



GUINEA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

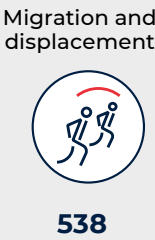
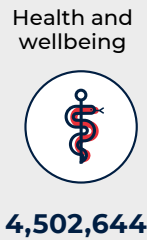


2 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE RED CROSS SOCIETY OF GUINEA

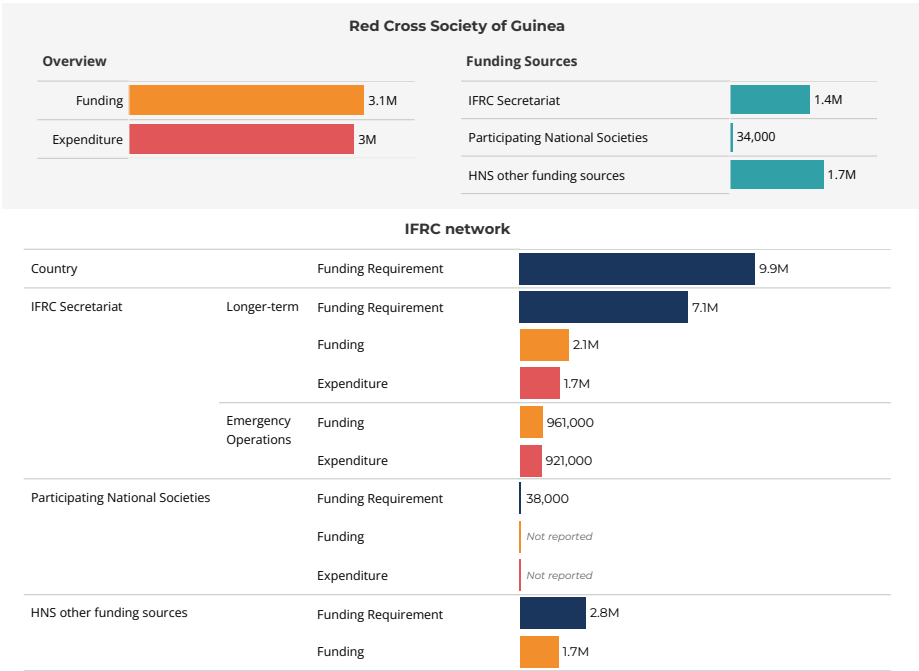


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAAGN003**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	126,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	8,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	87,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	63,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	63,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	21,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	80%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with immunization services	4.5M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	1.5M
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	133,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	40,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	5,000
	Number of people donating blood	3,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	538

Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	139,000
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	3
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
National Society development	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2024, Guinea experienced a series of complex and intertwined events that significantly impacted the living conditions of its population, particularly the most vulnerable groups. These events, spanning social, political, natural, and health dimensions, have deeply influenced the country's humanitarian landscape and development trajectory.

The aftermath of the [Conakry hydrocarbon depot explosion](#), followed by the devastating fire at the Kaloum oil depot in December 2023, continued to impact 2024. According to the National Institute of Statistics (INS), this catastrophe contributed to a 4.2 per cent decrease in petroleum product imports, a 2 per cent decline in transport activities, and a 10 per cent year-on-year surge in inflation. The incident significantly disrupted national revenue mobilization, particularly the anticipated dividends from the Guinean Petroleum Company, resulting in a revenue loss of nearly GNF 1,400 billion.

The fragility of the national budget, already on a trajectory of vulnerability, was further exacerbated by these setbacks, compromising fiscal stability and economic growth.

During August and September 2024, heavy rainfall led to catastrophic [flooding](#) across 18 prefectures, including Siguiri, Kankan, Mandiana, Kérouané, Guéckédou, Dubréka, Coyah, Kindia, Forécariah, Dabola, N'zérékoré, Yomou, Télémélé, and the special zone of Conakry. These floods resulted in tragic loss of life, extensive destruction of infrastructure, and severe displacement of communities. Notably, entire villages in Siguiri were forced to relocate for the first time in recorded history.

