



GUINEA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



28 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF GUINEA

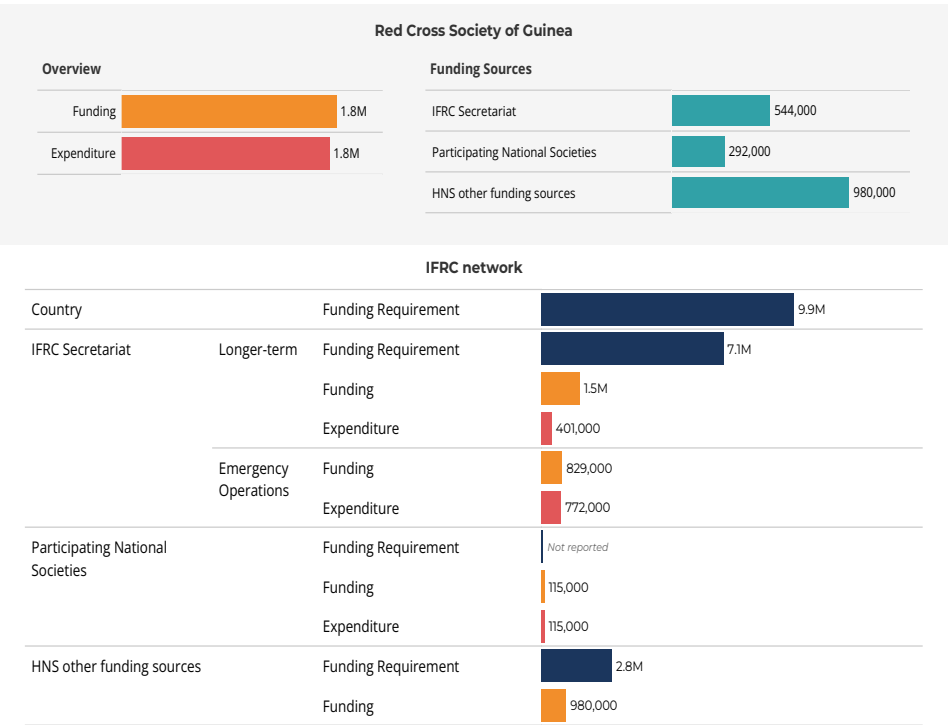


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAGN003**

*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	51,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	129,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	129,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	87,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	50,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	4,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	70%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	2,000
	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	154,000
	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	290,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	5.1M

	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	136,000
	Number of people trained in first aid	4,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	1,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	74,000
	Percentage of those surveyed report receiving useful and actionable information	91%

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	3
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	2
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Turkish Red Crescent	115,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 115,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Guinea is a resource-rich West African country with a strategic coastline, substantial agricultural and hydrological potential, and some of the world's largest reserves of bauxite, alongside significant deposits of iron ore, gold and diamonds. While the mining sector continues to drive economic growth and export earnings, the economy remains heavily dependent on extractive industries and vulnerable to external market fluctuations. Agriculture remains a key livelihood source for much of the population and is increasingly recognized as a priority sector for economic diversification and food security.

Despite sustained economic growth in recent years, Guinea continues to face significant development challenges. Poverty, unemployment, informality and limited access to basic services remain widespread, particularly in rural areas. The country's human development indicators remain among the lowest globally, while structural challenges related to education, healthcare, social protection and economic opportunities continue to affect large segments of the population. Women and young people are disproportionately affected by inequalities in access to education, employment and economic resources.

The socio-political environment remains fragile, with ongoing tensions between transitional authorities, political actors and civil society. Although public demonstrations remained restricted, periodic unrest continued to create security concerns and operational challenges. At the same time, preparations for the planned presidential elections require enhanced readiness measures to address potential humanitarian and security risks.

Guinea also continues to experience multiple humanitarian and public health challenges. Rising food prices, recurring economic shocks and climate-related disruptions contribute to growing food and nutrition insecurity and weakened household resilience. Heavy rainfall during the year caused flooding in several areas, including Conakry and Coyah, affecting homes, infrastructure and access to essential services. The aftermath of the Kaloum [hydrocarbon depot explosion](#) further increased environmental and public health risks in vulnerable urban communities, particularly in flood-prone areas.

