

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Sao Tome e Principe: Floods and landslides

DREF Operation N°	MDRST001	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000213-STP
For DREF; Date of issue: 20 January 2022	13 January 2022	Expected timeframe:	03 months
		Expected end date:	30 April 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 65,188			
Total number of people affected:	219,668 people (the country's entire population)	Number of people to be assisted:	750
Provinces affected:	Sao Tome e Principe	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Sao Tome: District Lemba, Me-Zochi
Host National Society presence (N° of volunteers, staff, branches): 85 Volunteers and 11 active staff members			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: IFCR and ICRC through their regional offices in Yaoundé			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, civil society organisations, CONPREC (Platform of the National Council for Disaster Reduction and Response and Climate Change Adaptation), National Civil Protection and Fire-fighter Service (SNPCB)			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Rainfall in 2021 in Sao Tome and Principe peaked between 27 and 28 December 2021, causing the water levels of the country's rivers to rise. In less than 24 hours, the rain that fell on the archipelago caused chaos in the capital city and in several other parts of the country, especially areas through which streams run and next to rivers. According to the country's Meteorological Institute, the country had not seen such heavy rainfall in over 30 years. The storm that hit the archipelago, especially the Sao Tome Island, on 28 December 2021, left two people dead and at least six people missing notably in S. Jean Vargem and the Ponte Samu community.

On 30 December 2021, the government of Sao Tome declared a state of disaster due to the damage caused and appealed for international aid during a meeting attended by international actors in the country and embassies. ¹



Streets in Sao Tome after the heavy rains of December 28, 2021 © CR STP

The material damage is innumerable, and an ongoing assessment conducted together with the government's mission will make it possible to know the extent of the damage. However, although almost the entire country has been affected by the floods, the country's north and the capital city are the most affected. Due to limited road access caused by landslides and damages to the roads, CONPREC has recorded the following damage:

¹ Sources media <https://www.voafrique.com/a/une-temp%C3%A0te-fait-au-moins-deux-morts-et-six-disparus-%C3%A0-sao-tom%C3%A9-et-principe/6375496.html> confirmé par la CR de Sao Tome et Principe

- In the central part of the capital city, waterspouts following the rainfall swept along tree trunks and a huge amount of waste. When it hit the bridge near EMAE (National Water and Electricity Company), the refuse transformed into an obstructive heap and blocked the course of River Agua Grande. This caused the river to overflow its banks, rapidly flooding the town. Many public and private institutions, shopping centres and restaurants were flooded. The suddenness of the flooding caused all parking lots in the capital city to be flooded, with cars completely submerged and the entire centre of the capital city impassable.
- In urban areas, where most people live, the flooding is due to the rise in the water level of the lakes and rivers crossing the country. According to the CONPREC report, the bed of Lake Lugi, the mouth of River Douro and River Lemba overflowed their banks. This part of the territory is morphologically very hilly and has very steep slopes. This landscape increases the speed of the water and has caused erosion and landslides in all surrounding localities. The lack of land levelling and embankments greatly widened the extent of the damage.
- Landslides, rockfalls, torrents and waterspouts and mud flows occurred around bridges and rivers. A slip of land supporting the road to Fernão Dias broke off completely.
- Bridges in Sao Tome were destroyed, among which the Lemba, Bingoma, Birgoma and Samû bridges.
- The waters or mudslides swept away the livestock and crops of households.



The bridge over the Lemba River collapsed due to heavy rains in Sao Tome and Principe on 28 December 2021 © CONPREC

In addition, these weather and climate phenomena are accompanied by a disruption of the economic fabric of the country as they heavily affect crops, supply roads, economic infrastructure such as nearby markets and fishing.

Current responses in the country are focused on the capital city and the areas most in need are found in the Lemba and Me-Zochi districts, with about 9,000 people affected out of 15,000 according to the population data.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

During disasters, the Sao Tome & Principe Red Cross (STPRC) works as an auxiliary of the government according to their means. Given its current lack of funds and human resources, STPRC has been unable to provide any response to this crisis. However, they endeavour to raise funds to assist the most vulnerable populations in the North and in Sao Tome.

Sao Tome Red Cross has experience in disaster relief as the country has faced such challenges over the years though the scale was minor. Consequently, the team is familiar with risk zones and response strategies.