The floods severely impacted agriculture and livestock, with crops and food supplies destroyed by the relentless runoff. Vulnerable groups, including women, children, and the elderly, were among the most affected, with many requiring urgent medical assistance actions. Factors contributing to the disaster included heavy rainfall, river flooding (Niger, Fié, Tinkisso, Milo, and Makona), inadequate urban planning, and the absence of proper sanitation systems.

Guinea faced multiple health emergencies in 2024, including outbreaks of diphtheria in Siguiri, poliomyelitis nationwide, dengue fever in Conakry, COVID-19 linked to returning pilgrims, and Monkeypox in Macenta. These outbreaks severely strained the healthcare system and disrupted socio-economic activities across the country.

In response, the Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene activated the Polio Emergency Operation Committee (COU-Polio), strengthening surveillance systems, conducting risk assessments, and launching mass vaccination campaigns targeting children under five to protect against poliomyelitis-induced paralysis.

The political context in 2024 continued to be shaped by the ongoing political transition initiated on September 5, 2021. This period witnessed the preparation of a preliminary draft for a new national constitution, which was presented to the population through inclusive community forums. Additionally, the government advanced its strategic development framework under the 'Simandou 2040 Programme' aimed at fostering long-term growth and stability.

The confluence of economic shocks, natural disasters, health emergencies, and political transition has created a highly challenging environment for Guinea. Effective coordination among humanitarian actors, government agencies, and development partners remains critical to mitigating these challenges and advancing sustainable recovery and development efforts.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea focused on laying the groundwork for developing its Food Security Strategy and Action Plan to enhance climate resilience and ensure sustainable food systems. Through its project aimed at improving food security, the National Society provided food baskets to vulnerable households. Under the 'Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care', the Red Cross Society of Guinea established five community nurseries, and worked on reforestation, and awareness campaigns focusing on the dangers of illegal logging.

Disasters and crises

In 2024, the National Society responded to [floods](#) and an [explosion in Kaloum](#) through two separate activations of the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF). Its flood response included registering and validating households for [multipurpose cash assistance](#), treating 98 water points (wells), disinfecting latrines, and distributing mosquito nets. Meanwhile, the response to the Kaloum explosion required restoring family links (RFL) services which included re-establishing contacts via phone through free calls, reuniting separated children with their families, managing 13 unidentified remains, and registering cases of adult searches. Additionally, under the [Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#), the Red Cross Society of Guinea made significant progress in combating food insecurity by providing food assistance to vulnerable households in Conakry and Boffa. The National Society further developed and validated an Emergency Response Plan and an Epidemic Contingency Plan. In tandem, it enhanced its understanding of the new [NYSS tool](#) among [community-based surveillance](#) data users.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society's interventions were primarily community-based, focusing on enhancing [epidemic preparedness](#) through deploying health monitors, managing polio vials, and enhancing social mobilization for vaccination. It also provided [psychosocial support](#) for people living with HIV/AIDS, supporting the government's polio vaccination efforts, and responding to the Mpox outbreak through active surveillance of Mpox cases and door-to-door visits. The National Society implemented critical [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) interventions aimed at safeguarding public health, promoting hygiene, and ensuring access to clean water.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea made significant strides in [Restoring Family Links](#) (RFL) and protecting family ties. The National Society processed 45 requests for research through three monitoring missions conducted in Conakry and rural areas. It successfully re-established contact between members of five families through field monitoring missions conducted in Kankan, Siguiri, Dubreka, Lèro, and Sangoyah (Conakry).

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the National Society's interventions prioritized the Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS) approach and the 'Do No Harm' principle, ensuring that gender, diversity, disability, and minority considerations were systematically integrated across all operations. The National Society also prioritized [community engagement and accountability](#) (CEA) during its Mpox response, the feedback from which was used to enhance communication strategies, activity planning, and programming which strengthened community-based solutions to prevent the spread of the disease.

