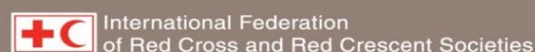


Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Sierra Leone: Floods



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| DREF n° MDRSL008 / PSL049 | Glide n° FL-2019-000089-SLE |
| Date of issue: 13 August 2019 | Expected timeframe: Three (3) months |
| Operation start date: 09 August 2019 | Expected end date: 09 November 2019 |
| Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow | |
| DREF allocated: CHF 173,092 | |
| IFRC focal point: Lawrence Orowe, NSD and Programmes Coordinator, Sierra Leone Country Office | NS focal person: Kpawuru Sandy, Secretary General |
| Total number of people exposed: 5,381 people (896 households) | Number of people to be assisted: 1,800 (300 households) |
| Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff and branches): Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) has 91 national staff and 18,000 active volunteers. There is a team of trained NDRT personnel that are placed across the country. | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), British Red Cross (BRC) and Finnish Red Cross (FRC). | |
| Other Partner organisations actively involved in the operation: Office of the National Security, Freetown City Council, WFP, UNICEF, World Vision, Plan international, Concern Worldwide, CRS, CORD Aid, GOAL, Action Aid, Ministry of Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and Action Against Hunger. | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Freetown, the capital city of Sierra Leone has been experiencing persistent torrential rains from late May 2019 to August 2019. The highest recorded incident was the August 2nd rainfall causing associated impacts, including flooding in low lying areas as well as new episodes of landslides on low scale in the eastern part of the city. The main road to the city's centre was rendered impassable due to the flood waters, heavily constraining vehicles and pedestrians having to find alternative routes. The city continues to experience more rainfall which may cause more flooding and spread to additional communities which would further increase the number of affected people.

The floods and landslides were triggered by a heavy and continuous downpour that was experienced on 1st August 2019 from 10:00pm until the next morning on 2nd August 2019. The raging floods resulted in substantial destruction of houses, road networks and destroyed the livelihoods of approximately 896 households (5,381 people) according to the results of the rapid needs assessment



SLRCS volunteers conducting initial assessment and registration of affected people ©SLRCS

(RNA) conducted by the Office of National Security (ONS) in collaboration with other humanitarian actors in disaster management.

The Office of National Security reported that the floods have already claimed six (6) lives and more people, especially lactating mothers, pregnant women and children, are likely to face the risks of illness from water-borne diseases. Owing to stagnation of dirt and pool of ponds it is likely that malaria will be on the increase. This is a potential threat to people, especially those living in the affected communities. The abundance of contaminated water with limited WASH facilities are a basis for majority people living in the affected communities to be exposed to diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera. In addition, the flood has undermined the livelihood opportunities of people in the affected communities as it destroyed crops as well as submerged food stuff in some of the affected households which consequently result to malnutrition especially for children under five years of age. Based on this background, there is a need for a multi-stage response, linking relief and recovery interventions for the affected populations. It is on account of these details that Sierra Leone Red Cross Society and its Movement partners including IFRC, BRC and FRC are exerting efforts to embark on life-saving activities (assistance programme). SLRCS will continue to monitor and assess the flood situation as it evolves, remaining agile for further action to save lives.



Flooded neighbourhood in Freetown ©SLRCS

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

SLRCS being a key and frontline actor, has been playing crucial role in responding to disaster related incidents. Literally, it has taken lead role on every disaster that occurred over the years. With respect to the 2nd August 2019 floods, the SLRCS has been at the centre of the government led multi-agency response plan. Upon getting the flood alert, the National Society spontaneously mobilised and deployed 20 volunteers to provide First Aid support as well as embark in Search and Rescue, which is still ongoing. Some three (3) ambulances were deployed to support transportation of 18 persons affected people from their flooded homes in Moiba, Bathurst and Culvert communities to safer areas within the city, while volunteers supported population by carrying on their bare backs, a total of 40 people to cross the cut-off communities to main land in Kaningo and Kamayama.

