



A completely damaged house in Gabu community

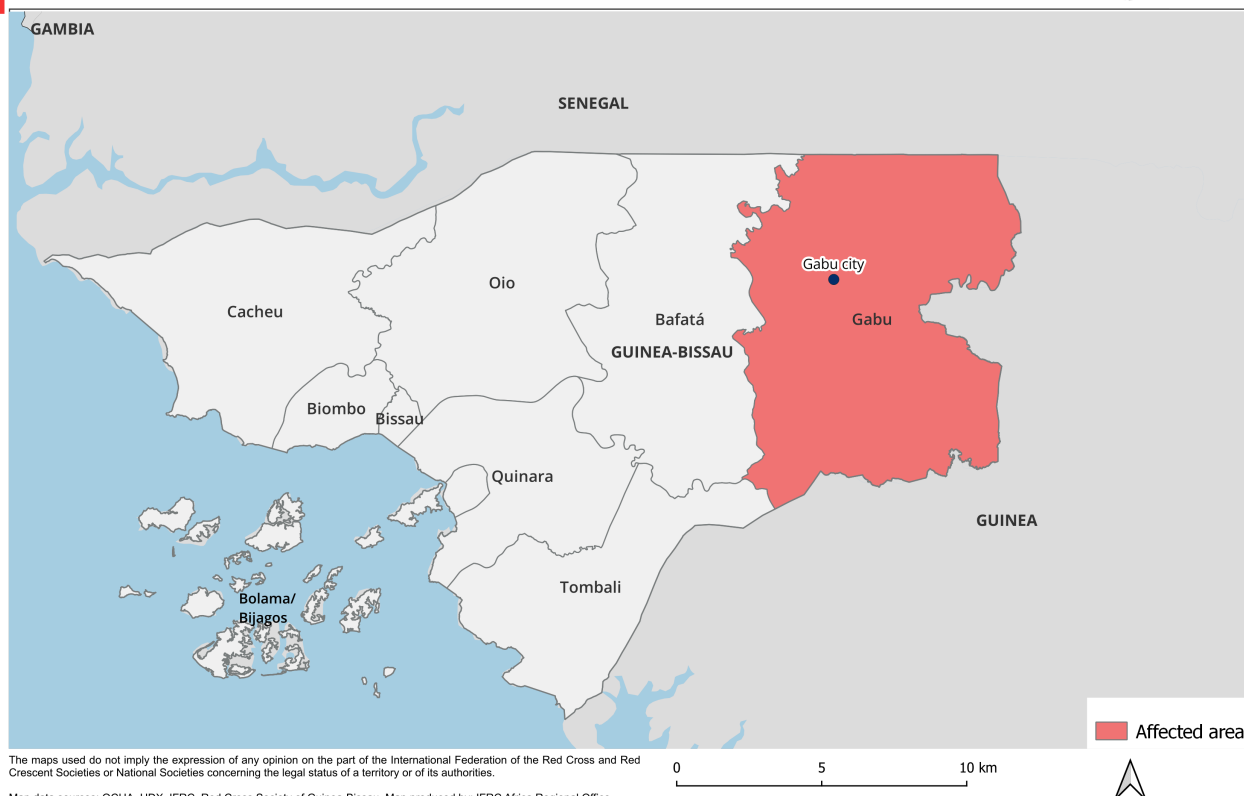
Appeal: MDRGW006	Country: Guinea-Bissau	Hazard: Storm Surge	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 198,499	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 3,017 people	People Targeted: 1,883 people	
Operation Start Date: 20-06-2025	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2025	DREF Published: 20-06-2025
Targeted Regions: Gabu			

Date of event

11-06-2025

GUINEA-BISSAU: Windstorm

18 June 2025



Gabu city on the Map @IFRC and @GBRCS

What happened, where and when?

In the late hours of 10 June through the early morning of 11 June 2025, the city of Gabu, capital of the Gabu region in Guinea-Bissau, was struck by a severe windstorm accompanied by torrential rains. The storm swept through four densely populated neighborhoods, causing widespread destruction to both private homes and critical public infrastructure.

