



**Image of burnt houses**

Appeal: <b>MDRGW004</b>	DREF Allocated: <b>CHF 116,357</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Fire</b>
Glide Number: <b>FR-2023-000008-GNB</b>	People Affected: <b>2,065 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>2,065 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2023-01-30</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-05-31</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>
	Targeted Areas:	<b>Bolama/Bijagos</b>	

# Description of the Event



Map by Guinea Red Cross

## What happened, where and when?

In the morning hours of January 14, 2023, a fire broke out in Menegue Village close to Canhabaque that burnt and destroyed dozens houses and food bands were burnt down with food stock, crops and seeds.

According to findings from a rapid assessment of Guinea Bissau Red Cross on 19th January, the fire incident has affected 295 Households (2065 people). The incident has destroyed 54 houses, representing a total of 413 people (59 households) have been reported to be directly affected currently without food, shelter, and livelihood, underscoring the need for immediate support. A further 1,652 people (236 households) are indirectly affected by the fire incident; currently providing shelter, food, and basic amenities to affected families.

Menegue Village is an island of the Bijagós archipelago, off the west coast of Africa, with an area of 111 km<sup>2</sup> and with a population of about 3470 people. The major livelihood activity of the inhabitants of this community is subsistence farming, During the day, most of the villagers have to go to their farms to work. The aged and children have to stay in the village.

Menegue village is considered one of the poorest and most marginalized communities in the Canhabaque section and therefore lacks access to social amenities including electricity. Communication plays a key role and a means of building social capital and support which is now mainly facilitated through mobile phone communication. This, therefore, needs a constant and regular source of electricity/energy for its use. As the community lacks such a facility, they mainly rely on the immediately available source to power their phones. The only source of power, therefore,

was an under the standard solar battery that the majority of people connect their phones to for charging in the morning whilst they go to work on their farms. While the detailed assessment will provide additional information, inhabitants of the village have associated the cause of the explosion with a poor connection of battery terminals leading to the battery being heated up to dangerous temperatures, hot enough to cause fires and explosions. At the time the alarm broke out and the villagers rushed from their farms, the fire had already burnt down the stated number of houses, food bands, and other valuables.

In local communities like Manegue, food bands/stores are mostly owned by households and other community members as storage for food items and other valuables. With the destruction, most community members have lost their food reserves, other valuables, and livelihoods.



A street completely burnt

## Scope and Scale

The report from the rapid assessment shared on 19th January, by GBRCs indicated total of 2,065 people in need due to different loss of houses and settlements, livelihood, income or assets etc. Affected people reflect as below:

- 413 people (59 households) have been directly affected with houses burnt partially or completely.
- 1,652 people (236 households) in addition to the above have being also affected by the fire incident as they have seen their income sources affected by fire with burnt shops or by hosting the homeless families. These 1,652 people count:

- 29 Burnt stores/Barnes. Owners of the stores live in the community. These store owners and a few others they were supporting to store their produce face livelihood challenge. The rapid assessment finding also reveals 29 stores which have been completely destroyed, containing harvested produce and seeds for the next growing season. Owners of these stores live in the community and are facing livelihood challenges.

- The Host families are currently using food reserves, shelter, and to some extent, money to support affected HHs. It is anticipated that, by the time affected HHs receive support and return to their houses, host families would have been rendered vulnerable and the majority with small food reserves will find it difficult to feed their families.

In the affected communities, the population is mainly a farming communities with polygamic practice relying on men as head of Households with more than 2 wives responsible for their own children. Following that, households definition count an average of 6 to 12 people from National society visits. After the fire incident, host families have received average of 3 to 4 people from the same households, coming from the same houses burnt but due to high number of families members, their relatives and host houses have to split in different host families.

Many of the houses burnt and the stores were not built with cement, but with local materials. This was the case for all the stores, which used to keep harvested, food and food reserves of communities in the village.

