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DREF Plan of Action

Suriname: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRSR003			
Date of issue:	14 June 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	30 September 2021
IFRC Category allocated to the crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: 132,884 Swiss francs (CHF)			
Total number of people affected:	10,100 (2,020 families)	Number of people to be assisted:	300 families (1,500 people)
Provinces affected:	Paramaribo, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Wanica, Para, Marowijne, Sipaliwini, Brokopondo	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Nickerie, Commewijne, Marowijne
Host National Society presence:			
The Suriname Red Cross Society (SRCS) is present in all 10 districts, with volunteer groups (Community Disaster Relief Teams and CBHFA teams) in each district. Their actions are supported by its 200-250 active volunteers. 100 volunteers will be made available for this operation along with the 20 employees who support the SRCS.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:			
The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The Regional Intervention Platform for the Americas and the Caribbean of the French Red Cross (PIRAC) does not have a presence in the country but has offered to support the operation if requested.			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:			
The government authorities are the main actors responding to this operation			
The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO, Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the SRC, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the Disaster

On 4 June 2021, a joint press conference between the Ministries of Public Works, Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Regional Development and Sports was held to discuss the heavy flooding in Suriname. The Meteorological Service Suriname (MDS) indicated that more rain is expected in the next three months. The MDS indicated that for the past three months of March, April, and May, it has been relatively wetter in the coastal plain than the four-year average.¹

In April 2021, increased levels of rainfall across Suriname have led to country-wide flooding. All ten districts of Suriname (Paramaribo, Nickerie, Coronie, Saramacca, Commewijne, Wanica, Para, Marowijne, Sipaliwini, Brokopondo) have reported flooding in most of their communities.

On 24 April, local media reported floodwaters in the community of Albina, in Marowijne, reaching knee height². As the persistent rains continued, more regions were impacted. By 27 April, large parts of Wageningen were underwater for days, and the situation worsened when the ring dam between the Nickerie River and Wageningen broke after a rupture. Pumping stations, supermarkets, and houses were flooded with water up to knee height³. The branches of the electricity and water companies (NV Energiebedrijven Suriname (EBS) and the Surinaamsche Waterleiding Maatschappij (SWM)) in the area were also flooded, and the electricity supply was shut down for a brief period.

The main areas flooded are in Commewijne, Wanica, Saramacca, and Nickerie. Flooding has also been reported in Marowijne, especially Albina. In the Pamaaka area, the road from Snesikondre to LangaTabiki had become impassable, making the area inaccessible.⁴

Heavy rains and flooding continued throughout May 2021. Visits by the local authorities revealed that many areas had been flooded for weeks and residents saw little to no reprieve from flood conditions.⁵ The NS alerted the IFRC to the ongoing situation in Suriname via an initial [GO Report](#) posted on 25 May 2021.

To date, while floodwaters are receding in some areas, there are still inundated areas. In some areas, floodwaters have reached window height.⁶ Thus far, the National Society has been able to report that 10 families have had to leave their homes in Wageningen and were placed in a school used as a collective centre.



Suriname Red Cross (SRC) assessments in affected areas.
Source: SRC, 27 May 2021.

¹ [Waterkant. Komende drie maanden natter dan normal. 5 June 2021](#)

² [Suriname Herald. Dorpen in Albina staan blank. 24 April 2021](#)

³ [Suriname Herald. Grote delen Wageningen onder water: situatie ernstig. 27 April 2021](#)

⁴ [Waterkant. Ernstige wateroverlast in Suriname: regering reserveert SRD 100 miljoen voor hulp. 28 April 2021.](#)

⁵ [Waterkant. Ministers bezoeken onder water gelopen gebieden. 31 May 2021.](#)

⁶ [Waterkant. Leerkrachten Goninikreek-mofo lijden enorme schade door aanhoudende regen. 9 June 2021.](#)

The MDS has issued an adverse weather alert for the period between 9 to 11 June⁷. They urge people to take precautions for continued flooding in rural and urban areas.

As the country braces for more rains and anticipated flooding, the NS has posted a secondary [GO Report](#) requesting international assistance in dealing with this ongoing crisis.



Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

The NS is working closely with the different levels of government and communities in the affected areas. They are following up with the National Disaster Management Coordination Centre (NCCR) to gather information on the number of persons who have been affected by the floods. The NS also assists with personnel at the shelters and will continue working along with the NCCR and provide support as required.

