

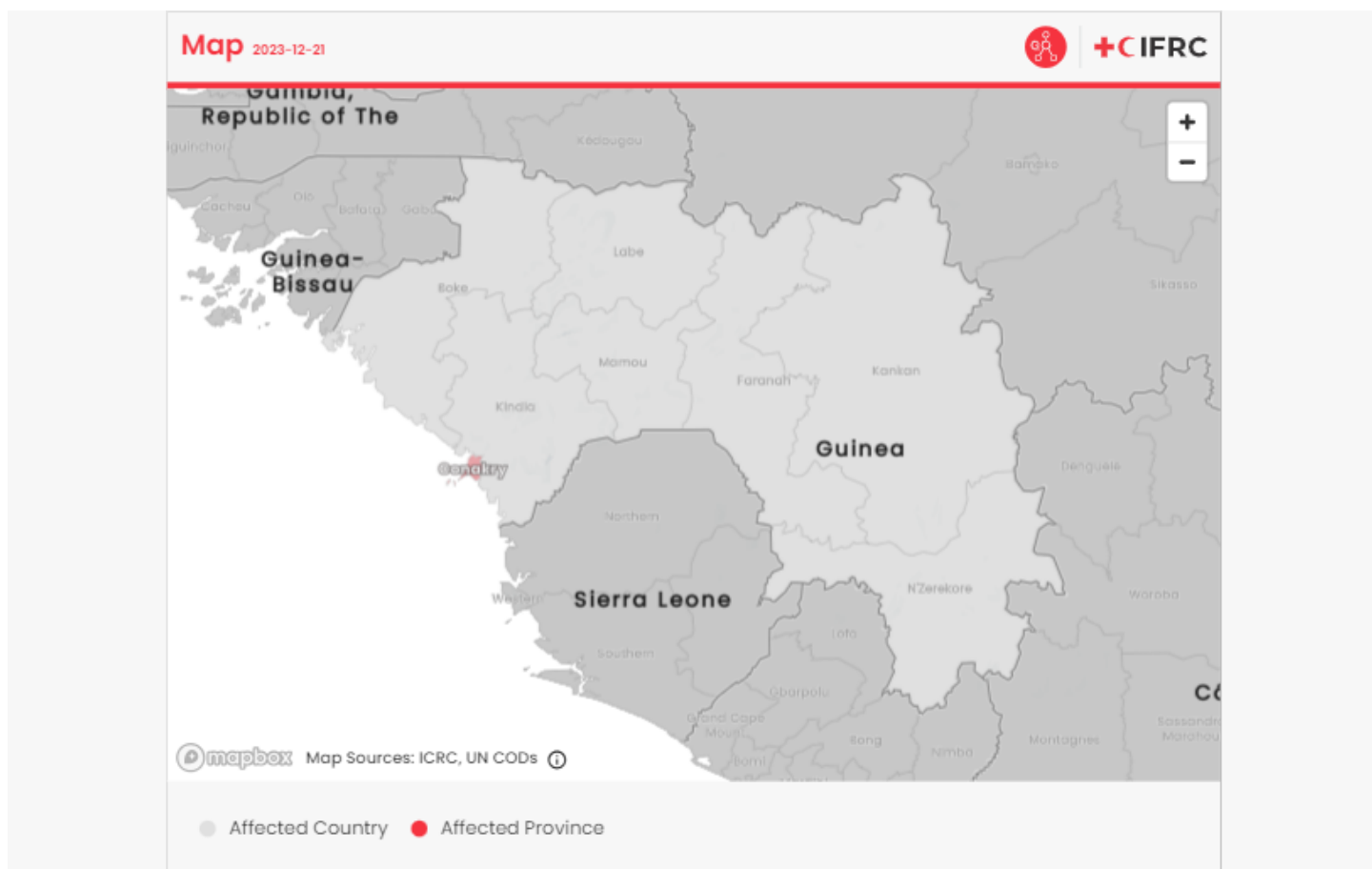


Guinea Kaloum Fire

Appeal: MDRGN016	Country: Guinea	Hazard: Fire	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636	
Glide Number: FR-2023-000253-GIN	People Affected: 19,369 people	People Targeted: 8,036 people	
Operation Start Date: 2023-12-25	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2024	DREF Published: 28-12-2023

Targeted Areas: **Conakry**

Description of the Event



Date of event / Date when the trigger was met

2023-12-18

What happened, where and when?

