

Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Guinea Bissau: Storm

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRGW003
Date of Issue: 24 April 2019	Glide number: ST-2018-000083-GNB
Date of disaster: 27 June 2018	
Operation start date: 9 July 2018	Operation end date: 9 December 2018
Host National Society: The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC)	Operation budget: CHF 273,597
Number of people affected: 11,541 people	Number of people assisted: 3,374 (303 households)
N° of National Societies involved in the operation: IFRC – ICRC, Luxembourg Red Cross, IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre (Spanish Red Cross).	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: Civil Protection – Government – European Union (ECHO) – UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP OCHA Mission (Dakar Regional Office)	

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Guinea Bissau suffered violent winds of 80 km to 120 km/h (according to the National Meteorological Agency) on 27 June 2018, which affected hundreds of houses and dozens of infrastructures (37 schools affected according to a communication of the Ministry of Education sent to UNICEF). According to the Civil Protection's initial provisional assessment, some 2,000 families (11,541 people) were affected, and 420 houses were destroyed in Bissau, the capital. Three (3) deaths were also reported and 800 people were displaced into other regions. The initial assessment conducted between 28 June and 15 July 2018 by the National Society highlighted damages to 336 houses. The areas identified as the most affected were in Bissau city (*Autonomous Sector of Bissau*), specifically in the districts of Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho.



This 68-year-old woman is one of the thousands of people affected by the severe storm which hit Bissau in June 2018 © GBRC/IFRC Bissau

Indeed, the storm impacted families living in houses that are more vulnerable to winds, either because of their location or because of improper installation of the roof. The typology of houses in the area is very homogenous and vulnerable to strong winds. In response to the situation, the IFRC launched a four months [DREF operation](#) of CHF 273,597 on 10 July 2018, with objective to reduce risk of further deterioration of living conditions amongst affected population. This was done through provision of emergency shelter, food, NFI and WASH services targeting 2,415 people (345 households).

Following the launch of the operation, the IFRC support mission deployed to Guinea Bissau in mid July 2018, together with the National Society, conducted a more in-depth needs assessment which led to the revision of the operational strategy. This change which was effected by the publishing of [Operational update 1](#) on 23 August 2018, highlighted that the storm had especially impacted the population in the following areas: Shelter and NFIs (non-food items) - Food security and livelihoods - Water and sanitation - Health. Given its main operational strengths and in coordination with partners, the Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC) focused its intervention on these sectors.

On 31 October 2018, [Operation update 2](#) was published – the update extended the operation for an additional month without supplementary cost in order to complete the implementation of activities and ensure appropriate monitoring and evaluation of results, bringing the overall timeframe for this operation to five months. This update equally revised the targeted number of people to be assisted from 2,485 people (355 households) to 3,374 people (303 households) because the number of people per household was found to be higher than initially reported (approximately 11 people per household).

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, 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), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC), the IFRC extends many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC) was one of the first humanitarian actors to position itself for the assessment and provide response to the populations affected by the storm. The National Society (NS) showed remarkable volunteer mobilization capacity, despite its limited financial resources and carried out assessments in all affected districts in Bissau. The NS managed to mobilize over 150 volunteers between 25 June and 15 July 2018, to conduct said assessment and the analysis of 336 questionnaires.



The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau volunteers were mobilized to provide assistance to the affected families © GBRC/IFRC Bissau

The Civil Protection relied on the Red Cross as an actor in the national disaster preparedness and response system. Indeed, the Civil Protection and the representatives of the UN System called on the National Society to take part to the July 2018 joint assessment. Representatives of the GBRC participated in the preparation, field evaluation and data analysis of the assessment, after which NS provided direct support to the affected population through this DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC responded to the National Society's support request through the approval of this operation, as well as various technical missions in support of GBRC, as detailed in section **C Detailed Operational Plan**. Two RDRTs (Shelter and Cash profiles) were deployed to assist the National Society. IFRC Dakar Cluster Disaster Management (DM) Coordinator also carried out two missions in July and August 2018.

ICRC is present in country and provided support to GBRC for the initial assessment. The RDRTs deployed for the operation closely collaborated and coordinated with ICRC in country. This first experience of GBRC on cash provided the opportunity to strengthen its capacity on new methodologies and operational approaches which might be later pursued by the ICRC delegation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Guinea Bissau (through the Civil Protection) submitted a first assessment of the impact three days after the storm (30 June 2018). A rapid interagency assessment organised by OCHA was carried out on 12 July 2018, with the participation of the Civil Protection, the City Council of Bissau, UN Agencies (WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UN-

HABITAT, etc), the Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC) and the two IFRC delegates deployed by the Sahel Cluster.

