

Emergency Plan of Action: Operation update 1

Guinea Bissau: Storm

DREF Operation n° MDRGW003	GLIDE n° ST-2018-000083-GNB
Operation update 1; 23 August 2018	Timeframe covered by this operation update: 10 July to - 16 July 2018
Operation start date: 5 July 2018	Expected timeframe: 4 months, (End date: 5 November 2018)
Operation budget: CHF 273,597	
N° of people to be assisted: 2,485 (355 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Partners actively involved in the operation: IFRC – ICRC, Luxembourg Red Cross, IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre (Spanish RC).	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Civil Protection – Government – European Union (ECHO) – UN Agencies: FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and WFP OCHA Mission (Dakar Regional Office)	

Summary of the revisions to the Emergency Plan of Action:

In the week of July 9, following the launch of the DREF, an assessment team was deployed in Guinea Bissau to support the Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau (CRGB) in the kick-off and supervision of the operation. The main objectives of the mission were to:

- Revise needs assessment tools and processes (in the sectors covered by the DREF and other sectors, if necessary) and facilitate the collection of additional data required.
- Identify the technical solution for the Shelter component (possible materials, local availability, construction techniques, etc).
- Support the revision of the DREF (if need be).
- Support the National Society (NS) in coordinating efforts with other partners present.



House destroyed in the district of Antula (Bissau) © CRGB/IFRC

The mission of the IFRC Sahel Cluster deployed in Bissau (from 10 to 14 July) comprised a regional Shelter Delegate of the Red Cross of Luxembourg, and a regional Delegate of the IFRC Livelihoods Resource Centre.

This operation update mainly includes the outcomes of the assessment and the revision of the operational strategy jointly conducted by the CRGB and the assessment team. These outcomes and changes are also aligned with the conclusions and recommendations of the rapid “interagency” assessment jointly carried out on 12 July by the Civil Protection and the City Council of Bissau, UN Agencies (WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, etc), the CRGB, and the two delegates deployed by the Sahel Cluster.

Following the assessment mission, the main changes to the operational strategy are described in Table 1 below:



House partially destroyed in the intervention area (Bissau). District of ANTULA (Bissau).
This model of traditional houses usually accommodates two families (source: IFRC field mission).

Table 1: Highlights of revised strategy

Description	Activity planned	Revision of the strategy
Geographic targeting	<p>City of Bissau (Autonomous Sector of Bissau)</p> <p>Districts of: Antula, Militar, Bor, Reno, Cuntum and Praca.</p>	<p>City of Bissau (Autonomous Sector of Bissau) Districts of: Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho.</p> <p>According to the data collection of the CRGB and the data analysis, the prioritized districts are Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho.</p> <p>The prioritization of these two Districts is based on the criterion of “highest percentage of houses destroyed” in the most vulnerable communities. In the event that the final number of beneficiaries identified in these districts were to be lower than the estimated operational target of 355 households, the operation might consider, in coordination with government and humanitarian partners, to support also affected households in other districts. At present, Antula and Djolo-Gabu Zinho are considered as the priority focus for this operation.</p>
Targeting	<p>345 households (2,415 people). The households are families that lived in houses (partially or totally) affected by the winds/storm of 27 June.</p>	<p>The revised strategy increases the targeting to a total of 355 households (2,485 people) in the targeted districts of Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho affected by the winds/storm of 27 June. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 142 households with destroyed houses - 100 households with partially destroyed houses - 113 host households <p>This revision of the DREF operation reiterates the importance of including host families as direct beneficiaries of the operation.</p> <p>The emergency solution for the most affected households (house totally lost) consists mainly (an estimate of 80%) of being hosted in neighbouring houses. The main consequences are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased (economic) pressure on host households;

