



Joint visit to affected households by Red Cross and Government

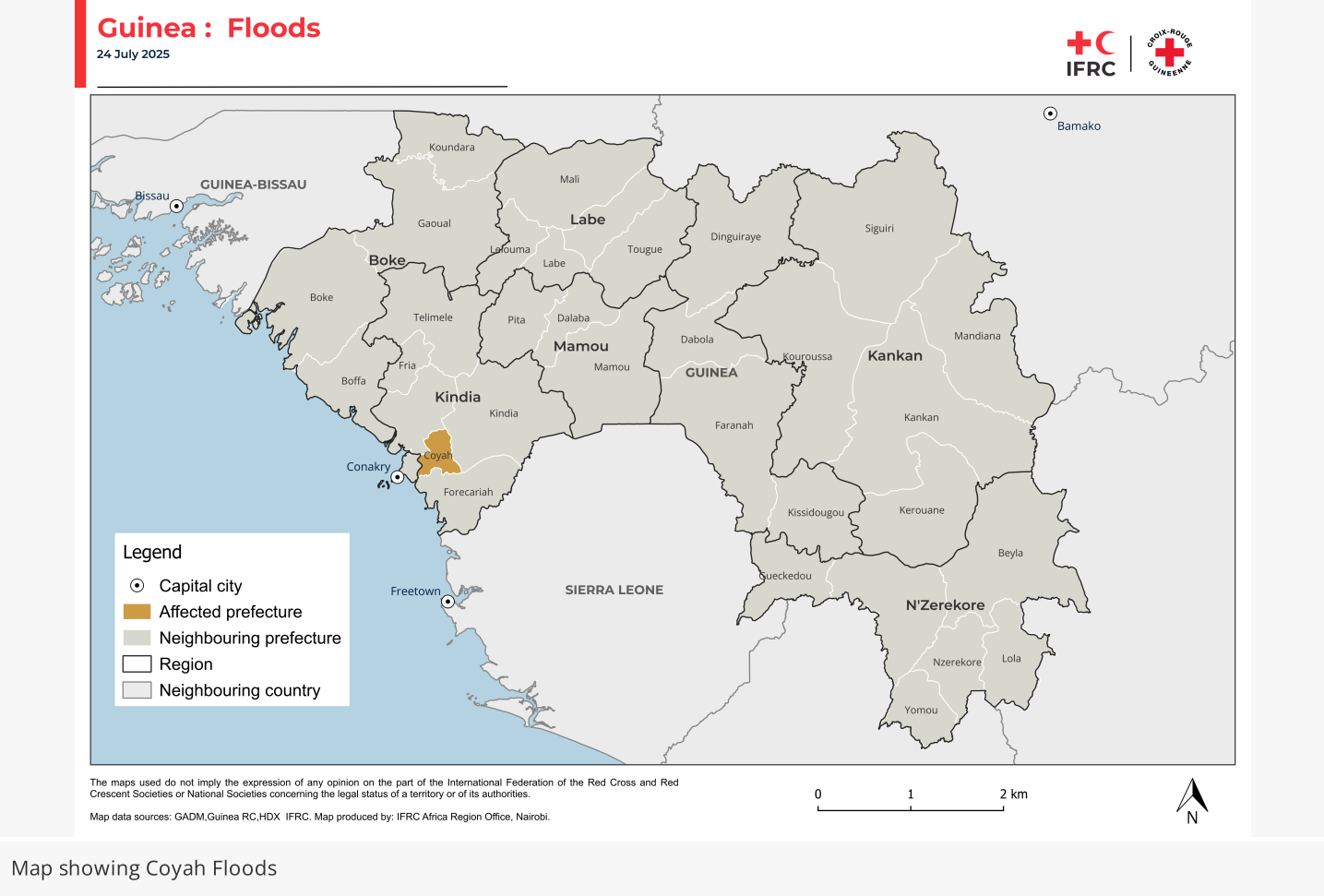
Appeal: MDRGN018	Country: Guinea	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 682,592	
Glide Number: -	People at Risk: 333,375 people	People Targeted: 17,523 people	
Operation Start Date: 31-07-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 31-01-2026	DREF Published: 06-08-2025
Targeted Regions: Kindia			

Description of the Event

[Crisis Category Supporting Document](#)

Date of event

22-07-2025



What happened, where and when?

In the morning hours of July 22, 2025, Coyah Prefecture was struck by intense torrential rainfall, leading to catastrophic and widespread flooding across the region. The heaviest impacts were recorded in several neighborhoods and sub-prefectures, including Tougandé, Batouah, Fili, Laminaya, Kilomètre 54, Tabili, Bananeraie, Bangouyah, Kouriah Center, Mangasymbaya, Nasser, Toguiron, the city center, Kountia, and Wonkifong.

At approximately 3:00 a.m., the Sarinka River overflowed its banks, unleashing flash floods that triggered landslides and caused the collapse of numerous residential structures. The urban commune of Coyah, along with the rural communes of Maneah, Wonkifong, and Kouriah, experienced widespread devastation. Many residents were abruptly awakened and forced to flee their homes in the dark to escape the rapidly rising waters.