In the morning hours of Monday 18 December 2023, a major explosion occurred at Guinea's primary oil terminal situated in the Kaloum administrative district of Conakry. The government statement the same day refers to an unknown cause for the explosion. The incident led to a massive fire and the release of dense black smoke, which burnt nearly 989 house constructions and critical infrastructures including community centers, water networks, learning centers, and health facilities either fully or partly damaged. Even after the firefighters successfully brought the fire under control later in the day, a thick column of smoke and some flames remained visible.

The current extent of the damage sustained by the terminal remains uncertain at this moment. However, the Initial rapid assessments conducted by volunteers indicate that 18 people have been reported dead, and 190 injured. Some 2,767 families (19,369 people) are suffering from the direct impact and consequences of this incident. The current situation does not provide a definite count of the displaced individuals and the overall number of affected people. Nevertheless, the ongoing process of registration and assessment will offer a comprehensive understanding of the extent of the damage and the number of individuals requiring assistance.

The dire situation has several incidences on people livelihood, disrupting socio-economical activities and also affected the health and WASH conditions for thousands of people. Aside of the severe injuries brought to the hospital, the flames and smoke have led to additional hundreds different level of injuries and need for medical support. The magnitude of the disaster requires urgent attention and support to address the immediate needs of those affected.





Red Cross support registration and assessment



Houses destroyed by the fire

Scope and Scale

The fire incident has caused immense devastation to the community, with many families losing their homes and belongings. Affected households with hundreds of children and families are in a significant humanitarian crisis with immediate needs for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, clothing, access to food items as well as Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) services.

Based on the initial assessments, The Initial rapid assessments conducted by volunteers indicate that

- 18 people have been reported dead, and 190 injured. promptly evacuated to Donka and Ignace Deen hospitals, while the deceased have been transported to the respective morgues.
- 2,767 families (19,369 people) are suffering from that fire incident of which 1,148 households (8,036 individuals) have been identified as the most affected so far. Among them, there are 3,857 men and 4,179 women. Additionally, the affected population include 2,009 children aged 0 to 5 years, 627 pregnant women, 836 lactating women, 131 individuals with disabilities, 428 older adults, 1,486 children sleeping under mosquito nets, and 222 pregnant women sleeping under mosquito nets. Furthermore, there have been reports of 75 missing individuals, including 5 children aged 3 to 10 years and 22 children who have been separated from their families.
- The destruction caused by the incident includes 989 destroyed houses, of which some are in host families and others in evacuation centers. For now, NS identified 427 people currently seeking shelter in the evacuation centers, specifically the People's Palace. Among them, 225 are women, including 27 pregnant women. The remaining individuals have chosen to relocate and stay with their relatives.
- Additionally, a total of 1,003 latrines have been destroyed. The impact on livelihoods is also significant, with destroyed food stocks, television sets, and vehicles. Several losses and immediate need for humanitarian assistance.

The current situation does not provide a definite count of the displaced individuals and the overall number of affected people, but the ongoing process of registration and assessment will offer a comprehensive understanding of the extent of the damage and the number of individuals requiring assistance.

The children going to school are facing breakage attending classes with other basic needs required like school uniforms. Immediate WASH interventions are essential to ensure access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene materials, which are critical in preventing the spread of diseases and promoting health in the affected areas.

The trauma and impact of this situation is significant on a scale never experienced, especially in Kaloum. As of the latest update, relief efforts are underway to provide aid and support to those impacted by the disaster. Immediate relief efforts are provided on temporary shelter, food, clean water, and first aid. The provision of MHPSS services is also being prioritized to offer support to individuals and communities as they cope with the aftermath of the fire incident. The current situation remains appalling, and the extent of the impact is still being assessed. As the community begins to recover from this tragic incident, the support and solidarity of the Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) and the public are crucial to helping those affected receive immediate assistance, rebuild their lives, and restore their communities.

- Workers in the public and private sectors, except the defense and security forces and the medical profession, are requested to stay at home
- Public and private schools are closed
- Gas stations are closed, except for emergency services.



Previous Operations

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

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

-

Lessons learned:

The National Society (NS) has no previous DREF intervention to support such incident in the recent years but some relevant learnings from the different responses linked to shelter, livelihood and coordination natural disaster are integrated to this plan.

In Guinea, the NS is recognized by the government and the communities as an organization providing essential services through its staff and volunteers. The intervention of the NS was expected and remains highly expected by different stakeholders, justifying the quick deployment of immediate humanitarian services to the affected population. This place has also shown a continuous need to keep a close collaboration with both government and private sector in addressing community needs paves way for meaningful engagement and support to address urgent needs at hand by other key actors. With the needs identified and the type of impact, the advocacy effort will be key to address the needs, especially for sustainable shelter assistance.