An estimated 3,017 people (431 households) were directly affected. Over 215 houses were completely unroofed, partially destroyed, or fully collapsed, leaving hundreds without adequate shelter. In addition to homes, schools, local shops, and administrative buildings were damaged or rendered non-functional. The storm also toppled electricity poles, plunging large sections of the city into darkness and disrupting basic services. A rapid assessment by trained Red Cross volunteers identified 1,505 individuals (215 households) as the most severely affected, including 891 women, 382 men, 217 children, and 4 elderly persons. Fifteen individuals sustained injuries, and many of the displaced are now sheltered by 54 host families, while others have taken temporary refuge with relatives or neighbors.





Destroyed house by the heavy windstorm



Volunteers conducting Initial rapid needs assessment



Unroofed house



Destroyed house

Scope and Scale

The recent windstorm in Gabu has significantly impacted a total of 3,017 individuals (431 households), including 988 women; 1,321 men; 491 girls; and 217 boys. More than 200 children under 5 were among the most affected.

A rapid assessment conducted by the Red Cross Society Guinea-Bissau (RCSGB), in coordination with local authorities, has identified 1,505 individuals (215 households) as the most severely affected. These households have experienced partial to total destruction of homes, contamination of food reserves, and loss of essential household items, placing them in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Beyond shelter damage, the storm has severely impacted livelihoods and public services, particularly in the education sector, and heightened the risk of food insecurity, health issues, and prolonged displacement for vulnerable populations

Furthermore, 54 host households (comprising 378 people) are currently sheltering displaced families, placing additional strain on already scarce resources. Immediate needs include shelter reconstruction materials, emergency food assistance, and essential non-food items such as cooking utensils, bedding, and hygiene supplies.

The affected population is primarily composed of subsistence farmers already living in poverty, with limited access to essential services

such as healthcare, education, and basic infrastructure. The chronic economic and social vulnerability reduce the ability for these families to cope with the losses and subsequent consequences in their wellbeing and protection. Basic infrastructure and services destroyed increase the risk for health issues and outbreaks. There is a challenge on accessing basic needs and services which has increase following the disruption of facilities, contributing to increased health and hygiene risks.

There are no financial safety nets or insurance systems to support household recovery, making external assistance their only option for rebuilding. This is compounded by limited personal savings or assets, meaning families are unable to repair or replace homes and belongings without help.

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?

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including procurement, storage, and transport, in accordance with operational requirements and aligned with IFRC logistics standards, processes, and procedures. Procurement under this operation will be done using the existing GBRC Procurement Manual and financial procedures. There may be a need for additional material support from the IFRC upon request and as needed. All procurement relating to this operation will follow the regulations of the Guinea Bissau government and the IFRC standard Procurement systems and procedures to ensure transparency and accountability. Quality inspection will be undertaken at the end of the procurement process before items are accepted, and the goods received notes will be signed

How will this operation be monitored?

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

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

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

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

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: Key lessons learned from past DREF operations in response to the fire incidents have been integrated and guided into the strategic planning of this DREF request. These lessons will provide the DREF team with the necessary steps to implement to make the current response more effective and efficient, from planning to reporting. The objectives of this response include, but are not limited to, the following: • Identify beneficiaries in collaboration with the community key stakeholders, not just National Society (NS) staff and volunteers, for communities to actively participate in the selection of beneficiaries. • Clarify the process for validating and verifying beneficiary lists from the outset. • Strengthen the provision of continuous updates on project activities to local officials, including for distribution activities, to avoid discrepancies. • Ensure proper entry into the community through appropriate Community Communication (Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and the creation or strengthening of community feedback mechanisms. • Compose gender- and diversity-sensitive blended response teams to ensure successful assistance. • Ensure collaboration and regular updates with other actors to ensure that planning strategies complement each other and that all stakeholders ensure implementation.	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

12-06-2025

Coordination	Since the onset of the disaster, the NS has been actively engaged in response efforts and working in close coordination with local authorities. The National Society is also participating in local coordination meetings where response actions are being discussed and aligned. The DREF operation has been informed by data from the rapid assessment conducted by RCSGB and the key outcomes of these coordination meetings, which identified priority needs of the affected population, namely, emergency shelter, food assistance, essential household items, and early recovery support for the most impacted families.
Assessment	In the immediate aftermath of the devastating windstorm that struck the city of Gabú, the RCSGB acted swiftly and decisively to initiate a localized response. Leveraging its regional presence and community-based network, RCSGB mobilized resources within hours to assess the situation and lay the groundwork for an effective humanitarian intervention. A team of five trained volunteers was promptly deployed to conduct an initial rapid needs assessment, engaging directly with affected households, traders, and community leaders to evaluate the scope of the damage and identify the most urgent humanitarian needs. Recognizing the scale of the disaster, RCSGB reinforced its assessment efforts by deploying an additional 20 volunteers, enabling comprehensive coverage across all



impacted neighborhoods.

