated that, while the buildings themselves were not extensively damaged, the floodwaters severely impacted household items. Essential belongings such as furniture, cooking utensils, and bedding were either destroyed or rendered unusable, highlighting a critical need for replacement rather than shelter reconstruction.

The assessment reveals that the immediate priority is not to rebuild the houses, as they remain structurally sound. Instead, the focus should be on replacing essential household and non-food items (NFIs). The floodwaters destroyed crucial items, including blankets, mats, and kitchen kits, which are vital for maintaining basic living conditions. The loss of these items has left families without the necessary tools for daily living, affecting their comfort and ability to manage hygiene and cooking needs.

In light of these findings, the response should prioritize providing replacements for these essential household and non-food items. Provision of blankets, mats, and kitchen kits will enable affected families to restore their living conditions and address the immediate discomfort and instability caused by the flood. This approach will help families resume their daily activities and maintain their health and hygiene more effectively.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The affected localities are experiencing the severe impacts of climate change, which has resulted in frequent and intense climatic shocks. These conditions have already disrupted local livelihoods and income-generating activities, further exacerbating the population's living conditions. The recent flood has intensified these challenges, leaving many families struggling with a significant deterioration in their circumstances.

The flood has caused considerable loss, affecting the ability of families to engage in their usual economic activities and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. The destruction of crops, damage to tools, and disruption of local markets have severely impacted the livelihood of those affected. This has led to a critical shortage of food and income, placing immense strain on the affected families.

Currently, the affected individuals are facing severe difficulties, including a lack of food and an increased burden of daily survival. Given the extent of the losses and the ongoing impacts of the flood, it is essential to address the immediate food needs of the affected families. Providing food assistance is crucial to help them recover from the shock and stabilize their living conditions.

Without immediate support for their food needs, the affected populations risk further, deteriorating their already precarious situation. Ensuring that families have access to sufficient food will help them regain stability and begin the process of rebuilding their livelihoods and resuming their normal activities.



Health

The health situation of the flood victims is rapidly deteriorating due to their increased vulnerability. Immediate action is needed to prevent a surge in waterborne diseases, malnutrition, and related health issues, which could severely impact their overall well-being. The raining season exacerbates the risk of malaria, particularly for children and pregnant women. The region is already prone to waterborne diseases and malnutrition, and prior to the floods, Siguiri experienced outbreaks of polio and diphtheria. In light of these factors, there is an urgent need for the distribution of mosquito nets and the implementation of thorough awareness and training programs to prevent waterborne diseases. Addressing these needs is vital to prevent a public health crisis and to protect the health of the affected communities.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The floods have severely compromised the community's water supply, with contamination from overflowing latrines and wastewater leading to a critical shortage of safe drinking water. The situation has resulted in a highly unsanitary environment, exacerbated by increased open defecation. As a result, there is an urgent need for essential hygiene and sanitation resources, including soap, jerry cans,



and the establishment of emergency latrines. Additionally, water treatment solutions are necessary to ensure the safety of available water sources. There is also a pressing need for physical sanitation of the affected living areas to mitigate further health risks. Addressing these needs promptly is crucial to preventing outbreaks of waterborne diseases and improving the overall health and safety of the affected communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The intervention will prioritize gender, diversity, disability, and minority considerations to support vulnerable households effectively. It will equip intervention teams with essential personal protective equipment, including boots, flashlights, bibs, megaphones, and raincoats.

Protection, gender, and inclusion will be integral to the response, ensuring that affected communities maintain dignity, access, participation, and safety. Given the varied needs, risks, and coping strategies of women, girls, men, and boys across different ages, abilities, and backgrounds, the operation will focus on protecting and including vulnerable groups. Gender and diversity analysis will guide the operational strategy, influencing distribution schedules and hygiene promotion activities to address the specific needs of different groups.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The proposed strategy for implementing the response will prioritize a participatory approach, emphasizing community engagement and the active involvement of administrative authorities throughout the entire process, including evaluation, targeting, and distribution operations. This approach is crucial for ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable populations are effectively addressed. The Guinean Red Cross will work closely with beneficiary and non-beneficiary committees to oversee the operation, ensuring it remains transparent and accountable. These committees will handle potential complaints and provide a platform for feedback from all affected groups.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation is to deliver shelter assistance by distributing household and non-food items (NFIs), supporting livelihoods, and improving health and hygiene practices. The intervention aims to provide emergency relief to 1,900 households (13,300 people) affected by the floods in Siguiiri Prefecture, covering 14 districts in the urban commune and 4 sub-prefectures—Kintinia, Kinièbakoura, Djomaban, and Niandan Koro. The operation will be implemented over 4 months to ensure the timely and effective completion of all activities.

