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DREF Operation Update no. 1

Suriname: Floods



DREF n° MDRSR003	Timeframe covered by this update: 13 June to 10 September 2021
Date of issue: 17 September 2021 Operation start date: 13 June 2021	Operation timeframe: 4 months (1-month extension) New end date: 31 October 2021
DREF allocated: 132,884 CHF (Swiss francs)	N° of people being assisted: 300 families (1,500 people)
Host National Society presence: The Suriname Red Cross Society (SRCS) is present in all 10 districts, with volunteer groups (CDRTs 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 in responding to this operation.	

[<Click here for the financial report and here for the contact information. >](#)

Summary of major revisions made to the emergency plan of action:

In its need assessment conducted in July to early August, the National Society identified 454 households needing assistance. Of that 454 HHs, 300 will benefit from the distribution of household items (HHIs), and 100 households will benefit from Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA). The revision is being sought as the National Society (NS) is now proposing to assist an additional 54 families currently excluded from planned distributions. The following has now been included:

- Local procurement and distribution of the relief items for 54 additional families.
- Livelihood support to all 454 identified families by local procurement with vegetable seeds to assist with the restoration of livelihoods.

To complete these additional activities, the National Society is extending the timeframe by one month (non-cost extension). The new end date of the operation is **31 October 2021**. The National Society has identified that it will save from existing activities, which would be reprogrammed to support this additional Livelihood activity. These savings became available due to the possibility of completing different technical assessments within one visit, organizing online workshops/training, and cutting some administrative costs - i.e., organizing implementation in a more time and cost-effective manner.

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 state of flooding in Suriname, and the Meteorological Service Suriname (MDS) indicated that it would rain more in Suriname in the next three months. The MDS indicated that it has been relatively wetter in the coastal plain for the past three months of March, April, and May than the four-year average.¹

As a result of the heavy rains, large parts of Suriname were flooded. Reports were made in almost every district of Suriname, including:

- Paramaribo, especially in the residential center and the suburbs.
- Nickerie, in the communities of Wageningen, New Nickerie, Corantijn Polder.
- Coronie: Totness and surroundings.
- Saramacca: Uitkijk, Dambuntong and surroundings.
- Marowijne: Akalekondre, Albina and surrounding communities, Snesi Kondre Kondre and surrounding in the interior.
- Sipaliwini: Apitina, Tepu and surrounding Amerindian villages in the Interior.
- Commewijne: Kronenburg, Baki.

Although it is still not clear what the actual numbers of affected persons are (as the Government is still working on needs assessments of some affected communities), the Government stated the estimated number of families affected to be around 2,000 families. However, the Suriname Red Cross estimates that the numbers are higher, as not all affected households from the ten Suriname districts were registered. The heavy rains continue (irregularly and not long-lasting) in most of the Country's districts, even though traditionally it should be the dry season. The weather forecast predicts rains at least until the end of September 2021.

Assessments completed in August showed that the floodwaters still have not fully receded in many communities. Although life is returning step by step to normal, access (and thus supply chain) to some communities remains difficult. Farmlands are still flooded with water affecting the restoration of livelihoods for several farming communities in the affected districts. In many households, damages occurred to their household furniture, clothing, electric equipment such as refrigerators, doors and walls from the houses.

The table below summarizes the losses suffered by the households in the affected communities targeted by the National Society. This data is based on the detailed assessments completed by the National Society. The survey revealed that significant damage occurred in agriculture, as in both urban and rural areas, many cultivated plots were damaged.

Assessed or Reported Needs	Kronenburg	Akalekondre	Wageningen	Total
Loss of animals	3	1	61	65
Loss of crops	30	31	109	170
Loss of tools	1	5	25	31
Loss of supplies (for own business, etc.)	1	7	8	16
Loss of paid job	8	9	12	29
Other (includes loss of household items)	1	7	151	159
TOTAL	44	60	366	470

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

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The National Society has been working closely with the different levels of Government and communities in the affected areas and the National Disaster Management Coordination Centre (NCCR). Through the Community Disaster Response Teams (CDRT), the NS has conducted assessments in the Nickerie, Commewijne, and Marowijne Districts and has provided the data collected to the NCCR. These assessments have provided the only impact data currently available, even at the national level.