The assessments revealed severe socio-economic consequences, including widespread displacement, destruction of property, loss of livelihoods, and urgent gaps in shelter, food, and basic household items. These findings have served as a foundation for the current DREF request, ensuring that all planned activities are evidence-based, community-informed, and targeted toward the most vulnerable populations.

Through its rapid mobilization and structured engagement with affected communities, RCGB has demonstrated its operational readiness and commitment to delivering timely, accountable, and life-saving support in coordination with local authorities and partners.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), through its Country Cluster Delegation based in Freetown, has been providing ongoing technical and strategic support to the GBRC in response to the recent windstorm disaster in Gabú.

Since the onset of the emergency, the IFRC has maintained close coordination with the GBRC, offering technical expertise to strengthen the National Society's capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance, particularly in remote and hard-to-reach areas. This support has included: Facilitating coordination among IFRC membership to mobilize resources and expertise, Supporting organizational development to enhance GBRC's operational readiness.

Although a situation report has already been disseminated, no formal funding commitments have been secured to date. The IFRC Country Office in Freetown remains committed to providing dedicated support throughout the implementation of the DREF activities. It will continue to work closely with the GBRC to ensure effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and to strengthen the resilience of communities impacted by the disaster.

Participating National Societies

There is currently no Partner National Society present in Guinea-Bissau.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC presence in Guinea Bissau

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance

Yes

National authorities

Local authorities expressed strong concern and actively participated in the initial rapid assessment alongside the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau, showing commitment to the response. However, no direct assistance has been delivered to affected communities due to limited resources and funding constraints.

Coordination meetings have been organized, and in meetings held so far, local authorities have requested partners to provide financial and technical support. In a separate meeting during the assessment debriefing, they formally requested the Red Cross to take action in responding to the needs of the affected population.

UN or other actors

As of the time of this DREF submission, no interventions have been initiated by UN agencies.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The recent windstorm in Gabú caused widespread damage to residential infrastructure, leaving 215 homes either completely destroyed or rendered structurally unsafe, according to data collected by the RCSGB branch as of 15 June. Many of these homes are no longer habitable, exposing affected families to harsh weather conditions, increased protection risks, and further deterioration of their belongings.

In the absence of viable alternatives, a significant number of affected households continue to live in unsafe structures or have sought temporary shelter with host families, placing additional strain on already limited community resources. Debris from collapsed buildings also damaged essential household items, including bedding, cooking utensils, and clothing, exacerbating the already precarious living conditions of displaced families.

Given that the majority of the affected population consists of low-income subsistence farmers, there is limited financial capacity to rebuild or replace lost household assets without external support. The need for emergency shelter support, household non-food items (NFIs), and longer-term shelter rehabilitation assistance is therefore critical to restore safety, dignity, and basic living conditions.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The windstorms led to houses collapse and losses of basic necessities or materials that are essential for sleeping, protection, wellbeing. Replacing will require extra resources for families already in a vulnerable situation before the event.

A significant number of families left their damaged or destroyed houses to seek refuge in host families, placing additional strain on already limited community resources. As indicated under the scope, both host and displaced families are part of the same communities in Gabú. That community is characterized by several challenges on accessing basic needs, food security challenges and limited capacity. This event is putting additional pressure on food stocks and household income for all these families, both displaced and host.

In this specific situation, the host families' ability to meet their own basic needs is even more stressed by the support they are extending to the families they have hosted. A total of 54 very vulnerable host families have been identified. The overcrowding in homes that was observed; especially without sufficient or adequate hygiene material for all the people leaving there increase the risk for health due to worse than usual conditions and difficulties for host and displaced families to cope with the various materials to replenish and share.

Gabú has been subject to previous disaster during which one of the important learning was the tensions raised by the ignorance of the sacrifice of host communities. The cash provided to displaced families was based on value to cover for the number of families member, therefore, not allowing extension to the host members.