The risk analysis is also taking lessons of previous operations challenges linked to the price's hikes, currency variances leading to limitation of budget and reduction of some assistance.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

2023-12-18

Health	Volunteers and Government team provide first aid to injured people and continue to provide psychosocial support to the families at the temporary shelters.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Volunteers have been in the ground to supports on the messages to the evacuation centers.
Coordination	<p>The NS is coordinating closely with lead government disaster agency (Department of Disaster Risk Management) and attending meetings of the national coordination meetings for the floods and at the time of the explosion.</p> <p>As auxiliary to the public authorities, the NS maintains close coordination with various public entities at the national level including the National Agency for Emergency Management and Humanitarian Disasters (ANGUCH) and the local council. Further to coordinating with the public authorities, RCSG participates in relevant Interagency Working Group meetings/forums. These inter-agency platforms are useful for information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination.</p> <p>The response teams are responsible for ensuring the NS' participation, coordination, and collaboration with government and other stakeholders at all levels. This ensures proper</p>



	<p>coordination of interventions to avoid duplication. RCSG has been active in the coordination platform to respond to the current crisis caused by the fires.</p>
Assessment	<p>The NS has trained volunteers Emergency Response team members (ERTs) to conduct assessments and provide initial data and information for response planning. The RCSG resumed assessments on 18 December 2023. The organization has been conducting joint assessments with the government through the Disaster Management Agency (ANGUCH). Since the onset of the event, the ARC has deployed an assessment team to assess the situation, while assessment continues in coordination with the national authorities. Rapid assessment has been conducted, and damage and multi-sectorial assessment is prepared to identify needs and gaps. RCSG mobilized staff and volunteers jointly with the site management lead agency in validating the list of affected households in the People's Palace and identifying the most prioritized needs. Sectoral teams have also been mobilized to conduct rapid assessments to identify the extent of damages.</p> <p>The NS will continue to actively participate in the Joint Operations Committee which are spearheaded by the district municipality Disaster Management Centre (DMC) to ensure well-coordinated response and recovery interventions that minimize duplication of efforts to the same community.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>The NS has developed a plan of action to cover the response pillars identified and is calling for support from partners.</p> <p>Meetings have been held with USAID team members who have committed to support with USD 100,000.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The RCSG activated its EOC immediately after the Fire incident to collect/compile relevant information and mobilize resources for effective and efficient response.</p> <p>A total of 250 volunteers and 10 staff members are mobilized to conduct assessments and provide immediate relief and support services to affected people. These volunteers are currently active, supporting the distribution of food from Government, conducting awareness while others help on the cleaning and evacuation to relocation centers.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The Freetown Cluster Delegation continues to provide technical assistance to RCSG through reviewing of DREF application and general support towards the response. In addition to the regular support, IFRC is coordinating and supporting RCSG's team technically to plan for the next phases to cover the upcoming needs. Through this DREF, IFRC is providing financial support to cover urgent needs aligned with the RCSG mandate.</p> <p>Given the limited means available at the NS, the IFRC Country Delegation in Sierra Leone supported the preparation and submission of this DREF request to enable the NS to respond to the fire incident. Through representation and coordination, the IFRC Delegation continues to engage RCSG leadership and support in identifying its areas of intervention, its roles, and responsibilities in its coordination with UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and donors through networking and collaboration.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>The French Red Cross is present in the country but is not involved in the operation. The information is shared through coordination platform within the Movement.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

No presence in country.



Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Local authorities and governments were on the ground from the first fire.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swiftly, firefighters arrived at the scene, while several tanker trucks departed from the depot, escorted by soldiers and police for protection. - The government is communicating on the incident. First communiqué on Monday 18 December was a statement acknowledging that the cause of the fire is currently unknown, and expressed deep concern and emphasized the significant impact this incident could have on the population. The Command Post situated at the Ministry of Defense serves as the central hub for the Minister of Security to coordinate the state's response efforts. The Minister has given assurance that the fire is presently being brought under control and extinguished. As the situation is being brought under control, the government has advised citizens to stay at home. - Government is ensuring the affected people have access to temporary shelters, food, water and treatment for the injured. - Setting-up crisis committees to lead the response in various sectors. <p>The Government, through ANGUCH, will continue assessing the situation and supporting efforts to mobilize resources to provide humanitarian assistance to affected victims. While the plan for detailed assessment is underway, the meeting emphasized the immediate requirement for various actors to contribute towards providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>Part of the National Response Coordination platform, and providing technical support to the government-led response actions.</p> <p>Other actors are very active in assessing and responding to the impact of the fire incident. They include, UNICEF, WHO, MSF, IOM, Lions Club and are supporting initial response actions. These organizations are represented in the existing coordination forum. Each of these organizations has either supported the affected or has committed to provide support to the Government of Sierra Leone through the Disaster Management Agency. Already, UNICEF has provided 17 mobile toilets, 50 hygiene kits and a 3,000L water tank and a temporary shelter for 130 places has been set up in the grounds of the People's Palace by the government.</p> <p>USAID expressed interest in supporting RCSG response action and has committed USD 100,000. These funds if allocated will come to a complement of the DREF intervention, allowing NS to extend its support to the people most in need. These funds will support 574 families among the 1,148 most affected with WASH and health immediate priorities while 150 HH among the 989 who lost their houses will receive support through cash to cover their shelter needs.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Following the occurrence of a fire incident, a crisis meeting was convened at the People's Palace, bringing together key actors including the Minister of Security and Civil Protection, the Minister of Technical Education and Employment Promotion, the Secretary General of the Ministry of Decentralization and Territorial Administration, the Governor of the City of Conakry, the mayors of Kaloum and Matam, the Director General of ANGUCH and his team, as well as the Red Cross coordination team. The meeting has agreed to establish an emergency first-aid station at the Palais. The governor has requested that the layout be designed to accommodate approximately 2,000 individuals.

