



# GUINEA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 3.1M**

Appeal number **MAAGN003**

## In support of the Red Cross Society of Guinea



**38**

National Society branches



**123**

National Society staff



**20,400**

National Society volunteers

## People to be reached



**9,000**

Climate and environment



**47,000**

Disasters and crises



**526,000**

Health and wellbeing



**2,000**

Migration and displacement



**12,000**

Values, power and inclusion

## IFRC network multiyear 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** **13.5M**

**Long-term Climate Risk Index** **135**

**Human Development Index rank** **178**

**Population below poverty level** **43.7%**

## Hazards



Floods



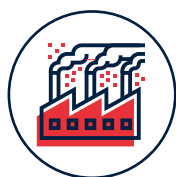
Landslides



Drought



Epidemics



Industrial pollution



Civil unrest

## Funding requirements

**Total 3.1M** CHF

Through the IFRC

**1.6M** CHF

Through Participating National Societies

**1.4M** CHF

Host National Society

→ **150,000** CHF

### IFRC Breakdown

#### Longer term needs

**270,000** CHF  
Climate and environment

**380,000** CHF  
Disasters and crises

**420,000** CHF  
Health and wellbeing

**145,000** CHF  
Migration and displacement

**130,000** CHF  
Values, power and inclusion

**230,000** CHF  
Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

British Red Cross\*

The Canadian Red Cross Society\*

French Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society\*

The Netherlands Red Cross\*

Norwegian Red Cross\*

Swedish Red Cross\*



# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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**The Red Cross Society of Guinea** was formed by law in January 1984 following the earthquake in Koumbia, a prefecture of Gaoual, on 23 December 1983. It joined the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1986.

As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the Guinea Red Cross acts as a decentralized national humanitarian organization with an efficiency that has made it a major player in inter-agency collaborations. There are 33 prefectural committees, five communal committees in Conakry, 287 sub-prefectural committees across the country and a network of at least 20,400 volunteers providing the National Society with countrywide representation. This allows it to implement large-scale and long-term preparedness and response operations in coordination with public authorities.

The Guinea Red Cross 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.

As part of its operation, the Guinea Red Cross divides its power between governance and management. A board of directors manages governance, and management is entrusted to a general secretariat. In line with its mandate, the National Society works to achieve its humanitarian objectives and remains committed to being prepared to respond to crises and disasters at all times.

## IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

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### Joint situational analysis

The Republic of Guinea is in West Africa. It is bordered by Guinea Bissau to the northwest, Senegal and Mali to the north, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali to the east, Liberia and Sierra Leone to the south and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It has 300km of coastline and stretches 800km from east to west, 500km from north to south.

Guinea's population is estimated at 13.5 million, and most people are young. 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 relies almost exclusively on agriculture and livestock.

Guinea has significant natural resources, some of which it derives from mining. However, its socio-economic situation is defined by the persistence of poverty. Based on the most recent official survey data, 43.7 per cent of

Guineans lived below the national poverty line in 2018, which equates to 5.8 million people living in poverty.

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.

Other challenges include political instability over recent years and growing inflation. Inflation is currently at 12.6 per cent, a significant increase from 10.6 per cent in 2020. This is caused by higher food prices and supply chain disruptions, both internal and external, such as the conflict in Ukraine.

Guinea is recurrently exposed to both natural and anthropogenic risks. The most dangerous and recurrent hazards are floods and epidemics. Violence and accidents are also prevalent, as well as the risk of

earthquakes. The effects of climate change and the huge variations in rainfall put the country at risk of floods and droughts in vulnerable areas. Environmental degradation is also a major concern.

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## Strategic priorities

### Climate and environment

Guinea ranks 115th in the Global Climate Risk Index with a Climate Risk Index score of 99.17. Its 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.

Climate change-related challenges across Guinea are linked to the region's four natural characteristics:

- Lower Guinea is a region of coastal plains with high humidity that covers 18 per cent of the national territory. It is characterized climatically by heavy rainfall varying between 3000 and 4000mm of water per year
- Middle Guinea, a region of mountain ranges, has a semi-temperate climate and covers 22 per cent of the national territory. Annual rainfall levels are between 1500 and 2000mm per year
- Upper Guinea is a region of plateaus and wooded savannahs with a hot and dry climate that covers 40 per cent of the country's surface. The rainfall level varies between 1000 and 1500mm per year
- Forest Guinea is a set of mountain ranges with a humid climate that covers 20 per cent of the national territory, characterized by rainfall that varies between 2000 and 3000mm per year

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.