In addition, Guinea remained exposed to recurrent epidemic risks and continued efforts to strengthen routine immunization, preparedness for emerging public health threats such as Mpox, support for people living with HIV/AIDS and the prevention and management of non-communicable diseases. The combination of economic pressures, climate and disaster risks, health challenges and socio-political tensions continued to shape the humanitarian context throughout 2025.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened its disaster preparedness, response and recovery capacities through multi-sector interventions addressing floods, localized emergencies and electoral preparedness. Key achievements include the delivery of timely humanitarian assistance, expansion of cash-based responses, implementation of WASH interventions to reduce public health risks and strengthened emergency preparedness through volunteer mobilization, contingency planning and first aid capacity building. These efforts enhanced community resilience and reinforced the National Society's ability to respond effectively to evolving humanitarian needs.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the Red Cross Society of Guinea reinforced epidemic preparedness systems, supported national immunization priorities, expanded psychosocial support services, promoted blood donation and improved access to preventive and curative healthcare through community-based interventions. The National Society also strengthened collaboration with health authorities and partners, contributing to improved preparedness for emerging health risks and greater access to health services for vulnerable populations.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened community engagement, accountability and inclusion by systematically integrating Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) approaches across its humanitarian and health programmes. Key achievements include enhanced community participation in programme design and implementation, stronger feedback and accountability mechanisms, increased attention to vulnerable and at-risk groups, and improved safeguarding practices. These efforts supported more inclusive, people-centred and responsive programming while reinforcing community ownership and trust.

Enabling local actors

From January to December 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened its institutional capacity, governance, decentralization and sustainability through the development of a comprehensive Organizational Development Plan and the implementation of capacity-strengthening initiatives across the National Society. Key achievements include strengthened governance and security systems, enhanced branch and volunteer capacities, expanded youth engagement, improved financial sustainability efforts and greater operational readiness. The National Society also reinforced its humanitarian diplomacy role through stronger engagement with public authorities, partners and communities, while enhancing communications, visibility and advocacy. Investments in accountability, risk management, digitalization, community engagement and organizational systems further improved transparency, operational effectiveness and institutional resilience, positioning the National Society for sustainable growth and more agile humanitarian action.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the 2025 reporting period, the strategic objectives, expected outcomes and overall direction of the Unified Plan remained unchanged and continued to align with the approved framework of the Red Cross Society of Guinea. No changes were made to the plan's scope, targets or intended results.

However, implementation timelines were adjusted in response to exceptionally heavy rainfall and severe flooding during the third quarter of 2025, which affected several regions of the country. Flood-related damage to roads and bridges limited access to some intervention areas, resulting in delays to community outreach activities, volunteer training sessions and field supervision missions. Travel to affected communities was temporarily restricted due to safety concerns and damaged transport infrastructure.

To maintain continuity of operations, the National Society adapted its implementation approach by rescheduling delayed outreach and training activities to later in the year, with some activities postponed to early 2026 following consultations with partners. Human and logistical resources were temporarily redirected to support emergency flood response operations in the most affected areas, while essential health and resilience activities continued in locations where access remained possible.

These adjustments affected the sequencing and timing of activities but did not alter the Unified Plan's objectives, results framework or accountability mechanisms. Through adaptive management and close coordination with Movement partners, the Red Cross Society of Guinea was able to address immediate humanitarian needs arising from the floods while continuing to advance long-term health, preparedness and community resilience priorities.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit the IFRC GO page: [Guinea](#).

In 2025, one IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for flood emergency in Guinea.

Name of Operation	Guinea Floods 2025
MDR-Code	MDRGN018
People Targeted	17,523
Duration	6 months (31 July 2025 to 31 January 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 682,592

The DREF allocation of CHF 682,592 in July 2025 supported the National Society in providing emergency assistance to at least 17,523 individuals affected by floods in Kindia. The Red Cross Society of Guinea worked closely with national and local authorities, including the National Agency for the Management of Emergencies and Humanitarian Disasters (ANGUCH), municipal authorities, civil protection services and community leaders to coordinate response efforts and assess needs. Implemented across 14 neighbourhoods in the urban commune of Coyah and the sub-prefectures of Manéah, Wonkifong and Kouria, the intervention addressed urgent shelter, livelihood, health and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) needs while supporting early recovery and strengthening community resilience. Over a six-month period, the National Society delivered targeted assistance based on vulnerability criteria, helping affected communities transition from emergency response to recovery.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea implemented a range of disaster response, recovery and preparedness interventions addressing floods, localized emergencies and electoral preparedness needs across Conakry, Coyah, Siguiri and Dubréka. These interventions combined emergency relief assistance, cash-based support, WASH services and preparedness activities to meet immediate humanitarian needs while strengthening community resilience and response capacity.