Flooded street in Coyah



Flooded area in coyah



Joint vist by Red Cross and Government



Displaced households

Scope and Scale

The recent flooding in Coyah Prefecture has resulted in a severe humanitarian crisis, with widespread impacts on lives, livelihoods, infrastructure, and overall well-being. As of 22 July 2025, four deaths have been confirmed, including two children, and at least 527 people have sustained injuries. The disaster has displaced 512 individuals whose homes were completely destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, many of whom have lost critical household items such as food, clothing, and essential goods.

A rapid assessment conducted by the Coyah Civil Protection and Emergency Response Committee (CPCR), in coordination with national and local authorities and with participation from the Prefectural Red Cross, estimates that 17,523 individuals from 2,613 households have been directly and severely affected. These individuals have suffered significant losses in terms of shelter, food stocks, and livelihoods. While the majority remain in their homes, they face precarious conditions and limited access to basic services.

Coyah Prefecture has a total population of approximately 333,375 residents across 47,625 households. While not all have been directly impacted, the entire community is at varying degrees of risk due to the flood's secondary effects, including damaged infrastructure, disrupted markets, contaminated water sources, and heightened exposure to waterborne diseases. An estimated 315,825 individuals are indirectly affected, facing reduced access to essential services and increased vulnerability, especially as the rainy season continues.

Many of the most affected communities reside in flood-prone, low-lying areas along the Sarinka River and its tributaries. These zones are characterized by informal housing, poor drainage, and limited climate-resilient infrastructure, factors that have amplified the disaster's impact. The flooding has disrupted livelihoods, particularly among those engaged in agriculture, petty trade, and daily wage labor and damaged critical infrastructure such as roads, bridges, and local markets, further isolating affected populations.

Vulnerable groups including children, the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, the chronically ill, and female-headed households are bearing the brunt of the crisis. These individuals face heightened barriers to accessing life-saving resources such as clean water, medical care, shelter, and psychosocial support.

Guinea has a history of recurrent flooding during the rainy season, and the National Society has requested DREF support in previous years (2020–2024) to respond to such events. However, this year's flooding in Coyah is significantly more severe in both scale and impact. Compared to previous years, which typically involved 3,000 to 8,000 people affected, the current floods have impacted over 17,500 people directly and 315,000 indirectly. Furthermore, the intensity and geographical spread of the flooding exceed previous patterns, affecting larger areas, including urban and peri-urban settlements, and causing more substantial damage to infrastructure, livelihoods, and essential services. This event also includes a higher number of injuries, fatalities, and displaced persons than recorded in past years. The combination of population growth, poor urban planning, deforestation, and inadequate drainage infrastructure has worsened the vulnerability of communities, making this year's floods unprecedented in severity. This justifies the use of the DREF despite the seasonal nature of the event, as the response requirements go well beyond the NS's regular coping capacity.

In immediate response, the mayor of the rural commune convened an emergency coordination meeting on 22 July, which included municipal councillors, the Prefectural Red Cross, the National Civil Protection Agency (ANGUCH), and local leaders. Despite these efforts,

field teams found families in distress, many having fled their homes in haste and now living in overcrowded, inadequate conditions.

The local government has issued an urgent appeal for humanitarian assistance to address escalating needs. Priority interventions include emergency shelter, food, clean drinking water, sanitation, health care, and protection services for vulnerable populations. Without a swift and coordinated response, the humanitarian situation is expected to worsen, placing thousands more at risk.

Source Name	Source Link
1. Journal télévisé RTG du 22 Juillet 2025	https://youtu.be/rfkZ1-rGR9k?si=1PQyivArwN3NrbYh
2. Guineematin.com	https://conakryinfos.com/2025/07/22/coyah-une-fillette-de-3-mois-emportee-par-les-eaux-apres-de-fortes-pluies/
3. Alerte météo + bilan ANGUCH	https://www.guinee360.com/21/07/2025/conakry-alerte-aux-risques-dinondations-dans-les-prochaines-24-heures/

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
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:



Based on lessons learned from previous flood responses in Coyah, this operation is designed to improve its effectiveness and responsiveness through the following measures:

- **Anticipatory Actions and Preparedness:** Coyah is a flood-prone area that frequently experiences high-magnitude floods with significant impacts on lives, livelihoods, and infrastructure. To mitigate these effects, this operation will incorporate anticipatory measures, including the strategic pre-positioning of emergency supplies, enhanced early warning dissemination via local radio and SMS platforms, and the development of community-based contingency plans. These actions are expected to reduce response time, minimize losses, and strengthen community preparedness during peak flood periods.
- **Cash Assistance as a Preferred Modality:** Previous operations have shown that cash transfers are a dignified and flexible form of assistance, enabling households to meet their most pressing needs while stimulating local markets. In areas where markets remain functional and conditions permit, this operation will prioritize cash-based interventions over in-kind distributions, enhancing both efficiency and beneficiary satisfaction.
- **Community Engagement and Accountability:** Active participation of affected communities across all phases of the response has proven essential for culturally appropriate and well-targeted interventions. Building on this, the operation will ensure community involvement from planning to implementation and feedback, with specific attention to engaging local leaders, youth groups, and women's associations. Strengthening community feedback and accountability mechanisms will also help ensure that the response remains adaptive, transparent, and aligned with evolving needs.
- **Improved Coordination Mechanisms:** Past responses highlighted challenges due to overlapping mandates and delayed coordination among actors. To address this, the operation will reinforce coordination through the Prefectural Crisis Coordination Committee (PCCC), supported by regular joint planning sessions, real-time information sharing, and collaborative decision-making. These steps aim to optimize resource allocation, avoid duplication, and ensure equitable assistance coverage.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	Yes, the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis was completed in previous operations. The risk level was assessed as moderate, with mitigation measures put in place such as volunteer training, clear codes of conduct, and supervision during community activities. Similar measures will be applied and adapted as needed for the current operation to ensure child safety throughout implementation.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

