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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Guinea: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Operation n° MDRGN008
Date of issue: 12 August 2015	Date of disaster: 28 July 2015
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Aliou Boly, Guinea Country Representative	Point of contact (name and title): Mamady Cissé, Executive Secretary of the Guinea Red Cross Society
Operation start date: 1 August 2015	Expected timeframe: 2 months
Overall operation budget: CHF 130,603	
Number of people affected: 4,925 households, or 29,599 people (on average 6 people per household)	Number of people to be assisted: 1,500 households, or 9,000 people (on average 6 people per household)
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 110 volunteers, 11 supervisors and 4 technical staff in the branches in the affected areas in the 5 communes of Conakry (Matoto, Dixinn, Ratoma, Kaloum, Matam) as well as in Télimelé, Macenta, Siguiri, Beyla, Forécariah and Coyah.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): GRC, IFRC, ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH) (Government Service)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Between 24 July and 3 August 2015, it rained heavily in the capital of Guinea, Conakry and in several areas of the country (Télimelé, Macenta, Siguiri, Beyla, Forécariah and Coyah) causing serious floods with loss of human lives as well as significant material damage. In Conakry, over 450mm of rain fell (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration - NOAA). In other regions, specifically the northwest, 200mm fell during this time.

In some localities of Telimele, a prefecture located in lower Guinea, around 1,700 people have been affected by the violent storms and the heavy rains. These people have lost their dwellings. In addition 29 people have been seriously injured and 2 people died as a consequence of their injuries.

In Beyla and Forecariah the floods killed 4 people while in Macenta the material damage is without precedent.

All five communes of Conakry (Matoto, Dixinn, Ratoma, Kaloum, Matam) were severely affected by the flooding. Recent census estimates the population of this area at 238,134 people. This situation is challenging and worsening the health situation in the country which is already seriously affected by the Ebola epidemics since 2014.



GRC volunteer conducting the initial needs. Photo: GRC assessment

According to the initial assessment conducted by the Guinean Red Cross (GRC) with the support of IFRC country representation, 4,925 households have lost their dwellings in the six prefectures and five communes¹ of Conakry assessed. In addition, 685 water sources have been destroyed by the floods. The majority of concerned areas have suffered from cholera epidemics in the past and are at risk again. Challenges also exist with accessing potable water. The table below gives more comprehensive information of the result of the assessment.

Prefecture-commune	Ebola status	# people affected	# of houses destroyed	# of houses partially destroyed	# of houses in bad state	# of displaced people	# of deaths	# of water points destroyed	# of latrines destroyed	Loss of food supplies
<i>Matoto</i>	Active	3,269	544	104	66	267	0	165	301	80
<i>Ratoma</i>		1,459	243	12	0	61	0	85	45	4
<i>Matam</i>		3,458	575	17	2	175	0	100	322	53
<i>Forecariah</i>		2,117	352	8	24	5	2	8	4	7
<i>Coyah</i>		1,953	325	13	3	5	2	5	6	11
<i>Dixinn</i>	Calm	4,267	710	76	64	43	1	173	169	67
<i>Kaloum</i>		1,917	319	26	30	23	0	104	55	52
<i>Telimelé</i>		3,199	533	53	17	0	0	7	0	23
<i>Beyla</i>		2,765	460	45	51	16	2	15	7	9
<i>Macenta</i>		1,958	325	23	45	12	0	15	11	6
<i>Siguiriri</i>		3,237	539	389	188	17	2	8	5	0
Total		29,599	4,925	766	490	624	9	685	925	312

Specific areas across the country have been affected according to the joint GRC-SENAH assessment, including areas in central-west (Telimele), in the south-east (Macenta, Beyla, and Coyah), in the west (Forecariah), and in the north-east (Siguiriri), as well as in Conakry. These areas most affected include low-lying areas, those close to rivers, and areas which had heavy rainfall and poor drainage.