The National Society (NS) does not so far have clear information on the disaster except from the general observations made and published by media and CONPREC. The main reasons for this situation are difficult access, lack of funds and lack of personnel in the Operations Management Department. Within the framework of this plan, the NS will consider this reality and plans to assess the situation. The NS launched the [alert on Go on January 8, 2022](#) to report on the situation.

The National Red Cross has 85 volunteers throughout the country and 11 staff members working at headquarters covering the day-to-day assistance operations.

Within the framework of IFRC funded operations in Sao Tome, the NS has staff and volunteers trained on:

- WASH: 2 staff
- COVID-19 sensitisation and first aid: 49 volunteers

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

Although not present in the country, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) assists the Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross through the Central Africa Cluster by accompanying the NS in the development and implementation of this action plan.

Within the framework of the COVID 19 response, IFRC assists the NS through the Federation-wide COVID-19 Global Emergency Appeal.

Information is exchanged between the Movement's actors whose sub-regional representations are in Yaoundé. Coordination and update meetings on the disaster are regularly organised with the NS and IFRC office in Yaoundé and this will continue. An information sharing system will be created to better coordinate the Movement in this response and to ensure harmonised coordination with external partners.

Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

Presently, the Government and its agencies are the only stakeholders involved in the response to this disaster. The Prime Minister convened the Council of Ministers and, in addition to declaring the state of emergency, announced the creation of fund to support victims. The government has also requested assistance from partner countries while deploying relief actions through its agencies across the country:

- Support units of the Ministry of Defence and Internal Order (MDOI) were deployed alongside those of the National Civil Protection and Fire-fighter Service (SNPCB), the National Police (NP), the Armed Forces (AF) and CONPREC, which served as reserve/backup for first aid and rescue.
- On 29 December 2021, MDOI initiated a preliminary investigation, which was presented during the extraordinary Council of Ministers to support the creation of an aid fund.
- The SNPCB, the NP, the Defence and Personal Security Unit (UDSP) and inmates carried out a joint operation to clean off mud.
- The SNPCB and CONPREC have the lead in the government's response to this situation and have been investigating since day 3, providing the reports that were used to draft this DREF operation.

The Government instructed the relevant departments to make sure life's returns to normal in their respective spheres of influences. The civil protection agency is drafting a more concise and up-to-date report, which will be available in the days ahead and shared with partners.

Coordination

Sao Tome Red Cross is actively involved in humanitarian assistance in the country and supports the government in disasters. STRC keeps abreast of developments in the CONPREC assessment mission and participates in various meetings on the crisis as an auxiliary to the government and an active member of CONPREC, which serves as a national platform for disaster risk management.

The NS participates in information exchanges with Movement partners outside the country.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The NS has not yet carried out assessments to determine the full range of needs following the disaster. The only information available on the disaster is provided by the Government through CONPREC agencies which have been carrying out assessments since 30 December 2021. Given that assessments are still ongoing, only an interim report is available. However, based on this interim report and secondary information collected by the NS, the following needs have already been identified as the most pressing pending more details to be provided by an assessment of the situation:

- Information gathering needs on the post-disaster situation, response needs and possibilities under the DREF;
- Needs for awareness raising and prevention against waterborne diseases and COVID-19;
- Considering that the livelihoods of households in Lemba and Me-Zochi were destroyed and disrupted because supply routes, crops and livestock were destroyed, and the fishing habits were disrupted, people are urgently in need of food.
- The need for WASH assistance, access to drinking water and water treatment and disposal in communities in the capital of Sao Tome and in the surrounding areas. The Red Cross reported and observed that affected

communities use water from the rivers for their various needs. Waste stored by the waters and the water drainage system make these households more exposed as they use the water without purifying or treating it. Furthermore, the water supply system is not accessible in the affected Lemba and Me-Zochi districts. Only water from lakes and rivers is accessible and used for all household needs. The NS did not find tablets used to purify water (there was neither Aqua tabs, nor an equivalent). Bleach remains the only available mechanism for water purification.

