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# Operations Update no. 1

## Sao Tome and Principe: Floods and Landslide

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF N° MDRST001</b>	<b>GLIDE n° <a href="#">FL-2021-000213-STP</a></b>
<b>Operation update n° 1; date of issue:</b> 30 March 2022	<b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b> 12 January - 22 March 2022
<b>Operation start date:</b> 13 January 2022	<b>Operation timeframe:</b> 05 months ( <b>new end date:</b> 30 June 2022)
<b>Funding requirements (CHF): 164,881</b> Additional allocation request is CHF 99,693	<b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b> CHF 65,188
<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 572 persons (150 families) in Lemba (Ponta Furada, Roça lembe, Sao Januario, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma) and Me-Zochi (Platô, Java)	<b>N° of people being assisted:</b> 6,000 persons 1,500 households. In Lemba (Neves and Ponta Furada, Roça lembe, São Januario Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma) and Me-Zochi (Plato, Java)
<b>Red Cross and Red crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their regional offices in Yaoundé.	
<b>Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation:</b> WHO, UNDP, UNICEF, the World Bank, civil society organisations, CONPREC (Council for National Preparedness and Response to. Disasters), and National Civil Protection and Fire-fighter Service (SNPCB).	

### Summary of major revisions made to the Emergency Plan of Action:

The present DREF initially approved for a period of 03 months was to end on the 30 April 2022. The update below is to inform of the progress of the almost completed activities and make an extension following the assessments completed on 22 March 2022 by the National Society (NS) after the heavy rains that hit the country on 4 March. Three districts were affected with consequent damage in Neves, the capital of Lemba district. This resurgence of flooding accompanied by heavy mud and stone flows led to the revision of the DREF response as follows:

- Extension of the operation timeframe by two additional months to carry out the new activities, for a total duration of five months
- Increase of the budget by CHF 99,693, that is a total DREF allocation of 164,881
- Increase in the number of the target. The total number of beneficiaries increased from 572 people (150 households) to 6,000 people (1,500 households) and the city of Neves was added as the main target.
- These 6,000 people, about 10% of the population of the districts, will all be covered by the 6-week extension of door-to-door and mass sensitization following the high need for WASH prevention. This will be supported by radio outreach to cover Me-Zochi and Lemba. Enhanced radio sensitization with messages broadcasted over two months.
- In these 1,500 households, 300 additional families in the most vulnerable areas of Neves (Lemba) will receive food kits, soap and WASH materials for two months just as the 150 households initially targeted, that is 1,200 people living on the banks of the Provaz River and the Ribeira Funda, including the Agua Toma district, Benga and its surroundings in the town of Neves.
- In terms of needs, the initial response focused on food assistance, awareness raising, hygiene and access to safe water. This update will focus on the provision of safe drinking water, as the water system has been completely damaged, and people in need of safe drinking water. This will also include the purchase and distribution of aquatabs to 450 of the most vulnerable families initially identified and those affected by the second wave.

Following the need to accompany the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe, a Surge WASH officer will be deployed for two months to support the NS and a follow-up mission is planned by the IFRC Delegation.

## A. SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

### Background of the disaster

The 2021 rainfall in Sao Tome and Principe peaked between 28 and 29 December 2021, causing the country's rivers to rise. In less than 24 hours, the rains that hit the archipelago caused chaos in the capital and in several other parts of the country, especially in areas where streams flow and near rivers. The storm that hit the archipelago, including the island of Sao Tome, on 28 December 2021, killed two people and at least six went missing in the community of Ponte Samu. On 30 December 2021, the government of São Tome declared a state of disaster due to the damage caused and appealed for international assistance at a meeting attended by international actors present in the country and ambassadors.



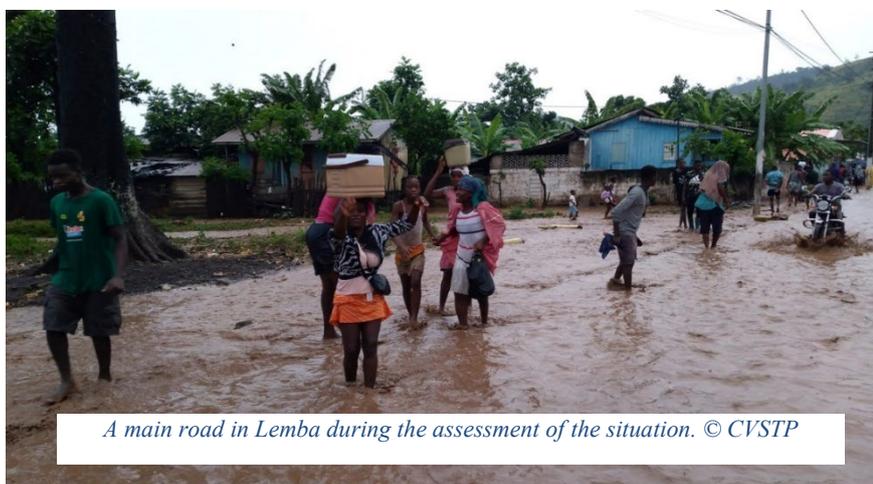
*Neves On the map, it is the district highlighted yellow, the capital is found in the littoral/valley, making it more vulnerable.*

