



GUINEA

2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 18.3M**

27 February 2025

In support of the Red Cross Society of Guinea



38

National Society branches



303

National Society local units



121

National Society staff



30,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



510,000

Climate and environment



687,000

Disasters and crises



1.6M

Health and wellbeing



20,000

Migration and displacement



19,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Recurring disasters
- Health • Migration

Capacity development

- Climate change adaptation
 - Data management
 - Finance • Logistics
- Humanitarian diplomacy
- Resource mobilization

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **181**

World Bank Population figure **14.2M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **43.7%**

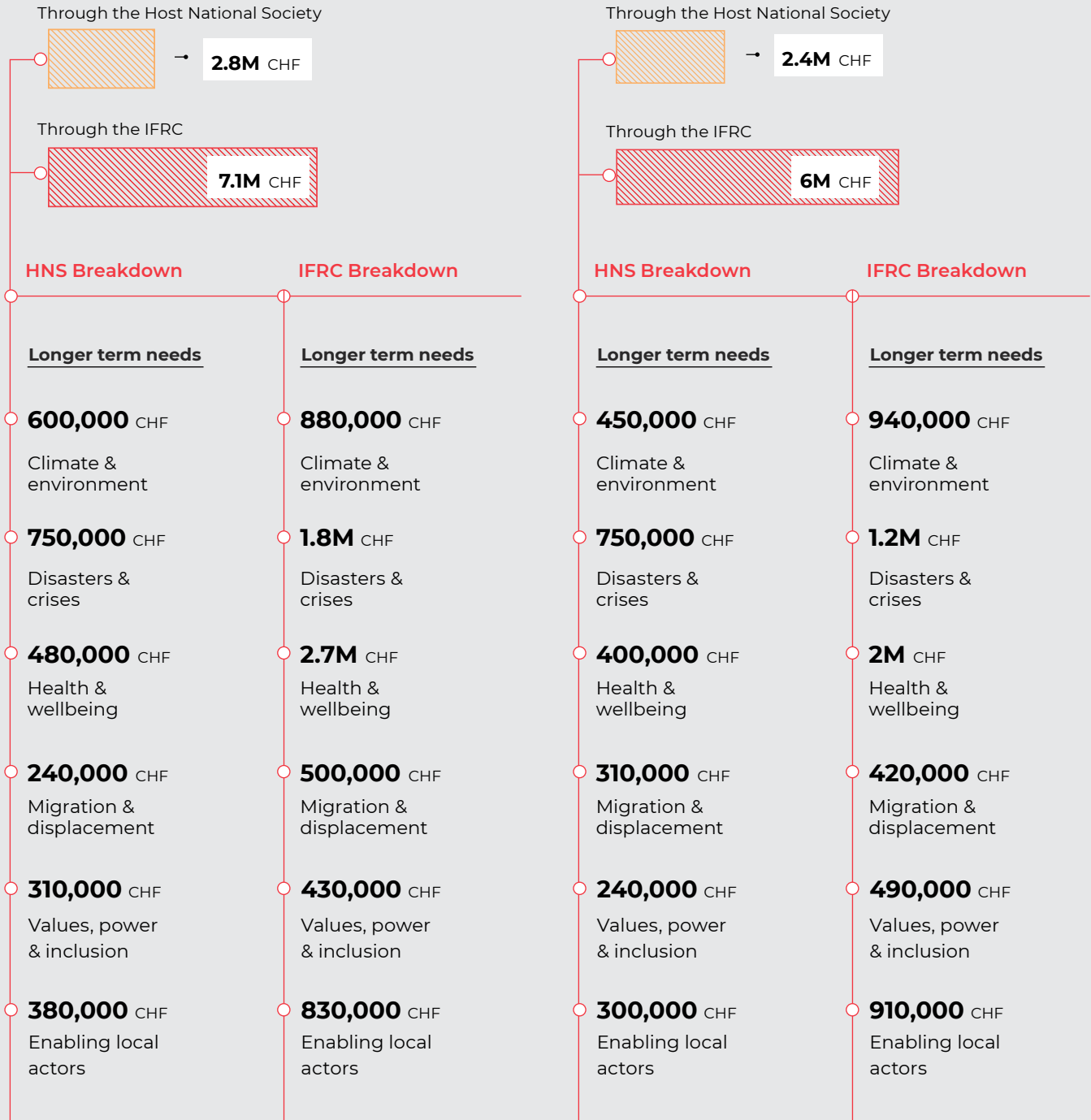
Funding requirements

2025

2026**

Total 9.9M CHF

Total 8.4M CHF



IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:
MAAGN003

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

Hazards



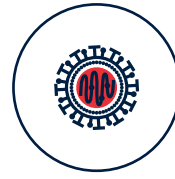
Floods



Landslides



Droughts



Epidemics



Industrial pollution



Red Cross Society of Guinea volunteers conducted community-based surveillance system to tackle rabies as part of community epidemic and pandemic preparedness programme. (Photo: IFRC)

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Red Cross Society of Guinea** established in 1984 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1986. The National Society is a non-profit, voluntary, autonomous aid society which focuses on improving living conditions for vulnerable people across Guinea. Operating through 38 prefectural/communal committees and 303 sub-prefectural committees, its interventions cover health disparities, including HIV/AIDS psychosocial support, reproductive health, gender-based violence prevention, and response to epidemics such as Ebola and COVID-19. The National Society also addresses climate and environmental crises, disaster risk reduction, assistance to disaster victims, early warning systems, and migration-related humanitarian aid. Guided by a vision for a well-prepared, high-performing National Society, the Red Cross Society of Guinea integrates protection, gender and inclusion, and accountability for community resilience.