

## Final Report

### Guinea: Floods

<b>DREF Operation n°</b> MDRGN008	<b>Glide n°:</b> FL-2015-000105-GIN
<b>Date of issue:</b> 21 July 2016	<b>Date of Disaster:</b> 24 July 2015
<b>Operation start date:</b> 11 August 2015	<b>Operation end date:</b> 11 December 2015
<b>Overall operation budget:</b> CHF 130,603	<b>Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date:</b> CHF 130,603
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 4,925 households, or 29,599 people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 1,250 households
<b>Host National Society(ies):</b> Guinea Red Cross	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Committee of Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH) (Government Service)	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

From 24 July – 3 August 2015, rainfall in Guinea resulted in heavy flooding that caused casualties and significant property damage, in several localities including Beyla, Conakry, Forécariah, Macenta, Siguiri and Téli-mélé. In the region of Conakry, in the six prefectures of all five communes namely Matoto Dixinn, Ratoma, Kaloum, Matam, were severely affected by the floods. According to the joint assessments 29,599 people were affected, of which 4,925 households had lost their homes. Most of the areas affected had suffered from cholera epidemics in the past and were at risk again and there was need for early control since the health facilities in the country had already been impacted by the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak that was declared in March 2014.



Volunteers assisting in construction of temporary shelter. Photo RCSG

On 12 August 2015, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 130,603 from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) respond to the immediate needs of 1,500 households (9,000 people) affected by the floods, with interventions in the areas of emergency relief, shelter, health and care, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion for a period of three months. On 19 October 2015, an Operations Update was issued to extend the timeframe of the DREF operation by one month to enable the completion of activities planned, which had been complicated following the re-evaluation of the situation, and preparedness for presidential elections (scheduled in October 2015), which had resulted in violence.

Please note that following a re-evaluation of the situation there were revisions made by the RCSG on the use of the DREF allocation that though were approved by the IFRC Guinea Country Delegation; were not authorized as per the agreed DREF procedures and guidelines by the DREF Appeal Manager (in Geneva). It has been agreed (by the DREF Appeal Manager) that the expenditures outside of the agreed budget can be considered as eligible as they reflected a need to revise the activities planned to ensure they were relevant and appropriate to the needs of the affected population; and also resulted in an increase in the expenditures incurred for direct beneficiary related costs versus support costs. The IFRC Guinea Country Delegation and RCSG have received a reminder of the DREF guidelines and procedures, as in future, any non-compliance will result in expenditures being disallowed.

This DREF has been partially replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross DG Echo and the Canadian Red Cross/Govt. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Zurich and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of Guinea would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for contact details and here for the final financial report>](#)

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

The RCSG was founded in 1984, after the earthquake in Kumbia in December 1983, recognized by presidential decree and by the International Committee of the Red Cross in October 1986 and became a member of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies that same year. Since then, the RCSG has constituted a network of active sections, which carry out community health activities (particularly as regards water, sanitation and hygiene), the management and prevention of disasters, first aid training and restoring family links. Furthermore, activities in communication, youth engagement, as well as shelter have been undertaken since the country took in refugees from the conflicts in Sierra Leone and Liberia. The RCSG has 17,400 volunteers throughout the country and some 5,000 fee-paying members. The headquarters is in Conakry and the services are provided through 33 prefectural committees, 5 communal committees in Conakry and 202 sub-prefectural committees throughout the country. There are also five community teams and two national disaster response teams. The National Society has significant experience with flood response and has a contingency plan for floods as well as a network of trained volunteers who are available and can quickly be deployed as required.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Guinea country delegation has extensive technical and material resources, provided support to the RCSG, specifically with the simultaneous response to the EVD epidemic through the MDRGN007 Emergency Appeal. In addition, the ICRC, French and Danish Red Cross Societies all have in-country presence. On 31 July 2015, the IFRC carried out an Operational Strategy Call with participants from the Guinea country delegation, Sahel country cluster support office, Africa Region Disaster and Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery (DCPRR) unit and Geneva level. It was agreed that a DREF allocation could be considered to support the RCSG response to the floods. The IFRC and RCSG signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to enable the implementation of the activities planned. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was deployed for one month; while pre-positioned stocks were mobilized from the Sahel country cluster support office in Dakar, Senegal to support the implementation of the DREF operation.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Since the beginning of the rains the RCSG, worked closely with the National Service for Humanitarian Actions (SENAH), the government structure responsible for the coordination of the response and assistance provided to the flood-affected population. All of the organizations involved in the response to EVD, were also coordinating in the management of the floods disaster, including the Ministry of Health (MoH), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO). A National Crisis Committee was established, and meetings held to coordinate the response to the floods, which were regularly attended by the RCSG. The RCSG was involved in planning meetings to support the identification of those beneficiaries requiring assistance.

