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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Guinea Bissau: Storm

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRGW003	Glide n° ST-2018-000083-GNB
Date of issue: 10 July 2018	Expected timeframe: 4 months Expected end date: 05 November 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 273,597	
Total number of people affected: 11,541 people	Number of people to be assisted: 2,415 people in Bissau (about 345 households).
Operations manager: Anne Elisabeth LECLERC, Head of Sahel CCST, responsible for planning, implementation, compliances, monitoring and reporting	National Society contact: Francisco Jose Mendes Secretary General, Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 1,500 active volunteers - Number of volunteers deployed for the operation: 150 volunteers	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC – ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection - The Government – European Union - FAO - UNDP - UNICEF and WFP	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 27 June 2018 at around 4 p.m., Guinea Bissau was hit by violent winds of 80 km to 120 km / h, (according to the National Meteorological Agency). The storm caused the destruction of hundreds of houses, social infrastructures (schools, hospitals, roads, etc.).

In Bissau the capital, about 2,000 families were affected, and 420 houses were destroyed. Three (3) deaths were also reported. Approximately 800 people were displaced in other regions. The most affected areas are: Bissau, specifically, the districts of Antula, Militar, Bor, Bairro Reno, Cuntum and Praca, and the regions of Bubaque, Bolama, Biombo, Oio and Sao Domingos.



Many houses collapsed due to Storm

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau (RCSGB) has 2,400 volunteers out of which 1,500 are active, 11 regional committees and 67 branches. The National Society, as auxiliary of the Government regarding the humanitarian affairs and in accordance with its mandate, has taken the following actions:

- Setting-up a crisis committee in charge of monitoring the situation. This crisis committee is chaired by the RCSGB's president and involves the National Society's staff and volunteers
- Conducting needs' assessment.



Red Cross volunteers conducting Needs

- Deployment of 150 volunteers, five supervisors for the ongoing needs' assessment. This deployment has been one of the National Society's priorities in the aftermath of the storm. Prior to their deployment, these volunteers received a refresher training
- Provide psychological support to the affected people, and prepare a more structured assistance
- Advocate with government and other partners to mobilize resources to meet the most urgent needs of the affected population

It is worth adding that the National Society RCSGB has been an advisory member of the National Civil Protection since 2011, and actively participates in disaster preparedness and response mechanisms at national level. The RCSGB is therefore maintaining fruitful contact and exchanges with the National Civil Protection to harmonise the methodology for data collection in the field.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

- **IFRC** is not present in country. However, the IFRC is in regular contact with the National Society through its Sahel Cluster office based in Dakar, Senegal, for a better coordination of the response. The IFRC has been supporting the Red Cross Society of Guinea-Bissau (RCSGB) to launch this present DREF. Prior to the deployment of an RDRT, IFRC will be deploying two resource persons to support the National Society regarding needs analysis.
- **ICRC** is present in country and has been informed about the actions carried out by the National Society. Both ICRC and the National Society are sharing information for a better coordination of the relief action within the RCRC Movement. IFRC Sahel Cluster is in regular contact with ICRC regarding joint contributions and actions within the framework of this operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- The Government has shared a toll-free number through which the affected people can call for registration. A response team led by the Civil Protection, with support from the National Red Cross has also been set-up. Additionally, the Government has released XOF 35 000 000 / EUR 53,000 to support the affected people.
- The United Nations system is present in country, through the integrated office UNIOGBIS and other specialized agencies. According to the latest information the UN agencies most involved regarding the response to the disaster are: FAO, UNDP; UNICEF and WFP. These agencies are closely monitoring the situation.
- ECHO's through its representation based in Dakar, Senegal contacted the national Society for information sharing

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The CDRT and NDRT have been mobilised and organized into groups of 5 people. They are supported by supervisors to conduct needs assessments focusing on property damage, displaced people, and basic needs (water, sanitation and food). Based on the first information collected, the needs can therefore be grouped as follow:

Shelter: Hundreds of families have been displaced and either sought refuge with neighbours' or moved to rural areas. According to the official data (published on 29 June 2018, the number of houses destroyed by the storm in Bissau was 420. However, the assessments conducted by the National Society have revealed that this figure has increased to 460 houses. This number has been slightly reduced to

- **Food:** The most affected households urgently need food (rice, beans, oil, etc.), so far, they have been depending on community members' assistance whose stocks are depleting.
- **Non-Food Items:** the destruction of houses has also caused NFI needs such as clothing, blankets, mattresses, and kitchen equipment (pots, spoons, cups, buckets, bowls, jerry cans)
- **Hygiene and sanitation:** the beginning of the rainy season (July - September), and housing conditions of affected families, lacking sanitation facilities or the concentration of people in unaffected houses, creates risks of outbreaks and proliferation of water-borne diseases.

It is worth adding that the national Society is still collecting information in the field, a more detailed update will be made available before publishing the first operation update.

Targeting

Considering the first information collected, the RCSGB is committed to focus its relief actions in the most affected areas of the capital Bissau, i.e. Antula, Militar, Bor, Reno, Cuntum and Praca. The National Society therefore targets 345 households or 2,415 people for a beginning in emergency shelter, basic food, NFI and hygiene and sanitation) *and* will

respond to their immediate needs. An assessment mission is scheduled as of the second week of July and this number of 345 households can have revised upward.

A harmonisation with the Civil Protection or other actors will be done, and vulnerability criteria such as: ratio of children (or ratio of dependent persons) in the households, women heads of households, etc., will be taken into consideration regarding selection criteria during targeting phase.

As for the shelter component, the RCSGB will use vulnerability criteria combined with impact level criteria on houses. The IFRC CCST mission scheduled in a second week of 9 July 2018 to support the National Society will be developing more specific targeting criteria, mainly for the shelter component.

Scenario Planning

Scenario	Dynamics	Intervention and impact of CRGB
Best case scenario	<p>Thanks to strong resource mobilization, most affected people receive adequate humanitarian assistance covering their immediate needs, as well as support for recovery.</p> <p>The rainy season has a good rainfall and no heavy storms.</p>	<p>The RCSGB keeps on to monitoring the situation and continues to develop its role as an active member of disaster preparedness and response structures and mechanisms.</p>
Most likely scenario	<p>Limited coverage of immediate humanitarian assistance will cause a deterioration in the living conditions of the families who have lost their homes, and the host families who house them.</p> <p>The lack of hygiene and sanitation conditions during the rainy season (June / July - September) in the most affected areas will cause an increase in waterborne diseases among the most vulnerable population.</p> <p>Limited support from assistance will deplete the economic resources and recovery capacities of affected and host families.</p>	<p>The funds released through this DREF enable the National Society to cover immediate needs to support the most vulnerable households to recover their living conditions.</p> <p>The implementation of activities in shelter and hygiene and sanitation sectors will contribute to reducing the risk of the proliferation of water-borne diseases.</p> <p>Support with food and basic household equipment (NFI) will prevent the depletion of economic resources and increase the recovery capacity of targeted households.</p>
Worst case scenario	<p>Very limited coverage of immediate humanitarian assistance will cause a tough deterioration in the living conditions of the vulnerable population affected by the disaster (and of host households), with negative consequences on their livelihoods and resilience due to a high decapitalization of households to cope.</p> <p>The lack of coverage in hygiene and sanitation actions will increase the number of cases of water-borne diseases.</p>	<p>Without immediate approval of a response plan, the RCSGB will not be able to meet immediate needs.</p> <p>Activities will be limited to situation monitoring and coordination.</p>

Logistics and supply chain

Procurement:

Both local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. The logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. Current procurement plans will include the sourcing of NFIs, Shelter and WASH items to support the various activities.

Operation Risk Assessment

The security situation in Guinea Bissau is relatively stable. The areas of the operation are not at-risk areas. So far, the assessment teams of the Guinea Bissau RC have had access to the evaluation areas.