Enabling local actors

The National Society implemented several initiatives aimed at strengthening its capacity including the First Aid Capacity Building Programme, the development of its epidemic contingency plan, continual of the [Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme](#) (CP3) as well as the 'Institutional and Operational Capacity Building' project which was supported by the IFRC-ICRC [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA) initiative. With regard to Humanitarian Diplomacy, efforts were made to negotiate the renewal of license plates for its fleet of vehicles to ensure uninterrupted mobility during emergency response and humanitarian services. The Red Cross Society of Guinea also trained its staff on safety protocols and risk management. In line with promoting transparency and ensuring donor accountability, the National Society underwent multiple financial audits throughout the year to ensure accurate reporting, adherence to donor requirements, and the efficient use of resources in delivering humanitarian assistance.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During 2024, unprecedented heavy rains resulting in widespread flooding rendered numerous areas inaccessible for extended periods, necessitating a strategic realignment of the National Society's programmatic priorities. Activities initially scheduled for the third quarter experienced delays and following consultations with partners, were rescheduled to the fourth quarter or deferred to 2025.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea focused on laying the groundwork for developing its Food Security Strategy and Action Plan to enhance climate resilience and ensure sustainable food systems. The National Society's primary intervention was its project aimed at improving food security for vulnerable communities in Conakry and Boffa. This initiative, funded by the King Salman Foundation of Saudi Arabia, successfully provided food baskets to 6,000 vulnerable households, significantly enhancing their food and nutrition security.

This intervention focused on alleviating food insecurity among the most vulnerable households before, during, and after the holy month of Ramadan 2024. It also targeted the poorest families and other disadvantaged groups to mitigate hunger and nutritional deficiencies.

Under the 'Pan African Initiative: Tree Planting and Care', the Red Cross Society of Guinea made strides towards promoting reforestation and environmental sustainability through community-driven efforts. With the support of volunteers in Faranah, the National Society established five community nurseries to facilitate the growth and distribution of tree seedlings. It also worked on reforestation campaigns aimed at restoring degraded landscapes and contributing to ecological balance. All such efforts were accompanied by community awareness campaigns focusing on the dangers of illegal logging and the devastating impact of bushfires on forests and livelihoods.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical expertise to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in advancing its Food Security Strategy and Action Plan development process as well as laying a strong foundation for developing a comprehensive Food Security Strategy that will contribute to building climate-resilient communities and promoting sustainable food systems in Guinea.



Disasters and crises

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

1.

Name	Guinea Siguiri Floods 2024
Appeal number	MDRGN017
Duration	4 months (13 August 2024 to 31 December 2024)
People targeted	13,300 people
Funding allocation	CHF 467,835

The DREF allocation of CHF 467,835 in August 2024 supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea in aiding approximately 13,300 people affected by the floods in Siguiri Prefecture, covering 14 districts in the urban commune. The National

Society delivered shelter assistance by distributing household and non-food items (NFIs), supporting livelihoods, and improving health and hygiene practices over a four-month period.

2.

Name	Guinea Kaloum explosion
Appeal number	<u>MDRGN016</u>
Duration	4 months (25 December 2023 to 30 April 2024)
People targeted	8,036 people
Funding allocation	CHF 484,636

The DREF allocation of CHF 484,636 in December 2024 supported the National Society in providing emergency assistance to at least 8,036 individuals rendered homeless and vulnerable following the blast and fire from the Kaloum terminal explosion. There was the immediate provision of first-aid services, restoring family links (RFL), providing psychological first aid to both the affected and volunteers, livelihoods, multi-purpose cash, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), and National Society strengthening during the four-month period.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society responded to floods and an explosion in Kaloum through two separate IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) activations. The Red Cross Society of Guinea achieved significant progress in disaster and crisis response throughout 2024, focusing on enhancing preparedness, strengthening volunteer capacity, promoting disease prevention, and delivering emergency assistance to communities affected by crises.