In light of this situation and with the support of IFRC country representation, Guinean Red Cross will prioritize hygiene promotion activities as well as the rehabilitation of water points, general sanitation and the distribution of shelter kits and treated bed nets.

[<click here for the DREF budget and here for the contact details>](#)

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Guinean Red Cross (GRC) was founded in 1984, after the earthquake in Kumbia in December 1983, recognized by presidential decree and by the International Committee of the Red Cross in October 1986 and became a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies that same year. Since then, the GRC has constituted a network of active sections, which carry out community health activities (particularly as regards water, sanitation and hygiene), the management and prevention of disasters, first aid training and restoring family links. Furthermore, activities in communication, youth engagement, as well as shelter have been undertaken since the country took in refugees from the conflicts in Sierra Leone and Liberia. The GRC has 17,400 volunteers throughout the country and some 5,000 fee-paying members. The headquarters is in Conakry and the services are provided through 33 prefectural committees, 5 communal committees in Conakry and 202 sub-prefectural committees throughout the

¹ Specific locations on table of results on the next page

country. There are also five community teams and two national disaster response teams. The GRC has significant experience with flood response and has a contingency plan for floods as well as a network of trained volunteers who are available and can quickly be deployed nationwide.

The GRC is supported by the IFRC, the ICRC and the French and Danish National Societies. In addition, it receives support from time to time from various public and private partners. Even though its human, material and financial resources are far from sufficient, the GRC, supported by the IFRC, has committed itself to the response against the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) which has been ravaging Guinea since March 2014. This IFRC support started with a DREF (Disaster Response Emergency Fund) in March 2014 and was reinforced through an Emergency Appeal launched a month later. For more than 15 months of the EVD epidemic, the GRC has made an enormous effort, supported by the IFRC. Considerable progress has been noted, in terms of operational capacity, notably at prefectural and communal level. <http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=92350>

Since 28 July 2015, the GRC has mobilized 80 volunteers who are currently in the field conducting evaluations and carrying out first aid activities in response to the floods. The response is one of the priorities of the Guinean Red Cross in the domain of disaster management as mentioned in the Strategic Plan of the National Society. Since the beginning of the heavy rains the GRC, with the support of the IFRC, has been working closely with the government structure in charge of humanitarian actions (SENAH) and which is therefore coordinating the response to the floods.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Guinea country delegation is supporting the GRCS with the response to the EVD, and has pre-positioned stocks in country that can be utilized for this flood response for approximately 150 households, with other stocks available in the Sahel regional representation warehouse. The country delegation has 30 expatriate delegates who are funded for the Ebola Operation, but can provide expertise and knowledge gained in this area to support the operation, including 5 water and sanitation experts, 4 doctors, a clinical psychologist and an anthropologist, not to mention logisticians, finance assistants and a security delegate. However lack of a disaster management officer/manager in GRC means that additional support is required in shelter and general disaster management.

For these floods, the IFRC is supporting the National Society with HR, equipment, logistics and finances to conduct the needs assessments in the field and initiate interventions, while waiting for the DREF to be approved. A Memorandum will be signed between the Guinean Red Cross and the IFRC Delegation in Guinea which will stipulate the terms for the utilization of the funds made available to the National Society.

The following activities have been completed:

- Coordination meeting between the GRC, IFRC and SENAH (National Service for Humanitarian Actions) to harmonize response activities;
- Definition of the rapid joint assessment methodology to avoid duplication;
- Preparation of Terms of Reference for field visits for the three organizations (GRC, IFRC and SENAH);
- Definition of mixed evaluation team composition (GRC, IFRC and SENAH);
- Training of 20 supervisors on rapid assessment – 10 from the Red Cross and 10 from the SENAH;
- Briefing of 60 volunteers in the flooded zones by the 20 supervisors on the rapid assessment methodology;
- Rapid needs assessment by the 80 evaluators for 3 days;
- Coordination discussions with UNICEF on joint areas of activity, including distribution of NFI's;
- Agreement on beneficiary selection criteria and processes of communication/engagement with communities.