Following consultation with the SENAH and other partners, the National Society (NS) was assigned responsibility for the distribution of non-food items (NFIs) and emergency shelter kits as well as components of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance.

**Table 1: Overview of role of organizations response to floods**

Name of organization	Activities
National Service for Humanitarian Actions	Coordination of the response; Food and NFIs (rice, oil, soap etc.).
Red Cross Society of Guinea	NFIs and emergency shelter; Prevention of communicable diseases; Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion.
World Food Programme	Distribution of food items.
World Health Organization	Medical care

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Following the preliminary analysis results of joint rapid assessments carried by Red Cross/SENAH teams, it was identified that the affected populations were living in identified low-lying areas, poorly drained, and/or areas near rivers across the provinces. In total, 29,599 people in the affected areas were affected by the floods, of which 4,925 households had lost their homes. Additional risks identified included electrocution, the rise of diseases such as EVD, cholera, malaria etc. as a result of the flooding and inexistence of an effective water supply, sanitation or waste management systems. In total, 685 water points and 925 latrines were destroyed. Some of the flooded areas are very difficult to access due to the poor condition of the roads. Emptying and rehabilitating latrines was essential to avoid the resurgence of the Ebola virus disease or the return of cholera to the country. According to the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD)<sup>1</sup> forecasts, Western Guinea is at moderate risk of flooding, in addition to the risk of the resurgence of Ebola. It was also expected that rains would continue for a further two months.

**Table 2: Joint rapid assessment findings (RCSG / SENAH)**

Prefecture-commune	# people affected	# of houses destroyed	# of houses partially destroyed	# of houses in bad state	# of displaced people	# of deaths	# of water points destroyed	# of latrines destroyed	Loss of food supplies
Kaloum	1,917	319	26	30	23	0	104	55	52
Telimelé	3,199	533	53	17	0	0	7	0	23
Beyla	2,765	460	45	51	16	2	15	7	9
Coyah	1,953	325	13	3	5	2	5	6	11
Dixinn	4,267	710	76	64	43	1	173	169	67
Forecariah	2,117	352	8	24	5	2	8	4	7
Macenta	1,958	325	23	45	12	0	15	11	6
Matam	3,458	575	17	2	175	0	100	322	53
Matoto	3,269	544	104	66	267	0	165	301	80
Ratoma	1,459	243	12	0	61	0	85	45	4
Siguiriri	3,237	539	389	188	17	2	8	5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,599</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>312</b>

It was recommended that assistance was required in areas of emergency relief and shelter, the prevention of communicable diseases, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. Following the complications with the implementation

<sup>1</sup> Bulletin of heavy rain/flood risk forecasts: PSN06-631 Established 7 June – Valid from: 08 - 10 July 2015

of the activities planned, the relevance and appropriateness of the DREF operation was reevaluated however it was deemed that given the prevailing poor living conditions that were caused by the flooding, and increasing risk of communicable diseases in the context of the EVD epidemic and approaching dry season, it was agreed that it remained essential to continue as planned in the EPoA.

## Risk analysis

The implementation period of the DREF coincided with the presidential election in Guinea; the end of the election campaign involved violence in some areas such as Conakry, K rouan  and Nzerekore, where clashes between supporters of rival parties were registered with loss of lives and extensive material damage, this has had an impact on the implementation of the DREF due to security and the safety of volunteers. Law and order was hardly maintained. In order to mitigate risks to IFRC staff, the following decisions were implemented: IFRC offices and sub-delegations were closed throughout Guinea, Red Cross Movement restriction was implemented for all staff (local and International), staff hibernated at home. These security measures were lifted 48 hours after the results of the poll as the situation was back to normal.

In addition, some areas affected by the floods were still EVD active. During the response to EVD, there were problems related to accessibility to certain areas, as well as the safety and security of volunteers due to the community's perception of the Red Cross Movement which was associated with the burial of those who died from. This had been taken into account during the response to the floods. However, the response to the floods also provided the RCSG an opportunity to restore her image tarnished by the Safe and Dignified Burials (SDB) during the Ebola response.

