



GBRC Volunteers engagement with affected victims

Appeal: MDRGW008	Hazard: Fire	Country: Guinea-Bissau	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: -	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 206,190	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 2,051 people	People Targeted: 2,051 people	
Operation Start Date: 31-03-2026	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2026	DREF Published: 10-04-2026

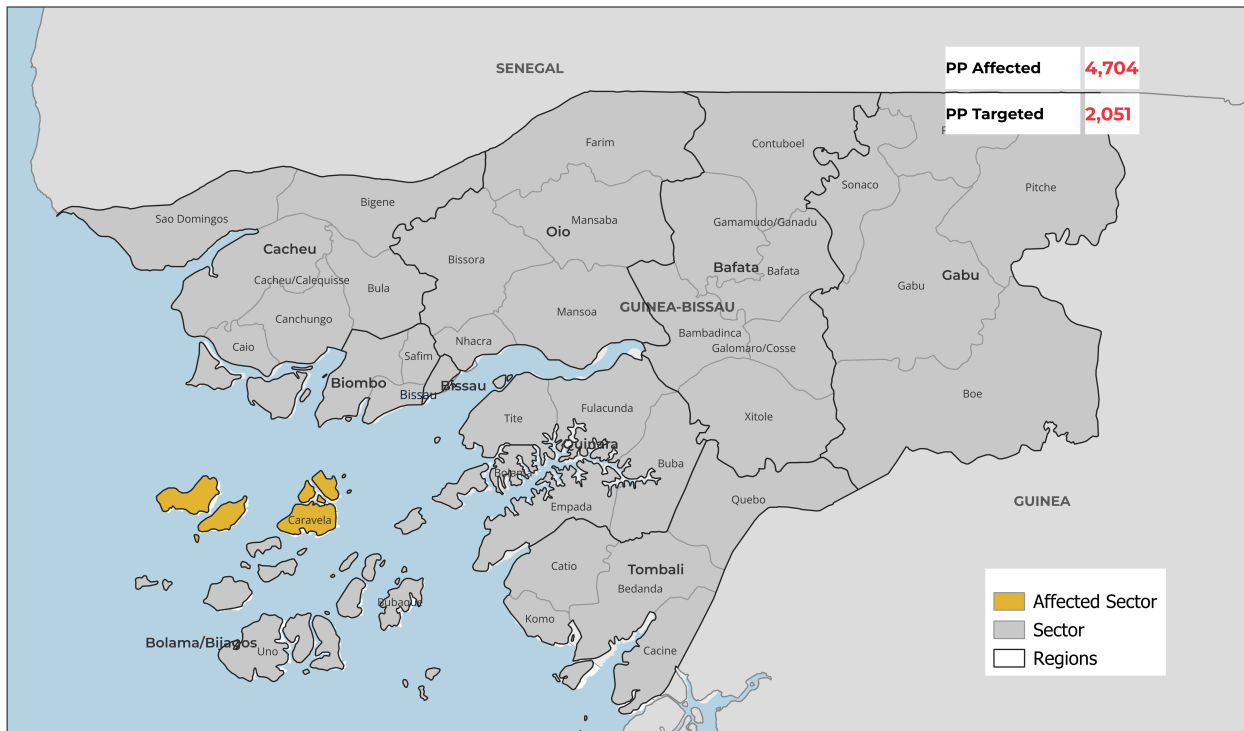
Targeted Regions: **Bolama/Bijagos**

Date of event

24-03-2026

Guinea Bissau: Tucunde Fire

01 April 2026



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

Map data sources: GADM, Guinea Bissau RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Region Office, Nairobi.

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What happened, where and when?

On March 24th, 2026, a large fire devastated the village of TUCUNDE, CARAVELA Sector, Bolama /Bijagós Region, Caravela Island is the northernmost island of the Bijagós Archipelago, located in the administrative region of Bolama, in Guinea-Bissau. Located in the Atlantic Ocean, approximately 37 km from the mainland coast, it is part of the Caravela Sector, with 128 km² and a landscape of dense forests, mangroves and beaches, with an airport (GGCV). It caused the total destruction of twenty-three (23) houses, belonging to sixty seven (67) households, with around 469 people directly affected.