Since April 2021, the SRCS has distributed 200 buckets and 200 jerry cans to 100 families in Wageningen, Kronenburg, Akalekondre, and Bakki. At the request of the local government authorities in Wageningen, the Red Cross has taken up shelter management responsibilities as 10 families within the area have been displaced to a local school.

Through the Community Disaster Relief Teams (CDRTs), the NS has also conducted assessments in District Nickerie, District Commewijne, and District Marowijne and has provided the data collected to the NCCR. These assessments have provided the only impact data currently available, even at the national level.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions

The Disaster Preparedness and Disaster Management Coordinators have been following up on the event and working closely with the National Society. In addition, the Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) in Port of Spain, Trinidad, and Americas Regional Office (ARO) have provided the SRCS with technical guidance and support throughout the DREF process and operational strategy implementation of best practices.

⁷ [National Meteorological Center. Weather Forecast for Suriname.](#)

The Suriname Red Cross (SRC) has a long history within the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Established over 80 years ago, in 1940, the SRC has been involved in countless humanitarian activities and implemented several projects within Suriname and the region, all in line with the fundamental principles of the IFRC and SRC. In addition, the NS has a strong Emergency Response department with a long history of responding to emergencies; in particular, floods are one of the most frequent disasters that affect the country.

Through the Community Resilience Building Project, seven communities are being provided with support and guidance to develop and implement microprojects to assist communities in reducing and adapting to increasing risks from climate and environmental crises. In addition, the National Society works with their National Disaster Organisation (NCCR) and other government agencies to develop and implement strategies that reduce the risk to vulnerable populations and create opportunities for the greater involvement of women in the decision-making process. Some of these activities include:

- Public Awareness and Public Education activities on Climate Change Adaptation
- Conduct National Training on Climate Change Adaptation measures for Community Disaster Preparedness
- Develop Community Early Warning Systems (CEWS) as appropriate

In 2016, the SRCS collaborated with the NCCR to conduct national risk assessments through a Strategic Methodology Process that ranked communities based on their vulnerabilities and risks.

The Suriname Red Cross has increased their health capacity over the last few years through their response to the Zika Outbreak and more recently their COVID19 Pandemic response. There are staff and volunteers who have been trained in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Psychosocial Support and Public Health in Emergencies. The National Society also adopted the Community Based Health and First Aid approach to health programming and supported other National Societies through peer-to-peer training support.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

In response to the widespread flooding, the Surinamese government responded by reserving SRD 100 million (approximately CHF 4M) to support the affected population⁸. The Minister of Regional Development and Sport has requested support from local contractors to make materials and machines available so that the needs can be addressed in collaboration with the government. Various government ministries have also visited impacted areas to assess the recovery works that need to be done.

On 7 June, at the President's request, it was decided to start a social crisis line with telephone number 189 for the community, with the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Youth Affairs (AW&J) taking the lead.⁹ The purpose of this crisis line is to serve as a hotline for citizens with pressing social problems that require attention.

⁸ [Waterkant. Ernstige wateroverlast in Suriname: regering reserveert SRD 100 miljoen voor hulp. 28 April 2021.](#)

⁹ [Waterkant. Sociale crisislijn 189 gelanceerd in Suriname. 8 June 2021.](#)

The NCCR is also in contact with administrative officials in the impacted areas so that they are able to develop a clearer picture of the impact in most affected areas. The manager at the NCCR also says that it is being examined how to support the villagers who cannot leave their homes.¹⁰

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

As of 11 June 2021, the government has not yet issued a formal situation report or damage and needs assessment. The Red Cross will conduct a detailed assessment supporting the government as part of the DREF.

Despite these challenges, the SRCS has managed to conduct assessments in 3 districts in June through active CDRTS teams. The data collected thus far is as follows:

District Nickerie (urban)

- New Nickerie: No data received as of 11 June.
- Apoera: No data received as of 11 June.
- Wageningen: 600 families affected, of which 10 families were moved to shelters, and others are staying with family or friends.

District Commewijne (urban)

- Bakki and surroundings: 75 families affected
- Kronenburg: 47 families affected

District Marowijne:

- Upper marowijne: 1155 families affected
- Akalekondre: 143 Families affected

Though the scale of damage is not yet known, there is clear evidence of damage to houses and household items (beds, furniture, appliances) as well as crops and small-scale horticultural plots which are sold to earn an income and for personal use. These observations have also been reported in the local media.¹¹

Shelter: As floodwaters continue to rise in some areas and recede in others, the damage to houses and other infrastructure will become more evident as assessments continue. The extent of the damage will also vary based on the height of floodwaters. Infrastructural damage to buildings and the loss of household items are expected. Thus far, the National Society has been able to report that 10 families have had to leave their homes in Wageningen and were placed in a school used as a collective centre.