22-07-2025

Coordination	<p>Since the onset of this disaster, the Guinean Red Cross (CRG) has been coordinating its interventions with both internal and external partners within the Red Cross Movement.</p> <p>As an auxiliary to public authorities, the CRG maintains close collaboration with various government entities at the prefectural and local levels, notably the National Agency for Emergency and Humanitarian Disaster Management (ANGUCH).</p> <p>In partnership with public authorities, the CRG actively participates in coordination meetings and inter-agency working group forums, which serve as crucial platforms for information sharing, planning, analysis, and strategic coordination of response efforts.</p> <p>Response teams ensure continuous engagement, effective coordination, and close collaboration with the government and other stakeholders at all levels.</p>
National Society Readiness	<p>The Guinean Red Cross has over 30,000 volunteers nationwide. Its headquarters is located in Conakry, and services are delivered through 33 prefectural committees, 5 communal committees in Conakry, and 303 sub-prefectural committees across the</p>



	<p>country. Additionally, there are six community teams, a national disaster response team, and two rapid response teams for epidemic outbreaks. The national society also operates an independent cash transfer platform using Orange Money, which will facilitate assistance through this approach.</p>
Assessment	<p>Through the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), coordinated by members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) and in collaboration with prefectural, sub-prefectural, communal, and neighborhood authorities, the Coyah Prefectural Red Cross Committee mobilized 50 volunteers and 5 supervisors to conduct emergency assessments in the affected areas.</p> <p>Following these assessments, the National Society headquarters consolidated and analyzed the findings before sharing the information with internal partners (IFRC, Guinean Red Cross) and external stakeholders (UN agencies, NGOs, and government sector services). This information sharing was accompanied by advocacy efforts to mobilize support for the most vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Additionally, volunteers involved in the response provided assistance to 527 injured individuals, including 7 severe cases who were evacuated to the Coyah Prefectural Hospital for appropriate medical care.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>ANGUCH has initiated a resource mobilization process involving local institutions, the government, and community members to assist the disaster-affected populations. However, this effort has not yet yielded results, and no formal assistance has been announced, aside from community solidarity actions and support from host families.</p> <p>In response to this situation, the National Society (NS) has developed an action plan focused on addressing the key pillars of the response, while actively seeking partner support to meet the identified needs.</p>
Activation Of Contingency Plans	<p>The National Society has extensive experience in flood management and relies on a specific contingency plan, which was activated following the recent floods. It also benefits from a network of trained, available, and easily mobilizable volunteers who are ready to be rapidly deployed based on needs.</p>
National Society EOC	<p>The Guinean Red Cross (GRC) promptly activated its flood contingency plan immediately following the disaster to gather and compile essential information while mobilizing the necessary resources to ensure a swift and effective response.</p> <p>In total, 50 volunteers from the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT) and 5 supervisors were deployed to conduct emergency assessments, provide immediate assistance, and offer support services to the affected populations.</p> <p>These volunteers remain fully engaged, working closely with local authorities in Coyah to assist displaced families, carry out rescue and relief operations, and participate in cleanup efforts and evacuations to temporary shelter centers.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation has been holding regular coordination meetings with the Guinea Red Cross (GRC) to stay updated on the evolving situation and support the launch of a DREF operation to enable the GRC to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected population.</p> <p>The IFRC maintains a country office in Freetown, providing ongoing technical support to GRC in disaster and crisis response related to natural hazards, health service delivery in hard-to-reach areas, and long-term resilience-building programmes. The office also plays a central role in coordinating IFRC membership support, strengthening GRC's organizational development, and representing the National Society at international and regional levels.</p>
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	<p>Since the onset of the current floods, the IFRC Country Delegation has actively engaged with GRC leadership to support the identification of priority intervention areas, clarify roles and responsibilities, and strengthen coordination with key stakeholders, including Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, UN agencies, NGOs, and donors.</p> <p>Besides IFRC, the French Red Cross is the only other Movement partner supporting GRC; however, it does not maintain a physical presence in Guinea and provides assistance remotely.</p>
Participating National Societies	There is currently no PNS with physical presence in Country, though French Red Cross support remotely.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC does not have an office in Guinea, but covers the country from its office in Cote d'Ivoire.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>Since the start of the assessment, the Guinean Red Cross has collaborated closely with the National Agency for the Management of Emergencies and Humanitarian Disasters (ANGUCH) through its prefectural representation. They have also worked with town halls, local neighborhoods, civil protection agencies, and the administrative authorities of the Siguiri prefecture.</p> <p>Following the authorities' initiative, emergency meetings were held where they requested the support of humanitarian organizations to aid the flood victims. While the Guinean Red Cross has been active in providing first aid, ANGUCH has been working to mobilize resources from local institutions and nationals to assist the victims. However, this resource mobilization is still ongoing, and no formal assistance has been announced beyond the support provided by community solidarity and host families.</p>
UN or other actors	As of 25 July 2025, none of the partners, including UN agencies had made a commitment to support victims of the incident.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the initial assessment conducted by the Guinea Red Cross (GRC) prefecture committee, the recent floods affected over 17,523 residential houses across the impacted areas. While most of these houses are concrete and modern structures that remain structurally sound and do not require full reconstruction, a rapid assessment identified 157 houses that were completely destroyed. These households have been prioritized as the most severely affected and urgently need shelter rehabilitation or reconstruction.