Following flooding in Conakry, the National Society mobilized staff and volunteers to conduct rapid needs assessments, identify affected households and distribute emergency assistance. A total of 1,200 households (8,289 people) received food and hygiene kits, with particular attention given to vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and families with children.

In Coyah Prefecture, the Red Cross Society of Guinea implemented a DREF-supported flood response operation targeting 2,613 households (approximately 17,523 people) affected by severe flooding. Assistance included unconditional cash grants for households whose homes had been destroyed, as well as multipurpose cash transfers to help families meet basic needs and support early recovery. Digital registration and monitoring systems were used to strengthen targeting, accountability and implementation oversight.

The National Society also implemented WASH interventions in Siguiri and Dubréka over a three-month period to reduce public health risks and improve access to safe water and sanitation. Activities included the treatment of 1,801 wells, disinfection of 1,014 latrines, hygiene promotion sessions and the distribution of 1,000 WASH kits to vulnerable

households. In Kaloum, ecological sanitation activities and community-led campaigns resulted in the cleaning of 4,629.5 linear metres of drainage channels, contributing to flood prevention and improved environmental sanitation in high-risk communities.

In preparation for the presidential elections held in December 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened its emergency preparedness measures through the establishment of coordination mechanisms, volunteer training and the deployment of 350 volunteers to provide first aid and emergency support during the electoral period. These actions enhanced readiness to respond to potential incidents and reinforced the National Society's auxiliary role in supporting public authorities.

At institutional level, the National Society further strengthened its emergency response capacity through large-scale first aid training, certification of volunteers and the development and validation of contingency plans and operational frameworks. Overall, disaster and crisis interventions reached 18,291 people directly and 68,940 people indirectly, contributing to immediate relief, early recovery and stronger preparedness systems at community and national levels.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided operational and coordination support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea with the activation and management of DREF operations, technical guidance for emergency planning, implementation and reporting and facilitated the publication of emergency alerts and operational updates through the IFRC GO platform.

The **French Red Cross** supported flood response activities in Conakry through the PRÊT mechanism and provided technical and operational assistance for preparedness initiatives.

The **International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)** contributed to first aid training, contingency planning and operational security measures, while UNICEF supported WASH interventions in Siguiri and Dubréka through technical assistance and operational support for WASH activities.



Volunteers of the Red Cross Society of Guinea assist communities affected by flooding, supporting evacuation and emergency response efforts. (Photo: Red Cross Society of Guinea)



Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea implemented a broad range of activities focused on epidemic preparedness and response, immunization, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), HIV-related services, first aid, blood donation and non-communicable disease prevention. Through these interventions, the National Society directly reached 49,105 people with health services, 37,317 people with water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, 38,390 people with psychosocial support services, trained 3,929 people in first aid, supported 2,220 blood donors and contributed to immunization activities reaching more than five million people.

A key achievement during the year was the strengthening of epidemic preparedness through the revision and validation of the Epidemic Contingency Plan. A validation workshop held in Kindia brought together National Society departments and Movement partners to review and strengthen epidemic response mechanisms. The updated plan clarified activation triggers, coordination arrangements, surveillance systems and community response protocols. To complement these efforts, the Red Cross Society of Guinea established and trained a dedicated first-response epidemic team, further strengthening readiness for outbreak detection and response at community level.

The National Society played a major role in supporting the National Polio Vaccination Campaign, implemented in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WHO. Through the mobilization of coordinators, supervisors, vaccinators and community mobilizers across 38 health districts, the National Society supported social mobilization, community sensitization, vaccine monitoring and field coordination, contributing to vaccination coverage, public awareness and accountability within the campaign.

Support to vulnerable groups remained a priority throughout the year. The Red Cross Society of Guinea continued providing psychosocial support and community-based services to approximately 9,000 people living with HIV, including home visits, individual counselling, treatment adherence support and community dialogue sessions. These interventions contributed to improved psychosocial wellbeing, treatment compliance and awareness of HIV-related issues.