Health

The windstorm in Gabú has created urgent public health concerns, primarily linked to disrupted hygiene, sanitation, and water access. Damage to homes and infrastructure has left many families without essential WASH items, including mosquito nets and hygiene supplies, increasing their vulnerability to disease.

Stagnant water and debris have created breeding grounds for mosquitoes, heightening the risk of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue. Simultaneously, poor sanitation and overcrowded shelters have raised the threat of waterborne illnesses, including diarrhea and cholera—particularly affecting young children and other high-risk groups. Overstretched WASH facilities and the lack of basic hygiene materials—both for displaced and host families—are contributing to deteriorating sanitary conditions. Host households, now sharing limited resources, are also at risk due to the increased burden on latrines and water points. Many require replenishment or full replacement of WASH items to maintain minimum standards. To mitigate these risks, continuous health and hygiene promotion is essential. Awareness campaigns should emphasize environmental cleaning, household hygiene, and preventive practices to reduce the likelihood of WASH-related outbreaks and ensure community engagement in protecting public health.

Injuries from collapsed structures and debris remain a concern, yet local health facilities are under-resourced and overstretched, lacking the capacity to manage trauma cases or a surge in health needs.



In addition to physical health risks, many affected families are facing psychological distress, particularly those who lost homes or were injured. There is a clear need for psychosocial support services to help communities recover emotionally. To prevent disease outbreaks, there is also an urgent need for health awareness campaigns focused on hygiene, sanitation, and disease prevention, along with the distribution of mosquito nets, especially to households with children, pregnant women, and the elderly.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The windstorm has exposed significant Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) needs, particularly among displaced families, many of whom are now living with host households in overcrowded and informal arrangements. This risk is important with the presence of vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, have been disproportionately affected.

These conditions increase the risk of gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and child protection concerns, especially for women, girls, unaccompanied children, and persons with disabilities. The lack of privacy, limited access to safe and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities, and the absence of formal protection mechanisms further heighten vulnerability. There is currently no system in place for confidential reporting or referral of protection incidents, and host communities themselves are under strain. Moreover, the absence of disaggregated data limits the ability to identify and respond to specific needs across age, gender, and disability lines. Immediate PGI priorities include establishing community-based protection systems, ensuring access to safe spaces and services for at-risk individuals, and training Red Cross volunteers in protection principles, child safeguarding, and PSEA to ensure a safe, inclusive, and accountable response for all affected populations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

In the wake of the windstorm in Gabú, there is an urgent need for targeted, community-centered engagement to ensure that affected populations are well-informed, heard, and actively involved in guiding the response efforts. Given the complex displacement situation and the involvement of host households, there is a need to establish timely and trusted communication channels to provide clear information about available assistance and access procedures. To address this, robust two-way communication systems need to be set up, including mobile outreach, community notice boards, and regular face-to-face briefings, to share updates on aid distribution, eligibility, and recovery plans. Equally essential is the implementation of a confidential and accessible complaints and feedback mechanism that enables individuals particularly women, youth, and persons with disabilities to safely voice concerns, contribute feedback, and report any misconduct. The current underrepresentation of community voices in decision-making highlights the pressing need for inclusive, participatory approaches that actively engage local leaders and marginalized groups in planning and implementation. Strengthening these community engagement and accountability measures will enhance the response's effectiveness and transparency, rebuild trust, and empower communities to lead their own sustainable recovery.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The assessment revealed several gaps and limitations that hinder a comprehensive and effective response to the windstorm in Gabú. Critical unmet needs remain in key sectors such as shelter, WASH, and health, where assistance has been either insufficient or unevenly distributed. Resource shortages, including limited funding, inadequate supplies, and a lack of trained personnel, have further constrained the response capacity. Operational challenges such as poor road access, damaged infrastructure, and limited logistical support have delayed the delivery of aid to affected communities. Furthermore, the assessment may not have fully captured the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including displaced persons, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, who often face additional barriers to accessing assistance and whose voices are frequently underrepresented in emergency assessments. Addressing these limitations is essential to improving the effectiveness, equity, and reach of the response.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this operation is to provide immediate assistance to 269 households (approximately 1,883 individuals) affected by the windstorms in Gabú. Support will focus on shelter and essential household items, basic needs, hygiene promotion and health, and multipurpose cash assistance.