Operation strategy rationale

This four-month intervention is designed to deliver comprehensive and targeted support to 1,900 households (13,300 people) impacted by the floods in Siguiiri Prefecture. The strategy focuses on three key areas: provision of essential household and non-food items (NFIs), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, and food support through a multipurpose cash transfer (MPCT) approach.

The Guinea Red Cross has established a money transfer platform in partnership with Orange, utilizing the Orange Money service. This collaboration began in 2018 through an annual agreement that renews automatically, initially set up as part of the AMIRA Project to address the immediate needs of returning migrants. The platform's effectiveness was validated by the IFRC's Sahel Plus Cluster after a thorough review of the contract clauses and procedures. Since its validation, this platform has been instrumental in supporting cash transfer programs for various emergencies, including COVID-19, and floods in Kankan, Siguiiri, and Coyah. Orange provides extensive network coverage across the entire country, with agents and agencies in all prefectures and sub-prefectures. Notably, Siguiiri, being a mining area, benefits from particularly strong Orange mobile network coverage, ensuring reliable and efficient cash transfer operations. This holistic response is aimed at restoring dignity, promoting resilience, and facilitating the recovery of the affected communities.

1. Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPCT) - Target: 1,900 households

The MPCT approach is a cornerstone of this operation, designed to meet the specific needs of each household while supporting the broader recovery of local markets. The rationale behind this strategy includes:

- Household Recovery: Floodwaters have led to the loss of essential household items, even though homes remain structurally intact. Each household will receive GNF 860,000 (CHF 86) that will cover 1 Kitchen set (GNF 500,000) 3 Sleeping mats (GNF 165,000), and 3 Blanket (GNF 195,000) to replace critical items such as kitchen sets, sleeping mats, and blankets. This ensures that families can swiftly regain their standard of living.



- **Economic Stability:** The floods have disrupted livelihoods, making economic support essential. An additional cash transfer of GNF 875,775 (CHF 88) based on the minimum food baskets in Guinea that include 50kg Rice (GNF 525000), 1 kg Dry beans (GNF 140000), 1kg Cooking oil (GNF 37375), 1kg Fine salt (GNF 5700), 1kg Sugar (GNF 37800), and kg of Onions (GNF 30000) will be provided to cover two months of nutritional needs, including staple items like rice, beans, cooking oil, and salt.

Cash transfers empower households to make decisions that best suit their specific needs, thereby restoring their dignity and providing flexibility in recovery. Moreover, cash-based interventions stimulate local markets, aiding in their recovery and contributing to the community's overall economic resilience.

2. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) - Target: 13,300 people

The WASH component of the response is critical for preventing health crises and ensuring the well-being of the affected population. Key activities include:

- **Provision of WASH Kits:** Each household will receive GNF193,000 (CHF 19) per household which will include a bucket with lid (GNF 30000), 2 Jerry cans (GNF 26000), 5 Drama Soap (GNF 17500), 2 Chlorine (GNF 20000) and Hygiene Kits (GNF 100,000). This supports basic hygiene and sanitation needs.

- **Sanitation Campaigns:** Community-led activities will focus on cleaning drainage systems, waterways, and waste disposal sites. These efforts will prevent the spread of diseases and ensure a healthier living environment.

In summary, the multipurpose cash transfer will provide funds for household kits, non-food items (NFIs), WASH and hygiene kits, and two months of food support to 1,900 households, totaling GNF 1,928,775 (CHF 193) per household. This approach will help restore essential items, significantly alleviate the immediate burden on affected families, and support their recovery process.

3. Health (Target: 13,300 people)

Health risks are heightened in the aftermath of floods, necessitating a focused intervention:

- **Volunteer Training:** 90 volunteers will be trained in first aid, psychosocial support, and health promotion. They will play a crucial role in raising community awareness, managing waste, and maintaining drainage systems.

- **Health Support:** First aid and psychosocial assistance will be provided to affected families, addressing immediate health needs and mitigating the risk of disease outbreaks.

Proactively addressing health risks and enhancing community awareness, this component reduces the likelihood of disease outbreaks and supports the overall well-being of the population. Trained volunteers will ensure that communities are equipped to handle health challenges, contributing to a more resilient community.