## Beneficiary selection

In total, the DREF operation targeted 1,250 affected households, which were identified in Conakry (845), For cariah (100), Macenta (100), Siguiri (105) and Telimel  (100) following the preliminary assessment. Due to considerable delays (around three weeks) between the floods disaster, and start of the implementation, the activities planned in the DREF operation was reviewed and necessary changes were introduced to adapt the needs to the real situation. As such, the DREF has assisted 1,250 households instead of 2,500 as initially planned.

**Table 2: RCSG flood response beneficiary selection**

Location	No. of targeted households
1. Conakry (Commune of Matoto)	125
2. Conakry (Commune of Ratoma)	40
3. Conakry (Commune of Matam)	95
4. Conakry (Commune of Kaloum)	110
5. Conakry (Commune of Dixinn)	475
6. For�cariah	100
7. Macenta	100
8. Siguiri	105
9. Telimel�	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,250</b>

Beneficiary identification/selection was based on their level of vulnerability, including: displaced households (whose homes were destroyed), the chronically ill, elderly, female headed households, lactating mothers and under-five children, pregnant women, and/or people with disabilities. The RCSG ensured that the DREF operation was aligned with the IFRC's commitment to realize gender equality and diversity; by adapting beneficiary selection criteria that target (women headed-families, people with disabilities). Other aspects considered included prevention of sexual violence and gender-based violence, and the protection of children.

For more details, please refer to the [original EPoA](#), and [Operations Update no.1](#), which provide more information on the needs of the affected population.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

The DREF operation sought to respond to the urgent needs of the 1,500 most affected households in the 11 flooded zones, including five communes of the capital Conakry and six other prefectures in the interior of the country. The response has been focusing on hygiene promotion and sanitation, improving access to safe drinking water and distribution of non-food items (hygiene kits, buckets, blankets, jerry cans and mosquito nets), and provide emergency shelter to the most vulnerable affected people.

### Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy was to:

- Distribute shelter kits to those most affected by the floods; and provide training to volunteers and supervisors to support families with the construction process.
- Provide water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (in synergy with the Ebola operation which requires distribution of soap, chlorine, and hand washing kits) including cleaning and protecting damaged water sources (including, new lids, repairing pulley systems, etc.); and provide training to volunteers on the Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) manual. It was to be accompanied by the distribution of hygiene kits, blankets, and jerry cans.
- Distribute 3,000 long life insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 1,500 households to help reduce the risk of malaria caused by abundant stagnant water.

Following a re-evaluation of the situation (due to the delay in approval and funding), it was identified that only nine out of the 11 zones were still in need of assistance, and as such Beyla and Coyah were removed as they were not as severely affected by floods. In addition, it was identified that some of the activities planned (protection of wells, emptying of latrines) were no longer relevant to the needs of the affected population relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such were removed, with others added.

Sphere standards were considered and applied.

### Operational support services

#### Human Resources

In total, 63 volunteers were mobilized to conduct the rapid needs assessment and identification of beneficiaries, distribution of relief items and first aid. Nine teams of six volunteers each and one supervisor per zone were deployed as per the table below. Additionally, The IFRC mobilized one accountant, one driver and one RDRT to support the RCSG with the effective implementation of the DREF operation. The DREF allocation covered insurance costs, travel expenses, volunteers' daily allowances and travel and accommodation expenses for the RDRT.

Location	No. of supervisors	No. of volunteers
Conakry (Commune of Matoto)	1	6
Conakry (Commune of Ratoma)	1	6
Conakry (Commune of Matam)	1	6
Conakry (Commune of Kaloum)	1	6
Conakry (Commune of Dixinn)	1	6
Macenta	1	6
Siguiri	1	6
Forécariah	1	6
Telimelé	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>

## **Logistics and supply chain**

All procurement required for the activities planned in the DREF operation was carried out in coordination with the IFRC Guinea country delegation, and in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. As noted (refer to the “Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country” section), while pre-positioned stocks were mobilized from the Sahel country cluster support office in Dakar, Senegal. The RCSG used its vehicles to support the implementation of the DREF operation - for the transport of volunteers, the RDRT and staff during the assessment and implementation.