In addition to this, 25 SLRCS volunteers were deployed to carried out needs' assessment of the affected communities to ascertain the degree of damage on the vulnerable communities for onward action. They have since been working on registration of affected households and conducted a flash distribution of 50 blankets and 50 tarpaulins to 26 households

in Tombo community on 06 August,. These volunteers have also been providing psychosocial support to affected households in Tombo, Culvert, Kroobay, Moiba and Bathurst communities.



SLRCS volunteers helping affected people move to safer areas of Freetown ©SLRCS

At the national headquarters, the SLRCS has activated eight (8) National Disaster Response Team members (NDRT) to beef up the human resource capacity in the branch for quality and timely response. SLRCS' contribution to the response has been widely recognized by both state and non-state actors. SLRCS with support from IFRC and partners played pivotal role in the rapid need assessment and have been very active in all coordination meetings.

The National Society has organizational structures at the national and district levels organized around programmes and support units; finance, logistics and procurement including resource mobilization. The NS also has 26 NDRT trained staff and volunteers with the required knowledge in responding to disasters of every kind. This serves as strength to facilitate planning, coordination and providing timely response to the flood related issues in Freetown and its immediate environs. The National Society also recently completed a training for senior, programme and branch managers on how to ensure good community engagement and accountability within programmes and operations.

SLRCS continues to engage with the IFRC, ICRC and in-country PNSs to solicit support to reinforce the on-going response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support to the SLRCS through its Sierra Leone Country Office, which is based in Freetown, the West Africa Countries Cluster office in Abuja and Africa Region Office, in Nairobi, Kenya. The Country Operational Plan (COP) 2019 is supporting a number of IFRC delegates in Sierra Leone including: Head of Country Office, NSD & Programme Delegate, Finance Delegate, Logistics Delegate and a number of well-trained national support staff, who are providing technical support to the NS in response to the floods. Additionally, the IFRC is also supporting SLRCS in the implementation of the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Program (CP3), a pilot project which provides strength to the communities to identify and report health risk in their respective communities so as to facilitate for timely response.

The IFRC has supported SLRCS in the design of the initial response and is providing resources to coordinate the relief operation and ensuring that humanitarian assistance is delivered to the affected populations. This proposed emergency plan of action is an effort to reinforce the on-going response by the National Society. Furthermore, the IFRC continues to mobilise in-country PNSs and ICRC to support the response.

The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) with the support of the IFRC is also coordinating the support of RCRC Movement partners. The Movement is part of the coordination mechanisms at national level, meeting every day from

the onset of the disaster. The two bilateral National Societies (NSs), the British and Finish Red Cross in Sierra Leone support the launch of the DREF to enable the SLRCS promptly respond to the floods. Furthermore, the BRC and FRC intimated the pledge to avail funds to support other functions falling out of the DREF criteria and other preliminary needs to flood affected areas outside Freetown.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Other actors present and active in the operational area include the Office of the National Security (ONS), Freetown City Council (FCC), World Food Program (WFP), UNICEF, World Vision, Plan international, Concern Worldwide, CRS, CORD Aid GOAL, and Action Aid among others. As at 5th August 2019, the overall response is directed towards assessment and registration of victims in affected communities. However, only few agencies are currently responding directly to assist the affected populations. These include the FCC, ONS and CRS with the provision of food and non-food items.

The Office of National Security has been playing a coordinating role since the onset of the floods; consolidating the different response support to the operation as well as coordinating resource mobilization along with partners. A meeting was organized on the 2nd August 2019 to provide update on the disaster to partners and together, agree on the response mechanism. The meeting resolved at conducting a rapid needs assessment, forming five (5) multispectral zones with key actors to lead the assessment. The joint assessment has been conducted to collect, collate and consolidate useful data for response. UN agencies are also supporting the Government to provide timely assistance to the affected people with WFP coordinating the data collection exercise, ensuring that actual beneficiaries are captured. It is expected that more UN and INGOs will become involved in the response as more data becomes available.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Basic needs of affected people including shelter, WASH and related items, food, health including psychosocial support, and security have been identified during initial rapid assessments already conducted by SLRCS in collaboration with other disaster management actors. The findings from the recent assessment indicated that the floods have displaced some households and destroyed livelihoods, including crops in the field (in outskirt communities), and contaminated water sources, consequently increasing the risk of water borne diseases, with the worst affected being mothers, elderly, persons with disabilities and malnourished women and children. Majority of the affected households have limited access to shelter and food due to the destruction by the floods.