While the NS was still responding to the December floods, heavy rains hit the whole country, causing another wave of flooding on 4 March 2022, resulting in floods of varying severity in the northern and north-western districts of Lemba, Me-Zochi and Agua Grande.

After the first information received from volunteers in the different districts, it appears that Lemba district was the most affected while the level of water and damage recorded and reported by the population in Agua Grande are less important. The Lemba and Me-Zochi districts, already exposed by the December 2021 floods, have been heavily impacted. Lemba in particular is twice more vulnerable due to its socio-economic situation compared to the other affected districts. The most important damage of this second wave of floods was recorded in Lemba, mainly in the capital Neves. The Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross (CVSTP) recorded injured, and numerous damages and material losses. The damages recorded include the destruction of two major bridges, houses, public and private buildings and schools flooded by water and important muddy and rocky flows of stones coming from the deviation of the river that crosses the capital of the district of Lemba Neves".

In Neves, the health centre, the private residence, the police command, the secondary school, the beer factory and the main and secondary streets of the district capital were totally flooded with water and a lot of mud. The road that gave access to the district of Lemba via bridges was cut off due to the total destruction by water of the bridge at Riveira Funda and the significant deterioration of the bridge over the river Provaz (Neves).

This rapid assessment of the situation was only possible once an access road created by the government was declared passable. The government was able, with the support of the local committee in Neves, to create an alternative road to allow movement of people and service goods to Neves. This allowed the CVSTP to start assessments, but difficult road access postponed the completion of this rapid assessment until 22 March 2022 to document this request. (See Lemba district in yellow on the map, including Neves).



## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

With the support of the IFRC, the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe in response to the December 2021 floods has launched a response operation funded by DREF.

In the first situation, the NS conducted a rapid assessment that enabled it to position itself and opt for a target for urgent assistance. With the support of the IFRC, which deployed staff for operational and logistical support, the NS carried out several actions in favour of 150 households in the localities of Lemba and Me-Zochi, including:

- The assessment of the situation
- The purchase and distribution of food kits
- The purchase and distribution of basic household items
- The purchase and distribution of WASH kits and water treatment/potabilization equipment
- Awareness-raising on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation
- As part of the detailed assessment of the situation, the NS, with the support of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Yaoundé, conducted a post-flood assessment in the districts of Lemba and Me-Zochi from the 31 January to 4 February 2022.



This post-flood assessment aimed at defining the real needs for an action plan to assist the most vulnerable people. It provided detailed information on the damage caused by the floods and identified the needs of the affected people, and an analysis of the situation to assess the relevance of the response and provide technical support to the NS in assisting the most vulnerable people according to Red Cross mandate.

Other training activities were carried out as follows:

- Briefing for five volunteers and staff of the CVSTP on the methodology, tools and expectations of a comprehensive assessment.
- Refresher courses for intervention teams (35 volunteers) on training modules of waterborne disease prevention, hygiene promotion, safety, COVID-19 and prevention, traditional water purification techniques, community engagement, protection, basics on Protection, gender and inclusion and Code of Conduct.
- Training of volunteers on safe shelter and first aid.

Since the floods occurred on 4 March, the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe sent a team to the area to assess the situation, but due to the fall of the bridge at Riveira Funda, it was not possible to reach the district's capital (Neves). The national Headquarters therefore activated the Local Committee to organize a clean-up action with the authorities, first at the Health Centre, enabling the system to return to normal operation. Thanks to the bypass created by the Government, a team from the national Headquarters finally managed to access the site to carry out a rapid assessment of the situation in the most affected areas. It was found that many low-rise residences had suffered from the invasion of water destroying furniture and some building materials. Some animals were swept away due to the high water pressure and mud. An alert was posted on Go for updates on this situation.

## Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

Although not present in the country, the IFRC supported the Red Cross Society of Sao Tome and Principe through the Central Africa Cluster in supporting the NS in the preparation and implementation of this action plan.