- The CONPREC interim report also stated that populations need shelter. Close to 50 houses were destroyed in Lemba and Ponta Forada. It is estimated that the same number of houses could have been destroyed in coastal and urban areas and others could still be identified once these areas have become more accessible.
- Financial and human resource needs to organise the NS response. The NS currently has a very small and under resourced team. The lack of funds, which has been an obstacle to an early response from the NS, also emerges as a key need for the NS.
- Protection needs of responders who could be affected by geophysical, climate and weather conditions in the event of further rainfall should the rainy season continue. The sudden and significant rise in water levels heavily affected coastal populations and even urban dwellers, causing huge material damage and loss of essential household items and protective equipment, which should be replaced urgently to help communities fight bad weather; especially knowing the country's general climate with a nine-month long rainy season characterised by high exposure to winds, rising water levels, etc. One of the most urgent needs to be addressed is shelter for children and vulnerable persons who may be exposed due to homelessness.

Targeting

Lack of clear information on the number of persons affected by this crisis so far makes it impossible to set a definite target under this operation. The Sao Tome RC will target at least 750 persons, i.e., 150 households (5 persons per household, 100 in Lemba and 50 in Me-Zochi).

Although the entire country is affected by these floods and their repercussions, the government has focused on addressing risks in the city centre. This explains why under this operation the Sao Tome RC will focus on the Lemba and Me-Zochi districts. Early assessments from CONPREC show that these two districts are among the most affected of all the disaster-hit districts.

The 150 households targeted will be the most vulnerable. The main target will be households that have seen their homes destroyed by water or mudslides. The selection criteria applied will also be :

- Households with female heads of household or children
- Households with material and human losses
- Orphans and vulnerable children
- Female-headed households
- Pregnant women
- Older people
- People living with disabilities
- People with chronic diseases
- More isolated households

The needs identified will also be based on and adjusted according to the assessment reports.

The assessment mission in Sao Tome and Principe will make it possible to collect more information and review the target based on actual needs. Apart from multi-sector assessment, the NS will focus on WASH and health response pending possible review of the intervention.

Scenario planning

The anticipated scenario and action to be taken by NS are as bellow in the table:

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
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<p>Best scenario Rainfall stops, water level drops and no additional provinces are affected. There will be no or few cases of reported water-borne diseases. Humanitarian actors will be able to access the affected areas and aid. Rapid resource mobilization allows partners to address short term needs</p>	<p>The health risks are controlled, and facilities are once more operational.</p>	<p>Movement partners mobilize resources to provide immediate assistance to victims. The volunteers of the concerned branches carry out awareness campaigns on hygiene and environment sanitation. The NS start to work on anticipatory actions to improve the speed of the response and add more preventive activities to limit the impact. The possibility of a funding appeal with upstream initiatives and the development of an early action protocol should be considered given that this type of disaster is recurrent.</p>
<p>Most likely scenario The rains continue, water level remains high, and several damages are reported. Additional financial assistance is necessary for STP Red Cross to assist vulnerable people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are internal displacements as houses have been destroyed • Continued destruction of properties and livelihoods • Potential water related disease outbreak and / or resurgence of COVID-19 cases • WASH situation is concerning 	<p>DREF funds are allocated to enable the STPRC to address urgent needs in several localities. During the intervention, long term planning of the Movement's activities within the framework of this crisis is conducted in collaboration with the partners.</p>
<p>Worst scenario Rainfalls intensify and water level rises with the probability that the dikes on which people have taken refuge break, causing a loss in human lives. Access to affected people becomes more difficult with the roads becoming impassable. The only access to the victims is through the waterways which is risky. Boat transportation is not conducive and there is an increase in canoe transportation fare.</p>	<p>Food insecurity increases as a result of the damage on inhabitants' economic activities. The cholera epidemic and water-borne diseases are spreading in the region because the population still drinks contaminated water. There is an increase in humanitarian needs and lack of partners address the needs.</p>	<p>Resources will be mobilised at national level from Movement partners and the Government. A review of this operation including a larger response will be conducted. If necessary, an emergency appeal could be launched with initial funding from DREF</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

Limited access to disaster-hit areas: The Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross has so far identified limited access to disaster-hit areas as the main risk. It is still quite difficult to access some localities due to rising waters, landslides and mudslides. These access difficulties have been worsened by the destruction of bridges that connect communities and enable people and goods to circulate. This situation restricts the mobility of the Sao Tome Red Cross and other responders, making information collection and delivery of assistance to some districts challenging. There are fears the situation could worsen as the rains continue to fall. Risk assessment will be added to this action plan's strategy in order to identify any other risk related to this operation.