Description	Activity planned	Revision of the strategy
		<p>- worsening of living conditions for directly affected households as well as host households (overpopulation, lack or loss of hygiene conditions, etc);</p> <p>The assessment team also identified the existence of general risks of further damage to the houses of the most vulnerable population during this rainy period (June-October).in the affected districts (the type and quality of the affected and non-affected constructions are very similar).</p>
Shelter component	Distribution of shelter kits and reconstruction of shelters	<p>The assessment mission of the delegates deployed by the Sahel Cluster in Bissau had, among others, revised the technical strategy for the shelter response.</p> <p>After determining the level of damage, the coping strategies of the families affected, and the type of construction, the distribution of shelter kits (including tarpaulins) and construction of temporary shelters were abandoned for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The temporary solution adopted by the affected households is more relevant than the construction of temporary shelters. Indeed, it was noted during the field assessment that being temporarily hosted by another family during the rainy season is preferable and more effective than having to being an emergency shelter. In addition, there is the need for a detailed assessment to be done during targeting – the time taken for this would further expose the affected households. 2) The reconstruction of houses (earthen walls) cannot be envisaged before the end of the rainy season (June-October). <p>Traditional houses in Bissau are mainly large houses accommodating a minimum of two households (see photo page 2). The strong winds have ripped off the roofs and damaged the earthen walls of the houses¹. The reconstruction or complete repair of earth walls is not viable during the rainy season (until October-November). However, partial repairs of roofs can be – and are already being – done in some houses. However, there is a risk of “rebuilding vulnerability”, which requires providing guidance on safe building techniques, in particular in the face of strong winds.</p> <p>In that respect, the response strategy of the DREF to shelter needs has been adapted and includes the following main actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Distribution of repair/reconstruction kits comprising of local materials (zinc sheets + fixing elements) which are available in the local market. - Distribution of shelter tool kits (toolbox). - Distribution of strengthening/protection kits for host households consisting of fixing elements. - Training and awareness-raising on safe construction techniques (wind protection). <p>These actions will target families in affected houses (242 households), but also host households (113) for strengthening these houses during the rainy season.</p> <p>With respect to the distribution of equipment/household items (mattresses, mats, kitchen kits), the activity is also planned in the</p>

¹ The National Society considered as House Totally Destroyed (HTD) the houses that had totally lost their roofing. Most of the earthen houses lost their walls. Even though the reconstruction or complete repair of earthen walls is not viable during the rainy season, the assistance for families with HTD may help, for instance, to rebuild the roof or a part of the house that was done with concrete bricks. Moreover, some of the HTD owners had taken loans from neighbors to cover quickly the roof and avoid walls destruction; in those cases, the support given will help them to pay the debts (this was highlighted in the focus groups as a potential source of tensions in the neighborhoods).

Description	Activity planned	Revision of the strategy
		<p>revision of the DREF, but the distribution method shifts from in-kind distribution to cash distribution for the value of these items.</p> <p>The amount allocated to household items will be included in the total amount to be transferred (two to three distributions) for the affected households (242 households) and host households (113 HH).</p>



House affected in the BOR district (Bissau). The house was totally destroyed (left) and the family has improvised an emergency shelter with recovered zinc sheets (right) source: IFRC field mission).