## **Communication**

For a better visibility of the implementation of the DREF operation, the RCSG used local radio stations based in Conakry and Telimele to communicate with beneficiaries. The RCSG owned radio Santéya FM was also used to cover the zone of Forécariah. Radio messages on good hygiene practices and the fight against water borne disease including cholera and EVD prevention were regularly disseminated by trained volunteers.

## **Security**

There were security problems related to the presidential election in the country that had an impact on the progress of the operation. Activities and missions in the countryside were disrupted by demonstrations or campaign rallies. The RCSG was supported by the IFRC in-country security delegate deployed for the EVD operation. The DREF operation also benefited the support of VHF/UHF communication system with radios working 24 hours a day in all VRP vehicles. Local authorities provided support by maintaining order on distribution sites

## **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)**

Monitoring and reporting the operation was conducted by the RCSG with the support of a member of the regional team of disaster response deployed by the IFRC and delegates deployed to the EVD operation. Weekly updates were provided to the IFRC on the general progress of the DREF operation. The RCSG staff along with other IFRC staff took part in different field visits to monitor the progress of activities planned including the distribution of items and support volunteers with regard to social mobilization. Supervisors were equally deployed for a close follow up of the activities in the field. At the end of the DREF operation, evaluation meetings were held with various prefectural committees involved in order to draw lessons that could be used in future operations. Lessons learned during the evaluation sessions with local committees include:

- Initiate actions that reduce the occurrence of disasters including floods;
- Educate communities with regard to the constant threat of flood-related disasters;
- Have a contingency stock in the prefectures to intervene early in case of an emergency;
- Involve community leaders in mobilizing communities to disasters;
- Build on women's groups to mobilize parents of children to be vaccinated;
- Set up a shelter unit.

## **Administration and Finance**

The RCSG has a permanent administrative and financial department, and an assistant was dedicated to this DREF operation in order to ensure the rational use of financial resources, under the conditions specified in the MoU between the RCSG and the IFRC Guinea country delegation. Financial management followed the procedures of the RCSG and regulations specified by the DREF

## **C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN**

### **Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors**

**Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors**

<b>Outcome 1: The most vulnerable beneficiaries are identified and selected with the participation of the communities</b>
<b>Output 1.1: List of beneficiaries is developed with community participation</b>
<b>Activities planned</b>
<p>1.1.1 Meeting with the local authorities to introduce the project to them and discuss the beneficiary criteria process</p> <p>1.1.2 Regular meetings with the authorities at local and central level to coordinate beneficiary selection, operational planning and ensure security.</p> <p>1.1.3 Training of 60 volunteers in rapid needs assessment, beneficiary selection and relief distribution techniques (10 days)</p>
<b>Achievements</b>
<p>1.1.1 Meetings with local authorities were carried out. In total, the RCGS and IFRC Guinea country delegation participated in 26 preparatory and coordination meetings including beneficiary identification with local authorities and the SENAH both at the national and local levels.</p> <p>1.1.2 Regular meetings between the RCGS and authorities were carried out. In total, the RCGS participated in five meetings to coordinate beneficiary identification and planning, in collaboration with the crisis committee set up in affected prefectures and national level.</p> <p>1.1.3 In total, 63 volunteers were trained in rapid needs assessment and identification of beneficiaries, which equates to 105 per cent. In addition, they were also trained in distribution of relief items and first aid techniques to be provided in affected areas. Details per prefectures are as follows: Dixinn (seven), Forécariah (six), Kaloum (seven), Macenta (six), Matam (nine), Matoto (eight), Ratoma (eight), Siguiri (six), and Telimélé (six).</p> <p>1.1.4 Regular monitoring and evaluation was conducted jointly with the IFRC Guinea country delegation management and governance bodies in all affected localities. Updates such as SitReps and interim reports were produced at regular intervals to inform on the progress of response activities</p>
<b>Challenges</b>
<p>Key challenges included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PMER: Due to the three weeks' delay in implementation of the DREF operation, the biggest challenge was linked to the re-evaluation of needs to adapted the response to the real situation.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
Refer to "PMER" section.