The Government, through the Civil Protection, provided support to families affected by the storm with food items (rice bags) and the provision of zinc roofing plates. The (GBRC) maintained a close coordination with the Civil Protection to avoid overlaps and ensure synergies. The list of beneficiaries and implementation areas were reviewed with partners to coordinate the response.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC), throughout this operation undertook several analysis and assessments to update the needs and inform operational planning. The first rapid assessments were conducted immediately after the storm, allowing GBRC to provide data to authorities as well as launch the DREF operation. Furthermore, the IFRC support mission conducted in July 2018 confirmed the main needs, revised the operational strategy as well as identified the areas most affected by the storm, namely *Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho*. In the selected localities, GBRC identified around 221 houses which had been destroyed. Based on the needs and findings, 303 households were identified for support from this DREF. The main needs to be addressed included:

- Shelter and NFIs (non-food items)
- Food security and livelihoods
- Water and sanitation
- Health

Please read about detailed needs [here](#).

Risk Analysis

Operational risks remained the same as those identified at the time the operation was launched. In addition to those risks already identified in the initial EPoA, general level of vulnerability of the host houses to winds and the possible worsening of the situation, if other storms hit during the rainy season, was added. To that effect and in order to alleviate the risks, the previous revision of the operation included the distribution of “reinforcement” kits and the performance of safe construction functions and sessions for the target populations. Weather forecasts were followed through the Civil Protection, to plan warnings of possible storms which could worsen the situation in the areas targeted for the plan of action and which could affect the implementation of activities.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The response of Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC) focused on Bissau city (*Autonomous Sector of Bissau*). While the initial rapid assessment carried out in July 2018 indicated the districts of Antula and Djolo Gabu Zinho as the target of this operation, the detailed targeting carried out through Kobo and the reality of the needs on the ground led to the inclusion of Bairro Militar and Sao Paulo districts.

The detailed targeting analysis categorized beneficiary households (HH) into three groups:

- Households living in directly affected houses which were partially destroyed (HPD)
- Households living in directly affected houses which were totally destroyed (HTD)
- Host houses.

District	Households HPD	Households HTD	Host Households	Total Households	Total People
Antula	47	44	16	107	1,104
Bairro Militar	2	5	1	08	86
Djolo – Gabuzinho	76	60	27	163	1,853
Sao Paulo	17	05	03	25	331
Total	142	114	47	303	3,374

An important aspect to note, which emerged during the detailed targeting with KoBo is the fact that affected households and host houses were housing in general more than one family, and that several families were polygamic. These family groups living in the same house share resources and living means and were therefore considered as being part of one

single household. This targeting criterion also allowed clearer identification of target households in the field. However, since the average number of persons in each household was higher than what was estimated, the operation adapted the cash distribution as well as the delivery of items also to the household size. Basically, while the final target households (HH) is lower (303 Households) than the estimations detailed in the [Operation update n°1](#) (355 households), the number of people to be reached is higher (3,374 instead of 2,485) than was estimated in Operations update n°1 due to the large average size of households. This revised targeting was detailed in the [Operation update n°2](#).

In that respect and as summarized, actions by sector and by group implemented by this DREF and target levels were as follows:

Sector / need		Households HPD	Households HTD	Host households	Total Houses
Shelter	Repair and house reinforcement materials (including tools)	142	114	-	256
	House reinforcement materials (including tools)	142	114	47	303
Food security	Food (Cash Modality)	142	114	47	303
WASH	Items for water storage and treatment	142	114	47	303
	Latrines	100	113	-	213
	Awareness-raising on sanitation and hygiene (including tools)	142	114	47	303
NFI	Non-food household items: mats, mattresses, kitchen kit (Cash modality)	142	114	-	256
	Non-food household items: hygiene	142	116	47	303