Description	Activity planned	Revision
<p>Distribution of food items (FIs) and household NFIs.</p>	<p>Distribution of food and household NFIs (for 345 households; 2,415 people): through direct distribution of items</p>	<p>The evaluation mission has, among others, deemed cash transfer as a possible modality to cover food and non-food needs.</p> <p>In that respect, the revision of the DREF includes capacity assessment and feasibility study to determine the feasibility of covering the need for essential items (food, household items) through unconditional cash grants for affected households (242 households) and host households (113).</p> <p>The amount to be distributed is calculated to cover:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food requirements equivalent to the 2100 kcal/person/day required (as defined in the DREF) - NFIs such as: household items (as mentioned in the previous point) and hygiene items provided for in the DREF. <p>According to interviews with the humanitarian partners in the country (mainly RCSGB, WFP and Civil Protection), the markets in the City of Bissau remain operational after the storm of June 27; despite the initial damages, they are fully operational. Also, there are two mobile service companies (MTN and Orange) that provide cash transfer services. The WFP is currently conducting cash transfer programmes using this mechanism.</p> <p>These initial observations allow us to propose cash transfer as a modality, even though it is necessary to conduct a more in-depth study on the preferences of the beneficiaries (information to be collected during the targeting), the capacities of the financial service providers (FSPs) and a market analysis for essential products (food; rice; vegetables; basic household items).</p> <p>In addition, the target population represents 0.6% of the Bissau population (387,909 inhabitants according to the 2009 Census). Thus, the distribution of cash is not likely to cause inflation.</p>
<p>Hygiene and sanitation</p>	<p>Three components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of traditional latrines with sandplats slabs - Distribution of WASH items for water 	<p>These activities remain as defined in the DREF's EPoA. The only change is due to the increase in the number of units which will be aligned with the total number of target households, including host households (355 households instead of 345).</p>

Description	Activity planned	Revision
	treatment and conservation - Awareness-raising on good hygiene and sanitation practices	The distribution of NFIs relating to water treatment and conservation is maintained as input distribution to ensure that target households have the appropriate items (buckets with lid and tap).
Capacity building for the NS	During the implementation of activities, the NS plans to organise trainings (for volunteers) on the major intervention axes: - Shelter - Distribution/relief - Construction of latrines - WASH awareness	Most of the trainings remain the same as those planned in the DREF's EPOA, regarding the following themes: - Shelter - Distribution/relief - Construction of latrines - WASH awareness Trainings on shelter and distribution/relief will be subject to adaptations: - Shelter: training will be adapted to techniques and awareness-raising on safe construction (wind protection). - Distribution/relief: training will be adapted with the inclusion of cash distribution elements.
Human resources	RDRT logistics & relief RDRT shelter	With plans to cover food and non-food needs through unconditional and unrestrictive cash transfer, the RDRT logistics & relief profile will be changed to become an RDRT cash profile.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On 27 June 2018, Guinea Bissau suffered violent winds of 80 km to 120 km/h (according to the National Meteorological Agency), 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 are currently displaced into other regions.

The assessment conducted between June 28 and July 15² by the RCS of Guinea Bissau found damages to 336 houses. The areas identified as the most affected are located in **Bissau city** (*Autonomous Sector of Bissau*), specifically in the **districts of Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho**.

	Houses	Households	People
Totally destroyed houses	115	230	1610
Partially destroyed houses	211	422	2954
Total houses affected	336	652	4564

	Houses	Households	People
Host households	-	184	1288

Assessment of damages in Bissau, Source: Red-Cross of Guinea Bissau assessment (15/7/2018)

General scenario:

The storm has 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 affected houses are spread in the peri-urban area of Bissau, which presents quasi-rural characteristics (low and spaced constructions, crop fields adjacent to houses, large plots without enclosure wall, roads not well structured and unpaved). The typology of houses in the area is very homogenous and vulnerable to strong winds.

² Most of the assessment was finalized before the arrival of the two delegates deployed by the IFRC (July 10); however, there are still two districts to finalize: Antula and Bor (on the outskirts of Bissau).

The violent winds have impacted houses mainly by ripping off **roofs**. As a result, **household items and food stocks** were exposed to rains, winds, and to the impact of fallen roof components and consequently, loss or degradation at different levels, depending on the ability of the families to recover them more or less rapidly, and to keep them safe in another house. Besides, even the **unbaked earthen walls** of the affected houses that remained exposed have been badly damaged by rain water and this loss of resistance has led to their total or partial destruction. The closing superstructures of the **latrines and showers** of affected houses have been damaged.

It should be stressed that during the assessment, it was noted that each house, as also indicated on the photo in page 2, accommodates two households. This implies that every storm-affected house normally means two affected households. This aspect is taken into account in the operation's strategic approach.



Houses affected in the district of ANTULA (source: IFRC field mission).