## Health and care

<b>Health and care</b>
<b>Outcome 2: The risks of malaria is reduced</b>
<b>Output 2.1: Vulnerable households have received and are appropriately using bed nets</b>
<b>Activities planned</b>
<p>2.1.1 Securing donations of treated bed nets for 1,500 most vulnerable households from USAID and Government of Guinea.</p> <p>2.1.2 Distribution of treated bed nets to the 1,500 most vulnerable households.</p> <p>2.1.3 Sensitization campaign / door-to-door interpersonal communication on the appropriate use of the treated bed nets.</p>
<b>Achievements</b>
<p>2.1.1. In total, the RCGS was able to secure 2,500 mosquito nets to be distributed amongst affected families, which equates to 166 per cent of the intended target. It was intended that mosquito nets would be sourced from USAID, however these were not forthcoming and as such the DREF allocation was used to procure the quantities required for the activities planned.</p>

2.1.2. The 2,500 nets were distributed to 1,250 affected families (two per family), which equates to 83 per cent of the original intended target (1,500 families), but 100 per cent of the revised target (1,250 families) with the breakdown as follows: Dixinn (950), Forécariah (200), Kaloum (220), Macenta (200), Matam (190), Matoto (250), Ratoma (80), Siguiiri (210) and Telimelé (200).

2.1.3. In total, 1,250 beneficiary families were sensitized on the proper use of mosquito net nets through a door-to-door approach, with the breakdown as follows: Dixinn (475), Forécariah (100), Kaloum (110), Macenta (100), Matam (95), Matoto (125), Ratoma (40), Siguiiri (105) and Telimelé (100).

### Challenges

None identified.

### Lessons Learned

Refer to "PMER" section.

## Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

### Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

#### Outcome 3: The risk of cholera and other waterborne diseases is reduced

#### Output 3.1: Households have access to safe drinking water

#### Activities planned

- 3.1.1 Protection of the 100 wells already identified in the two worst affected communes of Conakry (chlorination and cleaning, no construction work involved).
- 3.1.2 Emptying of 150 household and community latrines of the most affected households supported by volunteers. Training of households to do this will occur concurrently to increase sustainability of this practice in the future.
- 3.1.3 Donations of hygiene kits, blankets, buckets and jerry can (in coordination with UNICEF).
- 3.1.4 Distribution and promotion on the proper use of water purification tablets and 250g of soap/household (according to Sphere) to 1,500 households.

#### Achievements

- 3.1.1 Following the re-evaluation of the situation it was identified that this activity was no longer relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such it was not completed.
- 3.1.2 Following the re-evaluation, it was identified that this activity was no longer relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such it was not completed.
- 3.1.3 In total of 2,500 blankets and 1,250 hygiene kits were procured through the DREF allocation and distributed to affected households
- 3.1.4 In total, 845 households in Conakry including Matoto (125 households), Ratoma (40 households) Matam (95), Kaloum (110), Dixin (475) (comprising of blankets and jerry cans), which equates to 56 per cent of the original intended target (1,500); and 67 per cent of the revised target (1,250 families).

In total, 945 households received hygiene kits comprising bottles of chlorine (0.05%) to enable them to purify water for drinking at household level; and pieces of soap to encourage them to observe hygiene measures, which equates to 63 per cent of the original intended target (1,500), and 76 per cent of the revised target (1,250 families).

Please note that the variances above were due to a revision of the activities planned following the re-evaluation of the situation, and removal of some prefectures that were targeted at the onset of the DREF operation.

Table 3: Quantity of chlorine and soap distributed to households

Location	No. of HHs reached	Soap (pcs)	Chlorine 0.05% (pcs)
Conakry (Commune of Matoto)	125	1,250	625
Conakry (Commune of Ratoma)	40	400	200
Conakry (Commune of Matam)	95	950	475
Conakry (Commune of Kaloum)	110	1,100	550
Conakry (Commune of Dixinn)	475	4,750	2,375
Macenta	00	00	00
Siguiri	00	00	00
Forécariah	100	1,000	500
Telimelé	00	00	00
<b>Total</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>9,450</b>	<b>4,725</b>

**Output 3.2: The communities are sensitized on risks associated with dirty water (signs and symptoms of waterborne diseases especially cholera, risk factors for transmission, prevention and control measures) and adopt the prevention measures**

**Activities planned**

- 3.2.1 Training of 11 teams of volunteers (10 volunteers and 1 supervisor on best practices in water, hygiene and sanitation (5 days) using ECV materials.
- 3.2.2 Diffusion of 100 radio programmes on good water, hygiene and sanitation practices, including cholera (and Ebola) prevention messaging.
- 3.2.3 Deployment of one RDRT for 2 months.
- 3.2.4 Produce 60 image booklets.
- 3.2.5 Produce 1500 posters.
- 3.2.6 Monitor and report on the activities.
- 3.2.7 Distribute flyers/booklets and put up posters in the communities in at risk zones.
- 3.2.8 Door-to-door sensitization campaign to disseminate key messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases, especially cholera