The report also reveals the affected households are at the moment homeless with vulnerable groups exposed to deteriorated living conditions, thus at risk of facing hunger, and other health-related conditions, underscoring the

need for immediate support. Though the rapid assessment did not quantify, it reveals children, lactating women, pregnant women, aged, and people with disabilities are part of the homeless people identified. Host families amounting to 236HHs are currently using their food reserves, shelter, and money to support affected HHs. It is anticipated that, by the time affected HHs receive support and return to their houses, host families would have been rendered vulnerable and the majority with small food reserves will find it difficult to feed their families.

This incident is severely affecting the life balance of the community, which already is living with significant economic difficulties, and is exposed to rising prices. All the small income routines and all income-generating activities have been blown away by the fire. Immediate needs of the population directly affected include; shelter, food and non-food, and livelihood, while host families require food support.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>No</b>
Did it affect the same population groups?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society respond?	<b>No</b>
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	<b>No</b>
If yes, please specify which operations	-

### **Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation**

Guinea Bissau in recent years has not responded to fire incidents and has limited lessons from similar operations.

From the operation Guinea Bissau - Storm (MDRGW003), NS has collected some good learnings, especially on cash implementation which will inform the strategy in this intervention.

- Based on those lesson learnt, National Society will foster volunteers' participation in all stages of the implementation of DREF operation and ensure greater involvement of community members in awareness raising and trainings on shelter for an improved response.
- Highlight on the importance to check in local market/stores through initial assessment but also market and price monitoring to ensure shelter items prices remain reachable for beneficiaries after the distribution of cash.
- In a cash-based intervention, it is important to explain clearly to beneficiaries the importance of providing the right phone number and information at registration.
- On cash monitoring, the use of the mobile telephone company platform was extremely important to monitor the cash flow to beneficiaries. In the future, it is important to train the team on the utilization of the platform.

The Cluster team will also provide technical guidance and create a platform to learn from other NSs to guide their operations.

## Current National Society Actions

### **Health**

The National Society leadership mobilized 15 volunteers who carried out an initial assessment in the affected village. Staff and community-based volunteers in the affected branch are also supporting first aid services to injured people, and psychosocial support to affected households. Additionally, GBRCs is supporting the registration of affected households and will support the local

	government to conduct a detailed assessment that will provide information on the comprehensive damage level and the affected households' needs.
<b>Assessment</b>	The NS has produced and shared situation report #1 with partners. Support has also been received from IFRC Cluster Delegation in updating the Emergency page on the GO Platform to inform the wider community of the disaster. From the outset, the GBRC has been actively involved, working alongside the National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion.

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation is having frequent meetings with the NS to be updated on their response and support updating of the GO-Platform and launching a DREF to enable NS to provide humanitarian needs to the affected population.</p> <p>The IFRC has a country office in Freetown which cover Guinea Bissau, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Guinea. The Cluster Office has been providing technical assistance to the Guinea Bissau Red Cross in carrying out its humanitarian mandate and providing humanitarian support to the hard-to-reach areas, coordinating support by IFRC membership to GBRC; enhancing GBRC organizational development; and representing the NS internationally. Through representation and coordination, the IFRC Country Delegation from the onset of the response has been engaging the leadership of the NS and supporting the identification of areas of intervention, its roles, and responsibilities.</p> <p>IFRC Country Office in Freetown will continue providing support to Guinea-Bissau Red Cross throughout the implementation of the DREF activities.</p>
<b>IFRC</b>	
<b>ICRC</b>	There is no ICRC presence in Guinea Bissau
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	None

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>The Government, through the National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion, has been assessing the situation through the local government, and supporting efforts of resource mobilization to provide humanitarian assistance to affected victims. At a national-level coordination meeting, local partners, community-based NGOs, UN-HABITAT, and humanitarian organizations including the Red Cross have been requested to help the government in providing humanitarian aid to the affected population.</p> <p>To date, the coordination platform has not mobilized any resources to support</p>

	the affected population, with support at the moment provided by the opposition group whose details are currently unknown.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	As of 24 January 2023, none of the partners, including UN agencies has made a commitment to support victims of the fire incident.
<b>Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?</b>	
The National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion are providing the overall leadership for emergency planning and response. They are also supporting efforts of local resource mobilization, which to date has not been successful.	