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea has a Strategic Development Plan for 2021–2026, which aligns with the 2040 vision of the Government of Guinea and is in harmony with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. This strategic plan is based on the five strategic priorities of IFRC Strategy 2030, supported by the cross-cutting aspects of community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion, and youth engagement programmes. The strategic development plan includes a focus on organizational development in the areas of influence, humanitarian advocacy and awareness raising. It prioritizes the promotion of the National Society to strengthen its volunteer network and local structures. It also includes funding to expand and improve collaborations with public and private institutions.

In 2023, the National Society reached more than 83,000 people through its disaster response and early recovery programmes and more than 32,000 people through its long term services and development programmes.



Map of the Red Cross Society of Guinea branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Guinea has many natural assets: a coastline, significant hydrological and agricultural potential, borders shared with six countries, and a subsoil rich in minerals. It holds the world's largest bauxite reserves (25 per cent of the stock) and is the second-largest producer. The country also has 4 billion tonnes of iron reserves, 700 tonnes of gold, and 30 to 40 million tonnes of proven diamond reserves. However, its economy remains undiversified and vulnerable to external shocks, particularly in raw materials.

The primary sector contributed 29 per cent of GDP in 2021 and is expected to grow with the development of nearly 14 million hectares of state-owned arable land in 2022. The secondary sector (31 per cent of GDP) is dominated by mining, which, along with bauxite, gold, and diamonds, accounts for 18 per cent of GDP. The tertiary sector (40 per cent of GDP) is driven by trade, transport, telecommunications, real estate, and business services. Strengthening agriculture is a government priority to reduce dependence on mining.

Despite political uncertainty and rising food and energy prices, Guinea's economy grew by 4.0 per cent in 2022 and 5.7 per cent in 2023, driven by increased Indian and Chinese demand for bauxite and aluminium. The mining sector grew by 9.4 per cent, while non-mining growth, led by agriculture, stood at 4.8 per cent. Following emergency financing due to the Conakry fuel depot explosion, economic growth is expected to slow to 4.1 per cent in 2024, with mining projected to grow by 7.6 per cent, aided by the completion of the Simandou mining project. Medium-term growth is expected to reach 5-6 per cent annually (2025-2028), with mining expanding by 10 per cent per year.