**Achievements**

- 3.2.1 In total, six teams comprising six volunteers and six supervisors (12 per team: 72 in total) received training on best practices in water, hygiene and sanitation (five days) using ECV materials, which equates to 54 per cent of the intended target (11 teams). Please note that the variances above were due to a revision of the activities planned following the re-evaluation of the situation, and removal of some prefectures that were targeted at the onset of the DREF operation.

**Table 4: Training of supervisors/volunteers on hygiene promotion**

Location	No. of supervisors	No. of volunteers
<b>Conakry</b> (Commune of Matoto)	1	6
<b>Conakry</b> (Commune of Ratoma)	1	6
<b>Conakry</b> (Commune of Matam)	1	6
<b>Conakry</b> (Commune of Kaloum)	1	6
<b>Conakry</b> (Commune of Dixinn)	1	6
<b>Macenta</b>	1	6
<b>Siguiri</b>	1	6
<b>Forécariah</b>	1	6
<b>Telimelé</b>	1	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>54</b>

- 3.2.2 Diffusion of radio programmes on hygiene and sanitation were already being covered under the EVD response and were therefore removed from the DREF operation to avoid duplication,
- 3.2.3 An IFRC RDRT (shelter profile) was deployed to support the effective implementation of the DREF operation; and supported the beneficiary selection/verification process; and finalized preparations for the distribution of shelter kits, tarpaulins and the training of volunteers on their use. However, this was for one month only due to his recall by his own National Society.
- 3.1.5 Following the re-evaluation of the situation it was identified that this activity was no longer relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such it was not completed.
- 3.1.6 Following the re-evaluation of the situation it was identified that this activity was no longer relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such it was not completed.
- 3.2.4 Regular updates were made, including weekly SitReps, which produced by the GCSG management team and two progress/interim reports issued.
- 3.1.7 Following the re-evaluation of the situation it was identified that this activity was no longer relevant (three weeks after the floods), and as such it was not completed.
- 3.2.5 In total, 954 households (6,290 people; including 2,016 women and 2,816 children, were reached with door-to-door sensitization to disseminate key messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases, especially cholera.

**Table 5: Door-to-door sensitization campaigns**

Location	No. of HHs reached
Conakry (Commune of Matoto)	125
Conakry (Commune of Ratoma)	42
Conakry (Commune of Matam)	97
Conakry (Commune of Kaloum)	115
Conakry (Commune of Dixinn)	475
Forécariah	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>954</b>

#### **Challenges**

None identified.

#### **Lessons Learned**

Refer to "PMER" section.

## **Shelter and settlements**

### **Shelter and settlements**

**Outcome 4: The most vulnerable affected households have gained dignity and safety with emergency shelter**

**Output 4.1: Affected households in the flood risk zones are provided with shelter kits and receive appropriate support in construction of emergency shelter**

#### **Activities planned**

- 4.1.1 Train 110 volunteers (and 11 supervisors) in the 11 affected regions on the use of shelter kits (5 days).
- 4.1.2 Distribute and instruct beneficiaries on construction of 200 shelter kits and 400 tarpaulins for at least 200 households. Distribute additional materials such as timber as necessary.

#### **Achievements**

4.1.1	In total, 63 volunteers received training on the use of the shelter kit, which equates to 57 per cent of the intended target (110 volunteers). Please note that this variance was due to a revision of the activities planned following the re-evaluation of the situation, and removal of some prefectures that were targeted at the onset of the DREF operation.
4.1.2	In total, 201 households received emergency shelter assistance comprising one shelter kit and two tarpaulins; as well as assistance with the construction of temporary shelters.  Following the re-evaluation of the situation, it was identified that families in some of the prefectures required additional NFIs, specifically kitchen items. In total, 405 kitchen sets were procured and distributed to families in Forecariah (100), Macenta (100), Siguiré (105), and Telemélé (100).
<b>Challenges</b>	
Key challenges included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Resources: Early departure of the NDRT deployed initially for two months.</li> <li>• Security: Stop of the implementation of activities for about two weeks due to political tension around the presidential elections.</li> <li>• Administration and Finance: Delay in the opening of the DREF account which impacted the implementation.</li> </ul>	
<b>Lessons Learned</b>	
Refer to “PMER” section.	