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter support is an urgent need of families directly by the fire incident considering everything has burnt down, leaving nothing to rescue in terms of settlements, households items etc.

Fire incident has left 59 Household homeless with the 54 burnt houses (44 completely and 10 partially burnt). Also, with high damages have been recorded. The 59 households homeless represent to 413 people hosted in various host families. Average of 7 people per HH with some families counting more than 10 members.

Currently, around 236 host families amounting to 1,652 people have been sharing their houses with homeless families. Homeless and host families are in total 295 families amounting to 2065 people in need. Added to shelter, basic household items are also needed for the 59HHs which has seen their houses burnt by fire.

The exposition of the people leaving in poor conditions, homeless or in promiscuity in host families is a risk to their health and well-being, as well as host families.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee meaningful participation of the affected communities. The loss of houses and living materials is due to poor connection of battery terminals and poor handling. Since the village depends on solar panels and batteries for electricity, the need of engaging inhabitants in fire sensitization is crucial. Volunteers will be trained to engage community members on where and how to set up innovative ways to prevent fire incidents. On the other hand, participatory sessions with the community will be held to plan evacuation routes, and awareness to reduce the fire incidents factors.

An effective complaints and feedback mechanism will be set up to ensure community feedback is considered in the implementation of the DREF. This will also help in the event the situation changes, to ensure that the community is listened to with regard to any change of strategy.



## Health

In the promiscuity and hard condition where population have been forced to leave since fire occurred, there is a need to ensure opportunistic diseases and other potential health issue is not added to the current situation. The National Society has been in the field with 15 volunteers deployed from the incident who have supported the rescue and first aid, as well as mental support to the communities. The Guinea Bissau Red Cross has identified the need to ensure that affected communities and households are able to preserve their health and well-being. The NS will ensure that good health and hygiene promotion practices are upheld and improved with a view to preventing water and vector-borne diseases such as Malaria and water-borne diseases such as acute watery diarrhea, as well as preventing any cholera outbreaks.

All the loss of items and sources of income are highly impacted the mental health and support from GBRCS is needed for Psycho social support to the affected communities.



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The village is predominantly an agricultural/farming community. However, some headed households, include women headed depend on petty trading as the main source of livelihood. The assessment reveals damage to businesses is impacting the livelihoods of this group of people. There are also shops/owners who have also lost their store in the fire and farmers who have lost their seeds, crops and material. These owners are part of the host or sometime the people with burnt houses. The identification criteria will need to take into consideration this situation.

Fire took away goods, household equipment and basic necessities. Leaving households with income difficulties further weakened by the lack of basic necessities. Households are also limited in their ability to access the minimum of individual and collective hygiene due to the lack of materials but also to the promiscuous conditions.

Host families are supporting affected household members with food, shelter, and basic amenities. It is anticipated that, by the time affected HHs receive support and return to their houses, host families would have been rendered vulnerable and the majority with small food reserves will find it difficult to feed their families. Livelihood support in the form of cash to both directly affected households and host families remains an urgent need.

The average of members in the affected community does not allow the host families to receive more than 2 or 3 people from homeless families as they are themselves counting around 5 to 7 people living in very poor condition and relying on farm activities and shops affected by the fire. Thus host families consider as indirectly affected by this crisis are under pressure on their living resources and need support to also avoid all the communities facing nutrition issue as they will all be forced on sharing back the un-existent food.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this EPoA is to provide immediate basic assistance to address the immediate needs of 2,065 people (295 households) affected by the fire in Menegue Village. This will be done by providing assistance to support shelter, Livelihood, urgent Basic Needs and EHI, and Health assistance for the 4 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

This DREF will support 295 most vulnerable households identified during the assessment as homeless and families suffering from pressure on their daily food, relief and livelihood capacity.

A total of 20 GBRC volunteers will be trained on PSS, CEA, First Aid, and health promotion to provide first aid and psychosocial support to the affected families, as necessary.