Despite its strengths, Guinea's socio-economic indicators remain weak. With a population of 13.9 million and a GDP of USD 23.0 billion in 2023 (IMF), Guinea ranked 181st in the HDI in 2022. Nearly 43 per cent of Guineans live below the national poverty line. The economy remains largely informal, with an estimated 57.5 per cent of GDP in 2021 and 96 per cent of jobs in 2019. Life expectancy was 59.5 years in 2023. The country

faces recurrent power shortages due to water constraints affecting the Souapiti dam and hydrocarbon supply issues since the Conakry oil depot explosion in December 2023.

The budget deficit was 1.6 per cent of GDP in 2023, up from 0.8 per cent in 2022. It is expected to widen further in 2024 due to declining revenues and increased spending, particularly in response to the fuel depot explosion ([GNF 1,500 billion plan in 2024, GNF 5,000 billion multi-year](#)). The deficit is projected at 3.0 per cent of GDP in 2024, up from the pre-explosion forecast of 2.4 per cent. According to the [IMF debt sustainability analysis](#), Guinea remains at moderate risk of debt distress with some capacity to absorb shocks. Public debt was 40.3 per cent of GDP in 2023, a 0.2-point increase from 2022, and is expected to decline to 39.3 per cent in 2024.

Politically, tensions persist between transitional authorities, political actors, and civil society. Protests, though banned, continue, often leading to casualties.

Youth unemployment and gender inequality are major challenges in Guinea. The financing of priority social sectors, including health care by the national budget, has continued to decline for several years. In addition, food and nutrition insecurity has been exacerbated by a combination of biophysical and agro-climatic shocks affecting crops and livestock. Economic shocks, such as rising prices in domestic markets, affect many households dependent on purchases for access to food. The cumulative effect of these shocks has led to a gradual deterioration in household livelihoods. This has significantly increased their vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity while severely reducing their resilience.

Socially, Guinea faces vulnerabilities linked to epidemics, natural disasters, and political and social violence. Key issues include human rights, security concerns—especially for women and children—limited access to basic services, and economic opportunities. Women, despite being the majority, are 20 per cent less likely than men to build human capital due to disparities in health, education, and economic resources. The [Gender Development Index](#) was 0.806 in 2018, while the [Gender Equality Index](#) stood at 39.5 per cent in 2015, reflecting losses in human development across sexual and reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

The Republic of Guinea is one of the countries standing at risk from the impacts of climate change. It has environmental vulnerabilities that have repercussions on living conditions and human mobility. Environmental degradation and climate change act as triggering and/or accelerating factors for multifaceted migratory dynamics.

The [2024 INFORM Country Risk](#) profile determined Guinea's exposure to certain risks and ranked the country as the 61st country at high risk of humanitarian crisis. The main hazards faced by Guinea include epidemics and physical exposure to coastal floods. While the index has identified a lack of adaptive capacity and vulnerability, the main factors of vulnerability for Guinea are its socio-political and economic situation, and its overall health situation. The main climate risks faced by the country also include rising temperatures, rise in sea levels, destruction of natural habitat, stormy rains, and flooding.

The Guinean population is significantly affected by chronic food and nutrition insecurity. According to the [World Food Programme](#), between 20 and 26 per cent of households dependent on agricultural activities are chronically food insecure in the country. This situation affects households that depend on the processing and sale of agricultural products, food and livestock products, and agricultural labour. Of the populations affected by severe levels of food insecurity, 71 per cent are subsistence farmers.

Low agricultural productivity, unsuitable farming methods, considerable losses of harvested and unpreserved produce, and poor road conditions are factors that contribute to the extreme poverty of many households. The effect of these factors has been exacerbated by climate change, which is increasing food insecurity in areas most dependent on agriculture. The sea level has been rising along Guinea's coast. This causes increased salinization and flooding in coastal regions, issues in agriculture, drinking water shortages, the destruction of infrastructure and mangrove ecosystems, and the proliferation of diseases. Increased flooding, especially in coastal zones and northern Guinea, causes the loss of human life and property, proliferation of water-borne diseases, soil erosion, destruction of crops, and decreases in agricultural production, all of which threaten the economic activity and food security of the nation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to ensure that its staff and volunteers, as well as communities, are taking urgent action to adapt to the growing and evolving risks of climate and environmental crises. The National Society will work to support the community to serve as an agent to catalyze climate change mitigation efforts and promote more sustainable environmental practices through the actions of trained and committed volunteers and staff. The National Society also aims to promote more [sustainable environmental practices](#) and advocate for various [nature-based adaptation solutions](#) as part of the [IFRC's Pan-Africa Tree Planting and Care initiative](#).