Mitigation measures: Working in collaboration with the government, the NS plans to perform assessments first so as to identify the actual level of risk in affected areas and report on these areas and access possibilities. In addition, government, which is clearing roads, is already mitigating this risk. To protect response teams, a map of the most risk-prone areas as well as the appropriate equipment will be given to these teams for their protection and efficacy. A first aid and sensitisation team will be created, equipped with kits and communication materials and deployed during the first days of this operation.

COVID-19: General country data highlights the risk related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which still has to be monitored. So far, the country has registered 4,916 COVID cases.

Mitigation measures: To mitigate this risk, the NS will continue to apply barrier measures by including in this operation a briefing on COVID-19 and other health risks for affected teams and individuals. Face masks and hand sanitizers will be distributed to all RC team members.

Spread of waterborne diseases: Besides the COVID-19 health risk, there is also the risk of waterborne diseases caused by this disaster. Although the country has not recorded any cases of cholera or any other waterborne disease for years now, the scale of current floods and related phenomena such as erosion, mud flows and landslides raise fears that they could be an outbreak of diarrhoea, waterborne diseases and accidents could happen with injuries. Furthermore, households use water from rivers. One of the greatest risks with this disaster is waterborne diseases given that people are exposed to water churned by rising water levels, while wastewater management as well as latrine management are increasingly challenging in these conditions. In addition, cases of cholera are often recorded in Angola, which is the country with which Sao Tome & Principe interacts the most.

Mitigation Mechanism: This operation provides for large-scale sensitisation of people on water-borne diseases and water purification.

B. Operational strategy²

Overall Operational objective:

The general objective of this operation is to conduct a detailed assessment of the situation, needs and markets following the floods in the localities of Lemba and Me-Zochi.

In addition, this operation will aid 150 of the most vulnerable affected families in Lemba and Me-Zochi during the same period by ensuring sensitization and distribution of food and non-food items to the communities most at risk.

Proposed Strategy

To reach this objective, the first stage of this operation will be an assessment, with a minimum WASH and health assistance for prevention and sensitisation on water-borne diseases and COVID-19. It will stretch over 03 months with one month used to close the operation and perform reporting.

Given that the lack of information does not allow to design a more complex response strategy, the NS suggests the following activities should be carried out in the meantime:

1. Detailed multi-sectoral needs markets and target assessment.

- Conduct a situation and needs assessment with support provided by a support resource from IFRC's Yaoundé office. In terms of the general approach, the assessment will be performed based on a sample of 150 households to be interviewed. The assessment will take place over 7 days with the mobilisation of 8 persons (1 IFRC staff deployed from the Yaoundé office, 05 volunteers, 02 headquarters staff).
- This assessment will include an evaluation of markets with an analysis of markets for goods (food, shelter, shelter items) and services (health and WASH).

Furthermore, this exercise will aim to:

- Assessing the feasibility of cash and sampling beneficiaries ' view on cash.
- A one-day briefing will be organised for the volunteers involved to make sure they understand the objectives and outcomes of this evaluation as well as to test the questionnaire.
- Analyse the map of potential financial service providers and vendors.
- Analyse gender and diversity by adding these components to the evaluation;
- Reinforce ownership by giving women, girls, boys and men of various ages and from various backgrounds equal opportunities to take part in discussions to identify their WASH priorities and take decisions.
- Identify the most affected communities and households, specifying the type and scale of loss recorded.
- Update the action plan based on how the situation evolves.

2. WASH/health sensitisation and sanitation activities for disaster-hit communities as well as first aid

The aim is to provide psychological first aid to those affected and to continue with the sensitisation on the various risks associated to this disaster to mitigate the possible worsening of the crisis through the outbreak of water-borne diseases, the resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic and rebuilding or settlement in risk-prone areas. The activities are as follows :

- Provide psychological support to the affected and volunteers during field visits by volunteers.