As part of the Siguiri Flood Response, the National Society successfully implemented several interventions to support the people affected. These included registering and validating households for multipurpose cash assistance in collaboration with authorities, treating 98 water points (wells) disinfecting 177 latrines to ensure operational safety, distributing impregnated mosquito nets, and providing crisis management and first aid training to volunteers for further needs.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea also played a pivotal role in providing emergency assistance and rescue operations during the Kaloum hydrocarbon depot fire response. It deployed rescuers from Kaloum, Matam, Dixinn, Matoto, and Ratoma Communal Red Cross Committees and mobilized volunteers to distribute food to over 1,000 displaced victims. The National Society volunteers worked to assess the needs of affected individuals, implemented protection, livelihood, and food security (PLF) activities, and conducted disinfection of 2,300 bales of clothing and areas housing displaced people in Tombo city. Through the restoring family links (RFL) services, the Red Cross Society of Guinea was able to re-establish 51 contacts via phone through free calls, reunited 53 separated children with their families, managed 13 unidentified remains, and registered 41 cases of adult searches.

Under the Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative, the Red Cross Society of Guinea made significant progress in combating food insecurity by providing food assistance to 6,400 vulnerable households in Conakry and Boffa. This was achieved through the distribution of essential food baskets aimed at alleviating hunger and supporting the most at-risk populations.

As part of enhancing community preparedness and strengthening its own response capacity, the National Society trained individuals from various institutions and companies on life-saving techniques. Training was also provided for basic swimming techniques, water first aid, and water safety concepts. The National Society further developed and validated an Emergency Response Plan and an Epidemic Contingency Plan.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea also enhanced its understanding of the new Nyss tool among community-based surveillance data users. Nyss is a custom software platform for the collection, management and analysis of community-based surveillance (CBS) data. The National Society trained supervisors on NYSS operation and the utilization of SBC data for platform management.

To support disease prevention and surveillance, the Red Cross Society of Guinea conducted awareness, mobilization, and community engagement activities with decision-makers around dog and cat vaccination during World Rabies

Day 2023. It provided free vaccination of 2,000 dogs and cats against rabies in Faranah Prefecture and continued the registration of the dog population into a database.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided financial and technical assistance to the National Society for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society for three separate disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency. The support of the IFRC network was instrumental throughout the year, particularly in developing the DREF document, mobilizing resources, training volunteers, monitoring activities, and implementing Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) efforts.

The ICRC provided support to the National Society with the Kaloum explosion with the implementation of PLF (Protection, Livelihoods, and Food Security) activities. The National Society also benefited from the ICRC's support with the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme which prevented family separation and allowed for re-establishment of contact with family members.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, one of the Red Cross Society of Guinea's primary priorities was community preparedness against epidemics and pandemics. This entailed the National Society deploying health monitors in health facilities to manage vials during the polio vaccination campaign, enhancing social mobilization for the polio vaccination campaign, and implementing epidemiological surveillance activities in the health districts of Faranah, Kissidougou, Dinguiraye, and Dabola.

The National Society also worked on its response to the Mpox Outbreak. As part of its response, the Red Cross Society of Guinea actively surveilled Mpox cases for early case detection. It carried out 3,630 home visits, sensitizing households with prevention messages. As a result, it was able to report 35 suspected cases. Raising awareness and community engagement were prioritized through awareness sessions in high-risk areas and door-to-door visits.

The National Society also supported people living with HIV/AIDS. It facilitated community dialogues and conducted home visits to provide psychosocial support. It actively participated in national oversight efforts to improve the well-being of people living with HIV/AIDS. Additionally, the National Society carried out a Polio Vaccination Campaign where it trained vial monitors, and deployed social mobilizers, and field supervisors. It also acquired consumables for vial collection and engaged consultants to support the vaccination process.

The Kaloum hydrocarbon depot fire and the Siguiri floods led to severe environmental and air pollution, exacerbating health risks through open defecation, atmospheric gas release, and limited access to safe drinking water. The National Society implemented critical water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions aimed at safeguarding public health, promoting hygiene, and ensuring access to clean water.

These efforts included households receiving cash transfers to support essential WASH needs, disinfecting latrines, installing new emergency toilets, training provided to communities on dosing chlorine water, deployment of volunteers to educate communities on safe water storage, and the distribution of sanitation tools (60 wheelbarrows, 60 shovels, 60 rakes) to communal committees in Conakry, enabling volunteers to effectively support sanitation activities. These WASH interventions significantly improved health and hygiene conditions within the affected communities, contributing to overall resilience and well-being.