Through the second operations update, Red Cross Society Guinea Bissau (GBRC) extended the DREF operation for an additional month, until 9 December 2018. This was due to the need of completing the implementation of activities and ensure appropriate monitoring and evaluation of results. This partial delay was also because Cash was a new implementation modality for the GBRC, therefore it took longer to train the team adequately, select the service providers as well as establish cash SOPs.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People reached: 3,374 people (303 households)</p>		
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
303 households (3,374 people) in crisis-affected areas receive support for the recovery/reinforcement of their shelter	303 households	256
Shelter output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
303 households (3,374 people) receive short term, medium term shelter and housing assistance	303 households	256
Narrative description of achievements		
The main activities carried out in shelter area are the following:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on safe construction techniques. This training involved 18 volunteers and 5 members from the National Society's technical staff and 12 local craftsmen including 8 carpenters and 4 masons from the 4 DREF target areas. The training was of particular interest for the participants, who found relevant solutions that could help make the houses resistant to high winds and floods. It offered also an opportunity to raise the awareness of local craftsmen (masons and carpenters) on their role in reducing the vulnerability of buildings to hazards and to stimulate a melting pot of exchange and sharing of experiences between these essential actors in the chain of construction. The solutions proposed in the training and which were drawn from the 		

weaknesses noted during the various technical assessments conducted in the field were used as a basis for the development of awareness support for volunteers in charge of carrying out sensitization activities. Moreover, the training was an opportunity to encourage local artisans to share knowledge and experiences.

- **Distribution of Shelter tool kits:** The IFRC Dakar Country Cluster delivered to GBRC a total of 380 IFRC standard shelter tool kits as well as additional NFIs for distribution (soap and buckets). However, the bulk of materials was acquired locally, through local procurement supervised by IFRC Dakar Cluster Logistics unit. The National Society in collaboration with the RDRT Shelter analysed the detailed needs and structured the shelter distribution according to the findings. It is worth explaining here that the traditional houses in the targeted areas are mainly large houses (14m x 10m on average) hosting several households. From this observation, it was estimated that the needs for building materials, especially as regards the roofing of a house in these areas, required a substantial budget. Considering the DREF budget availability, operation materials were distributed for beneficiary households to ensure a minimum area of 24.5 m² per family.

The following table shows in detail the composition of the construction kits which is different for the different target groups:

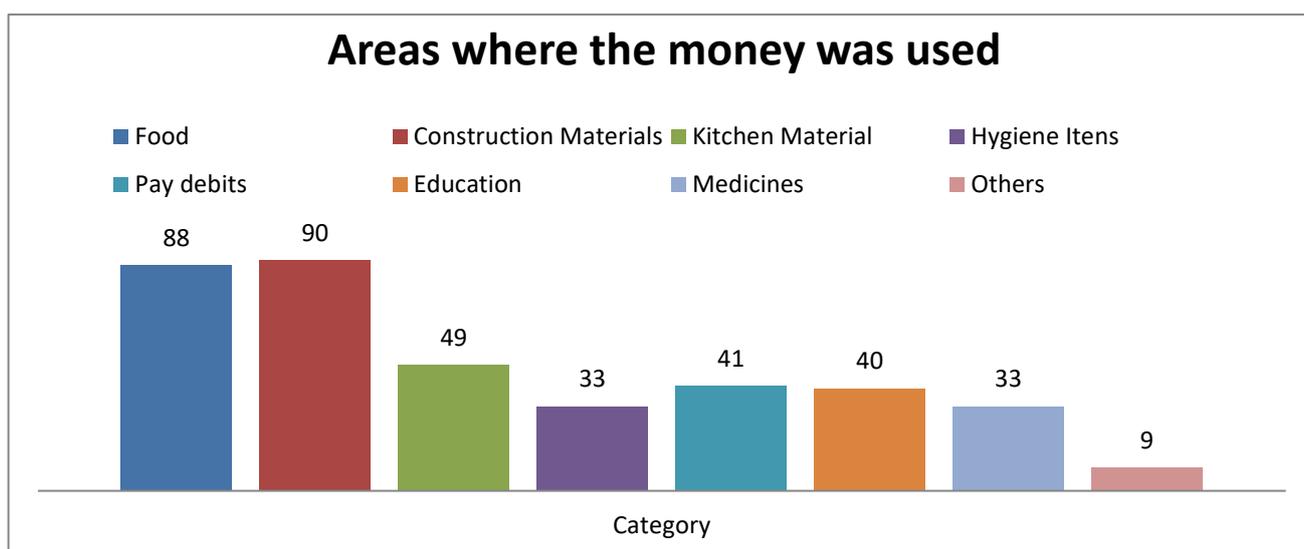
		Kits composition				
Quantity	Target group	Zinc	Nail	Rubber sealing washer	Galvanized iron wire	Shelter tools Kit
114	Total Destroyed House	60 unit	5 Kg	500 unit	4 m	1
142	Partial Destroyed House	30 unit	2,5 Kg	250 unit	2 m	1
47	Host House	0	2,5 Kg	250 unit	2 m	1

After verification with NS, it is worth mentioning that a total of 256 households received their materials (and not 278 as indicated in Operation Update 2). The National Society opted to distribute also shelter tool kits and materials to schools and health centres of the selected areas. Therefore, 4 schools in Antula, 4 schools in São Paulo, 4 schools in Military district and 7 schools in Djolo Gubuzinho and health centres in the same areas were reached with the shelter distribution activities.