² The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

- Mobilise 55 volunteers and 2 staffs to ensure the global response of this operation. For evaluations and other activities, the breakdown will be as follows: 5 volunteers for evaluations, 10 volunteers per commune area for awareness-raising and distributions.
- Provide appropriate equipment to teams of 37 people facing bad weather, geophysical conditions and for COVID prevention. The aim is to provide a minimal response.
- Community sensitisation while respecting barrier measures. The aim will be to promote hygiene and sanitation for 6 weeks, 2 days per week, 10 volunteers per community for simultaneous intervention. This will include community sensitisation on traditional water purification techniques. Organise awareness sessions on the dangers of building in risk-prone zones (safe shelter sensitisation) ; water treatment and storage in the home ; prevention of water-borne diseases,
- Analyse and set up mechanisms to purify river water which is the only water accessible and used for all household needs. In the country, the Sao Tome RC did not find tablets used to purify water (there was neither Aquatabs nor equivalent).
- The use of Aquatabs and other water purification treatments that comply with humanitarian standards should be instituted to improve current WASH practices in communities. Training on the potabilization of water remains through the use of bleach.
- Produce and disseminate information, education and communication materials on WASH topics, depending on the communications plan that will be designed considering the values of community engagement, protection and gender inclusion. Topics and warnings already highlighted and promoted by the government will also be considered. A total of 250 posters will be printed. Specific key sensitisation messages will focus on household-based water treatment techniques, water and wastewater management;
- Produce and disseminate information, education and communication materials on health, disease risk knowledge and community surveillance based on the communication plan to be developed. 250 posters will be printed to ensure community prevention and surveillance of waterborne diseases, COVID-19, and any other diseases with the support of the Minister of Health;
- Ensure that community programmes entail mechanisms to prevent and respond to violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.

3. Trainings courses to be delivered

The NS plans to provide a series of training courses on safe shelters, WASH and health, that will enable to deploy teams with the necessary capacity and appropriate sensitisation methodology. The following training are planned:

- 1 day briefing for 5 volunteers on methodology, tools and expectations of detailed assessment.
- Refresher training courses for response teams on the following components of WASH and Health: water-borne disease prevention, risk-prone areas, COVID-19, traditional water purification techniques. This will be done in strict compliance with Covid-related barrier measures.
- Training of volunteers on safe shelters and first aid.
- Addition of a one day briefing on community engagement, protection, gender and inclusion and the code of conduct.
- Staff and volunteers will be introduced to the concepts of Protection, Gender and Inclusion. A brief sensitisation will be organised during WASH training sessions with on-line support from the IFRC's PSEA.

The organization of a 4-day training session is planned for all these topics.

4. Purchase and Distribution of food and non-food kits

Given that the property and livelihoods of households in Lemba and Me-Zochi have been destroyed and disrupted due to destruction of supply routes, crops and livestock as well as the disruption of fishing habits, people urgently need food and non-food items. This intervention will make it possible to :

- Distribute food to the most affected and isolated families. This represents 150 food kits at a rate of 1 per household for 2 months, broken down as follows:

MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD FOOD KIT SUPPORT FOR 2 MONTHS					
Items in the food kit	Quantity	Unit	Unit amount in Dobra	TOTAL IN DOBRA	TOTAL IN CHF
Rice	15	KG	30.00	450.00	18.81
Sugar	2	KG	25.00	50.00	02:09
Beans	3	KG	60.00	180.00	07:52

Cassava	3	KG	30.00	90.00	3.76
Milk	4	KG	120.00	480.00	20:06
Salt	1	KG	15:00	15:00	0.63
Cooking oil	4	L	50.00	200.00	08:36
				1,465.00	61.22

Food distribution is one of the most common assistance practices in the country. The IFRC Yaoundé office will deploy one logistics resource person to support the procurement and distribution process as soon as possible.

- Buy and distribute 150 WASH kits as well as blankets for 150 households (3 per household). The kit will contain the following items:

MONTHLY WASH AND BLANKET SUPPORT KIT PER HOUSEHOLD OVER 2 MONTHS					
Items in the food kit	Quantity	Unit	Unit amount in Dobra	Total in DOBRA	TOTAL IN CHF
300g-400g bar of soap	5	unit	45.00	225.00	09:40
Buckets with lids/jerry can	2	unit	320.00	640.00	26.75
Bleach to disinfect water (excluding drinking water)	2	L	20:00	40.00	1.67
Blankets	3	unit	200.00	600.00	25.07
				1,505.00	62.89

- Carry out post-distribution monitoring. This monitoring will include market price monitoring to assess the impact of distributions on price fluctuations in local markets.

Human Resources

Thirty-five (35) volunteers and 02 staff members will be deployed to implement and report on this operation. They will be trained/retrained, with the participation of beneficiaries, and in collaboration with local administrative authorities.