Immediate needs for these prioritized households include rebuilding or repairing their shelters and providing essential household items such as blankets, mats, and kitchen kits to restore safe and dignified living conditions. For the wider affected population, support is required for shelter rehabilitation and the replacement of damaged household items to facilitate recovery and strengthen resilience.





Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The affected localities are experiencing the severe impacts of climate change, which has resulted in frequent and intense climatic shocks. These conditions have already disrupted local livelihoods and income-generating activities, further exacerbating the population's living conditions. The recent flood has intensified these challenges, leaving many families struggling with a significant deterioration in their circumstances.

The flood has caused considerable loss, affecting the ability of families to engage in their usual economic activities and exacerbating existing vulnerabilities. The destruction of crops, damage to tools, and disruption of local markets have severely impacted the livelihood of those affected. This has led to a critical shortage of food and income, placing immense strain on the affected families.

Currently, the affected individuals are facing severe difficulties, including a lack of food and an increased burden of daily survival. Given the extent of the losses and the ongoing impacts of the flood, it is essential to address the immediate food needs of the affected families. Providing food assistance is crucial to help them recover from the shock and stabilize their living conditions.

Without immediate support for their food needs, the affected populations risk further, deteriorating their already precarious situation. Ensuring that families have access to sufficient food will help them regain stability and begin the process of rebuilding their livelihoods and resuming their normal activities.



Health

Due to the loss of their homes, belongings, relatives, business, agricultural land, and livestock, people are exposed to psychological trauma. Some of them have been injured due to landslides or with objects hitting them, and there is always a risk of drowning, so first aid might be necessary at any time. There is also risk for spreading vector borne diseases as well as communicable diseases such as acute water diarrhea in the affected area. In addition, health centers being flooded as well or difficult to access, basic health services and health promotion have been identified as gap in the affected area.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The floods have severely compromised the community's water supply, with contamination from overflowing latrines and wastewater leading to a critical shortage of safe drinking water. The situation has resulted in a highly unsanitary environment, exacerbated by increased open defecation. As a result, there is an urgent need for essential hygiene and sanitation resources, including soap, jerry cans, and the establishment of emergency latrines. Additionally, water treatment solutions are necessary to ensure the safety of available water sources. There is also a pressing need for physical sanitation of the affected living areas to mitigate further health risks. Addressing these needs promptly is crucial to preventing outbreaks of waterborne diseases and improving the overall health and safety of the affected communities.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

There is a critical need to ensure that the response adequately addresses the diverse vulnerabilities within affected communities, including those related to gender, disability, age, and minority status. Currently, vulnerable groups such as women, girls, persons with disabilities, and minority populations face heightened risks and barriers to accessing assistance, participation, and protection in humanitarian interventions.

The absence of tailored approaches risks overlooking the specific needs and coping strategies of different demographic groups, which can lead to inequitable aid distribution and reduced safety and dignity for marginalized populations. Furthermore, intervention teams require proper personal protective equipment (boots, flashlights, bibs, megaphones, raincoats) to safely and effectively engage in field activities while respecting protection principles.

There is also a need for comprehensive gender and diversity analysis to guide operational planning and implementation. This analysis should inform critical decisions such as distribution schedules and hygiene promotion activities to ensure they are accessible and appropriate for all groups, enabling meaningful participation and equitable benefit.

Addressing these gaps by mainstreaming protection, gender, and inclusion principles throughout the response will help safeguard the

dignity, safety, and rights of all affected populations, particularly the most vulnerable, enhancing the overall effectiveness and fairness of the humanitarian effort.



Community Engagement And Accountability

There is a significant gap in the current response regarding participatory engagement of affected communities and administrative authorities. The lack of strong community involvement at every stage from assessment and targeting to distribution limits the ability to adequately address the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations. Without the active participation of local authorities and communities, interventions risk being less effective and less targeted.

Accountability and transparency are also weakened by the absence of formal structures such as beneficiary and non-beneficiary committees to manage and resolve complaints. A mechanism for affected populations to voice concerns and provide feedback is missing, which undermines trust and responsiveness in the humanitarian response.

Additionally, there is a need for a robust community feedback system that can efficiently capture and respond to grievances, complaints, and requests from the affected population. This system should include two core components: community committees directly selected by local populations to continuously monitor activities and collect feedback, and a dedicated team of volunteers trained in Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and complaint management. These volunteers should operate accessible toll-free hotlines to ensure grievances are systematically recorded and addressed in a timely manner.