The National Society also supported national preparedness efforts for emerging public health risks, including Mpox, by participating in Ministry of Health-led coordination mechanisms, contributing field-level information and engaging in preparedness and response planning. This strengthened alignment between community-based activities and national public health strategies.

Another significant intervention was the implementation of the 3rd Age Health Caravan, which operated across multiple districts and provided awareness campaigns, health worker training, mobile consultations and screening services. Through this initiative, 11,660 people were screened and 10,808 individuals received treatment, prescriptions or referrals. The intervention contributed to the early detection and management of non-communicable diseases, while strengthening referral pathways and access to healthcare services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported health programming, preparedness planning and alignment with national and global health priorities of the National Society. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported the implementation of the national polio vaccination campaign through technical guidance, coordination and collaboration with the Ministry of Health, while the Red Cross Society of Guinea led community mobilization and field implementation activities.

The Ministry of Health remained a key partner, leading national public health interventions and response mechanisms, with the National Society acting in its auxiliary role to support implementation at community level.

The **French Red Cross** provided technical assistance for epidemic preparedness activities, including the revision and validation of the Epidemic Contingency Plan through the Multi-Country Response Project.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles across its health and humanitarian programmes. These interventions supported more inclusive, participatory and accountable service delivery, reaching 21,700 people directly and 52,000 people indirectly through PGI activities. In addition, 91 per cent of surveyed participants reported receiving useful and actionable information, demonstrating the effectiveness of CEA efforts.

Community engagement mechanisms were systematically integrated into major health interventions, particularly during the national polio vaccination campaign. More than 7,000 community mobilizers conducted outreach through door-to-door visits, local radio broadcasts, markets and places of worship, while collecting community feedback, concerns and questions related to vaccination. This information was analyzed and used to adapt communication approaches, helping to strengthen community participation, improve access to information and ensure that interventions responded to community needs and perceptions.

A similar participatory approach was applied during the 3rd Age Health Caravan, where consultations with local authorities, health officials and community leaders informed the planning and implementation of activities. Screening sites, communication materials and outreach approaches were adapted to local contexts, languages and accessibility requirements, ensuring that services remained accessible to elderly people, persons with limited mobility and other vulnerable groups.

Within psychosocial support programming, the Red Cross Society of Guinea integrated feedback mechanisms through home visits, counselling sessions and community dialogue activities. These platforms enabled beneficiaries to raise concerns related to stigma, access to treatment and service quality, contributing to more responsive programming and improved alignment with community priorities.

The National Society also strengthened the integration of gender and inclusion considerations across its interventions. Attention was given to women, older persons, people living with chronic illnesses, female-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and other groups at risk of exclusion. Data from the 3rd Age Health Caravan indicated that more than 62 per cent of screened individuals were women. Gender and youth considerations were also incorporated into capacity-building initiatives, including epidemic preparedness training and volunteer recruitment processes, helping promote equitable participation and access to services.

In promoting community ownership and participation, the Red Cross Society of Guinea actively involved community representatives, local authorities and institutional stakeholders in planning, review and validation processes. During the revision of the Epidemic Contingency Plan, community and institutional actors participated in consultations and validation workshops. At community level, volunteers were recruited directly from intervention areas and supported outreach, surveillance and awareness activities, helping ensure that interventions reflected local priorities and realities.

The National Society also strengthened safeguarding and ethical standards across its programmes. Volunteers and staff received orientation on confidentiality, respectful engagement with vulnerable populations and the Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA). No major safeguarding incidents were reported during the year, supporting the safe, dignified and respectful delivery of humanitarian services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance for the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches and supported alignment with Movement standards and best practices. In addition, UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) supported community mobilization, communication and engagement activities during public health interventions, particularly vaccination campaigns, in coordination with national authorities.

The **French Red Cross** supported programme implementation in areas where CEA, participation and inclusion approaches were integrated, particularly within health and preparedness activities.