While the main security concerns in the country are (petty) crime and road safety, banditry (outside the capital city) and political instability present risks. To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel falling victim to crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Contingency plans must be in place to manage emergencies sufficiently.

B. Operational strategy¹

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the operation is to reduce risk of further deterioration of the living conditions of the populations affected by the storm through provision of emergency shelter, basic food, NFI, and water, sanitation and hygiene to 345 households or 2,415 people in Bissau (the gender disaggregation will be collected during the assessment mission scheduled on the second week. This information will be available in the first operation update).

The specific objectives of this intervention are:

- Coverage of basic temporary shelter needs for the most vulnerable households affected by storms.
- Covering the initial food needs of the most vulnerable and affected groups.
- Coverage with NFI needs necessary to recover/restore dignified living conditions.
- Reducing the risks of proliferation / increase of water-borne diseases caused by a lack of minimal hygiene and sanitation conditions.
- **Shelter** (for 345 households): The planned shelter assistance will take 2-3 months. It will include a market assessment and the distribution of standard IFRC shelter kits and the use of local building materials. The items planned to be procured are available (on the local market?). Through this component the National Society is committed to reach the targeted households in this operation. The IFRC will support the RCSGB deploying a shelter RDRT who will be working with volunteers. Beneficiary families are expected to contribute with certain inputs and labour.
- **Food** for 345 households or 2,415 people: through the distribution of basic foodstuffs (rice, beans, oil, etc.), the quantities to be distributed to cover food needs equivalent to the 2,100 kcal/person/day needed (according to sphere standards). The planned food assistance is supplementary. Items such as sugar, salt, fish or meat are not included in the food basket as beneficiaries have access to these items. The National Society plans to carry out two rounds of food distributions, with each distribution covering a household food needs for one month). The amounts to be distributed are calculated according to a household size of 7 members (average ratio of members per household in Guinea Bissau). Indeed, the distribution is planned to double the quantities to help recover the food stocks of the host households, therefore as identified during the assessment that the National Society is conducting, most of the affected households are living in neighboring host families.

1. Basic food package per family:

Food (person/month)				distribution
Food item	Quantity	Unit	Kcal	7 persons / household
Rice	14	Kg	35.40	98 kg, 2 bags (50Kg)
Beans	1,5	Kg	3,390	10.5 kg
Oil	1	litres	9,000	7 litres

- **NFI:** distribution of NFI for 345 households (2,415 people), the NFI include: blankets, mattresses, and kitchen kits and mats. The NFIs will be distributed in a single distribution, and the distribution will be done along with the other planned distributions.
- **Hygiene and Sanitation:** this last component includes three main elements:
 - Construction of traditional latrines with sampalat slabs (one for each 345 households). Only the slabs will need to be build, therefore we don't need water system design, unless additional needs arise. The planned costs are realistic and the RCSGB has experience in such activities. This activity will be coordinated (targeting, implementation, etc.) with the shelter component.
 - Distribution of WASH inputs related to water treatment and conservation (water treatment kits, jerry cans, buckets, etc.) and hygiene (soap, detergent, etc.), which will be accompanied or complemented with the third awareness component.
 - Raising awareness of good hygiene and sanitation practices in targeted neighbourhoods and setting up hand-washing points in public places (markets, catering stations, etc.)



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 345 households (2,415 people)

Requirements (CHF): 117,363.89

Needs analysis: *The project targets vulnerable households directly affected by the storm and the loss/high deterioration of homes, inventories and household assets. These vulnerable families are housed with neighbors' in precarious conditions and are depleting the economic resources and food stocks of host families.*

Population to be assisted: *The target population (345 households or 2,415 people) are vulnerable households in the most affected neighborhoods of Bissau (Antula, Militar, Bor, Reno, Cuntum and Praca). The RCSGB will target the most vulnerable households affected by the disaster. Harmonization with the Civil Protection or other actors, on vulnerability criteria such as: ratio of children (or ratio of dependent persons) in the households, women head of households, etc., will be taken into consideration when establishing selection criteria during targeting.*