This DREF application is based on initial rapid assessment data, which includes available disaggregated information. The NS, in coordination with local authorities, will conduct a detailed assessment during the response to better understand the full impact of the windstorm. This assessment will guide any necessary scale-up of the operation and determine the appropriate level of support needed.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF will provide assistance in emergency shelter, hygiene promotion, sanitation, and access to food and non-food items, mostly through the multi-purpose cash transfer approach. This DREF funding request is based on the urgent need to deliver life-saving assistance, while restoring dignity, stability, and community resilience in the wake of this devastating event.

Relief assistance will be delivered primarily through cash and access to basic humanitarian services. Below are the main highlights of the strategies in place:

Cash to access relief support for shelter and basic needs. (Target: 269 households (215 displaced households or 1,505 people and 54 host families or 378 people):

- Cash will be used to cover the needs for shelter access. Following the destruction of shelter and houses for 215 displaced families, NS will support with a cash Installment of XOF 218,327 (CHF 312) per household. This assistance will be a contribution to shelter rehabilitation, equivalent to the value of shelter toolkits and basic construction materials.

The NS will enhance its reconstruction assistance by integrating technical expertise and "Build Back Better" (BBB) principles to ensure safe, resilient rebuilds. Volunteers will receive targeted training in BBB techniques and be deployed to assist affected families with rebuilding efforts. Through community consultations, local leaders and NS staff will identify skilled construction specialists identified in the communities using agreed selection criteria. These specialists will serve as community builders, trained and working alongside volunteers to deliver quality reconstruction assistance/guidance. Civil protection authorities will also be engaged to identify technical experts and participate in monitoring to ensure that shelter repairs meet technical standards and community expectations. This approach fosters local ownership, supports safer shelter design, and improves the reliability while contributing on the monitoring on the use of cash for construction.

- Second Cash Installment: CHF 150 (XOF 128,910) per household for 269 families (215 households and 54 host families). The value represents a support to food security and basic needs for approximately two months, as a minimum even though it will be provided in one-off to allow more flexibility. It will alleviate the loss of all their items, contribute to the food access and access to basic services and improve their living conditions. The value aligned to minimum standards established by the National Civil Protection Service and the Ministry of Family, Solidarity, and Social Cohesion and it is not far from the amount distributed by partners in the recent year projects. It also ensures effective access of basic needs by the families despite the currency losses and inflation. Indeed, based on market monitoring from branches, although the CHF to XOF exchange rate has remained relatively stable, the cost of essential goods continues to rise—one 50kg bag of rice now exceeds 2,300 CFA francs (about CHF 50). With the loss of materials, food stocks, and belongings, the proposed amount enables families to meet urgent needs with dignity and flexibility while addressing the high costs of recovery.

It will alleviate the loss of all their items, contribute to the food access and access to basic services and improve their living conditions.

To support the implementation and success of the above cash approach, a market assessment will be refreshed at the onset to validate the cash transfer strategy. The IFRC cash focal point will provide technical support and conduct a field mission to confirm transfer values. Ongoing market monitoring will ensure the continued relevance and effectiveness of the cash assistance. The NS will also draw on lessons from its ongoing fire DREF operation in Gabú, where a similar cash response was successfully implemented. Staff and volunteers previously trained in cash programming—with support from the IFRC Cluster Cash Focal Point—will receive refresher training, with an emphasis on how to blend the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) to implement and monitor the cash intervention.

Communities will be informed through structured dialogue sessions, and local committees, including community representatives, will be established to oversee implementation. These committees will support transparency, beneficiary engagement, and feedback collection. The IFRC Delegation Cash Focal Point will provide ongoing technical support during planning and distribution, helping ensure quality, transparency, and community ownership throughout the cash programme. Monitoring of the cash assistance will be carried out by the trained team from the previous Gabú DREF (MDRGW005), who will support both regular follow-up and awareness-raising on the appropriate use of cash based on identified priority vulnerabilities. Messaging will also integrate key WASH and health promotion to help guide families in using the cash to enhance their well-being, protection, and resilience. The team will promote social cohesion and provide practical guidance use of cash, how to raise concerns, and how to access support—ensuring a protective and accountable environment throughout the cash delivery process.

Health (Target 269 households or 1,883 people):

The health response following the windstorm in Gabú will prioritize immediate emergency care, disease prevention, and the promotion of good hygiene practices to reduce health risks among affected populations.