- **NFIs/ Non-food items through Cash (256 Households)**

Regarding the distribution of non-food items, the methodology used was cash distribution for the value of items to be purchased. The cash amount allocated to NFI (household items) was included in the total amount transferred (split in two to three distributions) for the selected households (*256 households to be assisted*). The targeted households had the freedom to allocate this amount to the articles and specific needs required. The operability of markets and the availability of multitude of goods was ascertained thanks to the fact that this operation took place in an urban area. The market assessment carried out on basic house NFI items confirmed that the cash amounts provided to households enabled them to afford a varied set of the items listed such as NFI house (mattresses, blankets, carpets, mats,) – kitchen kits and cleaning items. The graphic below reports data from a post-distribution survey on cash, administered to 180 households. Beneficiaries could provide multiple replies on how they used the money provided by the DREF operation. It revealed that the purchase of construction materials and kitchen items were amongst the most relevant expenditures. This supports the strategy adopted for this DREF operation, namely providing unconditional cash with a view to respond to priority needs of the affected population (food, shelter and NFIs) as detailed in the need assessments.

Areas where the money was used



Challenges

- During the training, the carpenters and construction experts explained that the period was not a good time to repair or to rebuild the storm-affected houses because of the rainy season.
- The volunteers trained on shelter were not able to carry out the required sensitization activities in the neighbourhoods, as the National Society did not plan it effectively.

Lessons Learned

- Foster volunteers' participation in all stages of the implementation of DREF operation.
- Ensure greater involvement of community members in awareness raising and trainings on shelter.
- For future operation, it is important to check in local market/stores if sales of shelter items increased or changed after the distribution.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 303 households (3,374 people)

Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis-affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators:	Target	Actual
303 households (3,374 people) receive food assistance through cash	303 households	256

Output 1. Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:
303 households (3,374 people) receive food assistance through cash

Narrative description of achievements

The livelihoods and basic needs component included the following steps:

- **The market analysis to structure the cash component:** The National Society conducted an analysis of capacities and local context, considering that cash transfer was a new modality for them. Indeed, people in country understand the mobile money mechanism but it was not common for them to receive support from organizations using cash transfer modality.

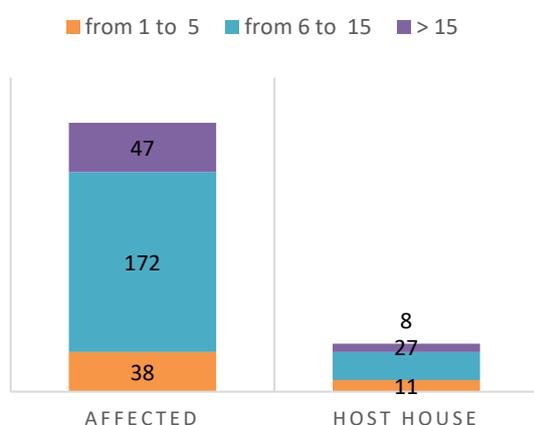
- **Training of volunteers:** In August 2018, a total of 25 volunteers were trained on the basics of Cash Transfer Programming. They carried out sensitization on cash during which they explained to beneficiaries the utilization of the mobile money account.