During the early stages of the operations, the National Society also assisted with personnel at the shelters and collaborated with the NCCR. At the local Government's request in Wageningen, the Red Cross undertook the shelter management responsibilities as 10 families within the area were displaced to a local school. The SRCS also distributed 900 buckets and 600 jerry cans to approximately 400 families in Wageningen, Kronenburg, Akalekondre, and Bakki.



Suriname Red Cross CDRT Teams conducting post-disaster assessments. Here the volunteers are interviewing a resident from an affected community. Source: SRC, 2021.

Assessments

Initial assessments (Needs, Health, WASH, Market) in June/July were completed in all areas and from which the three most affected communities were identified for the operation. These communities are Wageningen, Akalekondre and Kronenburg. Final detailed assessments were completed in July/August, and 454 affected households were identified for assistance during this response. Details of the assessment are outlined below in the Needs Analysis section.

Additional selection criteria were defined (in coordination with the authorities and volunteer committees), which will allow the final selection of people to be targeted - 300 households for HHISs and 100 households for cash.

Cash & Voucher Assistance Programme

The National Society has completed the selection of the 100HHs to benefit from the cash distribution utilizing the IFRC Visa Debit Cards. Training Testing at the local ATMs was conducted during the weeks of August 23-28, 2021. A revision of the transfer value had to be done, considering the local banking context. As such, the amount of cash to be received per family was increased from US\$333 to US\$381. This is the first time the NS will be implementing a Cash and Voucher Assistance program, and to date, 16 staff and volunteers have been trained, thereby increasing the capacity of the NS in this area. Distributions commenced on 8 September in the community of Kronenburg in the District Commewijne, with 30 HHs receiving cash cards. Another 31 HHs received cards on 10 September in the community of Akalekondre.

Distributions

The Suriname Red Cross commenced some distributions in the initial response to the floods. In the initial stages, 900 buckets, 600 jerry cans, and some kitchen sets were distributed to approximately 400 families in the most affected areas. Other distributions commenced on 8 September and saw 30 households receiving solar lamps, water purification tablets, hand sanitizers, and masks. A similar distribution was programmed in Akalekondre on 10 September.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC Americas Regional Office (ARO) is not directly represented in Suriname. Still, it provides support through the Port of Spain Country Cluster Delegation (POS CCD) office in Trinidad and Tobago. The ARO and CCD supported the planning of the DREF response and development of the emergency plan of action (EPoA) for the Floods response. Two RIT Operations Manager Delegates, through the Canadian Red Cross, were deployed to Suriname. The first delegate was unfortunately not able to visit Suriname and worked virtually with the NS during July. In August, a second Operations Manager was deployed and will be present in Suriname until October.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

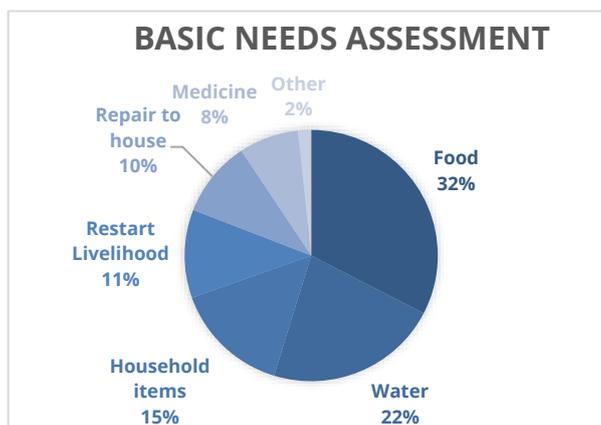
The National Society is not aware of any support actions, except the Government's, which mainly concentrated on two sectors:

- Support affecting communities in pumping out the floods water from the living/public areas; restoring small bridges and protections dams; and
- Planning to provide financial support (approx. 4,000 CHF reserve in the budget) to the medium-size and large-size rice farm owners, who lost the potential harvest. It is important to note that small-size farms owners (one of our targeted groups) are not covered.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The Suriname Red Cross staff and volunteers conducted a detailed assessment to ascertain the damage caused by the floods and continued heavy levels of rain. SRCS (in consultation with relevant authorities and based on the current capacity) has identified the most affected communities to be covered by DREF activities.