Filling these gaps by establishing participatory structures and feedback mechanisms is essential to promote transparency, enhance trust between communities and response actors, and ultimately improve the effectiveness and accountability of humanitarian interventions.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The assessment revealed several critical gaps and limitations that need urgent attention. Despite ongoing efforts, significant unmet needs persist in key sectors such as shelter, WASH, and health, where the scale of damage and displacement has outpaced available support. Resource shortages including insufficient funding, limited personnel, and inadequate supplies have constrained the capacity to deliver comprehensive assistance. Operational challenges, such as difficult logistics due to damaged infrastructure and limited access to remote areas, have further hindered timely response efforts. Additionally, coordination among various actors remains a challenge, occasionally resulting in overlaps in some areas and gaps in others, thereby affecting the overall efficiency and coverage of aid delivery. Importantly, the assessment may have underrepresented the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including displaced persons, the elderly, and people with disabilities, whose situations require more targeted attention to ensure equitable access to services and support.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The primary objective of this operation is to provide rapid and appropriate humanitarian assistance to the 2,613 households (approximately 17,523 individuals) affected by the floods in the Coyah prefecture. The intervention aims to address urgent needs related to shelter, livelihoods, health promotion, and hygiene, while also strengthening the resilience of the affected communities.

The Guinean Red Cross (CRG) plans to implement these activities across the 14 neighborhoods of Coyah urban commune, as well as in the three sub-prefectures of Manéah, Wonkifong, and Kouria, following established targeting criteria. The operation is scheduled to run over a three-month period to ensure a comprehensive and effective response.

Operation strategy rationale

This DREF operation will provide emergency shelter support and multipurpose cash assistance to help affected households reconstruct their houses, access food and essential non-food items while implementing disaster mitigation activities.

Based on feedback from post-distribution monitoring for the MDRGN015 and MDRGN017, cash transfers have proven effective in supporting affected individuals in their recovery by allowing them to address their specific needs, restoring their dignity, and facilitating market recovery. The Guinea Red Cross has established a money transfer platform in partnership with Orange, utilizing the Orange Money service. This collaboration began in 2018 through an annual agreement that renews automatically, initially set up as part of the AMIRA Project to address the immediate needs of returning migrants. The platform's effectiveness was validated by the IFRC's Sahel Plus Cluster after a thorough review of the contract clauses and procedures. Since its validation, this platform has been instrumental in



supporting cash transfer programs for various emergencies, including COVID-19, and floods in Kankan, Siguiri, and Coyah in 2023. Orange provides extensive network coverage across the entire country, with agents and agencies in all prefectures and sub-prefectures. Notably, Coyah, being a business area, benefits from particularly strong Orange mobile network coverage, ensuring reliable and efficient cash transfer operations.

This six-months intervention aims to provide comprehensive and targeted support to 2613 households (17,523 people) in Coyah. The strategy will address immediate needs and promote recovery through three key components: Cash support for shelter reconstruction, Multipurpose cash assistance, and Health and risk reduction activities

1. Shelter: Target- 1099 people (157 Households)

The shelter intervention will provide conditional cash assistance to 69 households whose homes were completely destroyed. The identified beneficiaries will receive GNF 4500000 (CHF 412) per household. This amount is proportional to the value of sheltered tool kits including building materials for the rehabilitation of their homes. As the number of buildings is less than the number of inhabitants, there was a housing deficit before the disaster, hence it is not feasible to provide cash for rent.

1. Multipurpose Cash Transfers (MPCT) - Target: 2613 households

The MPCT approach is a cornerstone of this operation, designed to meet the specific needs of each household while supporting the broader recovery of local markets. The rationale behind this strategy includes:

- **Household Recovery:** Floodwaters have led to the loss of essential household items, even though homes remain structurally intact. Each household will receive GNF 860,000 (CHF 86) that will cover 1 Kitchen set (GNF 500,000) 3 Sleeping mats (GNF 165000), and 3 Blanket (GNF 195,000) to replace critical items such as kitchen sets, sleeping mats, and blankets. This ensures that families can swiftly regain their standard of living.

- **Economic Stability:** The floods have disrupted livelihoods, making economic support essential. An additional cash transfer of GNF 875,775 (CHF 88) based on the minimum food baskets in Guinea that include 50kg Rice (GNF 525000), 1 kg Dry beans (GNF 140000), 1kg Cooking oil (GNF 37375), 1kg Fine salt (GNF 5700), 1kg Sugar (GNF 37800), and kg of Onions (GNF 30000) will be provided to cover two months of nutritional needs, including staple items like rice, beans, cooking oil, and salt. Cash transfers empower households to make decisions that best suit their specific needs, thereby restoring their dignity and providing flexibility in recovery. Moreover, cash-based interventions stimulate local markets, aiding in their recovery and contributing to the community's overall economic resilience.

- **Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene -** The WASH component of the response is critical for preventing health crises and ensuring the well-being of the affected population. Key activities include: Provision of WASH Kits: Each household will receive GNF193,000 (CHF 19) per household which will include a bucket with lid (GNF 30000), 2 Jerry cans (GNF 26000), 5 Drama Soap (GNF 17500), 2 Chlorine (GNF 20000) and Hygiene Kits (GNF 100,000). This supports basic hygiene and sanitation needs.

In summary, beneficiaries will receive two cash transfers, namely conditional cash support of GNF 4500000 (CHF 412) per household for 69 households to rebuild their homes and multipurpose cash assistance of GNF 1,128,000 (CHF 176) for 2613 households to cover food, household essentials, and hygiene needs.

To ensure effectiveness, a market assessment will be conducted before cash distribution to assess price trends and feasibility. Additionally, post-distribution monitoring will evaluate the impact and inform necessary adjustments. IFRC will provide technical support for market monitoring to track local price fluctuations.