Movement Coordination

Movement cooperation meetings are being carried out with the last held on 30 July 2015 – with all components supportive of a response to the flooding. All components including the ICRC are aware of the DREF application and know the GRC/IFRC proposed actions. All Movement components are also participating in national disaster crisis meetings, which have been convened by SENAH and any response to the flooding will be coordinated with ICRC who are present in the country.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Currently, the only large scale actor responding to the rains is the Government of Guinea through its National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH). It is also the entity responsible for coordination. No other organization is believed to be responding to the flooding to date, although UNICEF is planning to assist, with most actors continuing to concentrate on the EVD response. The IFRC has raised it at the WASH Cluster and at the National Ebola Coordination Cell, and was told by partners in both fora that their funding was earmarked for Ebola response only.

At the level of individual villages, local residents who have moved to the capital are showing solidarity with their neighbours. One example is the Association for the Development of Sinta in the Prefecture of Telimele which raised 2 million GNF which was sufficient to buy 10 sacks of rice for the victims of the flooding in Touguiwel /Sinta (Télimélé).

Based on the cooperation discussions between the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and other partners, GRC/IFRC are partnering with UNICEF (and possibly USAID) to mobilize some 1,500 units of non-food items, including water sanitation and hygiene items and treated bed nets. These will be delivered in coordination with the shelter kits. GRC/IFRC have discussed with UNICEF areas of collaboration under a framework of a cooperation agreement. UNICEF has agreed to provide hygiene kits, blankets, buckets and jerry cans. UNICEF is also planning to support the Government in public waste management following the floods.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

After analysing the preliminary needs assessment conducted by the joint Red Cross/Government SENAH teams, the immediate needs are for the following:

- Emergency shelters
- Water sanitation and hygiene, and
- Prevention of communicable diseases

From the joint SENAH/GRC assessment, 4,925 homes were found to be destroyed, 766 partially destroyed and 490 in a bad state. From this 624 households are displaced. It is the most vulnerable that will be assisted with emergency shelter to protect them from the elements, and ensure preservation of their dignity and safety.

The risk of waterborne diseases is very high. The beneficiaries are the households in the flooded parts of Conakry, and identified low-lying areas, poorly drained, and/or areas near rivers across the provinces. The risks identified include electrocution, the rise of diseases such as Ebola, cholera, malaria etc. as a result of the flooding and non-existence of an effective waste management or rain water drainage systems. Some of the flooded areas are very difficult to access due to the poor condition of the roads. Emptying and rehabilitating latrines will be essential to avoid the resurgence of the Ebola virus disease or the return of cholera to the country.