NS will sign an agreement with a Financial Service Provider using mobile money which will be used to process all cash allowance planned. Each distribution will be followed by a Post distribution monitoring (PDM). At least two PDM will be carried out in addition to close monitoring of the use of cash assistance with the support of community committees, volunteers, and NS staff.

Considering the NS has not implemented DREF in recent months, a staff will be deployed from the cluster to support the NS in the first month of the operations. He will ensure NS understands response strategy, and fully implement the DREF following best practices and requirement of a DREF. The DREF implementation following approval will be preceded by orientation and development of a detailed plan of action to guide NS response.

Support through cash view as a quick and dignified approach, the amount of cash for each transfer is based on the minimum standard established by National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion. NS based also on DREF consideration will contribute to households' needs with 2 cash instalment:

- First instalment to be done as an immediate recovery assistance to the homeless households (59HHs) for construction/rebuilding material 196,380 XOF (CHF300) per HH and 65,460 XOF (CHF 100) per HH.
- A second installment for basic needs to overall affected (259HHs). Value per household will be 128,910 XOF equivalent to CHF 150 per HHs based on minimum of needs per households.

Cash intervention will be handle with technical support from IFRC as part of the learnings, NS will ensure monitoring of market to follow-up on current and estimated prices in local market.

The fire incident management prevention and alert is part of the sustainable actions to ensure NS will leave an impact at community in terms of knowledge, risk in managing the domestic crisis such as fire incident. Support environmental health and best practices will also be blended to the risk communication. Prevention messages will be done through engagement of communities. Interactive discussion will be promoted to understand hygiene situation and knowledge on domestic fire risk to adapt promotion.. The NS will ensure that good health and hygiene promotion and fire incident prevention messages are promoted in the communities to prevent on major risk.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

Guinea Bissau will provide additional support to 295 most vulnerable households. Beneficiary selection and verification will thus be done with attention to households that have lost their homes including women-headed households, families with special needs including disabilities, the elderly, lactating mothers, pregnant women, and children under five. Host families are considered as the second set of people to be supported through the DREF.

These criteria could be revised as the situation unfolds and validated with the community committees.

Community members will be informed of the selection process through meetings with key stakeholders within the affected community to outline the response options suggested by the Red Cross. This way, the communities will have a chance to express their views and confirm the operational strategy and provide key information on needs as they evolve.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Guinea Bissau will provide support to 295 most vulnerable households. Beneficiary selection and verification will thus be done with attention to the homeless families as a priority:

- Priority 1 will be families seriously impacted by fire, 59 households that have lost their homes. Shelter, and food support to be provided to this most vulnerable HH to access shelter material, food and unconditional cash for minimum EHI.
- Second priority will be 236HHs identified as hosts and families which have lose their income/ shops and stores providing livelihood support to access food support.

Depending on the needs and results of the detailed assessment that will be conducted by the government, criteria could be revised as the situation and align with the needs of the affected population.

## Total Targeted Population

Women:	<b>1,053</b>	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	%	%
Men:	<b>1,012</b>	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	%	
Total targeted population:	<b>2,065</b>		

# Risk and security considerations

## Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
The unstable nature of the economy of the country has the potential to cause inflation and frequent changes in prices that would affect planned activities	GBRC and IFRC cluster teams will facilitate all processes and ensure the approval of this EPOA is issued before or by February 1, 2023.
Inadequate communication with the target population. Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and the date of transfer to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.	To mitigate this risk, GBRC will work with the affected community to ensure that the NS reputation and trust with the community is protected from the onset.
the limited capacity of NS to implement DREF may affect effective implementation and possible integrity issues	The Cluster Delegation will provide the required support to the NS throughout the response and will deploy staff to guide the early implementation of the DREF thus strengthening NS's capacity and supporting implementation. Other monitoring and support missions will be held by the cluster team during the DREF implementation.


## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The affected community members could be exposed to some security risk as sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), looting, theft of assets, and armed robbery, among other criminal activities, which could affect this operation in several ways. Likewise, Red Cross teams are equally exposed to these crimes, in addition to potentially having the affected community attack them if they deem the support provided is not sufficient.