The ICRC contributed to strengthening safeguarding systems, protection principles, ethical standards and community engagement practices at institutional and operational levels.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly 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, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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

The **French Red Cross** is the only National Society present in country. It supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea's efforts on psychosocial assistance for people living with HIV/AIDS. It has supported for deploying the COVID-19 vaccination plan and awareness raising in communities on the importance of vaccinations.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society through its regional office based in Dakar. Its support focuses to strengthen the capacity of the Red Cross Society of Guinea in disaster risk reduction in the Maritime Guinea region.

The **Qatar Red Crescent Society** has supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea in its COVID-19 response.

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

Movement coordination

The Red Cross Society of Guinea ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. 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 Red Cross Society of Guinea in four priority areas: strengthening operational capacity in preparedness and response to crises; building capacity in security, personnel and volunteers; providing first aid equipment and materials and improving institutional and operational communication by training communication focal points in digital communication and producing communication media, including leaflets, agenda and newsletters. The ICRC also supports the National society in Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services.

External coordination

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened coordination with government institutions, humanitarian partners and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to support emergency response, disaster preparedness and public health interventions. As an [auxiliary](#) to public authorities, the National Society worked closely with the National Agency for the Management of Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters (ANGUCH), the National Centre for Disaster Management and Environmental Emergencies (CNGCUE), civil protection services, local authorities and prefectural administrations in the assessment and management of floods, fires and other emergencies. The National Society also participated in United Nations coordination mechanisms, including the Country Emergency Team (CET), sharing operational information and contributing to inter-agency planning and response efforts.

Partnerships with national and international actors further strengthened programme delivery and resource mobilization. The National Society collaborated with UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the national polio vaccination campaign, while partnerships with the Orange Guinea Foundation and the National Programme for Non-Communicable Diseases supported the implementation of the 3rd Age Health Caravan. Additional partnerships with UNICEF, USAID and CARE International contributed to disaster risk reduction, epidemic and pandemic preparedness, WASH and gender-based violence-related activities.

Resource mobilization efforts were strengthened through the activation of DREF support for flood response and election preparedness, continued bilateral support from the French Red Cross, partnerships with UN agencies and national institutions, and the expansion of first aid training services. These combined efforts enhanced coordination, strengthened alignment with national and international systems, diversified funding sources and supported the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance across the country.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened its institutional capacity, governance systems, volunteer structures and financial sustainability to ensure the long-term continuity of humanitarian action. A major milestone was the development and validation of an Organizational Development Plan following the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process. The process involved extensive consultations with headquarters departments, regional branches, Movement partners and government representatives, resulting in a structured roadmap that identified institutional priorities, capacity gaps and resource requirements, while improving alignment between partner support and National Society priorities.

The National Society reinforced its governance and operational systems through the engagement of governance bodies in planning and oversight processes, the development of operational security frameworks across all regions, the implementation of passive security measures at headquarters and the training of 20 security focal points. These measures strengthened organizational oversight, standardized security procedures and enhanced the safe implementation of humanitarian activities in complex environments.

Branch development and decentralization remained a key priority. The Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened local committees through capacity-building in leadership, protection from gender-based violence, emergency assessments and communication. 38 communication focal points received training in digital communication and reporting. These initiatives enhanced local leadership, strengthened decentralized service delivery and improved communication capacities across the branch network.

Volunteer and youth development also advanced significantly throughout the year. The National Society strengthened volunteer coordination systems, expanded the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change (YABC) methodology, reinforced its youth and volunteering department and promoted leadership development through participation in regional forums and peer-learning opportunities. These efforts contributed to stronger volunteer engagement, increased youth participation and enhanced leadership capacities across the National Society.

To strengthen operational readiness, the Red Cross Society of Guinea trained and certified more than 2,000 volunteers, trained over 1,500 individuals in first aid and mobilized volunteers during emergency operations, including electoral preparedness and flood response interventions. Communities and volunteers were actively engaged in awareness campaigns, community feedback mechanisms and programme implementation, strengthening local ownership and sustainability beyond project cycles.

The National Society also pursued measures to improve financial sustainability and reduce dependence on project-based funding. Activities included expanding commercial first aid training services, participating in regional forums on social entrepreneurship and engaging partners to support long-term institutional development. These efforts contributed to diversifying funding sources and strengthening the sustainability of humanitarian operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC, the ICRC and the French Red Cross supported the OCAC process, development of the Organizational Development Plan and implementation of institutional strengthening activities. Movement partners also contributed to governance development, security systems, volunteer and youth engagement and organizational planning.