Typology of houses in the intervention area

The typology of affected houses is as follows:

- Rectangular plan, dimensions approximately 15x25m, divided into two (or more) households with independent entries.
- Four-sided roof and open veranda around the house.
- External latrine and water source. Internal kitchen.

Building system:

- Concrete or adobe brick foundation, high base (about 50-100 cm) all around the house.
- Soil in unbaked earth or concrete.
- Bearing walls in unbaked earth, mainly adobe bricks.
- Zinc sheet roofing on *Borassus*, or Palmyra Palm wooden frame
- Large overhang (approximately 100-150 cm) supported by wooden or concrete poles – this overhang, an extension of the roof, is a factor of vulnerability to winds.

Main findings by sector:

- **Shelter and NFIs (non-food items):** Houses accommodating two or more families. Partial and total damages, mainly to roofs and walls. Damages to and loss of household items, mainly mattresses, mats, kitchen tools, plastic buckets. Risk of vulnerability of host houses to winds, and worsening of the situation if other storms hit during the rainy season.
- **Food security and livelihoods:** loss of food stocks, loss of productive assets (small cattle, poultry or agricultural implements), reduced quantity and quality of food consumption. Pressure on host families for the sharing of supplies. Negative impact on revenues, loss of tools, stocks.
- **Water and sanitation:** the major impact on sanitation is overuse of the latrines and water sources of host houses, and the risk of contamination of water wells used for drinking and cooking.
- **Health:** risks of waterborne diseases if the deterioration in health conditions is extended.

Situation of the affected population:

Most affected people whose houses are uninhabitable have been displaced in the same districts of origin. During the rapid assessment, three cases were identified:

- Host houses of neighbours or family (estimated at 80% of families with totally destroyed house).
- Houses lent, which are often uninhabited and still under construction, belonging to a district neighbour who authorises this occupation

- Houses or rooms for rent

Non-displaced affected people have developed two main coping strategies:

- Staying near the destroyed house in improvised temporary shelters.
- Repair damages (roofs, in particular) – in a more or less definitive or precarious way – to continue living in the affected house. Cases of indebtedness with neighbours who provided materials or money have been reported by representatives of the neighbours as potential source of tension.

In any case, as identified by the mission, there are situations of family division, with children often temporarily sent to relatives who are not affected by the storm.

Summary of the current response

Overview of the action of the host National Society

The Red Cross Society of Guinea Bissau was one of the first humanitarian actors to position itself for the assessment and response to the populations affected by the storm.

The National Society has shown remarkable volunteer mobilization capacity, despite its limited financial resources, and has carried out assessments in all affected districts in Bissau, mobilizing over 150 volunteers between June 25 and July 15³ for its conduct and the analysis of 336 questionnaires

Civil Protection relies on the Red Cross as actor in the national disaster preparedness and response system and, during the joint CP/RC/UN assessment, it called for the strengthening of the coordination and collaboration between the two institutions.

Civil Protection and the representatives of the UN System called on the National Society to participate in the 12 July joint assessment. Representatives of the RCSGB participated in the preparation, field evaluation and data analysis work of the assessment.

Action of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the country

IFRC responded to the NS's support request with the assessment mission conducted from 10 to 14 July, comprising two Delegates from other Movement partners: one Delegate from the Red Cross of Luxembourg and one Regional Delegate from the Livelihoods Resource Centre – Spanish RC

The recruitment of two support persons of the RDRT network is underway, with cash transfer and Shelter profiles. Follow-up missions by the Dakar team are planned during the execution period of the PoA.

Action of non-Red Cross/Red Crescent actors in the country

The Government of Guinea Bissau (through Civil Protection) has submitted a first assessment of the impact three days after the storm (30 June). On the 5th of July, the WFP (UN Agency assuming the leadership of the UN System in Guinea Bissau) received a call from the Government for support in a rapid assessment of the damages.