As a result of this fire, there were different types and levels losses of homes and settlements, means of subsistence, income or goods. Warehouses that were completely destroyed, contained harvested produce and seeds for the next growing season. The owners of these stores live in the community and face livelihood challenges.

The affected communities practice agriculture as a livelihood. They also practice polygamy, where men who are the heads of families, some have more than two wives. Each wife is responsible for taking care of her own children.

Affected families are currently homeless, with vulnerable groups exposed to deteriorated living conditions, at risk of hunger and other health conditions, highlighting the need for immediate support.





Impacted houses by the fire



Volunteers conducting Initial Rapid needs assessment



Destroyed houses



Affected community

Scope and Scale

According to the rapid assessment report shared by the Guinea Bissau Red Cross Society (GBRCS) on 25th March 2026, a total of 2051 people were identified as needing humanitarian assistance following the fire incidents. These needs stem from the loss of homes, livelihoods, income sources, and essential assets.

A total of 469 people (67 households) were directly affected, with their homes partially or completely destroyed by the fire. An additional 1351 people (193 households) were also affected. This group includes individuals whose income sources were disrupted due to the destruction of storehouses and livelihood assets, as well as households currently hosting displaced family members.

Among the 1,351 indirectly affected people are:

- 37 storehouse/barn owners whose storage structures were burnt. These owners and the community members who relied on them for storing harvested produce now face significant livelihood challenges.
- The rapid assessment further identified 13 stores, containing harvested crops and seeds intended for the next planting season were destroyed. The owners of these stores reside within the community and are now confronted with severe losses that directly jeopardize their sources of income and food security.
- Many of the destroyed houses were constructed using local, non-cement materials. This included all community food storage structures, which held harvested crops and essential reserves. Their destruction significantly deepened the community's vulnerability.

Host families are currently relying on their own limited food reserves, shelter space, and financial resources to accommodate displaced relatives. It is anticipated that by the time affected households receive assistance and return home, many host families will themselves have been rendered vulnerable, particularly those with already minimal food stocks.

Many of the destroyed houses were constructed using local, non-cement materials. This included all community food storage structures that held harvested crops and essential reserves. Their destruction has significantly deepened the community's vulnerability.

The host households are under increasing pressure as they continue to support displaced family members using their own scarce resources. Without assistance, many will struggle to sustain their families in the coming weeks. This incident severely disrupted the socio-economic stability of the community already burdened by economic hardship and rising prices. The fire destroyed small income generating activities and daily livelihood routines, leaving families without means to recover on their own.

Immediate needs of directly affected households include emergency shelter, food, and essential nonfood items, livelihood support, for both the affected and the host families. Meanwhile, they urgently require food assistance to alleviate pressure on their limited reserves.

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:

- Awareness raising efforts involving technical experts and community volunteers significantly enhanced community knowledge of fire prevention.
- Regular market assessments and adapting interventions to changing market conditions were essential for maintaining the relevance and effectiveness of cash assistance. Timely adjustments to cash transfer amounts based on market fluctuations ensured beneficiaries could meet their needs effectively.
- Clear communication of roles, responsibilities, and processes is critical for building trust and minimizing misunderstandings. Providing accessible information about Red Cross support mechanisms enhanced community understanding and cooperation.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
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Current National Society Actions

Coordination	<p>The Guinea Bissau Red Cross (RCGB) is actively coordinating with local authorities and relevant stakeholders to mobilize resources for immediate humanitarian assistance. Priority interventions include the provision of emergency shelter, distribution of essential food items, and support to affected families in restoring their livelihoods.</p> <p>In anticipation of evolving needs, the RCGB is preparing to scale up its response by deploying additional volunteers and mobilizing further materials as resources become available.</p> <p>For the longer term, recovery efforts will focus on strengthening market infrastructure and enhancing community resilience. Planned initiatives include the introduction of electrical safety measures and the provision of disaster preparedness training to market users, traders, and local authorities. These efforts aim to reduce future risks and ensure safer, more resilient communities.</p> <p>Through these actions, the RCGB continues to play a vital role in both immediate disaster response and long-term resilience building across affected areas.</p>
Assessment	<p>Following the fires that occurred in Tucunde Island on 24th March 2026, the Guinea Bissau Red Cross rapidly mobilized its teams to assess the damage and coordinate relief interventions.</p>



Immediately after the incident, RCGB deployed five trained volunteers to conduct a rapid needs assessment, document losses and engage directly with affected traders and community members. To reinforce this initial effort, an additional 20 volunteers were subsequently dispatched to assess disaster affected locations.