Article	Quantity	UND	Kcal/kg (l)	kcla
Rice	14	Kg	3,540	49,560
Beans	1.5	Kg	3,390	5,085
Soy Oil	0.85	L	9,000	7,650
Sugar	0.5	Kg	4,000	2,000
Total need per month per person (2,143 Kcal p/day)				64,295

Status	Quantity of Members	Total Amount
Affected / Host House	from 1 to 5	XOF 55,000.00
	from 6 to 15	XOF 115,000.00
	> 15	XOF 195,000.00

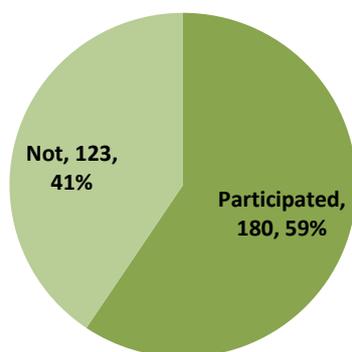
- **The analysis of cash service providers:** The selection of the service provider was finalized, based on the proposals received from Ecobank, MTN (Mobile Telephone Network) and Orange. Contracting and cash disbursement was initiated in October 2018. For beneficiaries who did not own phones or SIM cards, the operation provided them training and sensitization from volunteers and service provider agents' regarding the utilization of the mobile money account;
- **Cash distribution:** The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (GBRC), in close collaboration with MTN, activated 3 temporary cash distribution points, in Antula, Djolo Gabizinho and Sao Paulo. It was in these same places that NFIs as well as shelter materials were distributed. The cash distribution modality worked well. In fact, as a security protocol, it was important to establish specific places for GBRC beneficiaries to receive the money. At these places, volunteers checked the beneficiaries' information (identification card, name, etc.), explained about the distribution modalities (amounts, times, etc.) and collected their signatures on the lists. The beneficiaries were divided in 3 different groups. Considering the quantity of members, the amounts of cash distributed varied according to the groups listed in the table below. It is worth adding that they were calculated following market assessment of food products and were adapted to households' sizes.
- Based on the Food Security Calculus for 01 month per person detailed below, the amount of XOF 9,500 p-month was considered sufficient to fulfil the caloric requirement for one person. This sum was rounded up to XOF 10,000 per person. Respecting the choice of beneficiaries, the volunteers explained the process to define the amount and which kind of products were considered for the calculus, during the validation of the phone numbers. For the validation of the phone numbers for the cash distribution, volunteers re-verified the register of the beneficiaries at 6 different strategic points during 2 days at the selected districts

**DIVISION PER GROUP -
NUMBER OF FAMILY
MEMBERS**

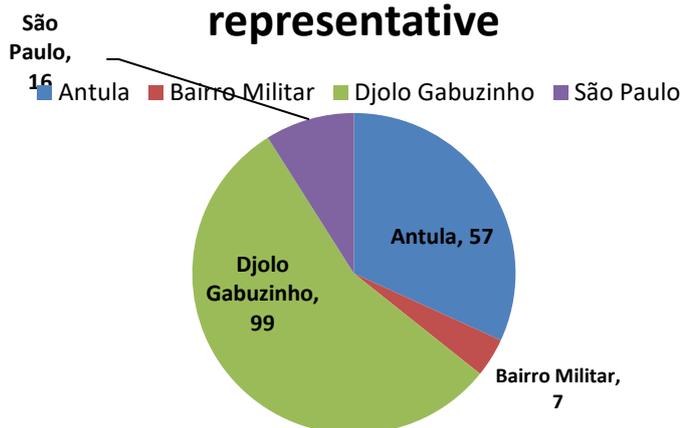


During the 2nd cash distribution, volunteers conducted a satisfaction survey, and around 59% beneficiaries (180 households) participated to the process. The satisfaction survey revealed that beneficiaries used the cash received for needs that were identified as essential in the initial assessments. The graphics below report data from that post-distribution survey on cash. Beneficiaries shed more light on how they used the money provided by the DREF operation. The beneficiaries also revealed that they appreciated the fact that ad-hoc distribution points were created, since it facilitated their understanding of the process. They also provided positive feedback on security and transparency. Indeed, cash distribution through mobile money was a complete innovation for the beneficiaries and the National Society.

Satisfaction Survey

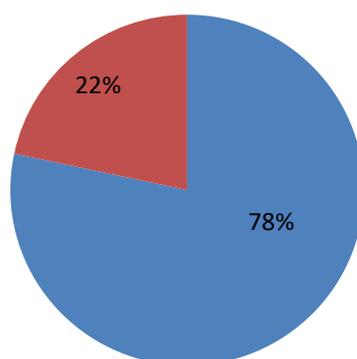


Districts - Beneficiaries representative



Preference for cash out

■ CVBG points ■ MTN points



Challenges

- Given the short time available, it was difficult to train the volunteers adequately on Cash Based Intervention (CBI), since they did not have neither prior background on these initiatives nor on basic livelihood approaches.
- To avoid duplication of aid to a same family, the Red Cross teams had to carry out several screenings due to the poor availability of identification documents and similarity of names.
- To sensitize the beneficiaries on the relevance of opening a mobile money account using their real name, it was necessary to monitor each number/account using the MTN system and double check with the beneficiaries.
- Validating the beneficiaries' phone numbers prior to cash disbursement took a lot of time. Some beneficiaries provided the wrong phone number and the team was not able to reach them on time.