Though the scale of damage is not fully known (especially from the remote areas), there is clear evidence of damage to houses and household items (beds, furniture, appliances), crops, and small-scale horticultural plots that were sold by their owners to get some income and for personal use.



The diagram on the right outlines the basic needs that households had identified following the assessments conducted by the National Society. As shown in the diagram, major needs are in terms of food (32%), water (22%) and household items (15%).

Shelter: In the initial days of the response, the National Society (on the request from the Government) provided support to ten families who were forced to leave their homes in Wageningen and were placed in a school used as a collective centre. The emergency shelter, which opened on 21 May, was closed on 17 June due to the increase in COVID-19 cases in the community. Up to that time, 11 households were housed in the collective center. After 17 June, persons started to return to their houses while others moved with friends and family in cases where their home was still flooded.

The extent of the damage varies based on the height of floodwaters in the various districts. Infrastructural damage to buildings and the loss of household items were evident across the selected communities, with households in Wageningen reporting the most damages (as outlined below).

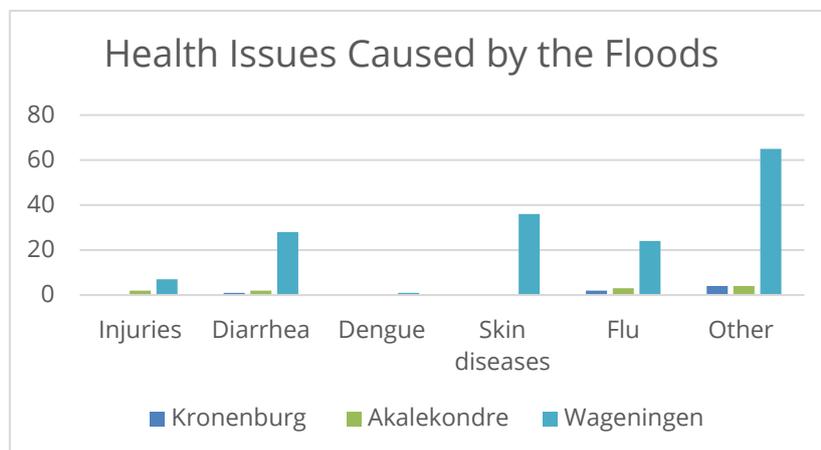
Akalekondre

- 13 households in Akalekondre reported damages to the houses requiring major repairs.
- 9 households in Akalekondre reported damages to the houses requiring minor repairs.

Wageningen

- 2 households reported destroyed houses.
- 111 households reported houses requiring major repairs.

Health: The detailed assessment done in July 2021 by the Suriname Red Cross in the selected community showed there were none or minor health issues. Not clear if the floods caused these health issues. The health issues identified in the three target communities are summarized in the diagram below.



Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion: There have been intermittent showers and thunderstorms since the flooding incidents. As such, the recession of floodwaters has been a slow process. The higher-than-normal levels of stagnant water have increased the risk of exposure to and contracting water-borne diseases.

Water Sanitation and Hygiene actions are ongoing. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic demands that sanitation is of utmost importance. As such, additional cleaning supplies and access to potable water is needed.

In Wageningen, due to the electricity shortage (caused by the flooding of the office of the power company), the water supply distribution has been affected. The community received buckets and jerry cans from harvesting water. In Kroonenburg, the community does not have running water, so they are using rainwater and water from the well. They did not receive buckets and jerry cans because they already have water tanks. Instead, they were provided with water purification tablets and awareness about water, sanitation, and hygiene. In the community Akalekondre, they use collective water systems. This community also received jerry cans and water buckets.

During the detailed assessment, no mention was made of other NGOs assisting with WASH interventions. In some other communities outside of the Red Cross intervention area, the water company delivered water to the households, and during the Government food distribution, water was also distributed. No promotions have been done by players other than the SRC.

Livelihoods: The National Society did a detailed assessment, and the most outstanding need was that approximately 11% of households had lost their livelihood. The SRC already observed this, seeing that the response from the Government and the NGOs was more focused on a one-time food parcel (not clear how long it should last a family). The Government called upon farmers who had lost their income due to damage to their crops because of the floods. These were only meant for farmers with agricultural plots from 1 acre and higher. They would receive financial support to restart livelihood activities, but to date, it has not yet been provided.