Various commissions have been established to address different aspects of the response. These commissions include health, shelter and wash, food assistance, needs assessment, logistics, and security. The Red Cross is leading the shelter and WASH commission, while UNICEF is responsible for assessing the requirements for setting up emergency shelter sites. The RCSG is playing a crucial role in the Needs Assessment Commission and is actively participating in the Health and Logistics Commission. The RCSG East Office has been requested to assist in the distribution of food to the affected population. To support this effort, the government has allocated five trucks loaded with food to address the immediate food needs of the displaced population.



The Government, through ANGUCH, will continue assessing the situation and supporting efforts to mobilize resources to provide humanitarian assistance to affected population. While the plan for detailed assessment is underway, the meeting emphasized the immediate requirement for various actors to contribute towards providing humanitarian assistance to the affected population.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Most affected populations live in slums (houses built with bancos) and other rudimentary materials, all of which have contributed to the explosion of houses. Shelter support is an urgent need of families directly affected by the fire incident considering everything has burnt down, leaving nothing to rescue in terms of settlements, household items, etc.

Many people were forced to leave their houses (989 families) due to the fires and the temporary shelter is very limited compared to the gravity of the disaster, and the People Palace prepared as shelters are getting filled quickly. At the time of submitting this request, 450 people are sheltered in the temporary shelters provided by the national authorities, while others have relocated to stay with relatives. Through information and assessments gathered, it is identified that 989 shelters have been damaged. The damage extends to their household belongings, equipment and basic items such as blankets, sleeping mats, clothing, cooking materials, mosquito nets, and hygiene related items. These people have lost their shelters and their households' items and need rental allowances, shelter reconstruction, basic household items such as mattresses and blankets among other needs. The affected populations most frequently expressed needs to date is the rehabilitation of the houses destroyed by the explosion and the acquisition of non-food items such as blankets, mats, kitchen kits, aunts, etc.

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.

In Kaloum, 989 homes were destroyed by the explosion of the depot. The strategy adopted would be to provide all these 989 households with assistance in the form of shelter and household items. These households will benefit from a cash transfer proportional to the value of shelter tool kits, including construction materials, to rehabilitate their homes. They will also receive a cash transfer instead of household items to replace those they have lost. This brings the total value that every 989 households benefiting from the Shelter and Household Items support will receive GNF 4,280,000.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

In addition to the loss and damage of their homes and possessions, the directly impacted population has also suffered losses in their assets and means of living. From initial assessment, 1,148 families have lost houses, material, equipment, food reserves or they have been severely damaged during the incident.

Families around the terminal are also reported to have small businesses as an income source which were burnt or destroyed by the incident. Hundreds of children displaced are now not able to access their regular scholar needs with the loss of material, while the most vulnerable with people under medical care need some support for the continuity of their care. The incidence on the access to families' basic needs is significant but varies from one family to another, due to the type and level of losses and impact. But for all these communities, it would be greatly challenging for the fire-affected areas, especially those displaced to cover their immediate food needs, even more to protect and build resilient livelihoods in light of the climate intensity. Coverage of short-term emergency needs are the priority for the affected people by the wildfires, especially those that remain displaced. These would require food and non-food items for the communities currently in the camps and host families in the situation of severe losses due to blast and fire, for them to be able to meet their immediate basic needs in the emergency phase.

Several businesses in part of the surrounding structures could be affected by fire and the ongoing assessment could reveal the extend and help evaluate the humanitarian consideration that could be made to that.