The rapid "interagency" assessment organised by OCHA was carried out on 12th of July, with the participation of: Civil Protection and the City Council of Bissau, the UN Agencies (WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UN-HABITAT, etc), the Guinea Bissau RCS and the two Delegates deployed by the Sahel Cluster.

The conclusions of the assessment⁴ were submitted to the Civil Protection chairman, the EU Representative, the UN, RC on July, 13th.

At the same meeting, the Government, according to the Civil Protection communiqué, intends to provide support to families affected by the storm with food items (rice bags) and the provision of zinc roofing plates. .

The UN Agencies intend to develop a Plan of action based on the joint assessment data, which provides for the participation of RCSGB.

³ Most of the assessment was finalized before the arrival of the two delegates deployed by the IFRC (July 10); however, there are still two districts to finalize: Antula and Bor (on the outskirts of Bissau)

⁴Document: "Debriefing - the rapid joint assessment mission of 12 July - 13 July 2018".

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The findings of the Civil Protection/Red-Cross/UN joint assessment confirm the first needs analysis of the National Society described in the DREF's EPoA: **food, support to water treatment and storage, awareness-raising to sanitation and hygiene, household items, Shelter materials.**

This second needs analysis adds the need for **training/awareness-raising on concepts of safer construction and house strengthening materials. Mitigation actions** such as planting trees as windbreaks should also be promoted at the community level with the collaboration of authorities (government forestry services).

Direct support to host families is considered to be indispensable to alleviate the risks of tensions, ensure food security and basic conditions of security and cleanliness, both for host families and displaced families.

According to the assessment conducted by the RCSGB, 115 (one hundred fifteen) houses have been destroyed (are in uninhabitable state), with Antula and Djolo- GabuZinho being the most affected districts, and 221 houses have been damaged.

Level of household damages			
District	Totally destroyed	Partially destroyed	Total
Antula	42	1	43
Djolo- GabuZinho	29	49	78
Bandim	15	2	17
Bor	15	10	25
Sao Paulo	9	8	17
Sans Info Bairro	2	0	2
BairroMilitar	1	1	2
Reno	1	87	88
Mindara	1	1	2
CuntunMadina	0	60	60
Cupul	0	1	1
Enteramento	0	1	1
Total	115	221	336

Source: Assessment of the Guinea Bissau RCS (15/7/2018)

	Houses	Households	People
Totally destroyed houses	115	230	1610 ⁵
Partially destroyed houses	221	442	3094
Total houses affected	336	672	4704

	Houses	Households	People
Host households	-	184	1288

Assessment of damages in Bissau. Source: Assessment by the Guinea Bissau RCS (15/7/2018)

The needs by sector are:

- **Shelter:**

Support to affected households for the reconstruction/repair of affected houses.

In this period, only repair actions (roofs, walls) for partially destroyed houses is possible; reconstruction activities for destroyed houses cannot be initiated before the end of the rainy season (October). In that respect, it is important to support the host households (as a temporary shelter solution for affected families).

Support to the reinforcement of houses against winds.

Community awareness-raising and training on aspects of preparation and reinforcement of constructions with safer techniques.

- **Non-food items NFIs:**

⁵ On average, each household comprises seven people.

Directly affected households (partially or totally destroyed houses) need support to recover essential household items (mattresses, mats, kitchen equipment, bowls etc)

The needs are highly varied and depend on the number of household members, the level of damage/impact, or the capacity of families to protect/recover items.

- **Food security and livelihoods:**

Food assistance (basic foodstuffs) was raised as one of the needs to respond to immediately.

The direct impacts on food security and livelihoods (loss of food stocks, loss of productive assets, or loss of IGA or of customers) and the indirect impacts (increase in household expenditures) have had as immediate consequences the deterioration of affected households' food consumption and increased economic pressure on host families.