3. Awareness Messages on floods mitigation, Hygiene and health risk prevention volunteers and the branch NDRT members will conduct awareness campaigns, targeting the affected locations, markets and beneficiary families. These efforts will target 17,523 people in the affected communities. The messages will be focusing on health and hygiene prevention, risk and prevention associated with fire incidents, developing fire belts around farmlands closer to town to prevent fire outbreak

Health-related messages are critical in the aftermath of such disasters, where health risks are heightened. Sensitization efforts will emphasize fire prevention, management, and associated health risks, coordinated with civil protection.

4. Engaging the community and ensuring inclusion and protection

An important use of Community engagement will be necessary to meet the above output. NS plans encompass the inclusion of community-led processes, and rigorous monitoring. Using CEA approach, these efforts aim to increase the acceptance and ownership of the messages by local representatives, village authorities, and the affected communities. This approach aligns with best practices in humanitarian response and enhances the credibility and accountability of the operation. Among the main actions, NS will ensure that:

- A robust community feedback mechanism will be established to further enhance accountability and responsiveness. The mechanism will employ two primary communication channels: first, by setting up community-based committees that monitor the progress of activities and manage grievance and second, by mobilizing a team of trained volunteers for direct complaint management through visits and focus groups. The visits and meetings with groups with the facilitation of the community committees was learnt to facilitate the collection and resolution of complaints and claims from beneficiaries.
- The messages are tailored to the local audience and delivered in the required languages.



- Local representatives' inclusion to the planning and decision making. As they were engaged during assessment, the local committees continue to oversee the beneficiary selection and fund utilization processes, ensuring transparency and community ownership.
 - Integrating community feedback and actively involving stakeholders
- A gender and diversity analysis will be conducted across all sectors, including WASH and shelter, to understand the impact on various groups and to tailor the response accordingly. All sectors will adhere to the IFRC's minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The DREF application seeks to support 17,523 individuals (2,613 households) affected by the floods in Cuyah Prefecture. GRC will identify and prioritize support for vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with disabilities, and marginalized communities. Community engagement will ensure that the basic needs of the affected population are effectively addressed. A comprehensive registration and profiling system will be set up to collect information on family size, income, housing conditions, and specific vulnerabilities. This will enable the creation of detailed beneficiary profiles, allowing for the categorization and prioritization of aid based on the severity of needs. GRC will use these profiles to ensure that the most vulnerable are given priority

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria will be finalized in consultation with flood affected community. The following criteria will be anticipated and will be verified throughout the recipient registration processes:

- 1) Households whose houses were destroyed or damaged by the floods and currently residing at schools and community house.
- 2) Households that have engaged in negative food-related coping mechanisms. Within this, the following vulnerability criteria will be used to prioritize selection:
 - Elderly people with responsibility for children in the household.
 - Households with two or more children under the age of five years old
 - Households headed by widows or single mothers with young children.
 - Households with chronically ill members.
 - Households with a member with a disability.
 - Pregnant and lactating women.
 - Child headed households.

Verification of target:

The detailed verification and validation of the targeting criteria and target selection will be done in coordination with local actors and through focus group discussions with various groups within the community, including men, women, girls, boys, elderly people and people with disability. This will allow to verify and harmonize the already available data, to provide updated information on the actions of different stakeholders, risks that may interfere with the operation and the status of the affected people. Two hundred and ten 100 volunteers will be trained in conducting the verification using mobile and kobo tool for collection of data. The IFRC Operations team together with ANHUCH, and community stakeholders will support the verification process, initial community engagement on the support, and also participate in coordination meetings during the mission.

Total Targeted Population

Women	7,464	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	2,921	Urban	-
Men	4,315	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	2,823		
Total targeted population	17,523		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Reorient individuals falsely claiming eligibility or those who do not meet beneficiary criteria.	A beneficiary verification and validation process carried out in collaboration with local authorities and community representatives.
The instability of the national economy may lead to inflation and frequent price fluctuations, which could impact the implementation of planned activities.	The CRG and the IFRC cluster office in Freetown will support the entire process and ensure that the approval of this EPoA is obtained as quickly as possible. To reduce the potential impact of economic instability, the program will incorporate flexible budgeting mechanisms that allow for regular adjustments based on market conditions.
Access to affected areas may be restricted due to road conditions, weather, or administrative barriers.	The CRG will collaborate with local authorities to map inaccessible areas and proactively identify alternative routes to facilitate access.
Inadequate communication with the target population. Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and the date of transfer to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.	To mitigate this risk, Guinea Red Cross will work with the affected community to ensure that the NS reputation and trust with the community is protected from the onset.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The city of Coyah faces considerable security challenges, primarily due to its proximity to Conakry, which enables a range of urban criminal activities. There has been a marked increase in opportunistic crimes such as pickpocketing, purse snatching, residential and vehicle break-ins, and physical assaults. These incidents are particularly prevalent in high-traffic areas like markets.

In addition to security concerns, the overall condition of Guinea's road infrastructure is poor. Roads are frequently damaged, with numerous potholes even on paved surfaces creating further safety risks, especially for logistical operations and staff mobility.

Public demonstrations are also a recurring issue in both Conakry and Coyah. While many are peaceful, some protests have escalated into violence, leading to injuries and, in some cases, fatalities.