The Red Cross focused on the households whose main source of income in Agriculture/livestock was destroyed but had less than 1 acre of land. The detailed assessment confirmed the selection based on these criteria for the 100 families to receive funds through the cash transfer program.

For this reason, 16 staff and volunteers were trained in Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) and CEA. A market assessment was done during the first two weeks of August 2021. The assessment focused on crops as most of the households do agriculture. And with the funds, the Red Cross hopes that the households will purchase planting material (with the deteriorating economic situation in the country, that might be another issue, and people might need to pay for other needs). Discussions are happening with the Ministry of Agriculture to do some sessions in the communities. Also, the NS is planning to perform a survey in the selected communities to determine what was done with the funds received as part of post-distribution monitoring.

Targeting

The Suriname Red Cross initially aimed to support to 300 families (1,500 people) affected by flooding. Initial assessments 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 concreted there with the possibility of expanding to other regions as assessments continue. The National Society is familiar with these communities, having worked with them in 2006 and 2008 with ECHO, Global Affairs Canada, and the French Red Cross.

The National Society (in consultation with the communities and volunteers) developed more specific selection criteria for the families to be supported.

Although most of the regions in the country were affected by the floods, SRCS has managed (in consultation with relevant authorities and based on the current capacity and results of the final assessments) to identify the most affected communities to be covered by DREF activities:

1. District Nickerie (urban)

Wageningen: 393 families - 339 to be covered in the first round; another 54 - in the second round.

2. District Commewijne (urban)

Kronenburg: 30 families.

3. District Marowijne (urban)

Akalekondre: 31 families.

The revised PoA was discussed, and the following is now being proposed in 2 phases.

Phase I

- Kronenburg: 30 families will receive cash cards + solar lamps, masks, WPF tablets, hand sanitizer.
- Akalercondre: 31 families will receive cash cards + solar lamps, masks, WPF tablets, hand sanitizer.
- Wageningen: 39 families will receive cash cards + solar lamps, masks, WPF tablets, hand sanitizer.
300 families will receive HHIS package - blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, etc.

Phase II

- Wageningen: 54 families will receive HHIS - local procurement.
Items to be procured and distributed: Mosquito nets, blankets, and buckets.
Budget required: 4,200 CHF
- All 454 families will receive vegetable seeds as livelihood support - the exact numbers and quantities will be defined after the procurement process is completed.
Seeds to be procured: tomato, cucumbers, pepper, eggplants, onion, etc.
Budget required: 9,000 CHF

Operation Risk Assessment

The NS has identified (based on the assessment results and other info available) 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.

These risks are still evident in the communities as it was predicted that the rains would continue until the end of September. In the last few days storms and heavy rains have caused flooding and houses have been destroyed because of severe winds. In August, the public health building was destroyed (burned down by fire) due to stormy

weather and severe lightning. Access to health care, in this case, the COVID-19 activities, became at risk. The Red Cross offered their office space to facilitate the continuation of health care services.

Mitigation Actions

The operation is proposed based on an analysis of the current scenario and data. The final (detailed) assessment was completed on 17 July and the Market Assessment on 12 August. However, monitoring is still an ongoing process as there must be continuous assessment of situations due to risks (COVID-19, weather conditions, economic situations) changing rapidly. At present, there are no outbreaks, but there are Dengue incidents. The risk for an outbreak of Dengue is high. Information leaflets from previous Zika and Dengue projects were reproduced to compliment the awareness sessions with the beneficiaries. A demonstration is given about how to secure water in storage containers, thereby preventing the mosquito breeding sites, and how to treat water with aqua tabs for drinking water.

COVID-19 Pandemic

This DREF operation and its operational strategy consider 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.

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 COVID-19 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](#).

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Before implementing any of the activities outlined below, the Suriname Red Cross, with the support of the NDO and local stakeholders, conducted further needs assessments to determine the households 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.