- **Water and sanitation:**

The primary needs in terms of water and sanitation are related to protection against and prevention of the transmission of waterborne diseases. In that respect, the needs are concentrated in the following areas:

- ensuring access to drinking water mainly through water treatment and conservation.
- recover and improve access to latrines (rebuild affected latrines and increase the number of latrines in host households)
- raise population's awareness on risks related to water, hygiene and sanitation (awareness-raising on good practices)

Operation's risk assessment

The operation's risks remain the same as those identified in the DREF document.

To those risks should be added the 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. To that effect and in order to alleviate the risk, the revision of the operation includes the distribution of "reinforcement" kits and the performance of safe construction functions and sessions for the target populations.

Weather forecasts must be followed through Civil Protection, to plan warnings in the face of possible storms in the coming months which can worsen the situation in the areas targeted for the plan of action, and affect the implementation of activities.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The response of the Guinea Bissau RCS will focus on **Bissau city** (*Autonomous Sector of Bissau*), in the **districts of Antula and Djolo-GabuZinho**, where there is greater concentration of houses affected (mainly destroyed houses). The detailed needs analysis and the targeting, taking into account the fact that each house usually accommodates two households, was categorized into three groups:

- Directly affected families with house partially destroyed (HPD)
- Directly affected families with house totally destroyed (HTD)
- Host families.

District	Households HPD	Households HTD	Host households	Total HH	Total People
Antula	2	84	67	153	1071
Djolo – GabuZinho	98	58	46	202	1414
Total	100	142	113	355	2485

In that respect and as summarized, actions by sector and by group are the following:

Sector / need		Affected families HPD	Affected families HTD	Host families	Total families
<i>Shelter</i>	Repair and house reinforcement materials (including tools)	100	142	-	242
<i>Shelter</i>	House reinforcement materials (including tools)	-	-	113	113
<i>Shelter</i>	Training/awareness raising on safer construction	100	142	113	355
<i>Food security</i>	Food (Cash Modality)	100	142	113	355

WASH	Items for water storage and treatment	100	142	113	355
WASH	Latrines	100	-	113	213
WASH	Awareness-raising on sanitation and hygiene (including tools)	100	142	113	355
NFI	Non-food household items: mats, mattresses, kitchen kit (Cash modality)	100	142	-	242
NFI	Non-food household items: hygiene	100	142	113	355

GENERAL (cutting across all sectors):

- A detailed assessment/targeting to be conducted must collect information on the damages to the different target households, to facilitate the planning of activities, the follow-up of interventions and the impact assessment.
- It is recommended to target women as main beneficiaries of the distribution activities to minimise gender-based inequities in access to assistance.
- Continuous coordination with other actors engaged in the response is necessary, in order to ensure its harmonization.

SHELTER:

The main activities are:

- Distribution of repair/reconstruction kits comprising local materials (zinc sheets + fixing elements) which are available in the local market.
- Distribution of shelter tool kits (toolkits).
- Distribution of reinforcement kits for host households comprising fixing elements.
- Training and awareness-raising on safe construction techniques (wind protection)

The construction and fixing materials for repair and reinforcement kits will be purchased on the local market, in order to ensure appropriate quality.

The materials to be provided include mainly zinc and fixing tools, because wood and earth are easily recoverable.

The “shelter tool kits” are a donation which will be sent by the Sahel Cluster logistics team.

For the introduction of trainings on safe construction, the NS will receive external support from the IFRC (deployment of RDRT and Movement partners).

FOOD SECURITY:

The operation includes food assistance interventions for the three types of households (including host households).

This assistance will be provided through two or three distributions using cash transfer.

The amount to be transferred was calculated on the basis of the price of basic inputs (rice, vegetables and oil) to cover the required 2100 kcal/person/day.

Distribution through cash transfer:

During the IFRC support mission to the launch of the operation, cash transfer was identified as a possible implementation method.