This response strategy, combining MPCT, WASH interventions, and health promotion, is designed to provide immediate relief while laying the foundation for long-term recovery and resilience. The rationale behind each component underscores the effectiveness of cash-based interventions, the critical importance of WASH, and the need for proactive health measures. With a clear focus on restoring dignity, promoting economic stability, and safeguarding health, this intervention is positioned to attract funding and deliver a meaningful, sustainable impact in Siguiri Prefecture.

Local committees will oversee the beneficiary selection and fund utilization processes, ensuring transparency and community ownership. A market assessment will be conducted before cash distribution to ensure feasibility, while post-distribution monitoring will evaluate the effectiveness of the intervention and guide any necessary adjustments. The inclusion of community-led processes and rigorous monitoring ensures that the intervention is both effective and responsive to the evolving needs of the affected population. This approach aligns with best practices in humanitarian response and enhances the credibility and accountability of the operation.

A robust community feedback mechanism will be established to further enhance accountability and responsiveness. This system will facilitate the collection and resolution of complaints and claims from beneficiaries. The mechanism will employ two primary communication channels: first, by setting up community-based committees that monitor the progress of activities and manage grievances; and second, by mobilizing a team of trained volunteers skilled in the CEA approach and complaint management. These volunteers will be tasked with receiving and addressing complaints promptly.

This participatory strategy is essential for fostering trust, improving operational transparency, and ensuring that the response is tailored to the specific needs and concerns of the affected communities. By integrating community feedback and actively involving local stakeholders, the CRG aims to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the intervention, ensuring that it is responsive and accountable to those it aims to support.

A comprehensive gender and diversity analysis will be conducted across all sectors, including WASH and shelter, to understand the impact on various groups and to tailor the response accordingly. All sectors will adhere to the IFRC's minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies.

The Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) Focal Point will ensure that all volunteers complete a brief online introduction on sexual and gender-based violence case disclosure and referral via PSEA videos, with compliance reported in the operation's activity report. Additionally, the Monitoring and Assessment Framework (MAF) will integrate Essential Response Plan (ERP) questions into future assessments to better identify needs and implement targeted actions.



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF application seeks to support 13,300 individuals (1,900 households) affected by the floods in Siguiri Prefecture. GRC will identify and prioritize support for vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Community engagement will ensure that the basic needs of the affected population are effectively addressed. A comprehensive registration and profiling system will be set up to collect information on family size, income, housing conditions, and specific vulnerabilities. This will enable the creation of detailed beneficiary profiles, allowing for the categorization and prioritization of aid based on the severity of needs. GRC will use these profiles to ensure that the most vulnerable are given priority.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Assessment of Needs:

- Households that have experienced partial or complete loss of household items.
- Households with partial or complete loss of livelihood assets.
- Households that have suffered partial or complete loss of water storage facilities.
- Households with partially or completely damaged homes.

Priority Considerations:

- Households listed as poor or near-poor in the most recent assessments.
- Households that have not received assistance or have received minimal support from other agencies.
- Households without a sustainable source of income or livelihoods.
- Households with individuals with disabilities or chronic illnesses.
- Households led by women.
- Households with pregnant or lactating women.
- Households with elderly individuals (over 65 years).
- Households with children under 5 years.

Total Targeted Population

Women	5,431	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	2,056	Urban	-
Men	4,270	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	1,543		
Total targeted population	13,300		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Rising prices, currency inflation, and market revaluation	Budget restraint applied in planning and cash adjustments took into account inflation and rising prices. The NS will monitor the market and adjust the planning accordingly.
Retraining people posing as concerned	Verification and validation of the list of persons concerned to be taken care of. Process to involve community leaders and local leaders.

The unstable nature of the country's economy has the potential to cause inflation and frequent price changes that would affect planned activities

The CRG and IFRC cluster teams will facilitate all processes and ensure that the approval of this EPOA is issued in a short time.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Siguiri poses a considerable risk, the city has a wide range of cross-border criminal activities due to its proximity to the Republic of Mali. Crimes of opportunity (e.g., pickpocketing, snatching of bags, theft of valuables from vehicles, assaults, residential burglaries) are of concern. Low-level criminal activity occurs in areas where people congregate, such as markets. The road conditions in Guinea are generally poor. Although many roads are paved, they have huge potholes or are run down. Demonstrations are frequent, particularly in Conakry and Siguiri, sporadic demonstrations taking place regularly throughout the country, some of which have turned violent and resulted in injuries and/or deaths. Kidnappings occur in Guinea, but especially in the remote regions of Conakry; Most of the incidents affect residents and are related to family or cases where victims know their captors. Medical care is sub-standard throughout Guinea. Hospitals are inadequate and advanced technology is lacking. Some private medical facilities offer a better range of treatment options than public facilities.