A twinning partnership was established between the Red Cross Society of Guinea's N'Zérékoré Branch and the Tours Local Unit of the French Red Cross to enhance local leadership, strengthen decentralized service delivery and improve communication capacities across the branch network.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and communications efforts by reinforcing engagement with public authorities, expanding partnerships and increasing the visibility of its humanitarian work. The National Society maintained dialogue with government institutions on key issues affecting its operational capacity and sustainability, including support for headquarters infrastructure, vehicle registration and state funding mechanisms, contributing to stronger institutional recognition and operational continuity.

At regional and international levels, the Red Cross Society of Guinea enhanced its engagement through the organization and hosting of high-level visits, policy dialogues and multi-stakeholder events. Notable achievements included the preparation and coordination of a Regional Forum on the Promotion of Social Peace and a National Workshop on Migration Management, which fostered collaboration among humanitarian, governmental and community actors and strengthened alignment with regional and international priorities.

A major milestone was the organization of the Second Regional Forum of the Centre for the Consolidation of Social Peace (CCPS) in Conakry, which brought together institutional representatives, community leaders, women and youth groups and regional stakeholders. The forum facilitated dialogue and collaboration on social cohesion and peacebuilding and resulted in a joint action plan that included communication mechanisms, mediation and reconciliation training, support for community-led peace initiatives and the promotion of research on local conflict dynamics.

The National Society also strengthened its communication with communities and stakeholders through a range of humanitarian communication activities, including press releases, community radio programmes, engagement with local leaders and dissemination of information on humanitarian operations and services. These efforts enhanced public awareness of humanitarian issues, increased visibility of the National Society's activities and promoted transparency and accountability in programme implementation.

Collectively, these initiatives strengthened the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy role, expanded partnerships, reinforced community engagement and enhanced the visibility and credibility of humanitarian action across Guinea.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened accountability, transparency, risk management and organizational agility across its operations through improvements in human resources, safeguarding, financial management, logistics, data systems and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). The National Society enhanced staff and volunteer safety by strengthening operational security systems, developing security procedures for all regions of the country, training 20 security focal points, and introducing security management mechanisms across 38 local branches. Safeguarding, gender equality and inclusion considerations were integrated into these efforts to support safe and responsible humanitarian action.

The National Society also reinforced financial integrity and accountability through audits of major programmes and the operationalization of policies related to integrity, fraud prevention and anti-corruption. These measures strengthened compliance with donor requirements, improved transparency and enhanced financial management practices.

To support operational continuity, the Red Cross Society of Guinea strengthened risk management and supply chain systems by introducing mechanisms to identify operational, financial and logistical risks, standardizing logistics procedures and improving procurement and supply-tracking processes. These actions contributed to more efficient delivery of assistance during both emergencies and routine operations.

Progress was also made in strengthening results-based management and Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) systems through the use of structured project design and monitoring frameworks, enhanced data collection and analysis processes and improved tracking of programme results. These efforts supported evidence-based decision-making, improved reporting and strengthened programme performance monitoring.

In the area of digital transformation, the National Society expanded access to digital tools and infrastructure, trained staff and volunteers in digital literacy and reporting and increased the use of digital platforms for volunteer coordination and information management. These investments improved data management, facilitated information sharing and strengthened the National Society's capacity for digital reporting.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea also promoted innovation and adaptive programming by testing new approaches in community engagement, cash assistance and integrated health and WASH interventions. These initiatives supported the development of context-specific solutions and enhanced the National Society's ability to adapt to evolving humanitarian needs.

A strong focus was placed on CEA throughout the year. The National Society integrated community engagement into emergency response and recovery activities, particularly in Kaloum, Matoto and flood-affected communities. Across these interventions, 91 per cent of participants surveyed reported receiving useful and actionable information.

Community awareness and participation activities were implemented through volunteer-led outreach on hygiene promotion and sanitation, reaching 11,676 people (approximately 1,668 households). To further strengthen accountability, the National Society established community feedback and complaints mechanisms in Kaloum and Matoto, including face-to-face feedback channels, email communication, suggestion boxes, a dedicated telephone line and a formal complaints management committee. Two community feedback committees were established and trained, while regular meetings were held to review and respond to community feedback.