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.

Environmental degradation, mainly due to deforestation, is one of the most important challenges. From 2001 to 2021, Guinea lost 1.86Mha of tree cover, equivalent to a 23 per cent decrease.

### Main actions and areas of support

The Red Cross Society of Guinea's staff and volunteers, and communities, need to take urgent action to adapt to the growing and evolving risks of climate and environmental crises. With the IFRC's support, the National Society's efforts will be geared towards empowering communities to act as change agents.

It will also 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.

Activities in 2023 include:

- Carrying out sensitization of communities on climate change issues
- Promoting environmental education for vulnerable communities
- Supporting the establishment of nurseries in communities and the distribution of seedlings
- Disseminating knowledge on reducing wood energy consumption Building the capacity of volunteers and staff to serve as vehicles for change in the community
- Strengthening the skills of volunteers and staff on techniques for preserving and processing local products
- Training and equipping volunteers and managers on climate change adaptation techniques and environmental protection

## Disasters and crises

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

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, should not be neglected because of its potential impact. For example, the Koumbia 6.4 magnitude earthquake in northwest Guinea in 1983 killed around 300 people, injured 1,500 and destroyed 5,000 houses.

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.

In terms of food and nutrition insecurity, the IPC Food Insecurity classification of March 2022 indicated that 1.2 million people would be in crisis or worse during the lean season from June to August 2022.

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

The Guinean Government regularly records cases of road accidents with serious socio-economic consequences. According to the non-exhaustive statistics of the police and gendarmerie, 21,890 cases of accidents occurred during the last five years on Guinean roads, with 2,781 deaths and 13,711 injuries. Guinea also often experiences emergencies related to the sinking of canoes at landing stages and beaches, and in fresh-water streams, which, depending on their magnitude, have caused significant material damage, injuries and loss of human lives.

### Main actions and areas of support

The Red Cross Society of Guinea's presence across the country and its network of 20,400 volunteers means it can respond to the multiple hazards affecting the population.

Guinea is 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 IFRC will continue to support the National Society in its interventions to meet the basic needs of people and help them restore and strengthen their livelihoods.

The IFRC and its network partners support the Guinea Red Cross in disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response, addressing the needs of at-risk and affected communities and reinforcing operational capacities. Activities in 2023 will include:

- Providing humanitarian food and non-food assistance to people affected by disasters and other emergencies
- Setting up a digitalized early warning system
- Developing two [Early Action Protocols](#) related to floods and epidemics
- Strengthening the technical and operational capacities of the National Society in terms of shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, food security and livelihoods, first aid, nautical first aid and restoring family links
- Sensitizing communities on disaster risk reduction
- National mapping of community vulnerabilities and capacities
- Developing and promoting emergency operations management tools – including a contingency plan, standard operating procedures, mapping and assessments

## Health and wellbeing

Guinea is experiencing a perilous health situation and considerable risks of infectious and non-communicable diseases and injuries. The COVID-19 pandemic and several epidemics have affected the country's health problems.

Over the past years, Guinea has recorded several infectious disease outbreaks, including Ebola, meningitis, polio, and measles. These factors have negatively affected overall health. Despite the Government's efforts to prevent and tackle common diseases such as malaria and HIV/AIDS, and invest in new infrastructure with construction and maintenance, Guinea's health situation remains worrying, with a low life expectancy and a high mortality rate.

The number of women aged between 15 and 49 who received prenatal care decreased from 50.6 per cent in 2016 to 42.9 per cent in 2021. According to the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, the maternal mortality ratio is 550 per 100,000 live births, the neonatal mortality rate is 32 per cent, and the infant mortality rate is 66 per cent.

The main causes of morbidity and mortality are linked to communicable diseases, including vaccine-preventable diseases. Among children under five years of age, 30 per cent are stunted, nine per cent are emaciated or acutely malnourished, and 16 per cent are underweight. Lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases are also becoming increasingly prevalent.

Malaria is a public health problem, despite great efforts by the Government to tackle it in recent years. The latest data shows an incidence decrease from 339.9 per 1,00,000 inhabitants in 2016 to 200 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2021. However, fewer than half of households (44 per cent) have at least one insecticide-treated net. This is a huge contributing factor to hospitalizations and deaths due to severe malaria.

The incidence of tuberculosis has not improved and is still high, with its double burden of co-infection with HIV/AIDS. It even increased between 2016 and 2021 from 176 to 179 per 100,000 inhabitants.