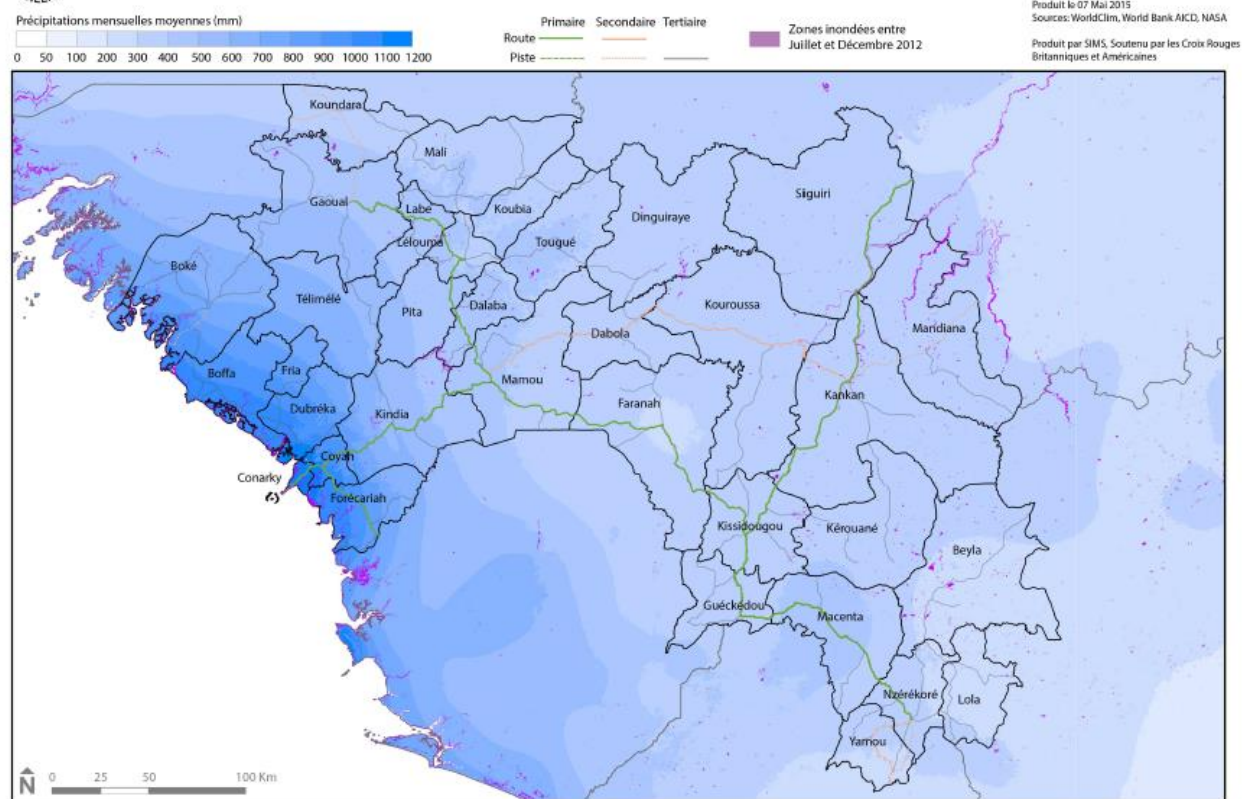
According to the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)² forecasts, Western Guinea is at moderate risk of flooding, in addition to the risk of the resurgence of Ebola. As of 6 August the rains had calmed a little, but the rainy season is far from over, and forecasts indicate more rains in the near future. See maps below for rainfall forecasts for the next 2 months.

The monthly rainfall map for August 2015

² Bulletin of heavy rain/flood risk forecasts : PSN06-631 Established 7 June – Valid from : 08 - 10 July 2015