To ensure that participating GRC staff are properly protected and that program activities can be implemented, adequate security risk mitigation measures must be put in place. These measures include but are not limited to, monitoring the situation and providing timely safety advice to field staff. GRC personnel must be identifiable by wearing NS visibility items. All staff actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC's online security courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). All Movement and government security measures will be strictly adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risk.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 395,522

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs provided with multi-purpose cash	1,900
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	50
% of the target satisfied with the cash provided to support their needs	70
# of PDM conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Training of 50 volunteers on cash transfer and household registration through the Kobo collect platform.
- Conduct market assessment.
- Establishment of targeting committees and briefing of beneficiary households.
- Transfer MPC of funds to 1,900 households to cover NFI, HH kits, WASH Items, and 2-month food support
- Deployment of 50 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities for 3 days
- Post distribution (PDM) 3 days by 30 volunteers

Budget: CHF 25,986

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with mosquito nets	1,900
# of Volunteers trained on PSS , First Aid , Health promotion	90
# of people reached with immediate health support	13,300

Priority Actions

- Training of 90 volunteers on PSS, First Aid, EPIC and Health Promotion for 3 days.
- Provision of first aid to injured victims.
- Distribution of mosquito nets to affected households (2 per HH).
- Training of communities on the installation of LLINs.
- The provision of PSS to the affected population.
- Production of Hygiene Promotion Posters (IEC).
- Hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a week for 3 months on health risks to ensure that communities, including their water sources and latrines are cleaned.
- Provide personal protective equipment (gloves, boots, mufflers, raincoats, etc.).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 1,757

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
% of affected households, which receive support in terms of health promotion and hygiene awareness	100
# of households assisted with WASH items via cash	1,900
# of latrines disinfected	309
# of households having access to safe drinking water	1,900
# of volunteers trained to carry out WASH activities	90
# of people reached with key messages of health promotion and personal and community hygiene	13,300

Priority Actions

- Train 900 volunteers on water, hygiene, and sanitation promotion activities as well as waterborne disease prevention (including menstrual hygiene, Epidemic Control for Volunteers, and the use of MILDAs).
- Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation, and hygiene situation in target communities.
- Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities.

- Organization of 6 sanitation campaigns (two campaigns per month for the first three months).
- Provide training to the population of the target communities on the storage of drinking water, and the healthy use of water treatment products.
- Transfer of funds to 1900 households for support for the purchase of WASH items included in MPC.
- Disinfection of latrines in the sub-prefecture of Siguiri.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	10
# of volunteers briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	90
# of people reached with PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers	13,300

Priority Actions

- Briefing of staff on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards during the interventions in all sectors.
- Briefing of volunteers on PGI and PSEA during other training (WASH or health).
- PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers to the affected population during other sensitizations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,677

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedback received and Responded to	70
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA	100
# of staff and volunteers oriented and mobilized in raising awareness of the CEA and minimum standards	90
Number of consultations with communities for list finalization	5
# of people reached with CEA messages	13,300

Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers on the CEA to support operations.
- Involvement can enhance accountability and ensure that actions are aligned with community needs and priorities.
- Community meeting to validate the criteria and lists of beneficiaries.
- Engage a broad spectrum of community members, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, to ensure diverse perspectives and



needs are addressed.

- Incorporate local knowledge and practices related to flood management and response.
- Establish clear and continuous two-way communication channels between authorities and the community. Use multiple platforms (e.g., community meetings, social media, radio) to disseminate information and updates.
- Setting up Community Feedback Mechanisms, for receiving and addressing community feedback, complaints, and suggestions, which should be used to amend early actions to be more effective.
- Conduct regular awareness campaigns and educational programs about flood risks, early warning signs, and appropriate response actions. This empowers communities to act quickly and effectively during floods.
- Ensure transparency in decision-making processes and the allocation of resources. Keep the community informed about how decisions are made and how resources are distributed.
- Communication work to ensure media coverage of the volunteers' activities



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 34,707

Targeted Persons: 13,300

Indicators

Title	Target
# of lessons learned, workshop conducted	1
# of monitoring missions undertaken by Guinea Red Cross Head Office	8
# of volunteers provided with PPE	90
# of IFRC technical support and monitoring visits	3