The vaccination of dogs and cats in the Faranah region was carried out to protect the region against the spread of rabies. Over 2,000 animals were vaccinated and the dog population in the database continued registration.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with its efforts to promote health and well-being in local communities.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea made significant strides in Restoring Family Links (RFL) and protecting family ties. The National Society processed 45 requests for research through three monitoring missions conducted in Conakry and rural areas. It successfully re-established contact between members of five families through field monitoring missions conducted in Kankan, Siguiri, Dubreka, Lèro, and Sangoyah (Conakry).

Additionally, volunteers received training in 15 RFL tools, the minimum protection approach, personal data protection, and RFL in emergency situations. They were also trained and certified in the standard and practical methods of managing dead bodies during emergencies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's objectives under migration and displacement through financial and technical assistance.

The ICRC supported the Red Cross Society of Guinea with its Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme.



The Red Cross Society of Guinea raised awareness on protection against diseases in the largest market in the Matoto suburb of Conakry, soap and a chlorine solution for disinfecting premises were handed out. (Photo: IFRC/Idrissa Soumare)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the National Society's interventions prioritized the Dignity, Access, Participation, and Safety (DAPS) approach and the 'Do No Harm' principle, ensuring that gender, diversity, disability, and minority considerations were systematically integrated across all operations. As part of this approach, the National Society ensured messages were delivered in local languages through trusted communication channels while adhering to the DAPS and 'Do No Harm' principle.

The National Society's intervention strategy in 2024 prioritized community engagement and accountability (CEA), ensuring that the voices of affected populations were central to all response efforts. This commitment was visible during the Mpox efforts. The National Society collected and analyzed community feedback in Koyamah Sub-prefecture which included rumours, beliefs, perceptions, questions, suggestions, and sensitive comments related to Mpox prevention. This feedback was used to enhance communication strategies, activity planning, and programming which strengthened community-based solutions to prevent the spread of the disease.

As a result of this, comprehensive feedback mechanisms were integrated across all projects and programmes to capture, address, and resolve beneficiary complaints and suggestions effectively. For this, two primary channels were utilized which included 'community committees' formed by the communities themselves, these committees monitored activities, collected complaints, and ensured consistent communication throughout the intervention period. The second channel was the 'volunteer feedback teams' which constituted trained volunteers in the CEA approach and complaint management, receiving feedback through toll-free numbers, and recording it for processing by the CEA focal point.

To further these efforts, the National Society developed the Terms of Reference (ToR) for the National Society's Community Engagement and Accountability Strategy, ensuring structured and standardized approaches across interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society in the adoption of CEA approaches.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, situations and needs and co-develop common strategies to address issues. These usually involve obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space, funding and other resources. Together, the IFRC and member National Societies agree on common priorities, clarify consistent public messaging and monitor progress. Membership coordination also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes have the required clarity on humanitarian action and development assistance and reinforce the auxiliary role of National Societies in their respective countries.

Participating National Societies with long-term collaborations with the Red Cross Society of Guinea include the British Red Cross, French Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent Society, and the Spanish Red Cross.

The **British Red Cross** provides ad hoc remote support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in the context of institutional and operational capacity building.

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

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

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

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

Movement coordination

The National Society ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

Through its regional delegation in Côte d'Ivoire, the ICRC protects and assists people in Guinea who are affected by violence that occurs in the country from time to time. The ICRC supports the Red Cross Society of Guinea in four priority areas: Strengthening operational capacity in preparedness and response to crises; building capacity in security, personnel and volunteers; providing first aid equipment and materials, and improving institutional and operational communication by training communication focal points in digital communication and producing communication media, including leaflets, agenda and newsletters.