Précipitations mensuelles moyennes et Etat des routes
Août

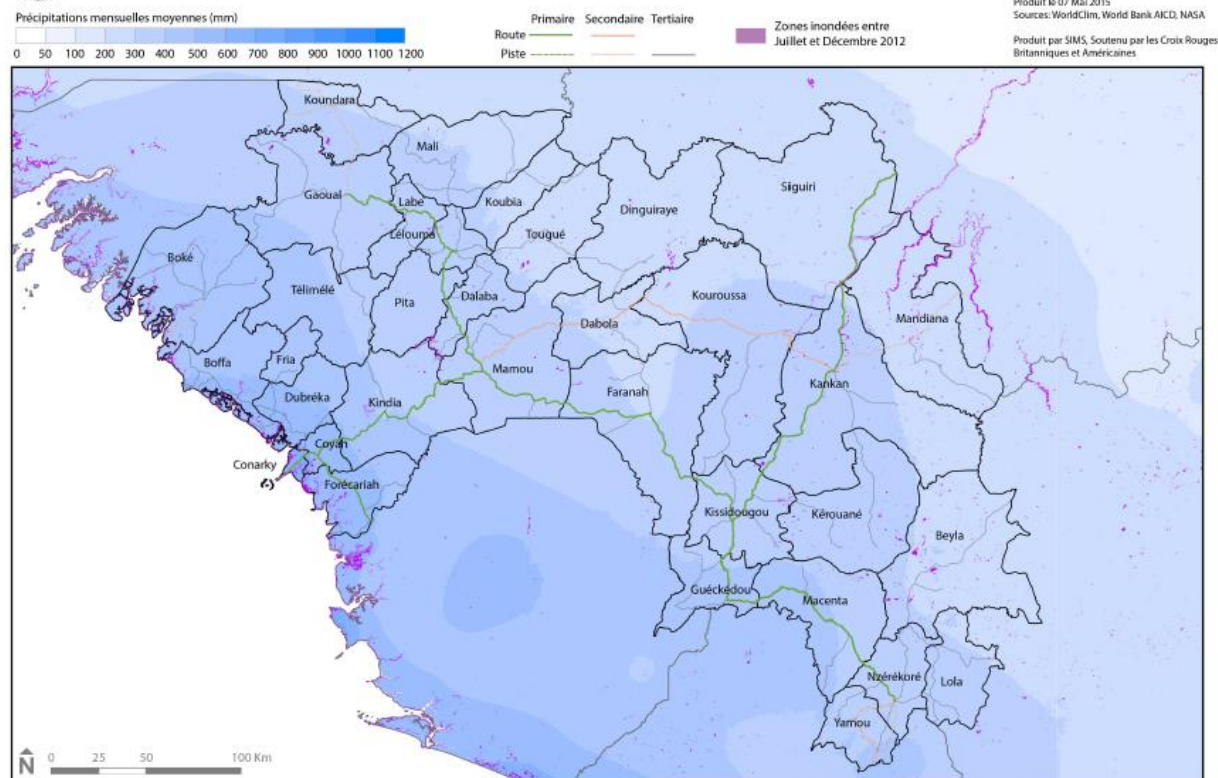


Les cartes utilisées n'impliquent aucune opinion de la part de la Fédération de la Croix-Rouge Internationale ou des Sociétés Nationales concernant le statut légal des territoires ou de leurs gouvernements.

The monthly rainfall map for September 2015



Précipitations mensuelles moyennes et Etat des routes
Septembre



Les cartes utilisées n'impliquent aucune opinion de la part de la Fédération de la Croix-Rouge Internationale ou des Sociétés Nationales concernant le statut légal des territoires ou de leurs gouvernements.

Risk Assessment

The situation is complicated as many of the flood-affected areas continue to host EVD cases. During the response to EVD, there have been issues related to access, as well as the safety and security of staff. This is being carefully considered within the response to the flooding, for example when considering targeting of households in urban settings, and ensuring community level activities are included, as well as beneficiary communications activities.

This flood response intends to build on existing capacities from the response to EVD such as social mobilization for hygiene promotion, complement existing actions where relevant, and reinforce assistance in areas where the IFRC/GRCS is already operational – however the GRC and the IFRC Country Delegation recognize that any response will be kept distinct from the on-going Emergency Appeal.

Risks	Probability of occurrence (High, Medium, Low)	Severity of the impact of the risk (High, Medium, Low)	Mitigation measures
Resistance: Pockets of resistance due to the residual negative perception of Red Cross teams related to SDB activities.	Medium	High	The volunteers will work with community leaders (both community and administrative) and the staff of the SENAH in the assessment processes, and throughout the beneficiary selection and distribution of items. Leaders will also be involved in beneficiary selection and methodology. During the training of volunteers, the Safer Access module will be introduced in collaboration with the ICRC. The response activity will be accompanied by a Beneficiary Communications programme including door to door social mobilization and interactive radio programmes.
Epidemic: Resurgence of Ebola or other epidemics like cholera due to incorrect disposal of rain water and poor management of household waste	High	High	Hygiene promotion and communicable disease prevention activities, as well as cleaning of wells and latrines.
Operational capacity: Increase in the work load of the National Society while it is already fully mobilized for Ebola response	Low	Medium	Deployment of a RDRT and a Watsan NDRT from the National Society. Mobilization of volunteers solely dedicated to the Flood Response Operation.
Security: Exasperation of the population which could lead to violent public demonstrations in the pre-electoral situation	Medium	High	The Security delegate in-country will closely monitor the situation and amendments to the plan will be made if needed.
Political demonstrations: Interruption of distributions due to political demonstrations ³	Medium	Medium	The Security delegate in-country will closely monitor the situation and make amendments to the plan if needed.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