According to the 2018 Demographic and Health Survey, the occurrence of HIV/AIDS in the entire Guinean population aged 15 to 49 is estimated at 1.5 per cent (1.6 per cent among women and 1.3 per cent among men). There has been a slight improvement in the percentage of people living with HIV/AIDS on antiretroviral treatment, from 78 per cent in 2016 to 80.54 per cent in 2021.

Pregnant women and their children are offered free antiretroviral medications at prevention of mother-to-child transmission centres. Guinea had 487 of these centres in 2021, an increase of 130 over three years. A 2021 report by the country's National AIDS and Hepatitis Prevention Programme indicated that of 2,252 children tested for HIV in 2021, 93 per cent tested negative, up from 91 per cent the previous year. This is a clear sign of success for the transmission prevention programme.

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.

## Main actions and areas of support

The Red Cross Society of Guinea promotes healthy and safe lifestyles within Guinean communities and works to reduce the effects and impacts of diseases, epidemics and pandemics.

The IFRC will support the Guinea Red Cross to collaborate with the Government to support action in its One Health capacity building efforts. It will also identify and assess the existing systems and structures for zoonotic disease detection and control, and further strengthen surveillance systems in line with the national community health policy. It will strengthen national capacities to prevent, detect and respond to infectious disease threats in line with the Global Health Security Action Programme and International Health Regulations. Stronger collaborations will be made with ERARE (a mechanism to combat epidemics).

The IFRC and its network partners support the Guinea Red Cross in multiple aspects of health action. Activities in 2023 will include:

- Supporting the implementation of the national COVID-19 vaccination plan in the Faranah and N'Nzérékoré regions through the COVAX programme, with French Red Cross support
- Accompanying the Ministry of Health on national and local vaccination days and campaigns
- Developing a community-based surveillance protocol
- Carrying out infection prevention and control activities in communities through health services
- Educating communities and other stakeholders on the importance of epidemic preparedness, including through awareness campaigns
- Building community resilience to the adverse effects of epidemics and pandemics in areas such as the Faranah region
- Mapping affected and at-risk areas of epidemics and pandemics
- Supporting districts and communities in preparing for and responding to health emergencies

- Promoting maternal and child health, increasing usage of the Safe Delivery app, and strengthening the capacity of volunteers to promote family planning in households and guide pregnant women in health facilities
- Supporting the Ministry of Health with the management of emergency health situations by providing safe and dignified burials, infection prevention and control, hygiene, patient transfer, patient sampling and post-mortems, and biomedical waste management
- Strengthening infection prevention and control aspects in hospitals
- Promoting water, sanitation and hygiene standards and practices in communities
- Training and establishing a network of volunteer psychosocial support counsellors and promote therapeutic community dialogue in times of crisis
- Providing psychosocial support as part of the National Programme to Combat HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis, with French Red Cross support
- Promoting voluntary blood donation through community mobilization and the creation and activation of blood donor clubs
- Training volunteers for the implementation of programmes for the prevention of diseases, epidemics and pandemics
- Promoting collaboration with the media and other key stakeholders in health security
- Strengthening the capacity of the National Society to prepare for and respond to the threats of epidemics and pandemics and other health emergencies – by developing, updating and promoting epidemic contingency plans, implementing simulation exercises, pre-positioning intervention kits for all eventualities, and training and equipping Red Cross national and community health response teams

## Migration and displacement

The migration crisis strongly affects Guinea, which is the third most affected country in sub-Saharan Africa in terms of mass departure of young irregular migrants to Europe. This has put Guinea at risk of vulnerable migrant returnees.

Guinea is a country of departure and return, and the migratory phenomenon has been growing. Guinea was the first country identified for trans-Mediterranean

crossings in 2017, and 77,000 Guinean migrants were identified among several nationalities crossing the Mediterranean towards Europe between 2017 and 2021. In 2018, Guinea remained at the top of the migratory list for sub-Saharan countries, despite an overall decline in migration levels.

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 have specific needs and vulnerabilities related to their migration experiences and reintegration challenges. Host communities are also affected as they face problems such as low income but receive little support.

Guinea is also a destination country for economic migrants from the West African sub-region who work in artisanal gold mines.

## Main actions and areas of support

The IFRC and its network will support the Red Cross Society of Guinea to assist migrants and displaced persons, regardless of their status. It will ensure that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian services and protection at key points along migration routes, and durable solutions where appropriate. The Guinea Red Cross will also provide support to returnees.