Lessons Learned

- In a cash-based intervention, it is important to explain clearly to beneficiaries the importance of providing the right phone number and information at registration.
- The platform provided by the mobile telephone company, MTN, was extremely important to monitor the cash flow to beneficiaries. In the future, it is important to train the team on the utilization of the platform.
- The post-distribution survey with the beneficiaries highlighted that the received cash was also used to repair houses and to buy lost items.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 303 households (3,374 people),
Indirect beneficiaries: populations in the target districts

Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risks of waterborne and water- related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Risk of waterborne diseases is reduced in 303 households (3,374 people)	303 households	278

Output 1: Detailed assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of evaluations carried out	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Regarding the WASH component, the assessment conducted by the GBRC, as well as the joint assessment with other actors involved in the response enabled to establish the actual risks and the exposures of affected households to waterborne diseases (overuse of latrines in host households, contamination of some open sources, open defecation, etc). Indeed, the evaluation carried out enabled to know the basic needs of affected and host families as well as the most contagious and transmissible diseases in water, hygiene and sanitation. After the evaluations, the 4 targeted districts (Antula, Djolo Gabuzinho, Militar and São Paulo) were determined and considered as the most exposed and the most vulnerable neighbourhoods to the storm and its related consequences. The community awareness activity carried out by the trained volunteers contributed to improve sanitary conditions.

Output 2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Risk of waterborne diseases is reduced in 303 households (3,374 people)	303 households	278 households

Narrative description of achievements

The materials were purchased and distributions carried out simultaneously with the shelter materials in order to minimize the distribution costs. They were also coupled with sensitization sessions on how to use aquatabs, conducted by 45 volunteers trained on WASH. The training lasted two days and was facilitated by the national technical specialist on WASH with support from the two deployed RDRTs.

According to the post-distribution survey, the distribution sites were accessible and beneficiaries were satisfied regarding the modalities. They used the materials as per the recommendations provided by the Red Cross volunteers during the awareness sessions. Besides, for the sake of improving the living conditions of affected households in the 4 districts most affected by the strong winds, volunteers carried out disinfection of wells with the calcium hypochlorite in late October 2018. The National Society used standard dosing of HTH calcium hypochlorite allowed by WHO, with 10mg per 1 liter of water. Example: well water = 10mg HTH per 1 liter.

Demonstration table of the disinfected wells by neighborhood/district

District	Wells Identified	Wells Calculated (deep)	Wells disinfected	Wells not disinfected
Antula	159	121	121	38
São Paulo	147	139	139	8
Djolo/Gabuzinho	198	196	196	2
Bairro Militar	158	147	147	11
Total	662	603	603	59

The 278 households reached were confirmed by both the National Society as well as the RDRT. They included the 142 Households living in directly affected houses which were partially destroyed (HPD) + 114 Households living in directly affected houses which were totally destroyed (HTD) + 22 host households.

Output 3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
303 households (3,374 people) have access to adequate sanitation	303 households	236 households

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF intervention areas were located in the capital, Bissau, where most beneficiary households had private latrines (83%) according to the data collected in the detailed targeting. The operational teams therefore focused on rebuilding affected latrines and increase the number of latrines in host households, which justifies why the set target was not met.

Prior to the construction activities, volunteers were trained in the field of construction, slab fixation of improved sansplats latrines. The training was divided into two modules: theoretical part and the practical part.

The theoretical part was related to the transmission of the key messages regarding latrines: latrines advantages – types of latrines – sanitation ladder – how and when to build a latrine – distance from the latrine to the water well – position of the latrine in relation to the well of water. In the practical part, volunteers were taught how to build a latrine – how to excavate a latrine – the depth and width measurements that a normal latrine should have, as well as how to seal a latrine.

After completing the construction of slabs, the same volunteers supported some households in the excavation and construction of their own latrines. For example, Red Cross volunteers supported the construction of latrines for the elderly beneficiaries, widows without children who could not dig their own latrines. The following table gives more details regarding the construction of latrines.