During the first 15 days of the operation, trained volunteers will provide first aid and psychological first aid (PFA) to address urgent physical injuries and emotional trauma resulting from the disaster. This immediate support aims to stabilize affected individuals and mitigate health complications in the critical early phase.

Over the subsequent months, health promotion will be integrated with sanitation campaigns to raise community awareness about the



prevention of waterborne diseases and hygiene-related illnesses. Messaging will be tailored to local contexts and disseminated through existing community structures to ensure broad reach and cultural relevance.

Given the high risk of malaria during the rainy season, the strategy includes distributing two insecticide-treated mosquito nets per household to all 269 targeted households. This intervention focuses on protecting vulnerable groups, such as children under five and pregnant women, from vector-borne diseases.

The response will also emphasize strengthening hygiene and sanitation practices. Volunteers will lead four sanitation campaigns (lasting three days each, conducted monthly over four months), focusing on environmental hygiene and revitalizing local water committees to foster sustainable community engagement in water management.

Also, health and hygiene promotion will be incorporated into messaging for cash transfer beneficiaries, highlighting the importance of safe water management, household hygiene, and cleaning practices to maximize the impact of assistance on community health.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee meaningful participation of the affected communities. A community feedback mechanism will be set up to collect complaints and claims from beneficiaries; treatment and solutions will be provided to these complaints. The feedback and information analysis mechanism is done through two channels of communication with communities to ensure the engagement and participation of communities in their activities: The installation of committees proposed by the communities that ensure the follow-up of activities and the sharing of complaints throughout the duration of the project.

A total of 20 volunteers and 5 staff members from RCSGB headquarters will be deployed to support assessments and implementation. Roles and responsibilities will align with RCSGB disaster management protocols. To ensure the safety and readiness of responders, raincoats and rubber boots will be procured for 20 volunteers and 15 staff members operating in the field. This will enable them to continue delivering services effectively in challenging weather conditions.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

All 215 households identified as the most vulnerable are targeted to receive WASH and health assistance under this operation. The same 215 households whose homes were either partially or completely destroyed will receive multi-purpose cash support to address shelter and essential household needs.

Initial assessments focused on the broader context within the Gabú community, with particular attention to the most severely affected populations. These findings will inform the ongoing refinement of the response strategy, allowing for adjustments based on evolving needs and updated data.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

RCSRC will provide support to 215 most vulnerable households. Beneficiary selection and verification will thus be done with attention to households that have lost their homes, women-headed households, families with special needs, including disabilities, the elderly, lactating mothers, pregnant women, and children under five.

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

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

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,124	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Men	759	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	1,883		



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
Inadequate communication with target population Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and distribution sites to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.	To mitigate this risk, GBRC will work with the affected communities to ensure that RCSGB reputation and trust with communities is protected from the onset.
The unstable nature of the economy of country has the potential to cause inflation and frequent changes in prices that would affect planned activities.	To address inflation risk, regular market monitoring will be conducted by branches. This will allow real-time updates to ensure assistance is adequate and know if further engagement is needed with traders and market stakeholders. If inflation is detected through market analysis, the NS will promptly communicate with IFRC for potential budget adjustments to align cash transfers with economic changes. Collaboration with local authorities and financial institutions ensures timely tracking of economic trends for necessary adjustments.
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
Security management will be based on the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The following security measures will be implemented: • Regular security updates will be held, and relevant information will be shared. • Field activities will be monitored in real time through the NS information management system. • Other information and communication technologies (ICTs) will be used for communication during monitoring missions. • A security risk assessment specific to each operational zone will be conducted; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. • All Red Cross and Red Crescent staff and volunteers will be encouraged to take the IFRC's Stay Safe online courses, which include courses on personal safety, security management, and volunteer safety.	
Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 80,625



Targeted Persons: 1,505

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households confirmed receiving the cash for construction	215
% of HHs reported having used the cash for the reconstruction of their home	90
# of Community committee meetings held to discuss and support shelter reconstruction	12

Priority Actions

- Carry out assessment and monitoring of the market and prices
- Registration and verification of beneficiaries
- Market analysis and monitoring of construction material prices
- Refresher training of volunteers in cash to support community engagement
- One-off transfer, conditional Cash transfer to 215HHS in Gabú to allow households to procure necessary building materials.
- Monitoring by volunteers in the communities assisted in following up on the cash use for the beneficiaries.
- Discussions and active sensitization on the assistance through community group discussions, meeting with community stakeholders on use of cash
- Post distribution monitoring (PDM)