External coordination

The Red Cross Society of Guinea collaborates with various governmental bodies as part of its auxiliary role. In times of emergency, the National Society works closely with the National Service for Humanitarian Affairs through its regional and prefectural representations, in particular for needs assessments. The Red Cross Society of Guinea has been working closely with the National Agency for the Management of Humanitarian Emergencies and Disasters (ANGUCH) through its regional representation in the context of floods, fires, and landslides. The National Society is also collaborating with the National Centre for Disaster Management and Environmental Emergencies (CNGCUE) and has initiated a process of resource mobilization for the implementation of early warning systems. The National Society works with local councils, district representatives, civil protection, prefectures, municipalities and governorates. When authorities request the support of humanitarian organizations to assist affected families, emergency meetings are organized under the authorities' initiative. The Red Cross Society of Guinea also engages in partnerships with international stakeholders. UNICEF is supporting the National Society in disaster risk reduction activities in selected rural communes. This support consists of equipping communities with knowledge and capacities that can be harnessed to conduct pre-disaster risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, development and implementation of appropriate disaster preparedness and response mechanisms. It also consists of training local elected representatives for the coordination of emergency interventions and pre-positioning a minimum emergency stock in these municipalities. USAID is supporting the Red Cross Society of Guinea in epidemic and pandemic preparedness. CARE International provides ad hoc support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea in response to epidemics and pandemics, specifically in the training of emergency water, sanitation and hygiene focal points and in gender-based violence.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea made significant strides in communication and institutional strengthening. The National Society staff received training in operational and digital communication in addition to the public and private media being sensitized about the National Society's modus operandi during crises. To enhance visibility and public awareness, the Red Cross Society of Guinea designed and produced various communication and promotional

materials, including leaflets, booklets on the protection of the Red Cross emblem, comic strips, calendars for 2025, greeting cards, and large-format Red Cross emblems.

Under the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) initiative, the National Society undertook an organizational and operational diagnosis of its finance, administration, and logistics departments. It also conducted a feasibility study for establishing a health training school to diversify its sources of income, developed a resource mobilization strategy, and created an anti-fraud policy. As part of its capacity-building efforts through the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) programme, the National Society developed a Multi-Hazard Response Plan and mapped out its role as an auxiliary to public authorities.

Additionally, the Red Cross Society of Guinea implemented several initiatives aimed at strengthening its capacity. This included the First Aid Capacity Building Programme which included organizing World First Aid Day through awareness campaigns and promoting first aid in the workplace. Posters promoting first aid were widely distributed to all heads of divisions of the National Transitional Council. Training for Advisors and Administrators of the National Transitional Council was also conducted, with a speech of support delivered by the representative of the Minister of Health.

Furthermore, the programme focused on enhancing the skills of the national commercial first aid training service through training and upgrading of monitors, instructors, and master educators. It also involved the procurement of first aid equipment, including defibrillators, and the revision of institutional frameworks for First Aid documents. A market study was conducted to identify potential competitors, assess their strengths and weaknesses, and analyze their pricing and locations.

In addition to the first aid programme, the FIU supported the National Society in developing its epidemic contingency plan, training volunteers in epidemic response, and organizing partnership evaluation workshops. The knowledge of National Society staff on safety protocols, including firefighting, safety management during field trips, and proper use of first aid kits and vests, was reinforced.

The Institutional and Operational Capacity Building Project, supported by the NSIA, focused on developing an anti-fraud and corruption policy with a declaration of zero tolerance towards corruption. It also involved the creation of a resource mobilization strategy, including a database of potential local partners and their procedures, along with an action plan.

Furthermore, the project included the organization of due diligence assessments, and integrated capacity building in areas such as communication, emergency assessment, and protection against gender-based violence across three committees. Capacity-building sessions were conducted on developing operational security rules with the support of the ICRC. Passive security measures at headquarters, such as fire extinguishers, fire covers, and evacuation schemes, were reinforced. The Red Cross Society of Guinea also participated in the 34th International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the Red Cross Society of Guinea.

The **French Red Cross** supported the National Society by providing training in commercial first aid. In collaboration with the French Red Cross, the National Society was able to train health volunteers and develop an epidemic contingency plan, further enhancing its preparedness and response capacity. It also assisted the National Society with the First Aid Capacity Building Programme.