These assessments were crucial in identifying urgent humanitarian needs and shaping the current response plan. They provided a clear understanding of the socio-economic impact on affected households to ensure that support is well targeted and evidence based.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) continues to provide extensive technical and operational support to the Guinea-Bissau Red Cross. The IFRC Cluster Delegation has been instrumental in strengthening the National Society's capacity to reach hard-to-access communities, by coordinating assistance from IFRC membership, and supporting organizational development.</p> <p>From the onset of the response, the IFRC Country Delegation has engaged closely with the leadership of the RCGB to define priority areas of intervention, roles, and responsibilities. The IFRC Country Delegation in Freetown remains committed to supporting the implementation of the DREF operation and ensuring effective coordination with partners and donors.</p> <p>Through continuous advocacy, the IFRC is facilitating communication between RCGB and potential partners to mobilize additional resources. This support will remain in place throughout the emergency response and subsequent recovery efforts, with a focus on addressing immediate needs and enhancing long term resilience.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>No PNS is present in the country</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC does not have a presence in the country but supports remotely from the Dakar Cluster.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	<p>Yes</p>
National authorities	<p>Local authorities are aware of the disaster that has now been widely publicized in the national and international media. But so far, no support has been made available yet to the affected population. The local delegate from the State Forest Service participated in the assessment of the damage caused by the fire.</p> <p>There is a representative of the French NGO Association of Agronomists and</p>



	Veterinarians without Frontières, on site, which conducts some activities and implement projects on the Island.
UN or other actors	The bodies of the United Nations system were informed of this high impact. They have not taken action yet.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Shelter support is an urgent need for families directly after the fire incident, considering that everything was burnt down, leaving nothing to rescue in terms of settlements, household items, etc. The fire incident left 67 households homeless. The 67 homeless households represent 469 people now hosted in various host families. This an average of 7 people per HH, with some families having more than 10 members.

Currently, around 33 host households, amounting to 693 people, share their houses with homeless families. In addition, these 67 households need basic household items which include household utensils that were destroyed by the fire.

The exposure of the affected people to poor living conditions and homelessness as well as living in host families, is a risk to their health and wellbeing, and that of the host families.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The village is predominantly an agricultural community. However, some households, including female-headed households, depend on petty trading as their main source of livelihood. The assessment revealed that damage to businesses is negatively impacting the livelihoods of these groups. In addition, some shop owners lost their stores in the fire, while farmers lost seeds, crops, and other agricultural inputs. These impacts affected both the host community and households who lost their homes.

Part of the identification criteria will consider the impact of the fire, which completely destroyed goods, household equipment, and basic necessities, leaving households with reduced income capacity and further weakening their ability to meet basic needs.

Host families are supporting affected households with food, shelter, and basic amenities. It is anticipated that, by the time affected households receive assistance and return to their homes, host families will have become increasingly vulnerable, particularly those with limited food reserves, who may struggle to meet their own household needs. Livelihood support, in the form of cash assistance to both directly affected households and host families, remains an urgent need.

The average household size in the affected community limits host families from accommodating more than two or three individuals from the displaced households, as they themselves typically have five to seven members living in very poor conditions and relying on farm work and small shops that were also impacted by the fire.

As a result, host families who are considered indirectly affected by the crisis are experiencing increased pressure on their already limited resources. They also require support to prevent the entire community from facing nutrition challenges, as the current situation forces everyone to share food that is already insufficient.