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Number of latrines finalized</i>
Antula	8
São Paulo	18
Djolo/Gabuzinho	120
Bairro Militar	90
Total:	236

Output 4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
303 households (3,374 people) and target communities received awareness sessions and materials to improve their hygiene	303 households	303

Narrative description of achievements

During the last week of October 2018, a total of 45 volunteers trained in sensitization and disinfection of wells conducted WASH activities. They first identified wells to be treated and proceeded to their disinfection. They followed then with outreach activities through door to door and focus groups sensitization. The door to door sensitization included posters with WASH awareness messages. Red Cross volunteers were passing from one household to another, sharing relevant messages on water, sanitation and hygiene. The same relevant messages coupled with images were shared in the focus groups sensitization sessions. Radio and TV broadcasting as well as press releases also disseminated relevant and key messages regarding WASH and the relief actions undertaken by the National Society together with IFRC. It is worth adding that, a total of 23 hand-washing prototypes were also made with WASH kits' accessories and remaining shelter kits. These were distributed in some health centres and schools in the targeted areas.

Description	Quantity	Use
Banner	2	Training and public places
T-shirts	175	Volunteers and staff
Cap	175	Volunteers and staff
Stickers	400	Kits and materials for the beneficiaries
Radio, TV and newspaper	4	Sensitization by radio program
Journalist covers	2	Public information
Interview with the coordinators of the program	5	Diffusion about the project

Challenges

The 59 wells were not disinfected for the following reasons:

- The owners of the 4 identified wells were not at home during the disinfection time and Red Cross volunteers could not have access to the yard to carry out the work.
- The owner of 3 wells expressed concerns about the smell of hypochlorite product and confirmed that he did not want his wells to be disinfected.
- The remaining 52 wells were not disinfected because of funding issues. The budget allocated to the disinfection was insufficient, therefore volunteers could not complete their work.

Lessons Learned

None reported

Strengthen National Society

Outcome 2.1: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with NS

Output 2.1.1: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
150 GBRC volunteers are insured	150	150

Narrative description of achievements

150 volunteers mobilised by the operation were insured through IFRC insurance scheme.

Output 2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
2 RDRTs are mobilized (1 RDRT Cash + 1 RDRT Shelter)	2	2
Support missions	4	4

Narrative description of achievements

In August 2018, the IFRC Sahel Country Office deployed two RDRTs to support the operation, one for Shelter and one for Cash Transfer. The Shelter RDRT was deployed for 1.5 month and completed his mission in late September 2018. The RDRT Cash was deployed for four months and provided support to the operation till December 2018.

Four support missions from the Dakar Country Cluster were also conducted throughout the operation, namely:

- The regional Shelter delegate from Luxembourg Red Cross and a regional delegate from the Livelihoods Resource Centre conducted a mission in July 2018 to support the GBRC in the revision of the needs' assessment and the operational strategy.
- In early August 2018, a second mission from the IFRC Dakar Cluster Disaster Management (DM) Unit was carried out. This mission focused on launching the detailed targeting of beneficiaries in the affected neighbourhoods, through the utilization of KoBo system. An induction to the tool for GBRC staff was carried out as well as coaching in the field with the volunteers. The detailed targeting survey allowed the National Society to collect key information on household's characteristics and vulnerabilities.
- In late September-early October 2018 two support missions from Dakar country cluster were carried out:
 - The regional communication officer provided support to GBRC on communicating about the operation as well as training to staff on new tools and approaches. Communication material on the activities and distributions were produced.
 - The logistic officer provided technical support to GBRC for the finalization of tenders (Wash – Shelter items) and ensured proper procedures were being followed.
 - In November 2018, a monitoring mission of the DM delegate was also carried out

The DREF operation also supported two missions of GBRC National Staff (DM of the National Society and the acting Secretary General). They respectively participated to the regional Sahel DM meeting organised in Bamako in September 2018 and to the strategic Cash workshop for West Africa held in Dakar in late November 2018. These two missions allowed the National Society to share their experience in the current operation, enhance the visibility of the operation in the region as well as acquire new skills from the workshops for the benefit of the Guinea Bissau Red Cross Society.

Output 3.1.2: the IFRC produces high-quality researches and assessments that inform advocacy, resource mobilisation and programming.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
A lessons' learned workshop is conducted at the end of the operation	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

The DREF activities closed with a Lessons Learnt workshop organised on 8 November at the National Society's headquarters. During this review session, the DREF operational team together with the volunteers, discussed openly and frankly about the implementation of DREF activities using the SWOT method. This enabled them to get an overview of the main challenges and needs of the Guinea Bissau Red Cross Society.