Planned activities in 2025

- Raise awareness among communities on climate change
- Promote environmental education for vulnerable communities
- Support the establishment of nurseries at the community level
- Support the organization of the distribution of seedlings
- Conduct capacity building exercises for National Society staff and volunteers as a catalyst for behaviour change in the community
- Organize community reforestation campaigns
- Train and equip National Society volunteers and managers on climate change adaptation techniques and environmental protection
- Strengthen agricultural production systems, including a nutrition-sensitive approach for smallholder producers in the face of climate impacts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to promote and advocate for various nature-based adaptation solutions, as highlighted by the plan and care for trees initiative. It also facilitates new strategic partnerships to scale up mitigation measures, including the planting and maintenance of multiuse trees. Other support from the IFRC include technical support in terms of capacity building, development of procedures, development of policies such as the National Society food security policy, resource mobilization and fundraising for projects and programmes, and advocacy support with the Government.



Disasters and crises

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

Guinea is classified as a high-risk country vulnerable to humanitarian crises and disasters that could exceed national response capacity, based on three dimensions: hazards and exposure, vulnerability, and lack of adaptive capacity.

In Guinea, floods account for more than 75 per cent of natural hazards recorded in the country and more than 70,000 people have been affected by floods and have been in need of humanitarian assistance over the past five years. Rainfall is particularly intense during the rainy season, averaging 400 millimetres per month in some areas. The seasonality increases the risk of flooding, particularly in Sahelian areas and coastal plains, where infrastructure and drainage systems are insufficient to absorb these heavy rains. In 2024, several prefectures such as Siguiri, Kouroussa, Kankan, Mandiana, and Gueckedou experienced waves of flooding, disrupting the livelihoods of people and stressing the need for humanitarian assistance.

Although flood-related loss of lives is relatively limited due to geography, the economic and social impacts are significant, and local infrastructure is struggling to respond effectively to these crises. As Guinea's water resources are entirely rainfed, the recurrence of droughts, combined with reduced rainfall and increased evapotranspiration, have already led to the drying up of land and many rivers, jeopardizing the survival of the ecosystems concerned. Bush fires, mainly of anthropogenic origin, are also on the rise.

Some areas of the country are characterized by severe water scarcity due to the lack of surface water. To access drinking water, people have no other recourse than to draw on groundwater. However, the increase in major floods destabilizes the land and accelerates the degradation of the wells. The lack of water also has negative cross-effects with the decline in the fertility of soil, caused by large exports of mineral elements by market garden products, which are not compensated by the addition of organic and chemical fertilizers. With rising sea level, combined with the degradation of natural resources, Guinea remains susceptible to heavy impact of natural hazards.

Aside from climate-induced hazards, the country has recurrent cases of [road accidents](#). According to the non-exhaustive statistics from the police and gendarmerie services in 2023, 21,890 cases of accidents have occurred in the last five years on Guinean roads with 2,781 deaths and 13,711 injured.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society seeks to ensure that, through its more than 20,000 volunteers in the country, it can respond to the multiple hazards affecting the population. The Red Cross Society of Guinea is also part of the [IFRC's Pan-Africa Zero Hunger initiative](#), which aims to reach zero hunger for up to 25 per cent of vulnerable people in Africa by 2030. This will involve investing in small-holder farmers, scaling up cash assistance and supporting youth entrepreneurs. The National Society also seeks to strengthen its technical and operational capacities in terms of [shelter](#), water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), food security and livelihoods, first aid, nautical [first aid](#), and restoring family links ([RFL](#)).