Within the framework of the initial DREF, in addition to the technical support for the DREF, the IFRC deployed PMER and logistics colleagues who carried out missions to assess the situation, support the planning of activities and help finalise the logistics procedures for the various purchases. The programmes and finance colleagues continue to follow up remotely with the NS on the progress of the implementation of activities and the various expenses. Following the new flooding, the ICRC and IFRC held a meeting with the NS to discuss the situation and agree on how to provide support to the CVSTP. Discussions will continue on the support to the NS.

Coordination and update meetings on the disaster are regularly held with the NS and the IFRC office in Yaoundé. These exchanges will continue throughout the operation. An information-sharing system will be established to better coordinate the Movement's response and coordinate smoothly with external partners. Mechanisms for the coordination within the Movement have been put in place to ensure strengthened coordination and cooperation.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In Sao Tome and Principe, the government and its agencies were the only actors involved in the initial disaster response. The actions taken are those detailed in the [EPoA](#).

Following this new situation, the government, as in December, carried out works to establish a bypass, an alternative road to allow the circulation of people and service goods between the district of Agua Grande (Capital) and Neves, which is the most affected area in Lemba district. A CONPREC team is still on the ground to assess the situation.

The government immediately after the disaster provided food support to some affected people immediately after the flood, and carried out awareness raising on water use in the community of Neves in January 2021. Some NGOs also provided support to a small group of people in Ponte Samo.

The NS held coordination meetings with the central government, local authorities and multilateral partners. The NS is part of COMPREC, the government structure responsible for all disaster-related matters. The government, after assessing the needs following the disaster, requested international assistance, which has not yet arrived, especially for the main response.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

Following the floods and landslides recorded in December, the NS, with the support of the IFRC, conducted assessments in Lemba and Me-Zochi districts. Following the data collected that strongly emphasised the need for WASH, livelihood support and health, the floods in March increased vulnerability to these needs. The rapid assessments completed as of 22 March 2022 further highlight the need for WASH assistance as a primary need, health in terms of promotion and prevention, and support to destroyed or partially destroyed infrastructure.

With the rains of 4 March, a new wave of flooding was felt in São Tomé, affecting three districts: Agua Grande, Me-Zochi and Lemba. Agua Grande, the central district of the country, does not have the level of vulnerability observed mainly in Lemba and secondarily in Me-Zochi due to the more advantageous socio-economic conditions in Agua Grande. Moreover, the impact of the December floods combined with the general context of the populations have increased the impact of the floods on the populations of Lemba and Me-Zochi, both of which present a strong need for disease prevention.

Lemba, was the most affected with heavy material damage and 1 death in its capital Neves, while Me-Zochi only experienced water and mud flows.

A rapid assessment was done by the NS which found that about 5,000 people were affected in Lemba, almost half the population of the district. However, the NS' survey revealed that people living on the margins of the Provaz River were the most affected. This is the case for the neighbourhoods of Agua Toma and Benga, which were heavily affected by the water, mud and stone flows, and whose populations experienced significant losses of household materials, clothing, food, crops and livestock.

### General damage and impact on infrastructure

Among the damages that stand out are; destroyed bridges, houses, public and private buildings and school buildings flooded by water, mud and stones from the diversion of the river that runs through the district's capital (Provaz River). The health centre, the private residence, the police station, the secondary school, the beer factory and the main and

secondary streets of the district capital were totally flooded by water and mud. The road leading to the district of Lemba is currently impassable because of the total degradation of a bridge over Riveira Funda and another one over Provaz River that have been partially destroyed. The CVSTP can conclude that more than half of the population of the town of Neves has been affected by the flooding, that is about 5,000 inhabitants.

The Red Cross sent a team to visit the affected areas, and CVSTP found that many low-rise houses were invaded by waters, destroying furniture and some building materials. The rehabilitation of the destroyed infrastructure such as the two bridges is partially underway.

**Livelihood support needs:** The population of Lemba live mainly (by order of importance), from fishing, agriculture and livestock. The waters have washed away almost everything in the town of Neves. People have lost supplies stored in their homes and their working equipment and the livestock they keep near their homes. Animals were also washed away/killed due to the high water and mud pressure.

Support in the form of food, clothing, money, etc. is essential for the affected population to meet their basic needs during the first few months to minimise the effects of the floods, as the population of Lemba is among the poorest in Sao Tome and Principe. This support should be mainly targeted at the population of Agua Tomá and Benga (Neves district) where the floods have caused the most damage due to the proximity of the Provaz River. It is estimated that around 150 families are most in need of this support in the area.

**Health:** In Lemba there is no hospital but only a health centre which, as mentioned above, was severely affected by the floods and the flow of mud and stones carried by the torrent from the roads to the buildings. The teams at the health centre remain mobilized and arrangements have been made for the continuity of patient care despite the situation. In the event of a serious illness, patients can be referred to the hospital in Agua Grande, that is the closest. However, the health centre, like all the infrastructures affected by the floods, needs support in terms of water and sludge evacuation, maintenance and sanitation.