As support and capacity strengthening during this operation, a total of 4 support missions from the IFRC Delegation in Yaoundé are planned as part of this operation to strengthen the response capacity of the SN. They will cover the main lines of activity of this DREF:

- PMER reinforcement mission for the evaluation and updating of the operation,
- Logistics mission for procurement and distribution,
- Monitoring mission including post-distribution monitoring,
- Support mission to accompany financial reporting.

The entry measures in the country allow for the different deployments. In addition, the NS will provide staff who can provide translation. They will work in collaboration with the existing Red Cross team.

Follow-up missions to the SN headquarters and to the IFRC headquarters in Yaoundé will be planned during the operation.

The RC has a stock of visibility equipment which will be made available to response teams.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The CCST will carry out a logistics assessment mission to determine the various supply sources for purchases and transportation. The NS' procurement procedures are consistent with those of IFRC.

The logistics officer of the Yaoundé CCST will review procurement tender documents and technical approval before orders are placed.

Given the urgency of the assistance, all purchases will be made locally to curb the risk of delays in delivery and complications with customs formalities for international purchases.

Information Technology (IT)

Phone discussions and online communications are already taking place between the technical departments of the RC Headquarters, the Federation, and government stakeholders. These exchanges will continue throughout the operation to ensure a better follow-up of operations and to monitor the evolution of the situation.

Communication

Internal

An appropriate communication plan will improve the Red Cross visibility. The Sao Tome e Principe Red Cross will produce an article to inform target audiences on what has been done in communities. Key sensitisation messages on the fight against transmissible diseases, water-borne diseases and other useful information will be shared through local communication channels. These local communication channels are notably posters, 02 community radios and the social media platforms of the NS. A strategy will also be designed to make the operation visible to potential donors and to support the response of the Sao Tome Red Cross.

Activities under this operation and the lessons learnt will all be documented on various materials and will be used for media update of the operation. The Red Cross will provide regular updates on the operation. Where possible and relevant, communication and information sharing will be carried out with the government

Security

Crime is a risk to staff. Insufficient infrastructure may also be an inconvenience. The quality of roads is deteriorating in the south, further inland and on the Island of Principe. The capital city, Sao Tome, often has power supply but the conditions are bad in rural areas. The risk of political violence has reduced with stronger democratic legitimacy in the country. Floods affect the road infrastructure on both islands. To reduce the risk of RC personnel being victims of crime, floods or road insecurity, active risk mitigation measures should be taken. This involves monitoring the situation, field travel procedures and implementation of minimum security and safety standards. Security plans should be designed before deployment. Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel actively involved in operations must have taken the IFRC's on-line security courses (personal security, security management or volunteer security). Appropriate teams will provide security to relief workers and briefings will be organised on risk-prone areas as well as disaster-related risks.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

In collaboration with the IFRC, continuous monitoring will be organised in the country. The NS will endeavour to collaborate with other partners of the Movement who will monitor the progress of the operation and provide the necessary technical expertise.

The National Society will monitor and report on the operation. Brief weekly updates will be forwarded to IFRC, and other partners based on their relevance to the general evolution of the operation. More information on indicator monitoring will be provided in the periodic reports spelt out in funding agreements.

Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out one week after the end of the distributions.

A DREF review will be conducted to assess the impact of this operation and a lesson learnt workshop will also be organised in this learning process.

Administration and Finance

As the National Society does not have a permanent administrative and finance department, IFRC will strengthen operation monitoring. It will ensure compliance with financial administrative procedures in accordance with the conditions that will be discussed in the agreement between the National Society and the Federation.

Financial resources will be managed based on the procedures of both the NS and the Federation as well as DREF guidelines.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

PGI will be integrated throughout the intervention to guarantee dignity, access, participation and safety of communities. Recognising that women, girls, men and boys of different ages, disabilities, and backgrounds have distinctly different needs, risks and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups as well as analysis of diversity and gender. Gender roles will be considered when setting distribution dates and times, and in hygiene promotion activities. Under needs evaluation and analysis, gender and diversity will be analysed in all sector-based responses, including WASH, to understand how the various groups have been affected. This will in turn inform the operational strategy. All sectors will strive to respect IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergency situations.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 750 people (150 households)

Male: 368

Female: 383

Requirements (CHF): 7,268

Needs analysis: The sudden rise in water levels and its corresponding severity significantly affected coastal populations, even in urban areas. In fact, they caused extensive material damage, the loss of essential household items and the protective equipment that should quickly be replaced to help communities fight bad weather. The country's general climate with a 9 month long rainy season characterised by high exposure to winds, water and others further exposes children and the vulnerable, who are often homeless. This is one of the most urgent needs. Similarly, damaged houses and the destruction of infrastructure among other things have made it necessary to perform a comprehensive evaluation of the shelter needs of targets as well as the best means of assistance.