The provision of water storage gallons to enhance storage capacity at household level, and hygiene promotion to address the risk of water borne diseases are among critical immediate needs of the affected population. Other critical immediate needs include provision of safe drinking water and food.

Targeting

This proposed emergency plan of action targets an overall 5,381 people (896 households) of which 1,800 people (300 households) are direct targets representing 33% of the total 5,381 people affected. The remaining 3,581 (596 households) will be indirectly reached through WASH, PSS, and health promotion activities. Beneficiary selection and verification will be done using standard selection criteria. The community will be informed of the selection process through meetings with key stakeholders within the affected communities to outline the response options suggested by the Red Cross. Beneficiaries selection criteria will also be discussed and decided with these stakeholders, ensuring to be fair and transparent. This way, the communities will have a chance to influence the operational strategy and provide key information on needs as they evolve.

The initial beneficiary selection criteria include households that have lost their homes, women headed households, families with special needs including disabilities, the elderly, lactating mothers, pregnant women and children under five. These criteria could be revised as situation unfolds.

Scenario planning

This emergency plan of action is based on the assessed current humanitarian situation of the flood affected population and families, their immediate needs as well as ensuring positive coping mechanisms for the most vulnerable, especially women, girls, children, the elderly and people with disabilities and special needs. The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society will continue to monitor the situation given the high predictability of further flooding in the region between August and September 2019, meaning this plan of action could be revised based on the caseloads and changing context. In an event of further displacements, there is the likelihood that this plan will be extended to cover an extended operational timeframe. SLRCS will ensure that all planned actions are aligned with national and state flood response and recovery

framework of the Office of National Security and coordinated with other active partners responding to similar events in the country.

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| Best case scenario |
| The floods level does not cause further damage and remain as per initial assessment and no additional floods is registered. |
| Planning hypothesis: Planning will be as per the strategies contained in this EPoA. |
| Most Likely scenario |
| The level of damage caused by the floods continues to increase and humanitarian situation deteriorates but not on a wide scale. The flood affected population thus remains on higher grounds and in safer areas until the flood waters recedes. |
| Planning hypothesis: SLRCS continues to assess and monitor the floods situation, providing critical life-saving assistance while seeking additional support to mitigate the disaster. A supplementary allocation could be sought to meet the increasing needs and the operation extended. |
| Worst case scenario |
| The flooding continues and spreads to other areas causing more damage and displacement. Situation worsens and rainfall continue for several weeks, further destroying livelihoods and placing more lives at stake. |
| Planning hypothesis: The NS continues to monitor the situation given the high predictability of further flooding in the country between August and September, meaning this plan of action would be revised based on the caseloads and changing context. This EPoA will be revised to widen the scale and scope of the operation with potential launching of an Emergency Appeal. |

Risk Assessment

Sierra Leone in 2019 has seen early flood incidents and with further expected rainfall intensity between August-September, there is high possibility of floods that would affect many communities in the country. These floods may pose many life-threatening situations, including destruction of houses, livestock, and road networks as well as water and sanitation facilities. Some communities (e.g. Dodo in the western part of Freetown) have been reported to be cut-off completely from safe places.

From the last operation [Floods and Landslides operation](#), beneficiary selection was not clear, communication was poor, people were forced to move from temporary locations - all of this led to high levels of community frustration and as SLRCS was in the communities doing social mobilization, this often fell on them. To mitigate from this risk, the NS will work with the affected communities to ensure that SLRCS reputation and trust with communities is protected from the outset.

In an unstable economy, possible changes in prices and supply chain due to the flooding would also impede the level and output of implementation. Furthermore, during the flood season, cholera, diarrhoea and malaria cases increase within population living in flood-prone areas. This added to the fact that livestock diseases are prevalent, increasing the vulnerability of affected communities to infections, food insecurity and malnutrition, mostly among lactating women, children and the elderly. As a mitigation measure, NS will work on hygiene and sanitation campaigns to ensure that affected areas are cleaned up, reducing risks of disease outbreak.