The food distribution is not already agreed on the time it will last. However, for now it is still ongoing. The evacuation centers usually do not last for more than initial weeks and it is likely that the families displaced will then need some alternative measures. The losses of items and food reserves for some as well as businesses and or jobs have rendered these displaced families more vulnerable.





Health

The fires have caused several health issues including injuries and respiratory issues for the affected people.

The rapid needs analysis has shown that many injured people in households have not been able to go to health facilities, and smoke inhalation by the affected populations causing coughing. Given this situation, there is a need to distribute bibs, LLINs, soap and chlorine water. Some families are forced to sleep in the open air, thus exposing the members, especially children under five years of age, to mosquito bites.

MHPSS services are vital to addressing the emotional and psychological trauma experienced by the affected individuals and communities. The devastating loss of homes and belongings, along with the displacement and uncertainty, can have severe and long-lasting effects on mental health.

overcrowding increases the risk of illnesses, requiring the need to prevent opportunistic illnesses and other potential health issues from worsening the current situation. The NS has been in the field with 15 volunteers deployed from the incident who have supported the rescue and first aid, and psychosocial support to the communities. The RCSG 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.

The congested nature of the location, the lack of water and appropriate sanitation facilities make it a perfect breeding ground for potential epidemics as communities might be tempted to resort to unsafe water for consumption. There is an urgent need to enhance these families water storage capacity at household level and conduct health and hygiene promotion.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The fire and blast caused several waste, debris and smoke that were visible from a considerable distance, Meaning the area around the incident and the camps require some sanitation actions for health and safety.

The access to personal hygiene and ensuring environmental hygiene and safety is maintained for the communities affected, especially in terms of shelters that is the biggest challenge reported for now. Mainly due to the gaps in terms of access to basic material to cover those needs. The families displaced following the destruction of their houses do not have access to collection/storage material.

The disruption of water source was also a key challenge recently covered by the restoration of tape water source and direct provision where necessary of water for the communities.

Diseases should be prevented for exposed communities through a variety of initiatives which include WASH and protection services but also specific health services and individual protection for families. The key hygiene behaviours and disposal need to be maintained and community sensitized on that regard.

Hygiene and Sanitation: situation of family hygiene is a concerned for their wellbeing and dignity. Furthermore, the living environment needs to be maintained safe in the site. These affected families also loss the necessary for hygiene and any personal and environmental cleaning and hygiene.

Need for hygiene promotion at community level and shelter, ensuring cleanings are conducted to limit the risk of diseases.

Previous assessments show that some of the damaged in terms of sewage could only be seen weeks after the event. This has to be followed to better assess the damage.

In the district affected a continuous waste triage is being requested as well by National agencies, to protect people from potentially hazardous waste and their repercussions in the populations.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Raising community awareness of risks of fires and appropriate actions and mitigation measures needs to be reinforced through dissemination of public awareness and key messages. The fire risk prevention will need to engage related institutions and Government ensuring that the messages are aligned with the general orientations of the local authorities.

Even after the firefighters successfully brought the fire under control later in the day, a thick column of smoke and some flames remained visible. Guinea does not produce oil and lacks oil refining capabilities. Instead, it relies on importing refined products, which are primarily



stored in the Kaloum terminal and distributed throughout the country via trucks. This means several jobs linked to that Kaloum terminal but also a risk that could remain with the un-explained event that led to the fire.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Data and the extent of damages continue to be assessed. The government with support from Red Cross still conducting its assessment, so more data is expected to become available in the coming days or weeks. Preliminary assessments indicate that the needs are mostly linked to the recovery of losses caused by the fires, complete losses of housing and basic household items.

From current information, the needs are important but vary also from one family to another, especially for the losses, support to their basic needs and necessary items that would prioritize depending on what they have managed to save or what is still possible to use from partially destroyed houses. Hence, with complexity of the situation and a likely of a very volatile settlements, the cash approach is prioritized.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of this operation is to provide emergency assistance to at least 8,036 individuals (1,148 households) rendered homeless and vulnerable following the blast and fire from the Kaloum terminal explosion.

This will be done by immediate provision of first-aid services, supporting the restoration of family links, providing psychological first aid to both the affected and volunteers, Livelihoods and Basic Needs, Multi-purpose Cash, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, and National Society Strengthening with four-month implementation.

As information is limited for the moment, the RCSG will conduct an assessment during the next three weeks to determine if an upscale of the response is needed, and of what magnitude. This assessment will also help understand the impact that the explosion has had on the water distribution system of the area, on the sewage, and whether water sources may have been contaminated by the mix of water and ashes following the extinguishment of the fire.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation will address the uncovered priorities identified by the NS during the preliminary assessment, complementing food distribution provided by Government and other request for support as USAID.