To mitigate such incidents during the operation, all security measures of both the Movement and the Government will be strictly adhered to by all volunteers and staff involved in the operation to reduce risks. The security management as part of this operation will be based on the RCRC's Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all movements.
- Ensure community engagement to provide clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross, the support being provided and beneficiary selection criteria to be clearly communicated. This also follow the learnings from previous operations.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers on personal security and safety. All engaged staff and the 20 volunteers will be engaged on the response to complete the Stay safe 2.0 Global Edition-level 2 so they are briefed on the framework of safer access.
- Security assessment and monitoring of security risk will be ensured by operation coordinator with the support of IFRC.

# Planned Intervention


	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 26,057
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	413
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of Households confirm receiving the cash for construction		59	
Percentage of HH reported havind used the cash for reconstruction of their home		95	
Number of Community committee meetings held to discuss and support shelter reconstruction		8	
Number of PDM conducted		1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out an assessment and monitoring of market and prices</li> <li>• FSP identification and update contract if renew with previous contract used under MDRGW003</li> <li>• Registration and verification of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Develop and sign SoPs with service provider</li> <li>• Market analysis and monitoring of construction material prices</li> <li>• Training of volunteers in cash to support community engagement</li> <li>• Conditional Cash transfer to allow households to procure necessary building materials. One-off transfer.</li> <li>• Provide a training for volunteers on building back safer methods</li> <li>• Ensure communities are trained on building back safer methods</li> <li>• Monitoring by volunteers in the communities assisted to follow-up on the cash use for the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Discussions and active sensitization on the assistance through community group discussions, meeting with community stakeholders</li> <li>• Post distribution monitoring (PDM)</li> <li>• Technical support will be needed from IFRC to support the NS during the shelter and cash component implementation- from trainings to PDM.</li> </ul>	

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 2,177
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2065
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	

Number of feedback mechanism set-up in affected communities	1
Number of people confirming they understand factor risk of fire incident in their communities and way to prevent	1500
Percentage of households sensitised on fire prevention practice	100
Number of volunteer trained on CEA-RCCE	20
Percentage of feedback collected during the awareness, PDM and others activities which are treated	100
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train volunteers in RCCE messaging on fire prevention, and health risk</li> <li>• Hold meetings with affected community stakeholders and target population to engage them on health prevention against water-borne disease risk, good practice.</li> <li>• Community conversations to agree on the importance of fire education will play a key role to avoid similar situations in the future. The discussion will brought subject on prevention of fire incident and how to react to fire incident in the communities</li> <li>• Ensure a minimum fire prevention awareness is conducted by volunteers through door to door visits in the affected community to build same understanding of risk factors of fire incidents in their community and way to prevent</li> <li>• An effective complaints and feedback mechanism will be set up to ensure community feedback is considered in the implementation of this intervention.</li> <li>• Community preferences on the feedback system to established will be collect during the initial meetings with communities leaders and affected households to understand the best communication channel and preferences on feedback and complaint mechanism. Based on the outcomes from these discussion, a feedback mechanism will be chosen accordingly after communities' preferences and agreement.</li> <li>• Volunteers to engage community and households heads in the communities meetings especially to provide clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross, the support being provided and beneficiary selection criteria. Clear communication channel and information on NS intervention will be clearly communicated.</li> <li>• For the moment, considering the communities are mainly reachable through face to face, most of the exchanges and communication will be through volunteers and initial feedback will be collected by volunteers who will ensure information and complaint are fed back and dealt with by the operation's focal point and team</li> <li>• The feedbacks collected will also include feedback from PDM survey. All collected feedback will be analyzed pro-actively to inform actions and operational adjustments. • •</li> </ul>


	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 8,876
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	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Targeted Persons</b>	21
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of staff engaged to support as DM		1	
number of volunteers provided briefing		20	
number of volunteers deployed		20	
number of volunteers insured		20	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face with regular security briefings and update through phones and meetings</li> <li>• Ensure volunteers involved in the operation are insured</li> <li>• Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities</li> <li>• Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing</li> <li>• Ensure volunteers are properly trained</li> <li>• Personal protective equipment and visibility for volunteers and staff</li> </ul>	