Risk analysis: Risk of exposure to disease, bad weather and further worsening of the crisis.

Population to be assisted: 750 of the most exposed people in risk-prone zones; details will be provided after evaluation

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standards will be applied.

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	Number of people reached with essential household items Target: 150 households															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.	Percentage of households recognizing the utility of distributing housing items Target: 80% Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the assistance received Target: 80%															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated programming																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																

AP005	Analysis of the local market to identify availability/access to shelter and household items (can be two separate activities)	■	■	■														
AP005	Distribution of 300 blankets to 150 HH	■	■	■	■													
AP005	Post-distribution monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items and/or cash				■	■	■	■										



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 750 people (150 households)

Male: 368

Female: 383

Requirements (CHF): 20,055

Needs analysis: Given that they have lost their crops and the economic system has been disrupted, some households need foodstuff during the early days of the response.

Population to be assisted: 750 people

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standards will be applied

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods	<i>Number of people reached with food assistance: 750 people (150 households)</i>															
P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	<i>Percentage of households recognizing the utility of distributing food items Target: 80%</i> <i>Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance received Target: 80%</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Assessment of the needs of the target under Basic livelihoods/food distributions	■	■	■													
AP008	Purchase and distribute food kits for 100 vulnerable households targeted for 2 months			■	■	■	■										
AP008	Post distribution monitoring							■									



Health

People targeted: 750 people (150 HH)

Male: 368

Female: 383

Requirements (CHF): 4,108

Needs analysis: Although the country has so far not recorded any cases of cholera or any other water borne disease, the scale of current floods and related phenomena such as erosion, mud flows and landslides raise fears that they could be an outbreak of diarrhoea, water-borne diseases and accidents could happen involving the wounded. Furthermore, households use water from rivers. One the greatest risk under this disaster is water-borne diseases given that people are exposed to water infected by rising water levels, and wastewater management as well as latrine management are increasingly challenging in these conditions. There is a genuine need for disease risk prevention in communities and to deploy a community monitoring system.

Population to be assisted: 750 people

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	<i>Number of people reached with health activities Target: 750 people (150 households) Number of awareness-raising visits Target: 8</i>															
P&B Output Code	Health Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among [target population] in [area].																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	CBHFA volunteers are identified and activated for emergency response																
AP021	Health and hygiene promotion campaigns on prevention and control of common communicable diseases such as Malaria, Acute Watery Diarrhoea, Bloody Diarrhoeas, Dermatitis and other outbreaks likely to occur during emergency situations and COVID																
AP021	Reproduce and distribute IEC materials on community-based disease prevention, epidemic preparedness and health promotion, complemented by the use of social media 250 units																
AP084	Engage community in innovative activities by including communities in promotion through FGD, sharing experience. To promote community-based disease control and health promotion																
AP021	Include engagement and accountability with feedback collection and complaints in the intervention																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	<i>Number of people reached with PSS: Target: N/A</i>															
P&B Output Code	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP023	Identification of and training for volunteers in psychosocial support																	
AP023	Assessment of PSS needs and resources available in the community																	
AP023	Provide PSS to people affected by the crisis/disaster																	
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers																	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 750 people (150 HH)

Male: 368

Female: 383

Requirements (CHF): 15,472

Needs analysis: Due to the disaster, WASH needs are more significant. These needs range from water, treatment of rainwater, water in communities and cases of diseases inherent to this exposure. They include among other things water-borne diseases and malaria. Furthermore, PGI activities will be added to WASH activities.