## D. BUDGET

The DREF allocation was CHF 130,603 of which CHF 75,528 was spent. A balance of CHF 55,075 will be returned.

- “Water, Sanitation & Hygiene” was overspent by CHF 38,728, which equates to 36 per cent; and was due an error in coding (should have been coded to “Utensils & Tools”), as well as an increase in the NFIs that were procured (refer to Shelter & settlements / Activity 1.1.2”).
- “Medical & First Aid” was overspent by CHF 1,126, which equates to 46.9 per cent; and was due to under budgeting of the cost of establishing First Aid points at the onset of the DREF operation.
- “Utensils & Tools” was underspent by CHF 19,100, which equates to 100 per cent; and was due to an error in coding at the onset of the DREF operation (costs were instead coded under “Clothing & Textiles”).
- “Financial Charges” accrued a balance of CHF 41,360, which was due to positive gains between the CHF and Guinea franc.

Please note that are other variances > 10 per cent and/or CHF 500 that have been incurred in this DREF operation that have not been explained, due to the exit of many staff that were involved in the response. In addition, the procurement of tarpaulins for replenishment of those distributed by the RCSG was carried out outside of the agreed timeframe for the DREF operation due to issues with staffing over the seasonal December period resulting in a delay in the placement of the requisition. The IFRC Guinea Country Delegation and RCSG have received a reminder of the need to ensure all procurement is completed within the agreed timeframe of DREF operations, as in future this will result in expenditures being disallowed.

## Contact Information

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

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### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Africa Region:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator; phone: +254731067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace**.

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## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRGN008 - Guinea - Floods

Timeframe: 11 Aug 15 to 11 Dec 15

Appeal Launch Date: 11 Aug 15

Final Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/8-2016/6	Programme	MDRGN008
Budget Timeframe	2015/8-12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PGN020
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		130,603				130,603	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Other Income							
DREF Allocations		130,603				130,603	
C4. Other Income		130,603				130,603	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		130,603				130,603	
D. Total Funding = B + C		130,603				130,603	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		130,603				130,603	
E. Expenditure		-75,528				-75,528	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		55,075				55,075	

## Disaster Response Financial Report

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## Selected Parameters

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	PGN020
Subsector:	*		

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>130,603</b>			<b>130,603</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	12,000		10,184			10,184	1,816	
Clothing & Textiles	1,100		38,225			38,225	-37,125	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	45,334		2,925			2,925	42,409	
Utensils & Tools			22,482			22,482	-22,482	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>58,434</b>		<b>73,816</b>			<b>73,816</b>	<b>-15,382</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	667		332			332	334	
Distribution & Monitoring	6,000		9,026			9,026	-3,026	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,400		2,081			2,081	5,319	
Logistics Services			5,473			5,473	-5,473	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>14,067</b>		<b>16,912</b>			<b>16,912</b>	<b>-2,846</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	2,000		4,645			4,645	-2,645	
National Staff			68			68	-68	
National Society Staff	2,400		2,486			2,486	-86	
Volunteers	16,078		4,465			4,465	11,613	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>20,478</b>		<b>11,665</b>			<b>11,665</b>	<b>8,813</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	8,470		5,840			5,840	2,630	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>8,470</b>		<b>5,840</b>			<b>5,840</b>	<b>2,630</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	11,400		1,708			1,708	9,692	
Information & Public Relations	5,850		1,476			1,476	4,374	
Communications	2,933		862			862	2,072	
Financial Charges	1,000		-41,360			-41,360	42,360	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>21,183</b>		<b>-37,315</b>			<b>-37,315</b>	<b>58,499</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,971		4,610			4,610	3,361	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>7,971</b>		<b>4,610</b>			<b>4,610</b>	<b>3,361</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>130,603</b>		<b>75,528</b>			<b>75,528</b>	<b>55,075</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>55,075</b>			<b>55,075</b>		

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Budget Timeframe	2015/8-12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	PGN020
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster response	130,603		130,603	130,603	75,528	55,075	
Subtotal BL2	130,603		130,603	130,603	75,528	55,075	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>130,603</b>		<b>130,603</b>	<b>130,603</b>	<b>75,528</b>	<b>55,075</b>	