The main findings justifying the choice of this mechanism are:

- The availability and functioning of the market for the items identified (the operation is conducted in urban setting).
- The identification of two Financial service providers (FSPs) able to offer this service by ending August 2018. The two FSPs are telephone companies (MTN and Orange) with “mobile cash” services available and accessible to the population.
- The use of this implementation mechanism by other actors (WFP).
- The common use of mobile phones by the population.
- The number of target beneficiaries is 0.6% of the Bissau population (387,909 inhabitants according to the 2009 Census), therefore no impact on market prices due to the use of this mechanism is expected.

WASH

The Wash sector is organized into three components:

- Construction of traditional latrines with sampalats slabs (concrete slabs)
- Distribution of WASH inputs for water treatment and conservation
- Awareness-raising on good hygiene and sanitation practices

The RCSGB counts on the WASH expertise available at NS HQ for the implementation of the three components.


The distribution of NFIs relating to water treatment and conservation is maintained as input distribution to ensure that target households have the appropriate items (buckets with lid and tap).

NFIs/ Non-food items

For the distribution of non-food household items (mattresses, mats, kitchen kits), the method envisaged is cash distribution for the value of items.

The amount allocated to household items will be included in the total amount to be transferred (two to three distributions) for the affected households (242 households).

C. DETAILED PLAN OF THE OPERATION

 Shelter Beneficiaries: 355 households (2,485 people)		
Outcome 1: 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
355 households (2,485 people) in crisis-affected areas receive support for the recovery/reinforcement of their shelter	355 households (2,485 people)	0
Shelter output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
355 households (2,485 people) receive short term, medium term shelter and housing assistance	355 households (2,485 people)	0
Progress towards achieving the outcomes		
<p>Assessment of affected houses: Since the onset of the Crisis, the Guinea Bissau RCS has deployed 150 volunteers in the field to assess damages caused by the June 27 storm in the districts of the city of Bissau (<i>Autonomous Sector of Bissau</i>).</p> <p>A Sahel Cluster (IFRC) support mission was deployed in Bissau (10-14 July) with, among others, the objective of reviewing the most relevant shelter solution. Following field visits and meetings with the RCSGB and some partners (mainly UN-HABITAT), the technical proposal to respond to short-term shelter needs was modified (as explained in the operational strategy).</p> <p>The main activities identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of repair/reconstruction kits comprising local materials (zinc sheets + fixing elements) which are available on the local market for 242 HH. • Distribution of shelter tool kits (toolkits) for 242 HH. • Distribution of reinforcement kits comprising fixing elements for host households (113 HH). • Training and awareness raising on safe construction techniques (wind protection) for 355 HH. 		



Assessment team for the district of Bor, comprising members of Civil Protection, the UN and Guinea Bissau RCS. source: IFRC field mission).

The RCS of Guinea Bissau works in coordination with actors participating in the response, mainly Civil Protection, the City Council of Bissau and UN agencies (WFP, FAO, UN-HABITAT, etc)

The NS and the delegates deployed by the IFRC (Sahel Cluster) participated in the rapid “interagency” assessment organised by OCHA on July 11, 12 and 13. Their participation was at all levels, in the preparation of information collection tools, the rapid field assessment (12 July) and the formulation of conclusions/recommendations.



Livelihoods and basic needs

Beneficiaries: 355 households (2,485 people)

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
355 households (2,485 people) receive food assistance	2,485	0

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Same indicator as above	-	-

Progress towards achieving the outcomes

The IFRC support mission (10-14 July) and participation in the “interagency” assessment (11-13 July) have confirmed the need for immediate food assistance for affected households (loss of food stocks, post-crisis additional spending) but also for host households; they have also identified negative impacts on the livelihoods of the affected households (loss of productive assets, etc).

Assistance through cash transfer

The RCSGB and the delegates deployed by the IFRC have identified the possibility to implement food assistance activities (as well as support to the recovery of some household items) through cash transfer.

The activities carried out include:

- Talks with other actors to get information on: the availability and operational state of markets, the acceptance and existence of CASH experiences in the country, the amount of the “basic food basket”, the possible FSPs to be considered for implementation, etc)
- Visit to Orange (possible FSP). A first approach was conducted with the mobile service company “Orange” to learn about their cash transfer service “Orange Mobile” (capacity, presence in Bissau, type of transfer agencies, cost estimate, etc).