Health

Given the overcrowded and harsh living conditions faced by the population since the fire, there is a need to prevent the emergence of opportunistic diseases and other potential health risks. The National Society deployed assistant DMs to support the response, including rescue operations, first aid, and psychosocial support to affected communities. The Guinea Bissau Red Cross identified the need to support affected households and communities in maintaining their health and wellbeing.

The NS will support the community to uphold good health and hygiene including hygiene promotion to prevent 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 loss of household items and sources of income significantly impacted the mental health of affected communities, highlighting the need for psychosocial support from the Guinea Bissau Red Cross.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The fire outbreak generated significant quantities of waste, debris, and smoke, which remained visible over long distances. As a result, the affected area and surrounding camps require targeted sanitation measures to ensure health and safety conditions are restored. Access to personal hygiene materials and the maintenance of environmental hygiene remain critical needs, particularly for affected households whose shelters were destroyed. The primary challenge reported is the lack of basic materials required to support these hygiene needs.

Displaced families currently lack the necessary items for waste collection and storage before disposal. Additionally, the disruption of the main water source compounds sanitation risks. Disease prevention for exposed communities requires a combination of WASH, protection, and health services, alongside the provision of individual protective items for households.

Maintaining key hygiene practices and ensuring adequate waste disposal is essential, and communities require ongoing sensitization on these issues. Hygiene and sanitation remain critical for individual wellbeing, dignity, and the safety of the living environment. Affected households also lost essential items for personal and environmental cleaning, underscoring the need for hygiene promotion at both community and shelter levels, as well as regular cleaning activities to reduce disease risks.

Previous assessments have shown that certain types of damage, particularly to sewage infrastructure, may only become visible weeks after the incident. Continuous monitoring is therefore required to identify and address emerging issues. In the affected district, national agencies have also mandated ongoing waste segregation efforts to protect the population from exposure to hazardous waste and its associated health risks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Significant protection, gender, and inclusion gaps exist, particularly affecting women, children, persons with disabilities, and pregnant women who are living in temporary shelters or with overstretched host families. These conditions increase the risks of exploitation, abuse, and neglect, while limited privacy and inadequate access to essential services undermine dignity and wellbeing. The absence of coordinated protection mechanisms leaves vulnerable groups exposed to serious safety and human rights concerns.

To address these gaps, the Guinea Bissau Red Cross can strengthen community-based protection monitoring, ensure inclusive participation in recovery planning, and integrate PGI considerations across all response activities. These measures will help safeguard vulnerable populations, promote equitable access to assistance, and ensure that recovery efforts are inclusive and protective of all affected community members.



Community Engagement And Accountability

There is a critical need for Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in the response to the fire incidents in Tucunde ,Caravela. Active participation of the affected communities is essential for both the immediate response and long-term recovery. The lack of community involvement can undermine the effectiveness and sustainability of recovery efforts, highlighting the need for a structured approach to build trust, promote community led decision making, and empower individuals to take ownership of the recovery process.

Considering that the dry season is very hot, it is necessary to carry out awareness raising sessions among the population, especially women during their domestic tasks and, in turn, they must teach it to children as a way to prevent fires.

Additionally, there is a need for participatory planning to develop community driven strategies for disaster risk reduction. This includes the need to establish evacuation routes, identify fire prone areas, and promote fire safety measures. Community members must be engaged in the planning of these actions to ensure they reflect the realities and concerns of those directly affected by the fires.

Moreover, a robust complaints and feedback mechanism is urgently needed. Community members must have a platform to voice their concerns and provide input throughout the response and recovery phases. Without such a mechanism, there is a risk that the response may fail to adapt to the evolving needs of the community, potentially delaying necessary adjustments to the strategy. This feedback loop is crucial to ensuring that the recovery efforts are responsive, effective, and accountable to the affected population.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Inadequate data on vulnerable groups: While the assessment identified the direct impact on households and traders, more detailed information on vulnerable subgroups such as elderly individuals, people with disabilities, women headed households, and children was limited. Their specific needs, such as specialized medical care or child protection services, were not fully captured in the initial assessment.