B. Operational strategy

Overall objective

The overall objective of this EPoA is to provide immediate basic assistance to address the most acute needs of 1,800 people (300 households) affected by floods in the capital city of Sierra Leone, Freetown. This will be done by addressing immediate Shelter, WASH and health/PSS needs of ten (10) communities in the city of Freetown including Kroobay, Kamayama, Kaningo, Barthurst, Berwick section, Culvert, Mabela, Dodo, Ogu Farm and Clinetown communities.

Proposed strategy

SLRCS, through its thematic core areas of focus will ensure collective response to the direst needs of the flood affected population. The strategy will include gender-sensitive and protection in all programming, psychosocial support, community engagement and accountability to affected people.

The DREF operation will provide support in the following sectors:

1. Shelter

The NS will provide shelter related household items (HHIs) to 300 most affected households as follows:

- Replenishment of 50 blankets and 50 tarpaulins distributed to 26 households;
- Procurement and distribution of 300 HHIs kits, with each kit composed of 1 kitchen set (2 saucepans, 1 knife, 1 ladle, 6 cups, 6 plates), 3 mosquito nets, 3 tarpaulins and 3 blankets.

These household kits are already available in the country and in the process of being cleared by the NS and distributions will commence by 15th of August with support of some 20 volunteers for 02 days.

These items will then be replenished through this DREF operation to reduce waiting time for affected population.

2. Health and Care

The NS will ensure that affected households have good health practices with a view to reducing the occurrences of water and vector borne diseases such as Malaria and diarrhoea, as well as preventing any cholera outbreak. In addition, SLRCS will provide psychosocial support to the affected families. Activities will include:

- Procurement and distribution of 900 mosquito nets (3 per household, is part of the HHIs kits),
- Deployment of 25 volunteers for search and rescue, also providing first aid to injured persons by the floods for 1 week from disaster date.
- Provide psychosocial support to affected families. Some 30 volunteers will be dedicated to providing PSS support to affected persons within their communities (3 per community) for the first month of the operation. A one-day training will be organised for volunteers involved in this activity. As at now, 26 families have already benefitted from these services in Tombo community;
- Provide health promotion activities, including sensitization campaigns. Some 70 SLRCS volunteers from all 10 communities targeted (7 volunteers per community) will be deployed 3 days a week for 12 weeks to ensure community awareness on health issues resulting from the floods. This will help to prevent and rapidly identify any eventual outbreaks.

3. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: WASH activities for the targeted 300 households with the aim to improve access to safe water, access to improved hygiene activities and disease prevention in the communities. The activities will include:

- Procure and distribute 1,800 laundry soaps (2 bars/household) and 11,700 bathing soaps (13 per household) sufficient for 3 months.
- Procure and distribute 600 jerry-cans of 10 L and 600 buckets of 14L (2 per household for each item);
- Procure and distribute 162,000 Aquatabs, to purify 810,000 litres of water to be used by 1,800 people for 30 days, as per Sphere standard, each person should have at least 15L of water per day;
- Procurement and distribution of hand sanitizers (2 bottles per household);
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and quality tests;
- Conduct 3 days health and hygiene promotion training for 100 volunteers. This will refresh/prepare volunteers to conduct hygiene and sanitation promotion activities in affected communities;
- Conduct hygiene and sanitation campaign twice a month for 3 months (6 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their latrines are cleaned up from the debris resulting from the flood. This activity will be implemented by 100 volunteers (10 per community in all 10 target communities) and sanitation equipment (shovel, wheelbarrow, rack, cutlass, axe and hammer) will be provided to implement this activity. IEC materials (1,500 leaflets and 1,000 posters) for HP activities.