Phase I of HHIS distributions: 1,500 beneficiaries

The following items will be distributed per family:

- Blankets: 4
- Mosquito nets: 3
- Buckets: 3
- Jerry cans: 3
- Kitchen set, hygiene kit, cleaning kit: 1

Phase II: 220 beneficiaries

The following items will be distributed per family:

- Buckets: 2
- Mosquito nets: 3
- Blankets: 4

Items for additional distribution for 54 families will be procured locally, following the IFRC procurement guidelines, in consultation with the 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 were 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 Labor, 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 channel.

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

As floodwaters receded, cleaning and hygiene kits per family were procured through RLU Panama to assist families with the cleanup process. Water purification tablets, jerry cans and buckets with a lid will be provided to ensure that people have access to safe and potable water.

Items for additional distribution for 54 families will be procured locally (based on the availability), following the IFRC rules and regulations, in consultation with the RLU Panama.

Livelihoods

Cash assistance will be provided for 100 families based on the needs assessment and criteria 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.

The minimum salary in Suriname is 333 USD per month (298 CHF). Therefore, the suggested value of the cash transfer initially was CHF 298. This amount was evaluated and increased to 381 USD, allowing families to buy the necessary staple food items from local groceries and bridge the gap for other unmet needs.

It is planned to provide additional livelihood assistance to all 454 affected families by distributing vegetable seeds as part of the livelihood support.

Items for additional distribution for 454 families will be procured locally (based on the availability on the local market), following the IFRC procurement policies and in consultation with the RLU Panama.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 305 people (61 families)

Male: 199

Female: 106

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
# people provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance.	1,500	305

Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households provided with emergency shelter assistance.	300	Planned
# of kitchen sets distributed.	300	Planned
# of Solar Lamps distributed (2 per family for 150 families).	300	122
# of Blankets are procured, shipped, and distributed (4 per family).	1,200	Planned

Progress towards outcomes

The relief items were received from Panama in Mid-August. All distribution lists have been finalized, and distributions commenced on 8 September 2021.

On 17 August, the NS received the shipment of Relief Items from the RLU in Panama. These items have been offloaded in the NS warehouse. The shipment contained 1,200 Blankets, 300 Hygiene Kits, 1,200 Mosquito Nets, 300 Kitchen sets, 900 Buckets, 300 Solar Lamps, 300 Cleaning Kits, 900 Jerry cans, 800 Hand Sanitizer, 3,500 KN95, 6,000 water purification tablets.

The operation has been impacted by the global disruption of the logistics chain affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused a delay in the shipment of supplies from Panama.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 305 people (61 families)

Male: 199

Female: 106

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with livelihoods support.	500	305

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.1: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of targeted households have enough food, cash, or incomes to meet their survival threshold.	100	61
# of volunteers and staff trained in CVA and CEA.	20	16

Progress towards outcomes

Cash & Voucher Assistance (CVA) Programme

With the guidance of the Regional Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) Delegate and RIT Operations Manager, the NS completed 3 days of training for Staff and Volunteers (16 people). 28 July 2021 – The sessions held were Introduction to CVA and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) in CVA. The CEA for CVA Session was conducted by the CEA Officer from the Port of Spain (POS) Country Cluster Delegation (CCD). 29 July and 3 August – How to conduct a Rapid Market Assessment (RAM). Rapid Market Assessment (RAM) has been completed, confirming the markets' capacity to supply the goods needed by the affected communities. Initially, it was planned for 100 households to receive cash assistance via the IFRC Visa Debit Cards (VDC), with a value of USD 310 each. After completing a more thorough evaluation of the banking system in Suriname, the transfer value was increased to USD 381 per card. The NS has conducted its technical test from 23 to 28 August and it is confirmed that the card will work with at least 2 of the local banks. The programme has been created with the Service Provider and funds have been transferred. The NS has finalized the selection process and distribution lists. Card Distributions began on 8 September with 61 cards issued over two days. The National Society has identified an additional 54 households which will need Livelihoods Assistance.