Population to be assisted: at least 750 people

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of water-borne and water related diseases in targeted communities	<i>Number of people reached with WASH activities Target: 750 people (150 households)</i>															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<i>Number of IEC material produced: target 250</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments, the training for volunteers will include briefing on code on conduct and on PSEA. All staff and volunteers should sign code of conduct.																
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities, the assessment will integrate PGI and including gender and diversity analysis. (child risk analysis)																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors and other relevant on target group needs and appropriate response.																
P&B Output	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	<i>Number of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context Target: 150 households (750 people)</i>															

Code	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Provide safe water technique promotion and WASH KIT to 750 people in targeted communities																
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																
AP026	Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference.																
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, on safe use of water treatment products, wastewater treatment																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<i>Number of people reached with NFI: Target 150 families</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene NFIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with relevant actors and communities.																
AP030	Distribute 150 hygiene kits, sufficient for 02 months to 750 people.																
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's -PDM																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	<i>Number of communication spots produced Target: 2 Number of people reached with communication activities Target: N/A Number of IEC material produced: target 250</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																		
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials (250 posters)																		
AP030	Ensure sensitization message publication on TV and/or radio as more relevant																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 18,285

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	<i>Percentage of volunteers insured Target: 100%</i>																	
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>Percentage of volunteers insured Target: 100%</i> <i>Percentage of volunteers equipped with visibility Target 100%</i>																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																		
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																		
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																		
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																		
AP040	ensure protection and visibility to 35 volunteers																		
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	<i>Number of field missions Target: 2</i>																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP042	Activities for monitoring the intervention (mission and supervision put in place)																		
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	<i>Number of coordination meeting: target 3</i> <i>Number of lessons learned workshop organised: 1</i>																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

AP049	Ensure that the Principles and Rules, Emergency Response Framework and Emergency Appeal and DREF procedures are well understood and applied																	
AP049	Advocate for engagement with partner and operating NS on the promotion and use of the Principles and Rules																	
AP049	Regularly check compliance with the Principles and Rules and monitoring mission from IFRC to STP																	
AP049	Ensure support to NS during assessment, implementation and reporting																	
AP053	Lesson learn workshop																	
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>Number on people reached</i> %TAGE of people reached with media communication (minimum 70%)																
	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP053	Communications work in media local and national																	
AP064	Finance work, support to operation																	

Funding Requirements

The overall budget requested for this operation is CHF 65,188 as detailed in attached budget.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRST001 - Sao Tome et Principe: Floods and landslides

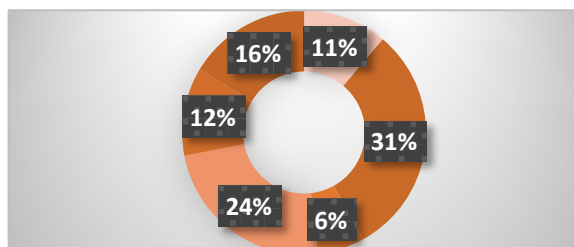
10/01/2022

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Food	18,831
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,083
Medical & First Aid	1,392
Other Supplies & Services	3,761
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	31,067
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,295
Logistics, Transport & Storage	1,295
International Staff	0
National Society Staff	731
Volunteers	6,145
Personnel	6,876
Professional Fees	1,003
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,003
Workshops & Training	7,476
Workshops & Training	7,476
Travel	10,046
Information & Public Relations	1,942
Office Costs	313
Communications	501
Financial Charges	690
General Expenditure	13,493
DIRECT COSTS	61,210
INDIRECT COSTS	3,979
TOTAL BUDGET	65,188

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	7,268
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	20,055
AOF4 Health	4,108
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	15,472
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	7,627
SFI2 Effective International Disaster M	10,658
TOTAL	65,188





São Tomé and Príncipe : Floods and Landslides

12 January 2022 • FL-2021-000213-STP



219 668
PP Affected

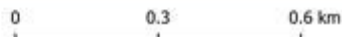


750
PP Targeted



- ⊙ Capital City
- Affected District
- Targeted District
- Other District
- Sea

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: GADM/DRC RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



CONTACTS

Internal

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

In the Sao Tome e Principe National Society

- **Secretary General:** Justino Lima;

In the IFRC Country cluster

- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Thierry Balloy, Head of Cluster Office, e-mail: thierry.balloy@ifrc.org; phone: +237683716163
- **Programme Manager:** Josuane Flore Tene, e-mail: josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org; phone: +237 677 098 790

In IFRC Regional Office for Africa

- Adesh Tripathee, **Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department**, email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org; phone: +254 731 067 489

In IFRC Geneva

- Nicolas Boyrie, **Senior Officer - Operations Coordinator (Africa)**: email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org; phone: + 41 22 730 49 80

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey Head of Unit, Partnerships & Resource Development; email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; phone: +254 110 843978

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: IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, Regional PMER Manager; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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 (NGOs) 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.