Activities in 2023 will include:

- Providing emergency humanitarian assistance for immediate needs such as non-food and food items, shelter, transport and dignity kits
- Providing psychosocial support services to migrants and their families
- Establishing access points to Red Cross services
- Referring serious physical and mental health cases to specialized care institutions
- Supporting the socio-economic reintegration of migrants through income-generating activities, creating and managing micro-entrepreneurship, literacy and vocational training in collaboration with public and private sectors
- Accompanying migrants in their search for identity documents

- Raising awareness in host communities of the social integration needs of migrants and displaced people, addressing stigma and rejection
- Training staff and volunteers on how to communicate with and understand the risks and vulnerabilities of migrants in departure, transit and return
- Training staff, volunteers and partners on psychosocial care and psychological issues specific to migrant populations, such as identifying people at risk of trafficking and sexual and gender-based violence
- Developing the National Society migration strategy
- Advocating for and supporting local public authorities in their roles and responsibilities concerning migrants' rights, needs and access to essential services
- Promoting respect for human rights conventions and facilitating their access to more open and appropriate health and social security services
- Organizing national forums that unite local associations, international organizations, public agencies, government agencies and Movement actors to discuss migration

## Values, power and inclusion

In Guinea, differing values create tensions between regions and communities. The benefits of economic and technological progress are not equally shared. The pace of change leaves many political, economic and social systems unable to cope, and this fosters division and aggravates grievances. The implications of globalization and growing inequality fuel populism, nationalism, and cultural and religious clashes.

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.

Inequalities, discrimination and violence against vulnerable groups, including gender-based violence, persist in Guinea.

## Main actions and areas of support

The Red Cross Society of Guinea will continue to promote inclusive and humanitarian values that encourage

positive and hopeful change in the country. It will invest in changing power structures in all spaces, including communities, institutions and within its network. It will strengthen its work in diversity and inclusion, especially in support of women and girls. Efforts will be made to reduce the impact of gender inequalities on people's ability to thrive and increase support for women's leadership at all levels of the National Society.

The Guinea Red Cross strategic development plan for 2021–2026 emphasizes the cross-cutting aspects of community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion. It aims to develop a feedback mechanism between beneficiaries and the National Society to respond to local priorities.

The IFRC will support the National Society in implementing a systematic, integrated approach in all projects, to include the specific needs of all community members. It will strengthen mechanisms for protection and provide better support to volunteers. Youth engagement is also a cross-cutting component of the Guinea Red Cross's strategic development plan, to support young people in implementing their own ideas and initiatives.

With IFRC support, activities for 2023 will include:

- Promoting the establishment of school and extra-curricular Red Cross camaraderie
- Organizing youth camps
- Strengthening the capacity of Red Cross youth volunteers and promote and encourage twinning between Red Cross youth clubs in Guinea with other countries
- Identifying and support a Red Cross youth focal point
- Promoting equitable access to education for child victims of disasters
- Promoting the Red Cross Red Crescent Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values
- Developing the protection, gender and inclusion policy of the National Society and train volunteers accordingly
- Conducting awareness campaigns about gender-based violence
- Institutionalize IFRC minimum commitments for integrating community engagement and accountability in the project and programme cycle

- Strengthening provisions for the promotion of gender, diversity, inclusion, child protection, and protection against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in the National Society regulatory texts, and ensure their application
- Revising and promoting the National Society Code of Conduct for its correct application for volunteers, staff and contractors acting on behalf of the Guinea Red Cross
- Participating in coordination meetings of protection organizations at national and international level

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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) wprocess. 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 Guinea Red Cross's strategic development plan for 2021–2026 includes two cross-cutting priorities related to organizational development:

- Influence, humanitarian advocacy, awareness and promotion of the Guinea Red Cross 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

### Engaged

The Red Cross Society of Guinea intends to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy, leadership and public relations to position itself as the main responder to emergencies in Guinea. The IFRC network will support the Guinea Red Cross to:

- Participate in inter-agency coordination mechanisms at technical and strategic levels
- Train National Society officials on humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy
- Advocate for humanitarian challenges in collaboration with other partners

- Advocate for the creation of a legal framework in disaster management and risk reduction in Guinea
- Promote international humanitarian law among public authorities and advocate for the establishment of a national and international humanitarian law commission
- Disseminate messages on the proper use of the Red Cross emblem to opinion leaders, authorities and unauthorized users
- Promote the broadcasting of Red Cross messages on the radio

To raise the public's awareness of the role of the Guinea Red Cross 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. The IFRC will also train National Society staff in data collection, analysis and mapping, to improve the real-time tracking of hazards and to better map community vulnerabilities and capacities.