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen the technical and operational capacities of the branches in shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), food security and livelihoods, mapping, and first aid
- Carry out national mapping of the vulnerabilities and capacities of communities
- Develop and popularize emergency operations management tools
- Raise awareness among communities about disaster risk reduction
- Conduct cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) in at-risk communities and develop mitigation plans for identified risks
- Develop an early action protocol ([EAP](#)) for river flooding
- Conduct training for volunteers on shelter, provide shelter kits, and pre-position shelter kits in high-risk localities
- Support value chain activities for the economic recover of people affected by hazards
- Strengthen the social cohesion and resilience of populations affected by the explosion of hydrocarbon depot in the Conakry region

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to develop integrated interventions that meet basic needs, prevent asset depletion and protect livelihoods. The IFRC supports the National Society to better understand the Pan-African Zero Hunger initiative, including the goal, intermediate targets and outcomes, in order to advance their mandate as auxiliaries to local authorities. It supports mobilization of opportunities that contribute to the achievement of zero hunger, and in emergencies, the

IFRC helps mobilize emergency funds through the disaster response emergency fund (DREF) and emergency appeals. In 2024, IFRC provided a DREF allocation for an emergency in Guinea. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF Guinea Siguiri Floods 2024](#): The DREF allocation of CHF 467,835 in August 2024 supported the Red Cross Society

of Guinea to assist 13,300 people affected by floods in the Kankan region. Over a four-month period, the National Society provided assistance to affected people such as multipurpose cash transfer, health interventions through the distribution of health kits, WASH interventions, PGI, and CEA assistance.



Health and wellbeing

Guinea faces many public health challenges, exacerbated by inadequate infrastructure, recurrent health crises, and limited resources. Concerted efforts are needed to improve health indicators, expand access to care, build capacity to respond to epidemics, and improve nutrition and sanitation.

Life expectancy in Guinea is relatively low by global standards, largely due to infectious diseases and precarious living conditions. Infant and maternal mortality rates in Guinea remain high, often due to limited access to prenatal and postnatal health care. Guinea is battling several endemic diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS. Health infrastructure in Guinea is often insufficient and ill-equipped, especially in rural areas. Rural and remote areas suffer from a lack of access to basic health care, exacerbating health inequalities between regions.

Recurrent epidemics (such as the Ebola outbreak) and natural disasters have a significant impact on access to health care. Guinea was severely affected by the 2014-2016 Ebola outbreak, which revealed major weaknesses in the public health system. The COVID-19 pandemic has also highlighted the challenges of managing health crises in the country. Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular diseases are on the rise, although often underdiagnosed, the prevention and management of NCDs is limited by a lack of awareness, resources and trained personnel.

Immunization coverage remains below WHO targets, with many children unvaccinated or under-immunized. Vaccination programmes are often disrupted by logistical problems, vaccine shortages and cultural reluctance.

Malnutrition, especially among children under five, is a major problem in Guinea, with high rates of acute and chronic malnutrition. Nutrition programmes exist but are often underfunded and lack reach.

Access to quality drinking water is insufficient, with many communities dependent on unsafe water sources, Sanitation infrastructure is inadequate, contributing to the spread of waterborne diseases. Climate change is increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather events, affecting

public health and impacts on food security exacerbating malnutrition and health issues.

Guinea has put in place several health policies aimed at improving access to care and fighting diseases, National action plans, such as the National Health Development Plan, aim to strengthen the health system, as well as coordination mechanisms for health emergencies exist, but they need to be strengthened for a more effective response.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to ensure that healthy and safe lifestyles within communities are promoted and that the effects and impacts of diseases, epidemics, and pandemics are reduced. It will work to equip local chapters and national headquarters to support health districts and communities in preparing for and responding to health crises and improve the overall health services within communities.