This operation will support 1,148 most vulnerable households identified during the rapid assessment as homeless and families suffering from pressure on their daily food, relief and livelihood capacity. This intervention will be implemented based on the damage and needs assessment that is being carried out, and impact data from government authorities. Therefore, the intervention will be based on official data and reports that will be in line with the needs of the affected population. The NS will implement a multipurpose cash transfer program so that people who do not have a formal income can access the basic elements lost and a resilience strategy providing awareness, and fire risk mitigation. This DREF operation will support specific vulnerable groups identified during the assessment to access their basic needs and immediate priorities through a cash approach while ensuring the urgent WASH and health risks are prevented with relevant services on the ground.

This plan is coordinated with the USAID support to RCSG, and the action of the response cellules created by the Government. The NS has adjusted the target and the priorities to be covered based on the needs that are uncovered from the existing actions on the ground. For instance, the shelter intervention and WASH is taking into account the target from USAID (150 HH out of the 989 HH homeless) while the livelihood assistance is not covering direct food distribution given that this is covered by Government for now. Instead, this plan includes a cash approach to complement what is not covered for livelihood, wash and health basic needs and materials, while providing flexibility to use the funds to complement the food needs.

In summary, the proposed intervention will focus on:

- Shelter assistance through conditional Cash for support to shelter reconstructions or rent following result of market assessment
- First-aid support and Ambulance Services (ongoing)
- Psychosocial support to distressed families (ongoing)
- Livelihood support through Cash assistance
- Emergency WASH support
- Support environmental safety and health risk prevention with promotion of best practices through risks communication and community engagement on hygiene promotion and fire prevention
- RCSG will raise community awareness of risks of fires and appropriate actions through dissemination of the Public Awareness and Public Education DRR key messages.



To provide targeted population with shelter and household items as per the urgent needs of the affected families, RCSG will focus on the provision of immediate shelter needs to homeless families through cash grant to allow them to rebuild their houses. A total of 650 HH being prioritized here given that 150 HH will be covered under USAID grant.

The assessment clearly shows that most of the families have lost their livelihood especially their source of income and most of their savings in cash have been burnt. The intervention will provide cash to 1,148 households to ensure they have immediate access to food and main priorities among the school material, wash material losses, access to medical aid among the needs identified. A multipurpose cash will be provided to cover families' preferences among the list and level of needs. The amount of GNL 350,000 in one installment will be provided as a contribution to the calculation of food basket and material local prices in Guinea.

Considering lesson learnt of conditional cash for shelter, the best approach for shelter assistance will be cash assistance for either building materials or house rental. The NS will not restrict the type of housing solution to the families as it has been proven in past operation to not be relevant or feasible. The 650 HH will receive an installment of GNF 4,280,000 (CHF428) that will aim to cover either the material for rehabilitation or contribution for the construction or the rental for an average of 02 months. The NS will conduct further consultation with ANGUCH and community committees to determine the best option after detailed identification is conducted to clarify if beneficiaries are tenant or landlords. Both will be represented in community committee to be established.

the cash intervention will be the appropriate approach while empathizing on the priority needs and ensuring people targeted can be prioritized in the emergency stage. The NS will need to ensure the communities are engaged and understand the planned intervention. RCSG has a valid 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). In kind and cash distribution will be conducted. At least two PDM will be carried out in addition to close monitoring on the use of cash assistance with the support of community committees, volunteers and NS staff members.

The fire incident management prevention and alert are 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 risks.

RCSG continues to facilitate its participatory approach of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) with affected communities. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) are integral components of all response interventions. Community participation and involvement will be prioritized, using existing community structures and engaging key stakeholders like community leaders. Special considerations will be given to individuals with specific needs.

The proposed strategy for implementing the response will:

- Involve a participatory approach through community engagement and the involvement of administrative authorities throughout the process, including assessment, targeting and distribution operations.
- The installation of committees proposed by the communities that ensure the follow-up of activities and the sharing of complaints throughout the project. RCSG will ensure that the operation meets the immediate needs of the most vulnerable through the involvement of beneficiary and non-beneficiary committees. These committees will ensure accountability for the operation by dealing with potential complaints from beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations.
- A team of volunteers trained on the CEA approach and complaint management will be mobilized to receive complaints through the toll-free numbers and save them on Excel spreadsheets for processing by the person in charge of CEA.

Assessing and monitoring any cash risk will be taking into account and to avoid any reluctance to grow-up in the communities.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The activities proposed in this DREF application aim to meet the needs of 8,036 individuals who are affected by the fire incident in Kaloum.