Health: The presence of and exposure to contaminated and stagnant floodwaters are likely to cause an increase in the incidence of waterborne (typhoid fever, leptospirosis, bacterial and protozoal diarrhoea, hepatitis A) and vector-borne (dengue, dengue haemorrhagic fever, and malaria). There is also a concern that the floodwaters may limit access to health services in the affected regions. It must be noted that the country is having the highest number of cases and deaths per 100,000 habitants since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, reflecting as one of the top ten countries worldwide with the

¹⁰ [Suriname Herald. Grote delen binnenland onder water; bewoners teleurgesteld in overheid. 8 June 2021.](#)

¹¹ [Waterkant. Ernstige wateroverlast in Suriname: regering reserveert SRD 100 miljoen voor hulp. 28 April 2021. Suriname Herald. Grote delen binnenland onder water; bewoners teleurgesteld in overheid. 8 June 2021. Waterkant. Leerkrachten Goninikreek-mofo lijden enorme schade door aanhoudende regen. 9 June 2021.](#)

highest epidemiological risk for most of May and mid-June.¹² The limit to health access, a saturation of the health system, people in collective during the floods could increase the indicators for COVID-19 and continue to spread the disease if not managed.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: With rains expected to continue, low-lying lands, and minimal tidal differences, the recession of flood waters is expected to be a slow process. This means that affected persons would have to traverse throughs stagnant and contaminated floodwaters to conduct basic activities. This, in turn, increases the risk of exposure to and contracting water-borne diseases.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene actions are also needed due to the COVID-19 context and the congregation of persons in a single space. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic demands that sanitation is of utmost importance. As such, additional cleaning supplies and access to potable water are needed.

The main WASH risks are associated with the shortage of drinking water due to damage to aqueducts, increased proliferation of vectors, partial loss of homes or belongings, difficulties in the continuity of hygiene habits, and an increase in solid waste in the environment. Thus, it is necessary to implement actions that mitigate the impact on communities, given the possible outcomes of these risks.

Livelihoods: Floodwaters have impacted lives and livelihoods throughout Suriname. While official assessments are ongoing, media reports and initial preliminary evaluations done by the national society indicate that there is damage to housing infrastructure, the loss of household items, and a disruption in economic activity due to the loss of crops. Livelihood assessments will be done to understand better the extent of impact and support of a cash programme.

This emergency is compounded by the socio-economic crisis caused by COVID, and the loss of productive assets and jobs, which can have a significant impact on the most vulnerable groups. For this reason, it should be a priority to support basic needs and identify how to promote from the initial response a sustainable recovery of livelihoods.

Targeting

The Suriname Red Cross aims to provide support to 300 families (1,500 people) affected by flooding. While all ten administrative regions across Suriname have been impacted, limited impact data is available across all regions. Initial assessments have done by the SRCS have shown that the urban areas, Nickerie and Commewijne, and the rural area, Marowijne, have been impacted. Efforts for this operation will be concredited there with the possibility of expanding to other regions as assessments continue. The NS is familiar with these communities, having worked with them in 2006 and 2008 with ECHO, Global Affairs Canada, and the French Red Cross.

The NS will develop more specific selection criteria of the families to be supported based on ongoing needs assessments that are being conducted.

¹² [WHO. COVID-19](#)