Health

People reached: 305 people (61 families)

Male: 199

Female: 106

Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of the affected populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of families who receive health assistance.	300	61

Health Output 1.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of N95 masks delivered to families.	3,000	610
# of N95 masks delivered to frontline volunteers.	500	200
# of hand sanitizers delivered to families.	600	122
# of hand sanitizers delivered to volunteers.	200	100

Health Outcome 2: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with community-based epidemic prevention and control activities.	300	61

Health Output 2.1: Vector-borne diseases are prevented

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of LLINs distributed.	1,200	Planned

Health Output 2.2: Improved knowledge about public health issues among the target population] in the areas affected

# of campaigns implemented for hygiene promotion campaigns on prevention and control of common communicable diseases	1	Planned
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Progress towards outcomes

The relief items were received from Panama in Mid-August. All distribution lists have been finalized, and distributions commenced on 8 September. The NS has identified the need to implement hygiene campaigns to prevent and control mosquito bourn illnesses. Materials that were developed for Zika Dengue viruses have been recirculated to the affected areas.



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

People reached: 305 people (61 families)

Male: 199

Female: 106

WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with WASH support during the emergency phase.	1,500	305

WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of WASH assessment carried out.	1	1

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of Family hygiene kits are procured and distributed.	300	305
# of cleaning kits are procured and distributed.	300	305
# of buckets with fittings are procured, shipped, and distributed.	900	900
# of jerrycans procured, shipped, and distributed.	900	600
# of water treatment tablets (20 per family).	6,000	1,220

Progress towards outcomes

900 buckets, 600 jerry cans, and kitchen sets were distributed to approximately 400 families in the most affected areas. The items were distributed from supplies the NS had pre-positioned and will be replenished. The other items were received from Panama in Mid-August.

All distribution lists have been finalized, and distributions commenced on 8 September.

Strengthen National Society

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	100	Planned

Outcome S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform

Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Deployment of one RIT member	1	2

Progress towards outcomes

Operations Manager – for the first month of the operations, the NS was supported remotely by personnel deployed by the Canadian Red Cross.

However, during the 2nd rotation, with support from the Canadian Red Cross, an operations manager was deployed to Suriname. It is expected that the NS would greatly benefit from the experience of the Ops Manager, and the remaining portion of DREF would be fully implemented without any hiccups. The Ops Manager would be deployed until the end of operations.



Operations Staff from the NS meeting with the Surge RRT Operations Manager. **Source: SRC.**

D. Financial Report

See Annex.

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [DREF Plan of Action](#)

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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

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/06-2021/08	Operation	MDRSR003
Budget Timeframe	2021/06-2021/09	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 17/Sep/2021
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSR003 - Suriname - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jun 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	132,884
DREF Allocations	132,884
Expenditure	-72,406
Closing Balance	60,478

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	15,017	9,275	5,741
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	35,491	185	35,306
AOF4 - Health	15,283	722	14,560
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	28,541	34,249	-5,708
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	94,331	44,432	49,899
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	16,934	27,960	-11,027
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	20,768	13	20,754
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	852		852
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	38,553	27,974	10,579
Grand Total	132,884	72,406	60,478

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/06-2021/08	Operation	MDRSR003
Budget Timeframe	2021/06-2021/09	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

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MDRSR003 - Suriname - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jun 2021 to 30 Sep 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	81,474	37,557	43,917
Clothing & Textiles	7,200	4,656	2,544
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,759	7,287	11,472
Medical & First Aid	2,950	678	2,272
Teaching Materials	6,550		6,550
Utensils & Tools	14,490	24,936	-10,446
Cash Disbursement	31,525		31,525
Logistics, Transport & Storage	8,300	4,099	4,201
Distribution & Monitoring	500	2,701	-2,201
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,000	174	3,826
Logistics Services	3,800	1,223	2,577
Personnel	16,400	578	15,822
International Staff	6,000		6,000
National Society Staff	7,600		7,600
Volunteers	2,800	578	2,222
Consultants & Professional Fees	800		800
Consultants	800		800
Workshops & Training	1,550		1,550
Workshops & Training	1,550		1,550
General Expenditure	16,250	339	15,911
Travel	12,000		12,000
Information & Public Relations	500		500
Office Costs	2,600		2,600
Communications	650		650
Financial Charges	500	339	161
Operational Provisions		25,414	-25,414
Operational Provisions		25,414	-25,414
Indirect Costs	8,110	4,419	3,691
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,110	4,419	3,691
Grand Total	132,884	72,406	60,478