Planned activities in 2025

- Strengthen the capacities of the branches in the context of [epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response](#) by organizing training for staff and volunteers
- Support the operation of the One Health platform and [community engagement and accountability](#) platforms in order to support health districts
- Strengthen [community-based surveillance](#) system for priority diseases and events in line the national community health policy
- Support health districts and partners in the availability of data on the determinants of health
- Promote maternal health and sexual and reproductive rights
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for people living with HIV/AIDS
- Organize awareness campaigns on the resilience of communities to epidemics

- Train and establish a network of volunteer psychosocial support advisors
- Promote water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) standards and practices in communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea to revise its epidemic contingency plan, organize training sessions

associated with simulation exercises and pre-position contingency equipment in order to be more operational in the event of the declaration of an epidemic or pandemic. The IFRC support also strengthening the National Society's capacity to prepare for and respond to the threats of epidemics and pandemics, promotion of collaboration with the media and other key stakeholders in health security and supporting resource mobilization and fund-raising projects and programmes in the area of community preparedness for epidemics and pandemics, among others.



Migration and displacement

Poverty, lack of prospects and political instability are pushing many Guineans, increasingly young people, to leave the country in search of better opportunities abroad. These external migrations sometimes come at the cost of risking their lives, as happened in the [deadly shipwreck](#) in early May 2024 off the coast of Senegal where 26 Guineans lost their lives.

Guinea's migratory context is marked by the departure and return of migrants of Guinean origin. But in recent years, the country has seen the presence of migrants in transit, especially in mining areas. The figures relating to the migratory phenomenon are important, especially considering the constant increase over the last few years and the weight of Guinean irregular migrants compared to other nationalities.

Irregular migration, undertaken mainly by men (85 per cent) and young people (15-24 years), from urban households (86 per cent), is a complex social phenomenon with multidimensional aspects, encompassing both personal and family and community reasons.

According to IOM's 2020 research report "[Gold Rushes in Upper Guinea](#)", there is a significant presence of economic migrants in the gold-mining areas in eastern Guinea. These migrants are mainly composed of Burkinabés (27 per cent), Malians (12 per cent), Ivorians (2 per cent) and Leoneans (2 per cent). The trans-Saharan journey of Guineans is generally made in several stages before approaching the crossing of the Mediterranean, and can take between a few weeks and several years, facilitated by the networks of smugglers and the support of relatives installed along the Saharan crossing. Migrants using these routes face significant protection risks, including human trafficking, gender-based violence, detention, forced deportations and loss of family contacts. Many are unable to continue their journey or return home and may need long-term support.

For many of these Guinean migrants, returning home becomes the last option for their survival. They choose to return "voluntarily" because of the lack of opportunities

and the difficulties encountered in the country of transit or destination. According to the IOM report, in the first quarter of 2024, Guinea registered 12,175 migrants in the account of the assistance for the voluntary return of migrants' programme. Those who return, voluntarily or by force, often face significant reintegration problems and socio-economic difficulties. Many returnees feel anxiety, failure, social isolation and fear of not being able to repay their obligations. These states of anxiety and social isolation lead to large-scale mental health problems in the context of poor mental health management in the country. The inability to repay the money borrowed to migrate can also lead to physical danger for migrants and their families, who may be threatened, abused, or subjected to acts of violence to force them to repay their debts.

Shame or the burden of their debt can be a barrier to their reintegration into their home communities. Lack of livelihoods and the perception of migration failure by their returning family members are seen as the main obstacle that returnees face in order to reintegrate into society. And in many cases, these serve as the main reason to migrate again. Most migrants have lost their savings, gone into debt and, due to their failed migration experience, have very low self-esteem, highlighting the need for sustained efforts at reintegration.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea aims to strengthen the resilience of migrants, displaced persons, and affected population to the risks and impacts of irregular migration. It will draw the attention of the authorities to the suffering of people on the move and highlight the high risk and vulnerability of their situation through effective advocacy. The National Society also aims to develop a migration policy or strategy to provide access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migration routes.

needed for microeconomic activity for returnees and host communities

Planned activities in 2025

- Provide psychosocial support services to migrants and their families
- Set up humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) to support migrants
- Conduct restoring family links ([RFL](#)) and train migrant focal points and carry out tracing initiatives
- Develop tools and organize awareness-raising sessions on risks, rights and opportunities for migrants and communities at departure, transit and return
- Train National Society staff and volunteers on migrants' risk and vulnerabilities and their rights
- Conduct tracing and management corpses as well as the identification of deceased or missing migrants and their families
- Develop National Society migration policy
- Provide both conditional and unconditional cash transfer for the purchase of basic equipment and materials

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in strengthening its network of volunteers on the migrant assistance package and in training the National Society staff and volunteers on migrants' risks and vulnerabilities, rights, communication with beneficiaries, and proactive response mechanisms related to departure, transit, and return. The IFRC supports the National Society in raising awareness among host communities of the social inclusion needs of migrants and displaced persons, addressing the stigma and rejection often associated "failure" and disappointment of return. The IFRC also supports the development of the National Society's migration strategy.