Priority Actions

- Support the follow-up of planned activities.
- Ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed and sign the Code of Conduct.
- Equip volunteers and staff with visibility items (T-shirts, caps, etc).
- IFRC Monitoring and technical support missions.
- Documentary production on Coyah flood response activities.
- Lessons learned lessons workshop.
- Ensure compliance with reporting and accompany the process.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

To ensure the successful implementation of this operation, the Guinea Red Cross will mobilize 90 volunteers from the local committees in Siguiiri. These volunteers will receive comprehensive training in areas such as WASH, cash transfer programming, hygiene promotion, psychosocial support (PSS), and first aid, equipping them to effectively support the operation, engage with the community, and raise awareness during the first three months. Additionally, to ensure a coordinated and effective disaster response, staff from the Siguiiri Red Cross, along with three key personnel from the Head Office in Conakry—namely the Disaster Management Officer, Cash Focal Point, and PMER Officer. They will oversee and support the entire operation. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) will provide technical assistance throughout the operation, offering tools, technical guidance, and supportive missions to ensure that implementation aligns with established standards.



If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The operation will include a modest amount of procurement, covering items such as visibility materials, printing of educational resources, truck rentals, and protective equipment for volunteers. These procurement activities will be managed by the Guinea National Head Office in Conakry, with oversight and monitoring provided by the IFRC Freetown Office to ensure adherence to procurement standards and procedures.

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring plan for this operation is meticulously structured to ensure thorough oversight and exceptional quality in implementation, making it highly appealing to donors. The plan involves three distinct levels of monitoring, each designed to address different aspects of the operation and ensure comprehensive oversight.

Firstly, the leadership of the Siguiri Red Cross will take an active role in the direct implementation of the operation. This local oversight is crucial for ensuring that the response is well-coordinated and effectively meets the needs of the community. Their on-the-ground involvement will facilitate real-time adjustments and responsiveness to emerging issues.

Secondly, the Guinea National Red Cross head office in Conakry will provide critical technical support and monitor the quality of implementation. This national-level oversight ensures that the operation adheres to established standards and best practices, offering a layer of assurance that the intervention is both effective and consistent with national guidelines.

The third level of monitoring involves the IFRC Freetown Office, which will conduct three key missions throughout the operation. The first mission will be led by an Operations Officer who will guide the initial response phase, focusing on the selection criteria and the finalization of the beneficiary list. This ensures that the most vulnerable populations are accurately identified and prioritized.

The second mission will be conducted by the Cash Focal Point from the cluster, who will oversee and support the multipurpose cash transfer process. This oversight guarantees that the disbursement of funds is managed efficiently and transparently, upholding the highest standards of financial accountability.

Finally, the PMER Officer will lead the third mission, which will focus on post-distribution monitoring, facilitating a lessons learned workshop, and guiding the preparation of the final report. This final phase of monitoring is essential for assessing the effectiveness of the intervention, capturing valuable insights, and ensuring that the final reporting accurately reflects the outcomes and impact of the operation.

Overall, this comprehensive monitoring framework not only ensures effective and transparent implementation but also enhances donor confidence by demonstrating a strong commitment to quality, accountability, and continuous improvement.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The communication strategy for this operation is designed to maximize visibility and engagement at every stage, ensuring that the actions and impact of the Guinea Red Cross (GRC) and its partners are effectively highlighted and shared.

To achieve this, a comprehensive suite of communication materials will be developed. These will include press releases to announce key milestones and updates, as well as detailed progress reports that capture the outcomes of various activities. High-quality photos and videos will be utilized to visually document the operation's progress and impact, while a compelling documentary film will provide an in-depth look at the intervention's reach and effectiveness.

In addition, social media platforms will play a crucial role in amplifying the operation's visibility. Regular updates, engaging content, and real-time sharing of stories will be used to connect with a broader audience, showcasing the positive outcomes and ongoing efforts of the response. This multi-channel approach will not only enhance transparency but also build a strong narrative around the operation, attracting further support and engagement from stakeholders and donors.

By leveraging a diverse range of communication tools and platforms, this strategy ensures that the operation is well-publicized and that the achievements of the GRC and its partners are widely recognized, reinforcing the importance of continued support and investment in the intervention.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Guinea Red Cross Society
Guinea Floods-Siguiri

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	424,942
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	395,522
Health	25,986
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	1,757
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,677
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	42,893
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	8,186
National Society Strengthening	34,707
TOTAL BUDGET	467,835

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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[Click here for the reference](#)