To strengthen internal capacity for accountability, 19 volunteers and 8 staff members were trained on community feedback systems, and 150 trained volunteers were deployed during the Coyah flood response to collect and manage community feedback. These efforts ensured that community perspectives informed programme implementation and supported greater transparency, responsiveness and trust between the National Society and affected populations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support for Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches, results-based management, reporting systems and alignment with Movement standards. Technical assistance also supported programme monitoring, financial accountability and operational risk management. UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) contributed to community engagement and risk communication activities, particularly through public health and vaccination campaigns implemented in coordination with national authorities.

The **French Red Cross** contributed to the integration of accountability, participation and inclusion approaches across health, preparedness and emergency response programmes, while supporting institutional strengthening and operational systems.

The ICRC supported safeguarding, protection principles, security management and institutional strengthening related to ethical standards and community engagement.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Early integration of community engagement improves participation and responsiveness, ensuring interventions are better aligned with community needs and priorities
- Strong preparedness systems enable timely and effective emergency response, highlighting the importance of contingency planning, volunteer training and readiness measures
- Cash assistance is most effective when supported by robust targeting and monitoring systems, allowing affected households to address priority needs while ensuring accountability
- Structured organizational planning strengthens alignment of partner support with institutional priorities, improving coordination and sustainability of interventions
- Multi-stakeholder coordination enhances the effectiveness and coherence of humanitarian action, promoting information sharing and complementary interventions
- Trained volunteer networks are critical for community-level service delivery, strengthening local ownership and expanding the reach of humanitarian programmes
- Digital tools improve monitoring, accountability and operational efficiency, supporting better data management, reporting and decision-making

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Reducing flood risks through community-led sanitation in Coronthie

Following the Kaloum hydrocarbon depot explosion, the flood-prone community of Coronthie in central Conakry faced heightened environmental and public health risks. In response, the Red Cross Society of Guinea, in partnership with the French Red Cross and with support from the European Union Delegation, implemented ecological sanitation and community-based risk reduction activities. Through hazard mapping, community mobilization, volunteer engagement and large-scale drainage cleaning campaigns, flood risks were significantly reduced. The intervention strengthened local ownership of risk reduction efforts and contributed to preventing flooding in the area during subsequent periods of heavy rainfall.

2

Delivering emergency assistance to flood-affected communities in Conakry

When severe flooding affected several communes of Conakry in October 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea, with support from the French Red Cross through the PRÊT mechanism, rapidly provided emergency assistance to affected households. The operation combined the distribution of food and hygiene kits with community-centred monitoring and feedback mechanisms, ensuring that assistance was relevant, timely and responsive to the needs of affected families. The intervention helped vulnerable households meet their immediate needs while reinforcing accountability to communities.

3

Supporting a nationwide polio vaccination campaign

Following the Kaloum hydrocarbon depot explosion, the flood-prone community of Coronthie in central Conakry faced heightened environmental and public health risks. In response, the Red Cross Society of Guinea, in partnership with the French Red Cross and with support from the European Union Delegation, implemented ecological sanitation and community-based risk reduction activities. Through hazard mapping, community mobilization, volunteer engagement and large-scale drainage cleaning campaigns, flood risks were significantly reduced. The intervention strengthened local ownership of risk reduction efforts and contributed to preventing flooding in the area during subsequent periods of heavy rainfall.

4

Providing psychosocial support for people living with HIV/AIDS

Throughout 2025, the Red Cross Society of Guinea continued to provide community-based psychosocial support to people living with HIV/AIDS. Through home visits, counselling sessions and community dialogue activities, volunteers supported treatment adherence, social inclusion and emotional wellbeing. The programme strengthened local support systems while helping reduce stigma and improve the quality of life of beneficiaries.

5

Improving access to safe water and sanitation after floods

Following flood events in Siguiri and Dubréka, the Red Cross Society of Guinea, with support from UNICEF, implemented WASH interventions to reduce public health risks and improve access to safe water and sanitation. Activities included water source treatment, sanitation improvements, hygiene promotion and volunteer training. The intervention helped reduce contamination risks, strengthened community awareness and enhanced local capacity to respond to WASH-related challenges during emergencies.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 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.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GN_Guinea AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available. For emergency operations, see [MDRGN018](#)).
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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