³ Political demonstrations in the past ten years have caused the following deaths and injuries. In June 2006, 21 people were killed. In February 2007, 129 killed people and more than 1,700 wounded people. In November 2008, 4 killed people and 20 wounded people. In September 2009, more than 150 killed people and thousands of wounded people. Since 2010, more than 60 killed people and thousands of people wounded.

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

Proposed strategy

The National Society will ensure that the operation meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable affected people through, involving community leaders in the identification of beneficiaries, in the development of the list of beneficiaries, and by working in joint teams with the Government Humanitarian Action Service (SENAH) and other community representatives. Together they have determined a set of vulnerability criteria: displaced/homeless persons, disabled heads of household, pregnant women, and households with the presence of an Ebola survivor. As the rainy season progresses and more or different zones are flooded, the joint teams will continue to monitor the first set of beneficiaries and identify new people in need of assistance.

As of 31 July 2015, the immediate needs of the affected population are in the areas of shelter, relief, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion – with 600 of the most vulnerable households with no coping mechanisms identified in Conakry, and the remaining 900 households in the interior.

The proposed strategy is therefore:

1. To provide shelter kits to those most affected by the floods. The 200 shelter kits will be distributed as follows: 1 shelter kit and 2 tarpaulins per household, as well as additional materials (e.g. timber which has been identified outside the DREF). A detailed beneficiary selection criteria has been established jointly with local authorities (see detailed operational plan). Local leaders will participate in selection to ensure safety of GRC and beneficiaries. The Sphere standards have been considered and respected. Teams of volunteers (with a supervisor) will support distribution and provide training/support on construction to beneficiaries in each affected region.
2. To provide water, sanitation and hygiene interventions for those most affected and the surrounding communities (in synergy with the Ebola operation which requires distribution of soap, chlorine, and hand washing kits). This will be further complemented by community sensitization on cholera. The strategy includes cleaning and protecting damaged water sources (including, new lids, repairing pulley systems, etc.) that have been damaged and contaminated by dirty water, particularly overflow from latrines. Volunteers will be trained on cleaning household/community latrines and this will be further disseminated to the beneficiaries via the volunteers to encourage sustainability of practices. This will be accompanied by the distribution of hygiene kits, blankets, buckets and jerry cans (in collaboration with UNICEF).
3. To provide up to 3,000 long life insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 1,500 households to help reduce the risk of malaria caused by abundant stagnant water. USAID has a large stock of mosquito nets in country which have not yet been distributed, so a strategic partnership is being sought whereby GRC volunteers distribute mosquito nets donated by USAID, to complement to this DREF operation and its hygiene promotion activities.

Operational support services

Human resources

The GRC will use:

- 1 National Disaster Response Team (made up of 11 supervisors, one for each of the 11 affected areas targeted)
- 110 volunteers trained in hygiene promotion and emergency shelter (10 volunteers per affected region)
- 1 Assistant accountant
- 1 Assistant PMER
- 1 driver
- 1 RDRT to be deployed by the IFRC for 2 months, with DM experience as well as WASH
- 1 RDRT Shelter to be seconded fully funded by a PNS for 2 months.

Logistics and supply chain

The National Society will apply its supply plan for the procurement and management of stocks (that respect the existing rules and regulations). Procurement will be done in coordination with the Country Office, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the DREF. Vehicles will be rented locally specifically for the flood operation.

Information technologies (IT)

In order to ensure a minimum standard of security for the teams, notably the volunteers, the National Society will use the internet and GSM networks for its communications in order to maintain contact with the teams and the communities. This will require the purchase of telephone credit.