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Worst Case Scenario: Persistent rainfall associated with non-cyclone events, and other localized weather phenomenon exacerbate flooding, rendering affected communities inaccessible. Contaminated water sources cause outbreaks of waterborne and water-related diseases.	There are difficulties to access affected communities due to the rains, floods and possible damage to infrastructure and transportation. There could be a collapse of basic services and a paralysis of local trade. Affected families require help to access and to meet their basic needs including health care, shelter, food, water, hygiene, among others. The COVID 19 emergency worsens in the affected areas.	The National Government appeals to the international community and to other organizations to respond to the growing emergency. The Suriname Red Cross mobilizes all its capacities and activates all its volunteers to reach the most affected communities and requests additional support from the Red Cross Movement.
Most Likely scenario: Weather is manageable, and tidal factors allow for the gradual recession of the floodwaters over a 3-to-5-day period, enabling response teams to conduct detailed assessments to register beneficiaries. Within 3 months, in-country conditions return to pre-flood levels.	There are humanitarian effects and gaps for families with affectations to basic services and local commerce. There are limitations to access food, water and shelter for a period of time until the waters recede. These affected communities are located and a response strategy can be specifically target to these persons.	The National Government responds to the emergency with its own capacities and resources requesting the support of local organizations such as the Suriname Red Cross. The National Society mobilizes its capacities according to needs and requests support from the Red Cross Movement.
Best-case scenario: Rainfall dissipates, allowing the floodwaters to recede and no major flooding occurs for the remainder of the season	There are minimal impacts on the livelihoods and capacities of the local communities with most people being able to return to their native communities.	National and local authorities meet humanitarian needs with their own capacities. The National Society is able to provide additional support to the affected communities using their own resources and with the support of its volunteers and staff.

Operation Risk Assessment

Identified risks:

The NS has identified the following risks:

- Health related illnesses (Vector borne (Zika, Dengue etc), Diarrhea from polluted water).
- Persistence of hydrometeorological phenomena.
- Risk of infection of COVID-19 by volunteers, staff and people targeted.
- If the heavy rains persist, there may be some obstruction of access roads to at-risk communities.
- In the interior rural communities, there is a lot of illegal mining (Mercury). Flooding has exacerbated the contamination of freshwater canals that are used for drinking water

- Reduced access to healthcare and basic needs (Shops etc) also affected by the flooding
- Increase of fear and stress linked with lack of access to health services and loss of livelihoods.

Mitigation actions

The operation is proposed based on an analysis of the current scenario; however, this analysis is carried out periodically to reduce potential risks and facilitate Red Cross humanitarian actions. The operation will consider briefing, rapid security training, ensuring safety and security procedures, coordination with the movement and key actors, staff visibility, and a communication strategy to disseminate the role of the Red Cross. Prevention campaigns and distribution of hygiene items for the protection of volunteers and staff have been included.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of June 9th, 2021, there were 255 new reported cases of COVID-19 in Suriname with total of 17,041 cases reported since the start of the pandemic.¹³ In the past 7 days, there have been a total of 1885 cases reported in Suriname¹⁴.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the [IFRC global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Americas Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to the current dengue outbreak, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to, in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan.

IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff. For more information, please consult the Covid-19 operation page on the [IFRC Go platform](#).

Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

To reach at least 1,500 people (300 families) who live in Nickerie and Commewijne and the rural area of Marowijne and who have been affected by the recent floods in Suriname through the implementation of humanitarian assistance in Shelter, WASH, and Health and Livelihoods. Support will be provided to families whose homes have impacted flood waters and lost crops and livestock. All activities will be conducted in collaboration with the NDO and other local stakeholders.

¹³ [Suriname COVID-19](#)

¹⁴ [IFRC ARO COVID -19 Health Assessment Tool](#).

Proposed Strategy:

Before implementing any of the activities outlined below, the Suriname Red Cross, with the support of the NDO and local stakeholders, will conduct further needs assessments to determine the most in need of assistance and the most effective distribution channels.

Shelter

The NS will support the affected population by distributing tarpaulins (for leaky roofs) and kitchen sets (to replace items lost). Blankets will also be provided. 150 families in rural areas where people rely on generators for power will be provided with 2 solar lamps. These items will be procured through the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Panama.

Health

The presence of stagnant floodwaters is an ideal breeding ground for mosquitos that carry various vector-borne diseases. As mentioned in other sections, there are volunteers trained in ECV. These volunteers can help with community actions to control the spread of vector-borne diseases and water-borne diseases, and COVID-19. Lasting insecticidal nets will be procured (4 nets will be provided for each family). COVID-19 PPE in the form of masks (10 per family plus an additional 500 to be shared amongst staff and volunteers) and hand sanitizers (2 per family plus an additional 200 to be shared amongst staff and volunteers) will also be provided to ensure the safety and wellbeing of all parties involved.

Health and hygiene promotion will form an integral part of activities so that communities are able to have safe and sanitary conditions despite being exposed to floodwaters. In coordination with the current COVID 19 appeal, there will be an increase in COVID 19 awareness campaign.