Sierra Leone Red Cross visibility will be maintained through procurement of all items under HHIs, WASH, Health, visibility materials and protective clothing for 100 volunteers involved in this operation. Continued assessments and monitoring are also integrated in the operation to ensure that the operation is in line with the evolving situation on the ground.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee meaningful participation of the affected communities. An effective complaints and feedback mechanism will be set up to ensure community feedback is taken into account in the implementation of this EPoA. This will also help in the event the situation changes, to ensure that the community is listened to with regards to any change of strategy. Hygiene and health promotion sessions will also be instrumental in collecting feedback and respond to community concerns. In addition, SLRCS will inform community members that they can use the 300 Hotline service to ask questions, make complaints or provide feedback.

- Train volunteers in CEA

- Hold meetings with affected communities
- Conduct mobile cinema shows for sensitisation on flood related disease prevention
- Conduct simulation session with stakeholder and Community Based Disaster Management Committees (CBDMC)

Operational Support Services

Human resources

One hundred (100) skilled volunteers will be deployed and insured through this operation, to serve in the various activities, as described under the Operational strategy. The NS DM coordination team will equally be head the Red Cross response while IFRC Country office operation, logistics and finance units will provide support to ensure smooth implementation of activities.

Logistics and Procurement

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain –including procurement, storage and transport–in accordance with the operation requirements and aligned to IFRC logistics standards, processes and procedures.

Procurement under this operation will be technically coordinated by the SLRCS with oversight technical guidance of the IFRC Logistics Delegate in country. All procurement relating to this operation will follow the regulations of the Sierra Leone government (NPPA) as well as the IFRC standard procurement systems and procedures to ensure transparency and accountability. Quality inspection will be undertaken at the end of procurement process before items are accepted and goods received notes signed.

SLRCS will use its warehouse in Waterloo to store items temporarily before distribution to the affected communities. The relating budget for this operation provides for fuel and minor maintenance cost for four NS vehicles (a truck, a hardtop jeep and two ambulances) that will be assigned to the operation to facilitate movement during assessment, implementation and monitoring of the operations.

Communications

National Society has engaged with media twice through jingles and radio discussion programmes from 2nd to 6th of August. A communication pillar, of which Red Cross is part, was setup as the ONS with request for partners to provide support in communication activities around response to this disaster.

Airtime for mobile phones is also provided for volunteer team leaders to be used in data collection and communication from field to HQ.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

Reporting on the operation will be done in accordance with the IFRC minimum reporting standards, with an update after the first one month and a final report to be made available three months after the end of the operation timeframe.

SLRCS will oversee all operational, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting (PMER) aspects of the operation in the flood affected communities. The day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be the responsibility of the PMER Unit to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. Regular monitoring of the planned activities will be carried out by the operation team while scheduled monitoring visits will be made jointly by IFRC/SLRCS teams.

At the end of the operation, a lesson learnt workshop will be organized by SLRCS with IFRC and other stakeholders of this operation to reflect on implementation. This workshop will allow for informed planning in future operations planned and implemented by the NS, but also will allow the SLRCS to reflect on its disaster readiness status, given that the country and specifically this region, is prone to flooding.

Administration and Finance

The IFRC, through its finance unit in-country will oversee and regulate the financial aspect of the operation. They will provide the necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets and carry out all expenditure.

Security

To reduce the risk of Red Cross Red Crescent 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

Red Cross Red Crescent personnel actively involved in the operation must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Related to safer access concern, one of the main benefits of the SLRCS is the nationwide recognition of the National Society. This has rendered ease and facilitation with community heads, leaders and most importantly the community themselves. The Sierra Leone Red Cross is well accepted by the community and trusted.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,800 people (300 HH)

Male: 864

Female: 936

Requirements (CHF): 47,765

Needs analysis: The torrential rains starting from 2 August have led to flooding in Freetown, affecting approximately 5,381 people and costing the lives of 6 persons as at now. Despite the normal peak of the rainy season in August, the soil was previously saturated by rains in July. The affected persons have lost their belongings and had their homes affected. Informal settlements, including impoverished slum communities, scattered around the city and mostly built in flood or landslide prone areas, are likely to be the most affected and at risk of further flooding. Given the forecasted rains in the coming days, the situation is likely to evolve, and this operation will be updated to reflect any changes in the operational strategy.