Programme standards/benchmarks: *Sphere standards on the definition of food assistance based on energy coverage of 2,100 kcal/person/day.*

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods																
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities																
P&B Output Code	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Targeting (selection and registration of households)																
AP008	Procurement process (market analysis for basic foodstuffs), launch of procurement process																
AP008	Food distributions (target families and host families)																
AP008	Coordination																
AP008	Activity monitoring																



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 345 households (2,415 people)

Requirements (CHF): 51,026.55

Needs analysis: *The heavy rains and winds of June 27, 2018 in Guinea Bissau have affected around 2,000 households (11,541 people). The consequences have also impacted the water and sanitation structures of populations (households or communities). This can lead to serious consequences during the rainy season such as an increase in waterborne diseases.*

Population to be assisted: *The target population (345 households, 2,415 people) are in the most affected neighborhoods of Bissau (Antula, Militar, Bor, Reno, Cuntum and Praca), with immediate support to prevent the increase of diseases. The planned activities, mainly awareness-raising activities and hand-washing points, will benefit not only the target populations but also the people living in the target neighborhoods*

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	345 households (2,415 people) reduce the risk of waterborne diseases															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	An evaluation is carried out															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments																
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordination																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	345 households (2,415 people) improve their daily access to drinking water															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	NFI procurement process, and application process from Dakar																
AP026	NFI distribution related to water treatment and conservation																
AP026	Distribute water treatment products at home for target households																
AP026	Provide training to the population of the target communities.																
AP026	Monitoring water treatment and storage through household surveys and water quality tests																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	345 households have access to adequate sanitation															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP028	Select design for toilets based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices, national standards, and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.																		
AP028	Construct 345 latrines																		
AP028	NFI distribution for hygiene promotion																		
AP028	Conduct sanitation awareness activities in target communities																		
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<i>345 households and target communities received awareness sessions and materials to improve their hygiene</i>																	
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																		
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials																		
AP030	Raise awareness in target communities on the use of hygiene kits distributed																		
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.																		
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																		
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF)

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform																		
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected																		
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																		
P&B Output	Outcome S2.1: Disaster response and risk reduction capacity building activities with NS																		

Budget

Budget Group		DREF Grant Budget	Budget CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	56,925	56,925
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	28,849	28,849
520	Food	29,341	29,341
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	14,297	14,297
540	Medical & First Aid	0	0
550	Teaching Materials	3,054	3,054
560	Utensils & Tools	23,926	23,926
570	Other Supplies & Services	13,287	13,287
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		169,679	169,679
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT		0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	1,760	1,760
592	Distribution & Monitoring	10,414	10,414
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	0	0
594	Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		12,175	12,175
600	International Staff	35,000	35,000
640	Regionally deployed staff	0	0
661	National Staff	0	0
662	National Society Staff	6,871	6,871
667	Volunteers	13,395	13,395
Total PERSONNEL		55,267	55,267
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	0	0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		0	0
680	Workshops & Training	5,952	5,952
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING		5,952	5,952
700	Travel	10,500	10,500
710	Information & Public Relations	176	176
730	Office Costs	1,350	1,350
740	Communications	800	800
760	Financial Charges	1,000	1,000
790	Other General Expenses	0	0

790	Shared Support Services	0	
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	13,826	13,826
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,698	16,698
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,698	16,698
	TOTAL BUDGET	273,597	273,597

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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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.

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.



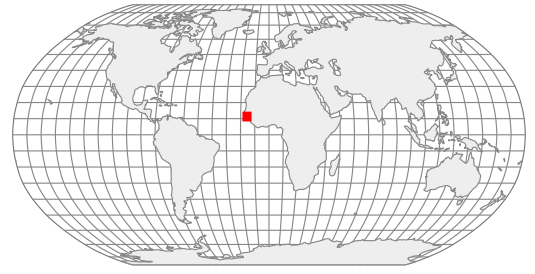
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر



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Map data sources: IFRC, GADM. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi.

0 20 40 60 80 km