Insufficient livelihoods impact analysis: Although the destruction of businesses and homes was acknowledged, a deeper analysis into the long-term impact on livelihoods, including the wider economic repercussions for the region and the exact number of people who rely on the affected market for their survival, is lacking. This includes understanding the broader ripple effects on other sectors like agriculture and small scale trade, which may be indirectly impacted.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall goal of this DREF is to provide immediate and comprehensive assistance to 2,051 people (approximately 293 households) affected by the fire incidents in Tucunde Village, Caravella. The operation will prioritize addressing urgent needs through cash assistance, enabling affected households to flexibly meet their essential shelter, livelihood, health, and WASH needs. The support will be delivered over a four-month period to help families stabilize their situation and begin restoring their living conditions.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation will support 293 households identified during the rapid assessment as requiring shelter and livelihood assistance or experiencing increased vulnerability due to the additional burden of hosting displaced families.

Following the approval of the DREF allocation, the operation will commence with an orientation session and the development of a detailed implementation plan. Cash assistance has been prioritized as it ensures flexibility, dignity, and rapid access to essential items. Transfer values are aligned with the minimum support thresholds established by the National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion.

Shelter Assistance: Target: 67 households (469 people)

The operation will provide cash assistance of CHF 312 (215,000 XOF) to 67 households whose homes were destroyed, enabling them to procure construction materials and support the rebuilding of their shelters.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance: Target: 293 households (2,051 people)

A total of 260 directly affected households and 33 additional host families will receive multipurpose cash assistance to enable households to prioritize their most urgent needs.

•CHF 150 (128,910 XOF) will be provided to 260 affected households to cover essential basic needs and support early recovery.

•33 host families will receive the same level of support to help replenish depleted food reserves and cope with the increased burden of hosting displaced relatives.

The National Society will leverage its existing service-level agreement with a Financial Service Provider (FSP) to deliver cash transfers through mobile money. A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise will be conducted, complemented by continuous monitoring of cash utilization by community committees, volunteers, and GBRC staff.

Cash distributions will be closely monitored with technical support from IFRC. Market monitoring will also be carried out to track price variations and ensure that the cash assistance remains relevant and effective. To strengthen coordination and ensure adherence to DREF standards, a staff member from the IFRC Cluster Delegation will be deployed during the first month of implementation to provide technical guidance, support operational planning, and ensure compliance with operational requirements.

To support longer term resilience, the operation will incorporate community awareness activities on fire prevention and risk reduction. These sessions will include interactive discussions on domestic fire hazards, safe electricity and cooking practices, and improved household hygiene. Risk communication messages will also be disseminated to strengthen preparedness and promote safer and healthier living environments.

Once the appropriate household water treatment method has been identified, communities will be trained on the correct use of treatment chemicals, including proper dosing, safe handling, and storage. This will be complemented by post distribution monitoring to ensure correct and consistent use.

The rapid assessment also identified 17 toilets that were destroyed and rendered unusable, increasing the risk of open defecation and associated public health hazards. To address this, the operation will provide cash for work support for the rehabilitation of latrines,



contributing to improved sanitation and community health.

The operation will integrate Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all activities through training on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV), child protection, and disability inclusion. Targeted support will be provided to persons with disabilities, while PGI considerations will be mainstreamed into cash assistance with specific GBV risk mitigation measures.

Psychosocial support services will be available to affected individuals. Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention and response activities will include community awareness sessions, dissemination of safe reporting mechanisms and referral pathways, and coordination with protection actors and the SGBV working group. Dignity kits will also be distributed to address immediate protection and hygiene needs.

Through these integrated interventions, the operation aims not only to address immediate humanitarian needs but also to strengthen community knowledge, preparedness, and resilience against future domestic emergencies.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The Guinea Bissau Red Cross will provide assistance to 260 of the most vulnerable households (469 people) directly affected by the disaster, as well as 33 host families (231 people) who are supporting displaced relatives.

Beneficiary selection and verification will prioritize households that have lost their homes, with particular attention given to women headed households, families with persons with disabilities, older persons, pregnant and lactating women, and households with children under five years of age. Host families accommodating displaced relatives will be considered a secondary group for support under the DREF operation.