The ICRC supported the National Society with operational and digital communication. Under the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) initiative, the ICRC also assisted the National Society with financial operational diagnosis. It also financially assisted the National Society with the Institutional Capacity-Building and Coordination Programmes.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Throughout 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea demonstrated a strong commitment to humanitarian diplomacy, engaging in strategic dialogue and negotiations to enhance its operational capacity and secure essential resources. One of the key advocacy efforts focused on acquiring a permanent location or estate to serve as the National Headquarters, a critical move aimed at enhancing the organization's visibility, accessibility, and institutional capacity.

Additionally, the National Society actively engaged with governmental authorities to negotiate the renewal of license plates for its fleet of vehicles. This effort was essential to ensure the uninterrupted mobility of its emergency response teams and the efficient delivery of humanitarian services across the country.

Furthermore, the National Society appealed to government authorities for the reallocation of the State subsidy to the National Society. This appeal aimed at securing sustained financial support, enabling the Red Cross Society of Guinea to effectively carry out its humanitarian mandate and strengthen its capacity to respond to emergencies and provide essential services to vulnerable communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea trained its security focal points on operational security management. This training covered essential aspects of safety protocols and risk management, resulting in the development of four tailored operational rule procedures for the different regions of Guinea: Lower Guinea, Middle Guinea, Forest Guinea, and Upper Guinea. These procedures enhance the National Society's ability to respond efficiently and safely to emergencies across the country.

In line with promoting transparency and ensuring donor accountability, the National Society underwent multiple financial audits throughout the year. These financial reviews aimed to ensure accurate reporting, adherence to donor requirements, and the efficient use of resources in delivering humanitarian assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical and financial assistance.

The ICRC supported the National Society with comprehensive training for security focal points on operational security management.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

In 2024, the Red Cross Society of Guinea learned that certain strengths through its participatory, coherent, and inclusive approach to the development of the unified plan. Lessons learned during this process came from challenges encountered in identifying suitable support personnel or French-speaking experts to support National Society development activities. Additionally, the occurrence of floods across almost all prefectures and the MPOX epidemic significantly influenced the National Society's priorities, requiring adaptation and resource reallocation.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Strengthening Community Health Systems: Construction of Health Post in Saourou District

In Saourou, a district located in Faranah prefecture, community members included the construction of a health post in their community action plan. Under the Community Preparedness for Epidemics and Pandemics Programme (CP3), this initiative aims to strengthen the health system by bringing essential health services closer to the community.

With consistent guidance from volunteers and coordination teams, and through regular meetings with resource mobilization committees, the community



remained mobilized around their action plans, boosting resilience and ownership of the initiative. The health post's construction is a testament to the community's dedication and the CP3 program's effectiveness in promoting community-led development.

2

Red Cross Contribution to the Fight Against Rabies in Guinea

Rabies remains a serious public health threat in Guinea, particularly in areas where stray dogs pose risks to communities. The Red Cross Society of Guinea, through the CP3 program, is at the forefront of efforts to protect the population from this fatal disease.

In central Guinea's Faranah region, young Ousmane encountered a stray dog outside his home. Curious and eager to play, he approached the animal, which unexpectedly bit him on the chest and hand. His grandfather promptly alerted local Red Cross Society of Guinea volunteers who responded swiftly to treat Ousmane's wounds, track down the dog, and facilitate necessary medical intervention.

Laboratory tests later confirmed the dog was rabid. Thanks to the quick response of the volunteers, Ousmane received timely treatment that ultimately saved his life. This incident highlights the critical role of Red Cross volunteers in providing life-saving interventions and promoting public health awareness in high-risk areas.

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

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

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

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

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



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

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [GN Guinea AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRGN017](#) and [MDRGN016](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Mamadou Saliou Diallo

Secretary General
Red Cross Society of Guinea
T: +224 623 269029
crg.secretairegeneral@gmail.com

Peter Ophoff

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia
& Sierra Leone, based in Freetown
T: 923 088 888053
peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Partnerships & Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning & Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org