Population to be assisted: This EPoA targets 300 households or 1,800 people amongst the most affected, living in ten (10) communities in the city of Freetown including Kroobay, Kamayama, Kaningo, Barthurst, Berwick section, Culvert, Mabela, Dodo, Ogu Farm and Clinetown communities.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Activities under this section will seek to meet Sphere standards.

| P&B Output Code | Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short- term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions | # of households supported with household items (Target: 300 households or 1,800 people) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of households kits distributed (Target: 300 kits) # of assessments conducted (Target: 1) % of households providing feedback on SLRCS response modalities (Target: At least 70% or 1,260 people of the target population provide feedback) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP005 | Conduct rapid initial assessment of situation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Identification /verification and registration of beneficiaries including identification of distribution points and collecting information of distributed items. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| AP005 | Procurement and distribution of Shelter/ Essential Households Items. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Replenishment of 50 blankets and 50 tarpaulins initially distributed | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP005 | Carrying out post distribution monitoring. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Health

People targeted: 1,800 people (300 HH)

Male: 864

Female: 936

Requirements (CHF): 38,027

Needs analysis: As a result of flooding there is already disruption to health services mainly due to the flooded water spilling over into water wells. Lack of access to safe drinking water and good hygiene practice will potentially lead to disease outbreak such as diarrhoea and other waterborne diseases in the affected communities within and on the outskirts of Freetown. The presence of flood waters will heighten the risk of transmission of mosquito borne diseases.

Population to be assisted: 1,800 people or 300 households are targeted under this sector in 10 communities of Freetown.

Programme standards/benchmarks: Activities under this section will seek to meet Sphere standards.

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| P&B Output Code | Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced | | | | | | | # of households reached with immediate health support (Target: 300 households or 1,800 people) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"># of volunteers deployed for search and rescue (Target: 25 volunteers)# of volunteers trained in PSS (Target: 30 volunteers)# of PSS sessions conducted (Target: 12 sessions)# of households receiving 3 mosquito nets (Target: 300 households) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |

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|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| AP023 | Deployment volunteers for search and rescue | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP019 | Procurement and distribution of 900 mosquito nets (3 per household) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP023 | Training of volunteers in PSS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP023 | Provide PSS support to targeted households 3 days a week for 4 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP023 | Production of PSS related IEC materials | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| P&B Output Code | Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population | | | | | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"># of volunteers deployed for health promotion (Target: 70 volunteers)# of health promotion sessions conducted (Target: 36 health promotion sessions)# of floods related diseases reported (Target: 0) | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP011 | Training of volunteers in health and hygiene promotion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP011 | Mobilization and deployment of volunteers for hygiene promotion 3 days a week for 12 weeks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 5,381 people (896 HH)

Male: 2,583

Female: 2,798

Requirements (CHF): 69,845

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| Output Code | WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities | % of affected people reporting improved hygiene conditions (Target: 90% or 4,843 people) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 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 | # of people provided with clean water fit for drinking (Target: 1,800 people or 300 HHs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP026 | Procurement and distribution of aqua tabs, jerry cans, soap, buckets and hand sanitizers | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| AP026 | Monitoring of treatment and storage of water through household surveys and quality tests | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Output Code | WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population | | | | | | <div>- # of volunteers deployed for hygiene promotion (Target: 70 volunteers)</div> <div>- # of hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions conducted (Target: 6 sanitation sessions)</div> <div>- # of affected people reached with key hygiene and sanitation promotion messages (Target: 5,381 people or 896 HH)</div> | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP011 | Training of volunteers in health and hygiene promotion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP026 | Production of IEC material for sensitization (1,500 leaflets and 1,000 posters). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Procurement of sanitation equipment for volunteers shovel, wheelbarrow, rack, cutlass, axe and hammer) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP030 | Carry out hygiene promotion sensitisation including demonstration on the use of chlorine tabs and hand washing | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 17,455