The ICRC provides support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in restoring family links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Like many other African countries, Guinea faces a learning crisis. Education poverty (the proportion of children unable to read and understand an age-appropriate text by the age of 10) is a pertinent issue in countries such as Guinea. The primary schools completion rate was 56 per cent in 2021 for girls and 70 per cent for boys. However, lower secondary school completion rates show a considerable drop, with only 30.8 per cent of girls and 39.3 per cent of boys. Gross enrolment ratios in secondary education reveal a gender gap, with 31 per cent of girls enrolled compared to 41 per cent of boys. The low level of education, especially for girls, is due in part to the relatively high rates of child marriage and early pregnancy.

In Guinea, domestic violence is one of the most frequent forms of violence. They can be physical assaults, psychological or sexual violence, threats or coercion that can go as far as death. More than one in two women are victims to violence, with higher proportions in urban areas and in the regions of Faranah, Kindia, Conakry and Nzekekore. Physical violence, threats or attacks, humiliation or scuffles by their spouse are the most serious forms of domestic violence. Child marriage, early pregnancy and female genital mutilation are widespread in Guinea. Child marriage is associated with a higher rate of teenage pregnancy and school dropout. About 56 per cent of Guinean women had a child before the age of 18. In addition, Guinea also has the second highest rate of FGM/C in the world, at 97 per cent.¹ There is a strong link between child marriage, early childbearing, and low educational attainment. [Female genital mutilation/cutting](#) is culturally linked to the suitability

for marriage as it serves as a rite of passage from childhood to adulthood, making it difficult to separate it from the practice of child marriage.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea seeks to contribute to positive change in communities through a better understanding, ownership, and practical application of humanitarian values and fundamental principles, with particular focus on knowledge, skills, and behaviour of young people. The National Society will also work to strengthen its capacity to respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable population while helping to improve their resilience.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish Red Cross youth clubs in primary, secondary and university schools
- Promote the fight against sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in schools
- Promote the right to inclusive education, and accessible and inclusive first aid education for all young people
- Integrate community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) minimum actions into basic training

- Set up feedback mechanism (the management of complaints from the branch's communities at headquarters and how the National Society responds to concerns based on the complaints collected)
- Develop protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) policy of the National Society and train volunteers accordingly
- Conduct awareness campaigns about gender-based violence
- Institutionalize IFRC minimum commitments for integrating community engagement and accountability in the project and programme cycle

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society includes the development of and adoption of the contextualized National Society emergency response framework policy and strategy, development of the prevention and response to sexual exploitation (PSEA) policy, establishment of community feedback mechanisms, development of the National Society's capacity to provide specialized services to survivors of violence, and development of control mechanisms to track and respond to protection violations identified by volunteers and staff.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Red Cross Society of Guinea is committed to institutional strengthening and completed the self-assessment part of the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2011. The self-assessment part of this process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.

The National Society is currently in the action and accountability phase of the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take necessary actions to improve them.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Strengthen coordination mechanisms with external and internal partners to ensure joint participation in collective humanitarian preparedness/response in different contexts as needed
- Systematize the organization of annual partnership meetings
- Promote and consolidate a multi-faceted National Society partnership to achieve financial self-sufficiency and integrated operational capacity

- Formalize collaboration agreements with government departments and other external partners and private sectors
- Set up fundraising mechanisms with the private sector