Isolated cases of kidnapping have been reported, primarily in more remote regions outside the capital. These incidents generally involve local residents and are often tied to familial or social disputes rather than organized criminal networks.

To safeguard CRG personnel and ensure the effective delivery of program activities, the following risk mitigation measures will be put in place:

- Ongoing Security Monitoring: The security environment will be continuously assessed, with regular alerts and advisories issued to field teams.
- Staff Identification: All CRG personnel will be required to wear visibility gear, such as vests and badges, to ensure clear identification.
- Compulsory Security Training: Staff must complete key security training modules provided by the IFRC, including Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, and Volunteer Security.
- Strict Compliance with Safety Protocols: Teams will adhere closely to the safety guidelines issued by the Red Cross Movement and national authorities.
- Controlled Travel and Mission Planning: Non-essential travel to high-risk areas will be minimized, and all field missions will be planned with robust security considerations.

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 82,438

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households assisted in cash for shelter assistance	157
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	30
% of target satisfied with the cash provided to support their shelter needs	80

Priority Actions

- Train 30 volunteers on cash transfer procedures and household registration using the Kobo Collect platform.
- Conduct a local market analysis to assess the availability and access to household items.
- Establish targeting committees and hold briefings with beneficiary households.
- Transfer funds to 157 households to support the purchase of household items
- Deploy 30 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities over a period of three days.
- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for three days with 30 volunteers.



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 320,239

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
# of HHs provided with multi-purpose cash	2,613
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	50
% of the target satisfied with the cash provided to support their needs	70
# of PDM conducted	1

Priority Actions

- Market assessment and price monitoring.
- Establishment of targeting committees and briefing of beneficiary households.
- Multipurpose cash payments to 2613 for food and support for priorities in household and hygiene items.
- Activation of the financial service provider.
- Monitoring of the cash transfer process by 30 volunteers over 3 days.
- Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) of pot distributions.



Budget: CHF 50,369

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
# of households provided with mosquito nets	2,613
# of Volunteers trained on PSS , First Aid , Health promotion	150
# of people reached with immediate health support	17,523

Priority Actions

- Train 200 volunteers on PSS (Psychosocial Support), First Aid, EPIC (Epidemic Prevention and Control), and Health Promotion over 3 days.
- Provide first aid to injured victims.
- provide PSS to the affected population for at least 2 months.
- Distribute mosquito nets to affected households.
- Raise awareness and demonstrate disease prevention methods and the proper use and installation of MILDA (Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets).
- Train communities on the installation of MILDA.
- Produce posters promoting hygiene (IEC materials).
- Broadcast hygiene promotion spots.
- Organize interactive radio programs.
- Supply sanitation materials (wheelbarrows, rakes, brooms, etc.).
- Provide volunteers with personal protective equipment (gloves, boots, face masks, raincoats, etc.).



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 49,709

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
% of affected households, which receive support in terms of health promotion and hygiene awareness	100
# of households assisted with WASH items via cash	2,613
# of latrines disinfected	461
# of households having access to safe drinking water	2,613
# of volunteers trained to carry out WASH activities	150
# of people reached with key messages of health promotion and personal and community hygiene	17,523

Priority Actions

- Determine the appropriate household water treatment method for each community based on effectiveness and user preferences.
- Provide training to the target community populations on safe drinking water storage and proper use of water treatment products.
- Transfer funds to 2,613 households to support the purchase of WASH items (GNF 193,000 per household).
- Deploy 30 volunteers to monitor cash transfer activities over a period of three days.
- Disinfect and rehabilitate latrines in the Siguiri sub-prefecture (including volunteer per diems for three days).
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaigns twice a month for 4 month (2 campaigns) to ensure communities, including water sources and latrines, are cleaned.
- Organize 8 sanitation campaigns (one per month), with per diems for 200 volunteers for 3 days each.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 5,538

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	20
# of volunteers briefed on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards	150
# of people reached with PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers	17,523

Priority Actions

- Briefing of staff on PGI and PSEA and the implementation of PGI minimum standards during the interventions in all sectors.
- Briefing of volunteers on PGI and PSEA during other training (WASH or health).
- PGI and PSEA sensitizations by volunteers to the affected population during other sensitizations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 25,028

Targeted Persons: 17,523

Indicators

Title	Target
% of feedback received and Responded to	70
% of staff and volunteers working on the operation who have been briefed on CEA	100
# of volunteers oriented and mobilized in raising awareness of the CEA and minimum standards	150
Number of consultations with communities for list finalization	5
# of people reached with CEA messages	17,523

Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers on the CEA to support operations.
- Involvement can enhance accountability and ensure that actions are aligned with community needs and priorities.
- Community meeting to validate the criteria and lists of beneficiaries.
- Engage a broad spectrum of community members, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, to ensure diverse perspectives and needs are addressed.
- Incorporate local knowledge and practices related to flood management and response.
- Establish clear and continuous two-way communication channels between authorities and the community. Use multiple platforms (e.g., community meetings, social media, radio) to disseminate information and updates.
- Setting up Community Feedback Mechanisms, for receiving and addressing community feedback, complaints, and suggestions, which should be used to amend early actions to be more effective.
- Conduct regular awareness campaigns and educational programs about flood risks, early warning signs, and appropriate response actions. This empowers communities to act quickly and effectively during floods.
- Ensure transparency in decision-making processes and the allocation of resources. Keep the community informed about how decisions are made and how resources are distributed.
- Communication work to ensure media coverage of the volunteers' activities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 60,757