Output 4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Financial and administrative support is in place	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

Financial and administrative support to the operation was provided remotely by the IFRC Dakar country cluster. The support and close monitoring of financial management provided to the National Society by IFRC reduced the risk of limited cash flow for the National Society during the distribution of cash activities.

Challenges

None reported

Lessons Learned

The following recommendations came out from the Lessons' Learnt workshop

- Develop training manuals for volunteers in Shelter and WASH
- Give training certificates to volunteers once they have completed a training;
- Prepare a contingency stock at the National Society level for possible disaster;
- Improve internal and external communication;
- Improve the capacity of GBRC to quickly assess the needs of vulnerable communities;
- Request Cash transfer training for the Cash focal point;
- Improve the logistical capacity of National Society
- Improve the visibility of the National Society

D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this DREF operation was CHF 273,597, of which CHF 267,916 (97.92%) were expensed leaving a balance of CHF 5,681, to be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances

- **Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** was overspent by CHF 6,165 (45%) due to a remaining payment of shelter equipment amounting to CHF 5,892 which was mistakenly recorded in the WASH component.
- **Utensils and Tools** was overspent by CHF 1,076 (14%) because water purification products were wrongly coded under this budget line.
- **Transportation and Vehicle Costs** was overallocated by CHF 1,267 (30%) to distribution and monitoring running costs which was underbudgeted.
- **National Society Staff** was overspent on per diems payment by CHF 4,071 (59%) due to the expansion of hygiene promotion activities which mobilized per diems for the media and the presence of the National Society leads.

- **Professional Fees** remained unspent because the translation of documents did not occur.
- **Workshops and Trainings** was overspent by CHF 745 (12.5%) because this line was underbudgeted at the planning stage.
- **Information and Public Relations** was overspent by CHF 2,764 (232%) because the sensitization activities through radio – TRV and newspapers were not budgeted.
- **Office Costs** was overspent by CHF 1,049 (77%) because the DREF operation was implemented at a period when the National Society's office infrastructures were poorly equipped.
- **Communications** was overspent by CHF 909 (113%) because this line was underbudgeted at the planning stage.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 (NGO's) 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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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/04	Operation	MDRGW003
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Apr/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGW003 - Guinea Bissau - Storm

Operating Timeframe: 09 Jul 2018 to 09 Dec 2018

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	273,597
DREF Allocations	273,597
Expenditure	-267,916
Closing Balance	5,681

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	76,018	38,396	37,622
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	87,508	95,397	-7,890
AOF4 - Health	3,518	822	2,697
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	31,829	62,099	-30,270
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	198,873	196,714	2,159
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	21,021	23,739	-2,718
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	52,638	47,463	5,175
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,065		1,065
Strategy for implementation Total	74,724	71,202	3,522
Grand Total	273,597	267,916	5,681

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/07-2019/04	Operation	MDRGW003
Budget Timeframe	2018/07-2018/12	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 19/Apr/2019

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRGW003 - Guinea Bissau - Storm

Operating Timeframe: 09 Jul 2018 to 09 Dec 2018

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	157,982	158,971	-989
Shelter - Relief	42,110	39,895	2,215
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,418	19,584	-6,165
Teaching Materials	3,054	1,981	1,074
Utensils & Tools	7,633	8,709	-1,076
Other Supplies & Services	3,696	1,050	2,647
Cash Disbursement	88,071	87,753	318
Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,751	9,707	5,045
Storage	1,760	1,803	-43
Distribution & Monitoring	8,857	9,171	-314
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,134	-1,267	5,401
Personnel	47,965	51,048	-3,083
International Staff	28,800	27,615	1,185
National Society Staff	6,871	10,943	-4,071
Volunteers	12,294	12,491	-197
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,725		1,725
Professional Fees	1,725		1,725
Workshops & Training	5,952	6,698	-745
Workshops & Training	5,952	6,698	-745
General Expenditure	28,522	25,140	3,382
Travel	18,900	17,438	1,462
Information & Public Relations	1,187	3,951	-2,764
Office Costs	1,351	2,400	-1,049
Communications	800	1,709	-909
Financial Charges	6,284	-356	6,641
Other General Expenses		-1	1
Indirect Costs	16,698	16,352	347
Programme & Services Support Recover	16,698	16,352	347
Grand Total	273,597	267,916	5,681