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in increasing its participation in inter-agency coordination mechanisms at technical and strategic levels. It provides technical and financial support to the National Society to strengthen its status as an auxiliary to public authorities, improve institutional collaboration with state structures, and forge more partnerships to reach more people in need.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Review, popularize and implement the National Society's volunteering policy and establish a mechanism for the recognition of merit for volunteers
- Update the digital database of volunteers and equip volunteer focal points in local branches
- Train logistics staff on warehouse management, purchasing, and supply planning techniques
- Establish a comprehensive volunteer development plan featuring capacity-building sessions, training systems, technical inductions, and measures for volunteer well-being, including insurance, personal protective

equipment, and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS)

- Procure contingency stocks and equip branches with first aid equipment, furniture, ambulances, and humanitarian aid supplies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the Red Cross of Guinea in its objectives under National Society development. This includes National Society initiatives aimed at strengthening its capacity, developing tools and strategy. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)), IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)), and the Empress Shoken Fund support the National Society in its development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Build the capacity of leaders in humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy • Strengthen the auxiliary role of the National Society
- Promote the visibility of the National Society's humanitarian actions at the national and international level
- Strengthen humanitarian diplomacy, leadership, and public relations to position the National Society as an essential intervention institution in emergency situations
- Disseminate messages on the proper use of the Red Cross emblem to opinion leaders, authorities, and unauthorized users

- Update the National Society's website
- Promote international humanitarian law to public authorities and advocate for the establishment of a national IHL commission

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy, leadership and public relations to position the National Society as the main responder to emergencies in Guinea. It supports the National Society's efforts under humanitarian diplomacy and will raise the public's awareness of the role of the Red Cross Society of Guinea and its work in responding to disasters.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Incorporate community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) minimum actions into basic training
- Develop and implement an anti-fraud and anticorruption policy

- Systematize staff performance appraisals
- Conduct capacity building exercises for leaders on good governance and effective leadership
- Regularly update and validate the supplier database
- Implement a digitized program data collection system

- Finalize the electronic archiving of the National Society data
- Reorganize the finance department
- Finalize the National Society's human resources management policy
- Train logistics staff and strengthen security measures at the National Society's headquarters

Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in developing and implementing its anti-fraud and corruption policy and ensures

that community engagement and accountability minimum actions are integrated into relevant documentation and all the National Society's projects and programmes. The IFRC also support the implementation of appropriate financial management system and accounting software. The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in its development through financial and technical assistance in areas such as providing the National Society with accounting software adapted to its structure, supporting annual global audits of the National Society's accounts, updating the administrative and financial procedure manual, and various training aimed at improving the National Society's response in the country.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea through its Freetown Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC provides technical support to the National Society in terms of capacity building, competence and systems development (reporting, financial and operational). The IFRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, reinforcing its auxiliary role. In recent years, the IFRC has

supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea through Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations in relation to floods and disease outbreaks, including haemorrhagic fever epidemics.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea is involved in the [four IFRC Pan-African Initiatives](#) focusing on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society Development.



Red Cross Society of Guinea volunteers sensitizing communities on rabies risks and ways to stay safe. (Photo: IFRC)

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 (DRR) 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 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; and 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.

Coordination with other actors

The Red Cross Society of Guinea collaborates with various governmental bodies as part of its auxiliary role. In times of emergency, the National Society works closely with the National Service for Humanitarian Affairs through its regional and prefectural representations, in particular for needs assessments.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea has been working closely with the National Agency for the Management of Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters (ANGUCH) through its regional representation in the context of floods, fires, and landslides.

The National Society is also collaborating with the National Centre for Disaster Management and Environmental Emergencies (CNGCUE) and has initiated a process of resource mobilization for the implementation of early warning systems.

The National Society works with local councils, district representatives, civil protection, prefectures, municipalities and governorates. When authorities request the support of humanitarian organizations to assist affected families, emergency meetings are organized under the authorities' initiative.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea also engages in partnerships with international stakeholders. UNICEF is supporting the National Society in disaster risk reduction activities in selected rural communes. This support consists of equipping communities with knowledge and capacities that can be harnessed to conduct pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, and development and implementation of appropriate disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. It also consists of training local elected representatives for the coordination of

emergency interventions and of pre-positioning a minimum emergency stock in these municipalities.

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

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



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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