Targeted Persons: 150

Indicators

Title	Target
# of Lessons Learned Workshops organized	1
# of volunteers involved in activities insured	150
# of IFRC monitoring visits conducted to support the operation	3

Priority Actions

- Lessons Learned Workshop.
- Insurance for volunteers.
- IFRC monitoring visit.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 88,514

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
# of monitoring missions undertaken by Guinea Red Cross Head Office	12
# of volunteers provided with PPE	150



Priority Actions

- Ensure all staff and volunteers are informed about and sign the code of conduct.
- Equip volunteers and staff with visibility materials (T-shirts, caps, etc.).
- Conduct monitoring and technical support missions by the IFRC.
- Produce a documentary on the flood response activities in Siguiri.

About Support Services

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

In order to ensure the proper implementation of this operation, the GRC will mobilize a total of 160 volunteers 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.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

To ensure effective and inclusive support for affected communities, the Guinean Red Cross (CRG) has carefully considered the composition of the 150 volunteers mobilized for this operation. These volunteers come from the Coyah Prefectural Committee and represent a deliberate mix in terms of gender, age, and cultural backgrounds to reflect the diversity of the population served.

Recognizing that vulnerable groups such as single female heads of households require sensitive and appropriate engagement, the CRG has prioritized the recruitment of female volunteers to foster a supportive environment where beneficiaries feel comfortable and understood. Additionally, volunteers are selected from local communities to ensure shared language and cultural understanding, which is crucial for building trust and delivering effective assistance.

Where gaps exist in gender, age, or cultural representation, the CRG implements targeted outreach and training efforts to address these, promoting an inclusive volunteer team capable of responding appropriately to the diverse needs of the affected populations.

This approach aligns with the CRG's commitment to inclusive humanitarian action, ensuring that support is accessible, respectful, and tailored to the social dynamics of the communities served.

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

As part of this operation, the Guinean Red Cross (CRG) plans to rent and maintain four vehicles to facilitate the implementation of activities. If needed, logistical support can be provided by the logistics coordinator of the cluster based in Sierra Leone. All procurement procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the National Society's administrative and financial procedures manual, as well as those of the International Federation.

How will this operation be monitored?

The Guinea Red Cross (GRC) Operations team and leadership will be responsible for overseeing all aspects of the DREF implementation, including operational delivery, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting. Working in close coordination with the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation, the Operations team will ensure performance-based management and uphold the overall quality and effectiveness of the response. A strong accountability and reporting framework will be applied to track progress against planned outputs, support timely decision-making, and inform operational adjustments. The IFRC Cluster PMER unit will develop a monitoring schedule and appropriate tools to collect data on key performance indicators, promoting transparency, accountability, and effective financial management.

GRC will compile and submit monthly progress reports to the IFRC, including implementation updates, key challenges, and an indicator tracking table to support data-driven performance monitoring. In collaboration with the IFRC, GRC will also carry out a post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey to assess beneficiary satisfaction and improve the quality of the response.



In addition to a monitoring mission conducted by the Guinea Bissau Red Cross, the IFRC Delegation in Freetown through its Operations and PMER teams will maintain close engagement with GRC, providing continuous technical support and coordination throughout the operation. Furthermore, three key missions will be conducted by the IFRC Delegation:

- Initial mission: To support the launch phase by guiding implementation, ensuring compliance with beneficiary selection criteria, support trainings, and overseeing the distribution of cash and non-food items (NFIs).
- Midterm mission: Led by the PMER team, this mission will focus on monitoring overall progress and supporting the post-distribution monitoring survey to collect feedback and assess community satisfaction.
- Final mission: Conducted toward the end of the operation to support the lessons learned workshop and guide final reporting and operational closure.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation


The communication strategy for this operation is designed to maximize visibility and engagement at every stage, ensuring that the actions and impact of the Guinea Red Cross (GRC) and its partners are effectively highlighted and shared.

To achieve this, a comprehensive suite of communication materials will be developed. These will include press releases to announce key milestones and updates, as well as detailed progress reports that capture the outcomes of various activities. High-quality photos and videos will be utilized to visually document the operation's progress and impact, while a compelling documentary film will provide an in depth look at the intervention's reach and effectiveness.

In addition, social media platforms will play a crucial role in amplifying the operation's visibility. Regular updates, engaging content, and real-time sharing of stories will be used to connect with a broader audience, showcasing the positive outcomes and ongoing efforts of the response. This multi-channel approach will not only enhance transparency but also build a strong narrative around the operation, attracting further support and engagement from stakeholders and donors.

By leveraging a diverse range of communication tools and platforms, this strategy ensures that the operation is well-publicized and that the achievements of the GRC and its partners are widely recognized, reinforcing the importance of continued support and investment in the intervention.

Budget Overview

<div><div><div>DREF OPERATION</div><div>MDRGN018 - Guinea Flood in Guinea (Coyah)</div></div></div>	
<div>Operating Budget</div>	
Planned Operations	533,320
Shelter and Basic Household Items	82,438
Livelihoods	320,239
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	50,369
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	49,709
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	5,538
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	25,028
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	149,271
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	60,757
National Society Strengthening	88,514
TOTAL BUDGET	682,592
<div>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</div>	

Internal

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



Contact Information

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

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