For Shelter, the NS is targeting 650 HH among the 989 families whose houses were destroyed and are either currently residing in the shelters prepared by the authorities or in tents provided by the NS until they are relocated to permanent shelter.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will attempt to target all of the population affected by the fires, taking into consideration the prioritization of the people most in need including:



- Families who have their households completely or partially damaged by the fires.
- Families who have lost their livelihoods and are in need for immediate food and water support
- Female headed households
- Families with people with disabilities, elderly people and injured people due to the fire.

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. Communities will have a chance to express their views and confirm the operational strategy and provide key information on needs as they evolve.

The selection of direct target for relief assistance will be based on severity of impact and the socio-economical pre-existing vulnerabilities.

Total Targeted Population

Women	4,179	Rural	10%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	90%
Men	3,857	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	8,036		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Prices hikes, inflation and currency re-evaluation in markets	Budget limitation applied in the planning and adjustments of cash has considered the inflation and prices hikes. The NS will keep monitoring the market and adjust the planning accordingly.
Recycle of people pretending to be affected	Verification and validation of list of affected persons to be supported. Process to involve community leaders and chiefs of locations.
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.	RCSG and IFRC cluster teams will facilitate all processes and ensure the approval of this EPOA is issued before or by December 24, 2023.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The main safety and security risk is linked to the quality of access and the security of the areas around the explosion areas.

The general risk linked to the displacement of these communities and the camps settlements. The affected community members could be exposed to some security risk such as looting, theft of assets, and armed robbery, among other criminal activities, especially when the assistance is delivered for cash or items. Likewise, Red Cross teams are equally exposed to these crimes.

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. The following actions related to security will be implemented:

- Visibility and protection for all involved staff and volunteers. 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.
- Briefings will be organized to remind volunteers on personal security and safety. All engaged staff and 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.

For the IFRC staff supporting the operation, Security orientation and briefing prior to mission will be undertaken to ensure the safety and



security of response teams. Standard security protocols about general norms, cultural sensitivity and an overall Code of Conduct be put in place.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 302,281

Targeted Persons: 4,550

Indicators

Title	Target
% of households whose homes are destroyed who receive cash shelter support	65
# of families who received shelter assistance in terms of cash	650
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	30

Priority Actions

- Train 30 volunteers on cash transfer and household registration through the Kobo Collect platform.
- Registration and verification of 800 beneficiary households (650 under this DREF and 150 under USAID)
- Conduct Local market analysis to identify availability/access to shelter and household items
- Establish target committees and briefing of beneficiary households
- Transfer funds to 989 households to support the rehabilitation of destroyed homes
- Deploy 30 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities for three days
- Conduct post-distribution follow-up (PDM) for 3 days.



Multi Purpose Cash

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 44,657

Targeted Persons: 8,036

Indicators

Title	Target
# of families supported with MPC	1,148
% of families supported with MPC that confirmed it supported their basic needs	70

Priority Actions

- Market assessment and price monitoring
- Multi-purpose Cash installment to complement Governments assistance for food and support priorities for wash items, school materials



and effective losses for different HH

- Financial service provider activation
- Monitoring of cash transfer process by 30 volunteers for 3 days
- Pot distribution monitoring (PDM)



Health

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 42,621

Targeted Persons: 8,036

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with mosquito nets	1,148
# of volunteers trained on PSS, First Aid, Health promotion	180
# of volunteers deployed for search and rescue	75
# of people reached with immediate health support	8,036
# of awareness sessions	48

Priority Actions

- Training of 220 volunteers on PSS, First Aid, EPIC, and Health promotion for 3 days
- Provision of First Aid to injured victims
- Provision of PSS to the affected population to continue for 02 months at least
- Distribution of mosquito nets to affected households
- Hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 01 month (02 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their water sources and latrines are cleaned
- Awareness raising and demonstration on disease prevention and use and installation of ITNs



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 33,894

Targeted Persons: 8,036

Indicators

Title	Target
#of people reached with wash activities	8,036
# of families that benefit from latrines rehabilitated	500
# of households supported to construct latrines through cash-for-work approach	100

Priority Actions

- Train 180 volunteers on water, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities and waterborne disease prevention (including menstrual hygiene, Epidemic Control for Volunteers and the use of MILDAs).