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 58,255

Targeted Persons: 1,883

Indicators

Title	Target
# of assessment conducted	1
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	20
# of households receiving unconditional cash assistance	269
# of PDM Conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Registration and verification of beneficiaries
- Conduct an Information session for 20 volunteers to be engaged in cash distribution
- Deployment of 20 volunteers to sensitize targeted families on the details of Mobile money transactions
- Unconditional cash transfer of funds to 269 households.
- Monitoring of market prices
- Conduct PDM after distribution
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for 1 day after cash disbursement



Health

Budget: CHF 18,239



Targeted Persons: 1,883

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained in First Aid, PSS, CEA, and safeguarding	20
# of PSS sessions conducted	8
# of affected HHs provided with PSS	1,505
# of people in the affected community reached through health promotion	1,883
# of HHs received treated Mosquito nets	269
# of volunteers and staff received protective gear rains	35

Priority Actions

- Training of 20 volunteers in PSS, First Aid, CEA, and safeguarding
- Provide psychosocial support to affected families. Some 20 volunteers will provide PSS support to affected persons for the first month of the operation.
- A one-day training will be organized for volunteers involved in this activity
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 3 months (6 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their water sources, are cleaned up from the debris resulting from the windstorm
- Health prevention awareness with a message on the prevention and the use of mosquito nets
- Distribution of mosquito nets (2 per HH) to 269 households
- Procurement of Rain Gears (Raincoat and safety rubber boots) for 20 volunteers and 15 staff members



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,699

Targeted Persons: 1

Indicators

Title	Target
# of PGI risk analysis conducted and vulnerabilities identified	1
% of people reached through PGI awareness sessions for frontline responders	50

Priority Actions

- Conduct a PGI risk analysis to identify vulnerabilities (e.g., women, children, persons with disabilities, displaced groups).
- 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 violence, and adolescent girls.
- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) for survivors of violence.





Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 1,591

Targeted Persons: 1,883

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- Train volunteers in CEA and risk communication, especially on shelter risk during the BBB training.
- Hold meetings with affected community stakeholders and target population to engage them on health prevention against waterborne disease risk, good practices.
- An effective complaints and feedback mechanism will be set up to ensure community feedback is considered in the implementation of this intervention.
- Community preferences on the feedback system to be established will be collected during the initial meetings with community leaders and affected households to understand the best communication channel and preferences on the feedback and complaint mechanism.
- Volunteers to engage community and household heads in the community meetings, especially to provide clear explanations of the role of the Red Cross, the support being provided and beneficiary selection criteria.
- A clear communication channel and information on NS intervention will be clearly communicated.
- The feedback collected will also include feedback from PDM survey. All collected feedback will be analyze proactively to inform actions and operational adjustments.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 19,142

Targeted Persons: 4

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 regular security briefing for staff
- Ensure methods are put in place to engage the communities during this response, from targeting to the response
- Community feedback systems (including rumour and/or perception tracking) are established, and feedback is acted upon and used to improve the operation
- DREF lessons learned workshop.
- Joint operation and DREF officer mission to support the NS capacity strengthening and follow-up on challenges encountered during recent DREF operations. It will provide coordinated technical guidance on key areas such as timeliness, emergency need analysis and planning, reporting, and compliance. This opportunity will be combined with the lesson learnt to ensure cost efficiency and participation of Branches.





Budget: CHF 18,950

Targeted Persons: 35

Indicators

Title	Target
#of volunteers provided briefing	20
# of volunteers deployed	20
# of volunteers the insured	20
# of staff provided with salary support	4

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 for volunteers and staff
- Provide salary support for 4 staff members (1 Branch Manager and 3 HQ)
- NS's capacity to manage future DREF interventions more effectively.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

- Guinea Bissau
Gabu Windstrom

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	160,407
Shelter and Basic Household Items	80,625
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	58,255
Health	18,239
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,699
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	1,591
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	38,092
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	19,142
National Society Strengthening	18,950
TOTAL BUDGET	198,499

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

19/06/2025

#V2022.01

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



Contact Information

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

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