### Accountable

The Red Cross Society of Guinea plans to improve its integrated operational capacity with financial and technical support from IFRC network partners. The IFRC network will support the Guinea Red Cross to:

- Train logistics staff and strengthen security measures at the National Society's headquarters
- Construct a national warehouse in Kindia
- Create a supplier database at the National Society's headquarters and in its branches
- Establish contingency stocks and equip branches with first aid equipment, furniture, ambulances and humanitarian aid supplies
- Control the financial risks of the National Society and produce a national mitigation plan

- Regularly update the National Society's administrative and financial procedures manual
- Reorganize the finance department by integrating the position of financial controller
- Strengthen the capabilities of finance staff in accounting software
- Organize financial audits of the National Society
- Develop structures for income-generating services such as first aid marketing, car and truck rental, training centre and warehouse rental, agricultural fields, accommodation centres, training schools and ambulance services
- Organize and promote special fundraising events
- Set up fundraising mechanisms with the private sector
- Hold regular statutory meetings
- Train and upgrade governance members on leadership, their roles and responsibilities, and manage local committees
- Represent the National Society at IFRC and Movement statutory meetings and in humanitarian fora
- Develop and implement the National Society's anti-fraud and corruption policy
- Finalize the National Society's human resources management policy
- Review, promote and implement the volunteering policy
- Regularly update and improve management of the volunteer database
- Ensure volunteers are engaged in operations and establish a mechanism for recognizing their merit

## Trusted

The Red Cross Society of Guinea will focus on diversifying its funding sources, consolidating its governance, management and staffing structures, and building on volunteers and youth empowerment. The IFRC network will support the Guinea Red Cross to:

- Develop a partnership strategy
- Organize National Society exchange days with partners and systematize annual partnership meetings
- Identify and engage in negotiations with potential internal and external partners of the Movement
- Formalize collaboration agreements with state services and other external partners
- Train National Society staff on governance and partnership management

## THE IFRC NETWORK

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### The IFRC




**The IFRC** supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea with strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, reinforcing its auxiliary role. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Guinea Red Cross through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods and disease outbreaks, including haemorrhagic fever epidemics.

The IFRC provides technical support for a broad range of services. It currently supports the National Society in the fight against COVID-19 with a national vaccination plan and with community preparedness for epidemics and pandemics. Strengthening the institutional and operational capacity of the National Society remains one of the IFRC's priorities in Guinea.

### IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, of links with development assistance, and of efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

## Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
French Red Cross	CHF 1.34M								
Italian Red Cross	CHF 0.04M								

### Total

1.37M

The Guinea Red Cross is involved in the four IFRC pan-African Initiatives focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development.

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 Guinea Red Cross in the context of institutional and operational capacity building.

The **French Red Cross** is the only participating National Society present in country. It supports the Guinea Red Cross's efforts with psychosocial assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS. It also provides support

for deploying the COVID-19 vaccination plan and raising awareness in communities on the importance of vaccinations.

Although not present in the country, the **Italian Red Cross** is still working to strengthen the capacity of the Guinea Red Cross in the field of disaster risk reduction. It aims to train volunteers on disaster risk reduction and improve the resilience of vulnerable communities through the understanding of disaster risks and vulnerabilities.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** supports the Guinea Red Cross's response to COVID-19.

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

## Movement coordination

Quarterly coordination meetings take place between the Red Cross Society of Guinea, the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and participating National Societies present in the country. 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 Guinea Red Cross 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

- Improving institutional and operational communication by training communication focal points in digital communication and producing communication media, including leaflets, agenda and newsletters
- Building institutional capacity and promoting good governance
- Supporting Movement coordination in Guinea and National Society participation in related meetings

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## 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 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 Guinea Red Cross also engages in partnerships with international stakeholders.

UNICEF is working with the Guinea Red Cross to implement an early warning system and a disaster risk reduction plan. As part of the plan, UNICEF is carrying out vulnerability capacity assessments and developing

contingency plans for more than 89 vulnerable rural communities in Guinea.

The World Health Organization (WHO) is collaborating with the Guinea Red Cross in response to the Ebola epidemic by offering training and distributing appropriate attire and equipment so that volunteers can facilitate safe and dignified burials.

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

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

The Embassy of Japan supports the construction of a national warehouse and training centre.

### 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](#)



**The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)** is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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## Contact Information

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