Communications

Radio messages on good hygiene practices including cholera and Ebola prevention will be disseminated by Red Cross volunteers, on the local radios and Red Cross frequency mobile radios. This communication will also use the PHAST images among others. Beneficiary communication activities will be undertaken to reduce potential security risks and reputational risks.

Security

As of August 2015, the situation remains volatile and has the potential to deteriorate. Political campaigning officially begins on 10 September 2015 and the first round of the presidential elections is due to take place on 11 October 2015. The flooding has increased health risks and increased people's vulnerability to the elements due to housing damage and lack of access to safe water. Minimizing risks and ensuring the safety of staff and volunteers are key to the successful implementation of this operation. The IFRC has a Security Delegate full-time assigned to Guinea who will carry out regular security checks and be intensively associated with distributions. The following will be undertaken to ensure safe access of the volunteers and the safety of the beneficiaries:

- Having an active dissemination policy (who we are, what we are doing and plan to do in the future)
- Consultations with the local community (during initial rapid assessment, detailed beneficiary selection; assessment, distributions and activities in the communities), and participation of communities where possible;
- Monitoring the local situation and understanding the issues that are likely to cause problems with RC/RC acceptance.
 - o The GRC needs to be politically, operationally and culturally accepted as a neutral, impartial and humanitarian actor by all parties, including the community leaders and local authorities such as mayors and law enforcement forces.
 - o Acceptance must also be on an individual level, where RC/RC personnel accept that they will work according to RC/RC principles, code of conduct, security rules and regulations.
- The RC/RC must be identifiable and relies mainly on its emblems to achieve this.
 - o Premises and vehicles will be clearly identified with RC/RC logos
 - o Staff and volunteers will be clearly identified with vests and visibility items.
 - o Staff and volunteers will be given minimum protection (boots, gloves, raincoats)
- Information will be up to date and effective mechanisms will be established to pass on information, especially anything that could have an impact on security.
- All staff will be encouraged to acquire the reflex of collecting and passing on information as much as possible on security issues.
- Any security incidents will be reported, mapped and analysed, with appropriate actions to address any deficiencies identified.
- Appropriate behaviour and skills in diffusing tension will be communicated through security training, which will be disseminated through Supervisors/Team leaders to all volunteer teams.
- Reliable and independent communication is also critical, so all staff and volunteers will be provided with air time for cellular communication. The IFRC Delegation has a 24/7 radio room, which will monitor and the security situation and update the teams in the field. Security alerts will be dispatched via SMS if need be. HF and VHF assets will be used as security back-up.
- Activities will be conducted during reasonable daylight hours to allow the volunteers to return home early enough for them not to be exposed to night attacks.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The implementation of the operation will be done on the basis of the following. The Guinean Red Cross will lead the response, in collaboration with the IFRC Country Delegation, according to the EPoA. Monitoring and evaluation in order to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the prevention activities will be conducted. Regular reports on the implementation will be produced and transmitted. A training session for volunteers will be organized on the basic principles of M&E and all will be coordinated by the RDRT PMER assistant. The implementation will require the close collaboration of the volunteers with the government agents of the SENAH. It is important to note that this phase of the operation will take into account all the populations in all the intervention zones.

There will be a mid-term and end of operation review to determine strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. This will require regular visits to the field for the National Society's technical staff. A lessons learned meeting will be organized at the end of the operation.

Administration and Finance

The National Society has a permanent administration and finance department, and an assistant will be dedicated to this operation to ensure the rational use of financial resources, according to the conditions specified in the MOU between the GRC and the IFRC Country Delegation. The financial management will follow the procedures of the National Society and any regulations specified by the DREF.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming / Areas common to all sectors

Outcome 1: The most vulnerable beneficiaries are identified and selected with the participation of the communities													
Output 1.1 List of beneficiaries is developed with community participation													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Meeting with the local authorities to introduce the project to them and discuss the beneficiary criteria process		X	X										
Regular meetings with the authorities at local and central level to coordinate beneficiaries selection, operational planning and ensure security				X		X		X					
Training of 60 volunteers and 20 supervisors in rapid needs assessment, beneficiary selection and relief distribution techniques (10 days – already completed)		X	X										
Monitoring, evaluation and reporting		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				

Health & care

Needs analysis: Guinea has high rates of malaria, aggravated during the rainy season, in particular after flooding when stagnant water does not drain away.