The National Society will not provide PSS as part of this operation. The Ministry of Labour, the Government, Employment and Youth Affairs (AW&J) have set up a 24-hour social crisis hotline for affected people, and PSS needs will be supported through this channel¹⁵. The Director of the National Youth Institute (NJI) has indicated that in addition to the other crisis lines, the crisis line will focus on social cases, where it is difficult or impossible to find access to competent authorities, acute problems due to flooding, acute nutritional needs, and COVID-19 support.

WASH

Cleaning and hygiene kits per family will be procured through RLU to assist families with the cleanup process as flood waters recede. Water purification tablets, jerry cans and buckets with a lid will be provided to ensure that people have access to safe and potable water.

Livelihoods

Cash assistance will be provided for 100 families based on the needs assessment and criteria to be determined upon completion of the assessments. This cash intervention will support families who must conduct repairs to their homes, replace or repair appliances and other household items that floodwaters have damaged. It will also allow for the purchase of staple food items within the local markets. Farmers who have lost their crops to flooding waters can also benefit from this intervention as they seek to recover from the lost income.

¹⁵ [Waterkant, Sociale crisislijn 189 gelanceerd in Suriname, 8 June 2021.](#)

The minimum salary in Suriname is 333USD per month, 298 CHF¹⁶. Therefore, the suggested value of the cash transfer is CHF 298. This amount will be evaluated if the situation is prolonged and will allow families to buy the necessary staple food items from local groceries and bridge the gap for other unmet needs.

A Rapid Response Person will be deployed to support the NS and have CVA experience to lead the implementation of the activity. Given that CVA is new to the SRC, there will be training to orient staff and volunteers to the modality.

Operational Support

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting

Reporting on the operation will be conducted following the IFRC's minimum reporting standards. A final report will be issued within three months of the operation's completion. PMER will provide support at the Country Cluster Delegation in Port of Spain and the Americas Regional Office in Panama.

Administration and Finance

Suriname Red Cross will assign a specific administrator as quickly as possible to manage the operation. The IFRC has also assigned a dedicated Project Manager to support the National Society.

IFRC provides the necessary operational support for budget review and validation and bank transfers and technical assistance to National Societies on expense justification procedures, including invoice review and verification.

Human Resources

The Suriname Red Cross has identified a person responsible for implementing the activities and the response operation. In addition, the National Society will count on the support of 100 volunteers in targeted areas. A well-rounded Rapid Response Personnel with experience in operational, financial, logistics management and PMER will be deployed to support the NS with the implementation of this operation.

Security

Suriname Red Cross volunteers have been trained in basic safety standards (based on the Stay Safe manual). They will have the necessary visibility material (uniforms according to regulations) and will be provided accident insurance made available by the Movement.

Logistics and Supply Chain

Logistics activities aim to effectively manage the supply chain, including mobilization, procurement, customs clearance, storage, and transport to distribution sites in accordance with the operation's requirements and aligned to IFRC's logistics standards, processes and procedures.

The operation includes the procurement of blankets, hygiene kits, cleaning kits, WASH items, kitchen sets and COVID 19 PPE to be coordinated with the IFRC Regional Logistics Unit in Panama. Major procurement processes will be managed by the IFRC to support the Suriname Red Cross. All

¹⁶ [Minimum Wage Org. Suriname.](#)

procurement related to this operation, will follow the IFRC's standards procurement procedures and sphere standards for Household items (HHIs) purchases.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

A Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach will be incorporated to promote effective participation and feedback from affected communities and support the effort in the areas of focus. This will be structured based on analyzing and diagnosing the communities' needs and information channels to strengthen and enhance their response capacities to dealing with floodwaters.

Public Communications

To provide up-to-date information on what is happening on the ground and how the Red Cross supports the response, the IFRC Communications team will provide support in securing media coverage and disseminating key messages on the main actions undertaken. The team will continue to prepare digital content for dissemination via the media, IFRC website, social media networks, internal bulletins, audio-visual material, etc. Spokespersons have already been identified for national society and the IFRC and key messages shared with them. Training in crisis communications will also be provided.

Volunteering

Volunteers participating in the emergency response must be recognized for their efforts. A certificate or a recognition piece can be handed to them at the end of the operation or hold a dedicated event to thank them for their commitment. These options can be implemented together or separately and complemented with others that are considered appropriate. They should be asked for feedback on the tasks they carry out. In this way, they are planning and can provide key information for future reviews and evaluations. A short consulting mechanism can be implemented during the debriefing sessions after every activity.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 1,500 (300 families)

Male: 750

Female: 750

Requirements (CHF): 15,017

Needs analysis: The planned activities aim to provide response to the most urgent needs of the people who have suffered a loss of household items and belongings.