These criteria may be adjusted as the situation evolves and will be validated in consultation with community committees. Community members will be informed about the beneficiary selection process through meetings with key stakeholders in the affected areas, during which the Red Cross will present the proposed response options. This participatory approach will allow communities to express their views, confirm the operational strategy, and provide updated information on emerging needs.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The Guinea-Bissau Red Cross will support a total of 293 of the most vulnerable households, including 260 directly affected households and 33 host families. Among the 260 affected households, 67 households whose homes were partially or completely destroyed will receive shelter support.

Beneficiary selection and verification will prioritize households that have lost their homes and those in the most vulnerable situations.

- Shelter assistance: 67 households whose houses were partially or completely destroyed will receive support for shelter.
- Multipurpose Cash (MPC): 260 affected households (approximately 1,820 people) will receive multipurpose cash assistance to support essential needs, including two months of food support. In addition, 33 host families (231 people) hosting displaced relatives will receive assistance to help them cope with the increased burden.

Depending on the evolving situation and the results of the detailed assessment to be conducted by the Government, the targeting criteria may be adjusted to ensure that assistance remains aligned with the needs of the affected population.



Total Targeted Population

Women	661	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	344	Urban	-
Men	649	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	397		
Total targeted population	2,051		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
The unstable nature of the economy of the country as a consequence of the military conflict in the Middle East has the potential to cause inflation and frequent changes in prices that would affect planned activities	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.
Inadequate communication with the target population. Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and the date of transfer to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.	To mitigate this risk, GBRC will work with the affected community to ensure that the NS reputation and trust with the community is protected from the onset.
The limited capacity of NS to implement DREF may affect this DREF Operation.	The Cluster Delegation will provide the required support to the NS throughout the response and will deploy staff to guide the early implementation of the DREF thus strengthening NS's capacity and supporting implementation. Other monitoring and support missions will be held by the cluster team during the DREF implementation.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

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

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

In addition, the following actions related to security will be implemented:

- These measures include the respect of visibility through the wearing of jackets and regular communication on all movements.
- Ensure community engagement to provide clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross, the support being provided and beneficiary selection criteria to be clearly communicated. This also follow the lessons from previous operations.
- Regular briefings will be organized to remind volunteers on personal security and safety. All engaged staff and the 20 volunteers who 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.
- The operation coordinator with the support of IFRC, will ensure security assessment and monitoring of security risk.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 31,000

Targeted Persons: 469

Indicators

Title	Target
% of households whose homes are destroyed who receive cash for shelter support	100
# of households who received shelter assistance	67
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	20

Priority Actions

- Train 20 volunteers on cash transfer and household registration through the Kobo Collect Platform.
- Registration and verification of 67 HHs (469 people) whose houses were completely burnt.
- Conduct Local market analysis to identify availability/access to shelter and household items.
- Establish target committees and briefing of beneficiary households.
- Transfer funds to 67 households to support the rehabilitation of destroyed homes.
- Deploy 20 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities for three days.
- Conduct Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) for 3 days.





Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 63,080

Targeted Persons: 2,051

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households supported with MPC	293
% of households that confirmed using cash for intended purpose	90

Priority Actions

- Market assessment and price monitoring.
- Training of volunteers in cash to support community engagement.
- Monitoring of the cash transfer process by 20 volunteers for 3 days.
- Transfer of cash to 293 HHs through a Financial Service Provider (FSP).
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM).
- Technical support will be needed from IFRC to support the NS during the shelter and cash component implementation, from training to PDM.