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| P&B Output Code | Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured. | # of assessments conducted (Target: 3 assessments) |
| | Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of Rapid assessments carried out (Target: 1) - # of flood affected communities/households assessed (Target: 10 communities) |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of volunteers and NDRT participating in the response (Target: 100 volunteers and 8 NDRT) - # supportive supervision provided by the SLRCS HQ and IFRC team - # of Lessons Learned Workshop conducted (Target: 01) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP051 | Conduct rapid assessments as needed in the evolving flood situation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP051 | Conduct continuous assessment of common sectors in selected communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP046 | Monitoring by joint teams of SLRCS/IFRC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP046 | Carry out Post Distribution Monitoring to get community feedbacks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP046 | Organize a Lesson Learned workshop | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP084 | Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of volunteers trained in CEA - # of targeted people reached using mobile cinema | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Activities planned Week | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| AP084 | Train volunteers in CEA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP084 | Meeting with affected communities and set up complaint and feedback mechanism | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP084 | Conduct dialogue session with youth and women's groups | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP084 | Conduct mobile cinema shows in target communities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AP084 | Organise simulation exercise with stakeholders and CBMDCs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

D. Budget

The overall budget for this operation is CHF 173,092 as seen in below budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

*all amounts in Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

DREF OPERATION

MDRSL008 - Sierra Leone – Freetown, Western Area Flood Response

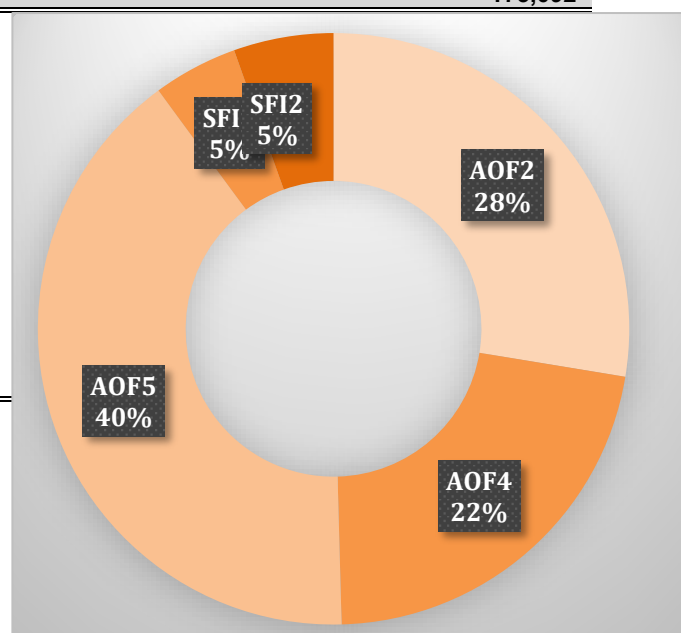
08/08/2019

Budget by Resource

| Budget Group | Budget |
|---|----------------|
| Shelter - Relief | 44,143 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 3,520 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 30,789 |
| Teaching Materials | 1,100 |
| Utensils & Tools | 10,230 |
| Other Supplies & Services | 6,820 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 96,602 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 971 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 3,460 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 4,430 |
| National Society Staff | 2,673 |
| Volunteers | 29,623 |
| Personnel | 32,296 |
| Workshops & Training | 18,568 |
| Workshops & Training | 18,568 |
| Travel | 3,267 |
| Information & Public Relations | 5,500 |
| Office Costs | 1,034 |
| Communications | 512 |
| Financial Charges | 264 |
| Other General Expenses | 55 |
| General Expenditure | 10,632 |
| DIRECT COSTS | 162,528 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | 10,564 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | 173,092 |

Budget by Area of Intervention

| | | |
|--------------|---|----------------|
| AOF2 | Shelter | 47,765 |
| AOF4 | Health | 38,027 |
| AOF5 | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 69,845 |
| SFI1 | Strengthen National Societies | 8,005 |
| SFI2 | Effective International Disaster Management | 9,450 |
| TOTAL | | 173,092 |





International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

08 August 2019
FL-2019-000089-SLE

Sierra Leone Floods Disaster Relief Emergency Fund



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: GADM, Natural Earth, OCHA, IFRC.

0 2 4 6 8 km



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 IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Fiona Gatere. PMER Coordinator, email. fiona.gatere@ifrc.org;

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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**.