Risk analysis: Individuals whose houses and belonging have been affected by the meteorological events will face difficulties to procure such items locally. In addition, the risk of a second extreme weather event or cyclone is not to be dismissed as hurricane season started as of June 1st.

Population to be assisted: The Suriname Red Cross, in close coordination with the Local Governments and civil society's organizations, will prioritize 300 families from the impacted areas based on vulnerability criteria to contribute to prompt recovery of families.

Program standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, when possible, and standards given by the Ministry of Health and local governments.

P&B Output Code	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.	# people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance Target: 1,500 people											
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	# households provided with emergency shelter assistance Target: 300 300 Kitchen Sets procured, shipped and distributed 300 Solar Lamps (2 per family for 150 families) ¹⁷ 1,200 Blankets are procured, shipped, and distributed (4 per family)											
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

¹⁷ The distribution of solar panels is only planned in rural areas.

	Week												
AP005	Procurement of household items to the affected population												
AP005	Distribution of household items to the affected population												
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items												



Health

People targeted: 1500 (300 families)

Male: 750

Female: 750

Requirements (CHF): 15,283

Needs analysis: As the rainy season starts in Suriname, the region remains highly exposed to mosquito-borne diseases such as Dengue, Chikungunya or Zika. The distribution of long-lasting Insecticidal nets to 300 families will contribute to the vector control activities implemented by the Ministry of Health and local governments.

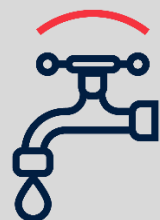
Risk analysis: A Dengue outbreak resulting from heavy rains in not to be dismissed amid COVID-19. Mitigation should be implemented to avoid overly complex crisis with potential hurricanes, COVID-19 and another potential outbreak.

Population to be assisted: The Suriname Red Cross, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, Local Governments and civil society's organizations, will prioritize 300 families from the impacted areas based on vulnerability criteria to contribute to mitigation of mosquito-borne diseases.

Program standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, when possible, and standards given by the Ministry of Health and local governments.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment	# of families who receive health assistance Target: 300 families											
	Health Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.	# of N95 masks delivered to families Target: 3,000 # of N95 masks delivered to frontline volunteers Target: 500 # of hand sanitizers delivered to families Target: 600 # of hand sanitizers delivered to volunteers Target: 200											
	Activities planned		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

	Week												
AP022	Procurement of N95 masks and hand sanitizer for staff, volunteers and affected population												
AP022	Distribution of N95 masks and hand sanitizer for staff, volunteers, and affected population												
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities Target: 300 families											
	Health Output 2.1: Vector-borne diseases are prevented	# LLINs distributed Target: 1,200											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Procurement of Long-lasting Insecticidal nets (LLINs) (4 x family)												
AP021	Distributions of LLINS												
AP021	Monitoring distribution of LLINS												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 2.2: Improved knowledge about public health issues among [target population] in [area].	One campaign implemented for hygiene promotion campaigns on prevention and control of common communicable diseases											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Health and hygiene promotion campaigns on prevention and control of common communicable diseases												
AP021	Reproduce and distribute IEC materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness, and health promotion, complemented by the use of social media and youth as agents of behavioural change (YABC), including Spanish translations for migrants												



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 1,500 (300 families)

Male: 750

Female: 750

Requirements (CHF): 28,541

Needs analysis: The planned activities aim to meet the urgent hygiene needs of the affected population impacted by the hydrometeorological events; including access to storage of safe water for handwashing.

Risk analysis: Poor hygiene in the impacted area could favor spreading of COVID-19 and/or other health related issues due to discontinued access to hygiene products. Such situation will remain highly exposed to the occurrence of additional extreme weather events, including cyclones.

Population to be assisted: The Suriname Red Cross, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health, Local Governments and civil society's organizations, will prioritize 300 families from the impacted areas based on vulnerability criteria to respond to the most urgent hygiene needs of the population.