Health

Budget: CHF 24,189

Targeted Persons: 2,051

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with mosquito nets	293
# of volunteers trained on PSS, First Aid, Health promotion	20
# of people in affected community reached through health promotion	2,051
# of affected HHs provided with PSS	293

Priority Actions

- Training of 25 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 at least 2 months
- Distribution of mosquito nets to 293 affected households
- Hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 1 month (2 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

Budget: CHF 29,804

Targeted Persons: 2,051

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people reached with wash activities	2,051
# of volunteers trained in sanitation promotion	20
# of community training seasons conducted	1
% of people reached	80
# of latrines rehabilitated	17

Priority Actions

- Train 20 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.
- Procurement of cleaning kits to be used by the volunteers for debris cleaning and environmental hygiene, including in the centers.
- Committees to take over on that activity for continuity after the first 2 months.
- Determine the appropriate method of home/ community water treatment for each community based on efficiency and user preferences.
- Transfer of cash for work for rehabilitation of 17 latrines
- Provide training to the population of the target communities on the storage of drinking water, hygiene, and environmental cleaning. Provide cash for work for latrine rehabilitation.
- Conduct training for the affected community on the correct use of the treatment chemicals, together with the Ministry of Health.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 2,008

Targeted Persons: 2,051

Indicators

Title	Target
#of people trained and mobilised for PGI promotion	30
# of people reached through PGI awareness sessions for frontline responders	60

Priority Actions

- PGI briefings and orientation of volunteers and staff
- Sensitization session for other actors working in the shelters
- Ensure Sex, Age, and Disability Disaggregated Data (SADDD) is collected and used for response planning.
- Conduct on-the-ground PGI awareness sessions for frontline responders.
- Ensure safe referral pathways for GBV and child protection cases are mapped and known to staff



- Set up Safe Spaces & Psychosocial Support for Women & Girls, safe spaces for women-headed households, survivors of incident, and adolescent girls.
- Establishing a feedback mechanism



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 5,189

Targeted Persons: 2,051

Indicators

Title	Target
# of feedback mechanisms set up in affected communities	1
# of volunteers trained on CEA-RCCE	20
% of feedback collected that is analyzed and responded to by the NS	90

Priority Actions

- Train volunteers in CEA and risk communication, including shelter risk during BBB sessions.
- Hold meetings with affected communities to discuss waterborne disease prevention and good practices.
- Establish an effective complaint and feedback mechanism for community input.
- Collect community preferences on feedback channels during initial engagements with leaders and households.
- Volunteers will clearly explain the Red Cross role, available support, and beneficiary selection criteria during community meetings.
- Share clear information on NS interventions and communication channels.
- Integrate feedback from the PDM survey into overall feedback processes.
- Analyze all feedback promptly to guide actions and adjust operations



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 21,921

Targeted Persons: 5

Indicators

Title	Target
# of IFRC support missions conducted	3
# of lessons learnt supported	1

Priority Actions

- IFRC Monitoring visit to provide technical support to the NS
- Ensure methods are put in place to engage the communities during this response, from targeting to the response
- Ensure compliance with reporting and support the process
- Conduct financial monitoring
- IFRC CCD deployment of one person to support the initial phase of the response
- DREF lessons learned workshop





Budget: CHF 25,988

Targeted Persons: 25

Indicators

Title	Target
#of volunteers provided with briefing	20
# of volunteers deployed	20
# of staff provided with salary support	4
# of Staff and Volunteers trained	25

Priority Actions

- Provide complete briefings on volunteers’ roles and the risks they face with regular security briefings and updates through phone calls and meetings.
- Ensure that volunteers involved in the operation are insured.
- Ensure volunteers’ safety and well-being
- Ensure volunteers are properly trained.
- Personal protective equipment and visibility will be availed for both volunteers and staff.
- Provide salary support for 4 staff members (1 Branch Manager and 3 HQ)
- Organize a lesson learnt workshop.

About Support Services

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

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

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

The procurement procedures applied will be based on the manual of administrative and financial procedures of the National Society and that of the IFRC guidelines. 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 GBRC will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting aspects of the DREF implementation. The Operations Team will also work closely with the 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 cluster PMER unit will develop a monitoring schedule and appropriate tools to collect data on key performance indicators to ensure accountability, transparency, and financial management of the operation.



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



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRGW008 - Guinea-Bissau Red Cross Tucunde Fire

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	158,280
Shelter and Basic Household Items	31,000
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	63,080
Health	24,189
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,815
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	2,008
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	5,189
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	47,910
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	21,921
National Society Strengthening	25,988
TOTAL BUDGET	206,190

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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