- Conduct an initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities.
- Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in target communities.
- Coordinate with other WASH actors on the target group and the appropriate response to their needs.
- Determine the appropriate method of home/ community water treatment for each community based on efficiency and user preferences.
- Provide training to the population of the target communities on the storage of drinking water, hygiene, environmental cleaning
- Provide cash for work for latrines rehabilitation.
- Monitor the rehabilitation of 100 destroyed latrines. being 10% of identified latrines destroyed. Local committee established will support this specific activity
- Deployment of 30 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities for 3 days.
- Post distribution (PDM) 3 days by 30 volunteers.
- 220 Broadcasting of hygiene promotion spots.
- Procurement of 60 cleaning kits to be used by the volunteers for debris cleaning and environmental hygiene, include in the centers. Committees to take over on that activity for continuity after the first 2 months.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 8,036

Indicators

Title	Target
#of people trained and mobilised for PGI promotion	180

Priority Actions

- PGI briefings for volunteers and staff
- Sensitization session for other actors working in the shelters
- Ensure sensitivity on the intervention
- Establishing a feedback mechanism



Community Engagement And Accountability

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 24,282

Targeted Persons: 8,036

Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedback received and responded to	70
# of people reached through dissemination of information and key messages	8,036
# of consultations with communities for list finalization	3
# of community groups and representatives consulted on response plans	8
# of staff and volunteers oriented and mobilized in CEA sensitization and minimum standards	220



Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers on CEA to support operations
- Set up the CEA feedback mechanism
- Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteers' activities
- Community meeting to validate criteria and lists of beneficiaries



Secretariat Services

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 27,635

Targeted Persons: 220

Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring missions undertaken by the IFRC Cluster Delegation	3

Priority Actions

- Support the monitoring of planned activities
- Provide technical support and guidance
- Ensure compliance to reporting and support the process
- Conduct financial monitoring



National Society Strengthening

DREF Allocation: CHF 484,636

Budget: CHF 9,266

Targeted Persons: 220

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff and volunteers trained	220
# of lessons learned workshop	1
# of documentaries produced	1
# of volunteers and staff provided with PPE	220

Priority Actions

- Ensure all staff and volunteers are briefed and sign the Code of Conduct
- Equip volunteers and staff with visibility items (T-shirts, caps, etc.)
- IFRC Monitoring and technical support missions
- Documentary production on Guinea Kaloum Fire response activities
- Organize lessons Learned workshop



About Support Services

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

From onset, 250 volunteers are active, and this includes the 20 to be involved under USAID funds and 220 under this intervention. Some 100 volunteers have been involved to support distributions with the Government as per their request. This request is still applying and NS playing its auxiliary role needs that extend of volunteers to continue the distribution support. In the course of the intervention, if distributions from Government are no more conducted, NS may reduce the number of volunteers but for now, all needs are a minimum of 220 to ensure the proper implementation of this operation. This includes:

- 30 for Cash transfer activities
- 20 for RLF
- 75 currently supporting the first aid and PSS activities
- Some volunteers also engaged on the WASH, Hygiene promotion activities and insured community engagement.

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 RCSG provides for fuel and maintenance of three vehicles. The Logistics Coordinator from the Sierra Leone cluster will provide support if necessary. The procurement procedures applied will be based on the manual of administrative and financial procedures of the National Society and that of the IFRC. The implementation of the activities will give priority to the cash transfer. There is an existing active contract with FSP, and it will be used in this operation.

How will this operation be monitored?

The Operations team and leadership of RCSG 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. DREF progress monthly reports will be compiled by the National Society, informing the IFRC on the progress and challenges of the operation, along with a monitoring plan/indicator tracking table to map out, ensure the collection, and keep track of the key indicators. The RCSG with the support of IFRC will conduct a post-distribution monitoring survey to examine the level of satisfaction among the targeted population. Overall, three monitoring missions will be carried out: first will support the committee in checking compliance with beneficiary selection criteria, conduct the various trainings and carry out cash and NFI distributions. The second will be conducted by the PMER for post-distribution monitoring and monitoring of activities. A third mission will be done for the final supervision of the activities and to hold the lessons learned workshop. At the end of the operation, a lesson-learned workshop will be organized by RCSG 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

IFRC will support the RCSG communications team to communicate with external audiences with a focus on the situation and the Red Cross / Red Crescent humanitarian actions in assisting the affected people. The communications will generate visibility and support for humanitarian needs and the Red Cross / Red Crescent response. Additionally, the NS will use its platforms (WhatsApp, Facebook) to communicate and provide information on developments in the situation on the ground and the implementation of activities and will likewise promote the DREF response by participating in key partner meetings to provide updates and align responses with the government and other partners.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Guinea Red Cross Explosion in Guinea

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	447,735
Shelter and Basic Household Items	302,281
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	44,657
Health	42,621
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,894
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	24,282
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	36,901
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	27,635
National Society Strengthening	9,266
TOTAL BUDGET	484,636

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