Program standards/benchmarks: Sphere Standards, when possible, and standards given by the Ministry of Health and local governments.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities.	# people reached with WASH support during the emergency phase. Target: 1,500 people											
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities.	One WASH assessment carried out											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
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	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.												
AP030	Monitor distribution of items.												
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population.	300 Family hygiene kits are procured and distributed 300 cleaning kits are procured and distributed 900 buckets with fittings are procured, shipped and distributed 900 jerrycans procured, shipped and distributed 6,000 water treatment tablets (20 per family)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP030	Procure and distribute family hygiene kits												
AP030	Procure and distribute cleaning kits												
AP030	Procure and distribute jerry cans, water treatment tablets, buckets with covers												
AP030	Monitor distribution of items												



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 500 (100 families)

Male: 250

Female: 250

Requirements (CHF): 35,491

Needs analysis: As the emergency is still evolving, work is underway to deploy assessment teams to begin an assessment of livelihoods in the most affected areas. The media have reported that the area's most significant damage is property and agriculture. It is also possible that subsequent rains will increase the existing damage to crops and farmlands. At this time, it is a priority to support the families that have been displaced with assistance for basic needs and to begin to identify livelihood recovery activities for the most vulnerable groups in the coming months.

The beneficiary selection for the Multi-purpose Cash Grant (MPCG) programme will be based upon information received through relief distribution and vulnerable households that the National Government and the Nations Society can obtain. A Surge with CVA experience will commence selecting and disbursement of VISA cards for MPCG activity (presently estimated at 100 families x 298 CHF) in the coming days. This selection will be based on varying vulnerability criteria currently under development and review with the NS.

Risk analysis: The main risk is the limited experience of the NS working with Livelihoods and CVA programs. The National Society has limited experience in this area and will receive support from the IFRC for needs assessment and rollout. For this reason, a CVA support through surge deployment will be provided. It will also include training for NS volunteers in CVA and CEA.

Population to be assisted: Assistance will be provided to families who have been displaced by the emergency and whose livelihoods have been damaged. In the first stage, families will be supported with basic needs and food assistance. The NS will select these families according to needs assessments in the field and CEA activities.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods.	# people reached with livelihoods support Target: 500 people											
	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities.	# targeted households have enough food, cash or incomes to meet their survival threshold Target: 100 households											
		# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA and CEA Target: 20											
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP081	Market analysis (food, basic needs shelter, WASH) and feasibility study (including assessment of needs, capacities, and gaps)												
AP081	Workshop for volunteers about Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) tools												
AP081	Multipurpose cash distributions for basic needs for 100 families												
AP084	CEA activities to support the cash distribution and livelihoods activities												
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring and evaluation												

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 28,000

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	# volunteer insured Target: 100											
	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP042	Guarantee volunteers' insurance coverage (100 volunteers)												
AP042	Volunteer Recognition												
AP042	Visibility materials and Red Cross emblems												
AP042	NS Monitoring												
AP042	Support to National Headquarters (office costs)												
AP042	Lessons learned workshop												
AP054	Communications Consultancy (Visual support)												
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Deployment of one RIT member											
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	# IFRC monitoring and support missions. Target: 1											
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP049	IFRC Remote Monitoring												
AP049	IFRC Monitoring visits												
AP049	RIT Surge Deployments (2 Rapid response personnel)												
AP049	Operational support by IFRC												

Budget

See [Annex](#).

Contact information

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

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In the IFRC:

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **Head of Partnerships and Resource Development:** Sandra Romero, sandra.romero@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Regional Logistics Coordinator:** Mauricio Bustamante, mauricio.bustamante@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

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- **Operations Coordination Senior Officer:** Antoine Belair, antoine.belair@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief, the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable, to **Principles of Humanitarian Action** and **IFRC policies and procedures**. 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

DREF OPERATION

MDRSR003 - Suriname: Floods

14/06/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	7,200
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,759
Medical & First Aid	2,950
Teaching Materials	6,550
Utensils & Tools	14,490
Cash Disbursement	31,525
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	81,474
Distribution & Monitoring	500
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000
Logistics Services	3,800
Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,300
International Staff	16,000
National Society Staff	7,600
Volunteers	2,800
Personnel	26,400
Consultants	800
Consultants & Professional Fees	800
Workshops & Training	1,550
Workshops & Training	1,550
Travel	2,000
Information & Public Relations	500
Office Costs	2,600
Communications	650
Financial Charges	500
General Expenditure	6,250
DIRECT COSTS	124,774
INDIRECT COSTS	8,110
TOTAL BUDGET	132,884

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	15,017
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	35,491
AOF4	Health	15,283
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	28,541
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	16,774
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	20,927
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	852
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		132,884