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Beneficiaries: 355 households (2,485 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
355 households (2,485 people) reduce the risk of waterborne diseases	2,485	0

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
An evaluation is carried out	1	0

Progress towards achieving the outcomes

To date, the assessment conducted by the RCS of Guinea Bissau, as well as the joint assessment with other actors involved in the response, have made it possible to:

- Target the most affected districts to which the intervention should be directed
- Establish the actual risk and the exposure of affected households to waterborne diseases (overuse of latrines in host households, contamination of some open sources, occurrence of cases of open defecation, etc).

The in-depth assessment (needs) will be conducted during the process of targeting the target districts of this intervention.

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
355 households (2,485 people) improve their daily access to drinking water	355 households (2,485 people)	0

Output3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
355 households (2,485 people) have access to adequate sanitation	355 households (2,485 people)	0

Progress towards achieving the outcomes:

According to the support mission of the delegates deployed by the IFRC, and the establishment of the living conditions of households affected by the storm of 27 June, the target of this output has been changed to include and prioritize host houses, where the number of people using the latrines has increased (doubled). Therefore, 213 HH are targeted for the latrines (100 HPD + 113 Host HH).

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
355 households (2,485 people) and target communities received awareness sessions and materials to improve their hygiene	355 households (2,485 people)	0

Implementation strategies

Strengthening the 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 RCSGB volunteers are insured	150	0
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 mission	4	1
<p>Progress towards achieving the outcomes: Two RDRT alerts have been launched (6th of July). The RDRTs have been identified and deployment is ongoing.</p> <p>A support mission has been deployed to Guinea Bissau from 10 to 14 July. The mission comprised a regional Shelter delegate from the Red Cross of Luxembourg and a regional delegate from the Livelihoods Resource Centre with the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise the tools and needs assessment process (in the sectors covered by the DREF and in other sectors if need be) and facilitate the collection of additional information required. - Identify the technical solution for the Shelter component (possible materials, local availability, construction techniques, etc). - Support the revision of the DREF (if need be). - Accompany the National Society in the initiative of coordination with other partners present. 		
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	0
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	0

D. BUDGET

The total budget for this operation is CHF 273,597, which remains the same as agreed in the initial EPoA.

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

Reference documents



Click here to consult:

- The DREF Emergency Plan of Action
- (EPoA)<http://adore.ifrc.org/Download.aspx?FileId=192676>

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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.



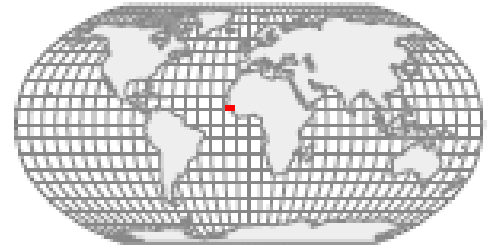
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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



Guinea Bissau: Storm

9 July 2018 • ST-2018-000083-GNB



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

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

0 20 40 60 80 km



DREF Operation

MDRGW003: Guinea Bissau - Storms

15/07/2018

Budget Group	DREF - Revised budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	13,418
Teaching Materials	3,054
Ustensils & Tools	7,633
Other Supplies & Services	3,696
Cash Disbursements	88,071
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	157,982
Storage, Warehousing	1,760
Dsitribution & Monitoring	8,857
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,134
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	14,751
International Staff	28,800
National Society Staff	6,871
Volunteers	12,294
Total PERSONNEL	47,965
Professional Fees	1,725
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,725
Workshops & Training	5,952
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	5,952
Travel	18,900
Information & Public Relations	1,187
Office Costs	1,351
Communications	800
Financial Charges	6,284
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	28,522
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,698
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,698
TOTAL BUDGET	273,597