Population to be assisted: The 1,500 most vulnerable households in all 11 targeted areas will receive at least 2 mosquito nets each, depending on the space and their sleeping arrangements.

Outcome 2: The risk of malaria is reduced													
Output 2.1 Vulnerable households have received and are appropriately using treated bed nets													
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Securing donations of treated bed nets for 1,500 most vulnerable households from USAID and the Government of Guinea		X	X										
Distribution of treated bed nets to the 1500 most vulnerable households			X	X	X								
Sensitization campaign/door-to-door interpersonal communication on the appropriate use of the treated bed nets				X	X	X	X	X	X				

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: The flooding has caused latrines to overflow and contaminate drinking water sources. Therefore the GRC proposes to empty and rehabilitate the latrines and clean up and protect the drinking water sources.

Population to be assisted: The same 1,500 most vulnerable households identified in the rapid needs assessment, with a particular focus on the 600 most vulnerable households (no coping mechanisms) identified in Conakry.

Outcome 3: The risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases is reduced																	
Output 3.1 : Households have access to safe drinking water																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Protection of the 100 wells already identified in the two worst affected communes of Conakry (chlorination and cleaning, no construction work involved)			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Emptying of 150 household and community latrines used by up to 600 of the most affected households, supported by volunteers. Training of households to do this will occur concurrently to increase sustainability of this practice in the future.		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Donations of hygiene kits, blankets, buckets and jerry can (in coordination with UNICEF)	x	x	x	x													
Distribution and promotion on the proper use of water purification tablets and 250g of soap/household (according to Sphere) to 1500 households	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x									
Output 3.2 The communities are sensitized on risks associated with dirty water (signs and symptoms of waterborne diseases especially cholera, risk factors for transmission, prevention and control measures) and adopt the prevention measures																	
Activities planned	Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Training of 11 teams of volunteers (10 volunteers and 1 supervisors on best practices in water, hygiene and sanitation (5 days) using ECV materials	x	x															
Diffusion of 100 radio programmes on good water, hygiene and sanitation practices, including cholera (and Ebola) prevention messaging			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Deployment of one RDRT for 2 months	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Produce 60 image booklets		x	x														
Produce 1,500 posters		x	x														
Monitor and report on the activities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x								
Distribute flyers/booklets and put up posters in the communities in at risk zones				x	x	x	x	x	x								
Door-to-door sensitization campaign to disseminate key messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases, especially cholera			x	x	x	x	x	x	x								

Shelter and settlements (and household items)

Contact Information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; Tel: +254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Fidelis Kangethe, Partnership and Resource Development Coordinator, Addis Ababa, phone: +251 (0) 930 03 4013; Email fidelis.kangethe@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

DREF OPERATION

Guinea Floods: MDRGN008

12/08/2015

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	12,000
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	1,100
Food	0
Seeds & Plants	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,334
Medical & First Aid	0
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	0
Other Supplies & Services	0
Emergency Response Units	0
Cash Disbursements	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	58,434
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles Purchase	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0
Storage, Warehousing	667
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	7,400
Logistics Services	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	14,067
International Staff	2,000
National Staff	0
National Society Staff	2,400
Volunteers	16,078
Total PERSONNEL	20,478
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0
Workshops & Training	8,470
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	8,470
Travel	11,400
Information & Public Relations	5,850
Office Costs	0
Communications	2,933
Financial Charges	1,000
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Support Services	0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	21,183
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	7,971
Total INDIRECT COSTS	7,971
TOTAL BUDGET	130,603