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 22,791
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	3
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of lesson learnt supported		1	
# of IFRC support mission conducted		3	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFRC Monitoring visit to provide technical support to the NS</li> <li>• Ensure regular security briefing for IFRC staff</li> <li>• Briefing on CEA and protection</li> <li>• Ensure methods are put in place to engage the communities during this response from targeting to the response</li> <li>• Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback acted upon and used to improve the operation</li> <li>• Regional monitoring visit from Operations and finance</li> <li>• DREF lessons learned workshop</li> </ul>	

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 5,163
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2065
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
		20	

# of volunteers trained in first Aid Aid, PSS, CEA and safe guarding	
# of PSS sessions conducted	8
# of affected HHs provided with PSS	59
# of people in affected community reached through health promotion	2065
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training of 20 volunteers in PSS, First Aid, CEA, and safeguarding</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial support to affected families. Some 20 volunteers will provide PSS support to affected persons for the first month of the operation. A one-day training will be organized for volunteers involved in this activity</li> <li>• Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 3 months (6 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their water sources are cleaned up from the debris resulting from the fire. This activity will be implemented by 20 volunteers</li> <li>• Health prevention awareness with a message on the prevention of water-borne diseases and malaria by 20 volunteers</li> </ul>

	<b>Multi-purpose Cash</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 6,608
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	413
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
# of assessment conducted		1	
number of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities		20	
# of household receiving unconditional cash assistance		59	
# of PDM conducted		1	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration and verification of beneficiaries</li> <li>• Assessment and selection of FSPs and signing MoU</li> <li>• Conduct Information session for 20 volunteers to be engaged in cash distribution</li> <li>• Deployment of 20 volunteers to sensitize targeted families on the details of Mobile money transactions</li> <li>• Unconditional cash transfer of funds to 59 households</li> <li>• Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for 1 day after cash disbursement</li> </ul>	

	<b>Livelihoods And Basic Needs</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 44,683
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	2065

Indicators	Target
# of HHs supported with cash for livelihoods	295
# of PDM conducted	1
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A one-off cash transfer to all the 295 Households. Include 59 HHs directly affected and 236 Host HH to alleviate the loss of all their items, foods need and living conditions.</li> <li>• Conduct PDM after distribution</li> <li>• Monitoring of market prices</li> </ul>

## About Support Services

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

The NS will deploy twenty (20) volunteers who will be deployed and insured through this operation to support community engagement, distribution of cash, PSS, and hygiene promotion. The NS DM focal point and staff at both HQ and branch levels will equally be supporting Red Cross response while IFRC Country office operations, PMER, logistics, and finance units will provide support to ensure smooth implementation of activities.

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

The operation will utilize cash transfer as a modality with no major procurement

### How will this operation be monitored?

The Operations team and leadership of GBRC will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation. The Operations team will also work closely with IFRC Country Cluster Delegation and will be responsible for performance-based management systems and the overall quality and effectiveness of the operation. The performance of the operation will be monitored through a robust system of accountability and reporting, with emphasis placed on tracking the progress of outputs to inform operational planning and decision-making. The PMER unit of the cluster will develop a monitoring schedule and appropriate tools to collect data on key performance indicators to ensure accountability, transparency, and financial management of the operation.

At the end of the operation, a lesson-learned workshop will be organized by GBRC with IFRC and other stakeholders of this operation to reflect on implementation. This workshop will allow for informed planning in future operations planned and implemented by the NS, but also will allow the NS to reflect on its disaster readiness status.

### Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

Guinea Bissau Red Cross main communication channel will be direct communication to partners on the actions to be engaged. Also, frequent social media publications will be ensured. Aside from the National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion, GBRC will promote the DREF response by participating in key partner meetings to provide updates and align response with the government and other partners.

# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

- Guinea Bissau  
Fire DREF

### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>84,690</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	26,057
Livelihoods	44,683
Multi-purpose Cash	6,608
Health	5,163
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2,177
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>31,668</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	22,791
National Society Strengthening	8,876
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>116,357</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

# Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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