**WASH** needs are the most decried needs in the assessment report completed following the December 2021 floods. As highlighted in the report, these are mainly water, hygiene and sanitation needs. The rapid assessments in Neves showed that the main need of the population is the supply of drinking water, as the catchment area was damaged during the last two heavy rains. The population have been deprived from drinking water due to the destruction of the water storage facility that supplies the region.

All the affected families in Neves should be informed and sensitised on the risks linked to water, waterborne diseases. They should also be aware of hygiene with access to adequate equipment to facilitate better conditions for the use of the river water that they are currently using. These are 5,000 people affected by the floods in the situation described above in Lemba and an estimated 500 in Me-Zochi.

The rivers are the all-purpose water supply points for people in Lemba who, already without a piped drinking water supply network, have found the supply rivers muddy and difficult to access. It is urgent to provide clean water for at least the next few weeks to communities living along the Provaz River that runs through Neves and Ribeira Funda, to enable them to have drinkable water while the mud, stones and water recede, and safe access is fully restored.

According to the results of the assessment carried out on 4 February in Lemba the way water treated for drinking by the community is as follows: 21% of households boil, 41% use bleach, and 45% filter their water but only 6% have access to tap/running water due to a distribution network that only covers this percentage of the population, and which was again cut off following the March floods. This means that at least 94% of the population is now getting their water from natural springs and rivers, all of which have been affected and contaminated by sludge and man-made waste washed down by the torrent of rain. The shortage of tap water is due to the destruction of the water reservoir that supplies the town of Neves by the rains.

To replace the water, the water tank should be rebuilt. This activity is the responsibility of the government, but the communities are still in need for the time being.

As for defecation, 64% of the population defecate in the open air, compared to 42% in Me-Zochi, where the rate remains alarming. Although 12% of households interviewed said that their latrines had been destroyed by the floods, this situation is not linked to the floods, but to way of life of these rural communities. Indeed, figures show that only 26% of households that had their latrines destroyed by flooding defecate in the open.



**Logistical and access needs:** For the implementation of these activities and given the risk assessment, especially on the roads, the NS needs a safe means of transportation to carry the essential items to be distributed and ensure the transport of volunteers for the implementation of information and awareness raising activities.

**Targeting:** The target of this operation has been revised according to the new localities affected by the March 2022 floods. The CVSTP aims to support 1,000 people in Me-Zochi and 5,000 people in the Lemba district, which is the most affected by the floods on 4 March and also the most vulnerable due to the economic precariousness of the population, and considering that they were already affected by the floods of December.

According to the evaluations done by the NS, the overall target of the operation is 6,000 people, that is 1,500 households, to minimise the overall impact of the floods through the extension of WASH and health information and awareness-raising activities to prevent water-borne diseases, and awareness raising on safer construction. They will be divided as follows:

- 450 of the most vulnerable families (1,800 people) in Lemba (400) and Me-Zochi (50) out of the 1,500 targeted households will be provided with food, hygiene products, buckets and aquatab for water treatment.
- The remaining 1,050 families will be assisted only with awareness-raising activities that has already started with the initial 150 families.

The extension will cover 300 additional families (1,200 people) living on the banks of the Provaz River, including the Agua Toma neighbourhood, Benga and surroundings and Ribeira Funda in the town of Neves. An area that was not covered in the first part of the operation. For the selection of the 300 additional families, the vulnerability criteria used previously will be respected: households living with the elderly people, families with single mothers, large households etc. See details in the [EPoA](#).

Considering that the 150 families targeted in January 2022 were counted at 572 persons for an average of 4 persons per household, the quota of 4 persons per household will be applied for this extension. With a rate of 58% men and 42% women according to the evaluation results.

Districts		Targets	Response activities				
			Door-to-door/outreach sensitizations	Radio outreach	EHI distribution per household	WASH Distribution	Kit
Lemba	Initial plan	100 households, 381 people	100 households* 6 weeks	1 radio station for 2 broadcasts	300 blankets (3 per household)	100 kits of 2 jerrycans/buckets, 2L of javel, 5 pieces of soap (3 per household)	200 kits (2 food kits for 2 months per household)
Me-Zochi		50 households, 191 people	50 households* 6 weeks	1 radio station for 2 broadcasts per week 2 months	150 blankets (3 per household)	50 kits of 2 jerrycans/buckets, 2L of javel, 5 pieces of soap (3 per household)	100 kits (2 food kits for 2 months per household)
<b>Targets 150 Household targeted for 750 people. Outreached 572 people, 150 households</b>							
Lemba	Reviewed plan	1,250 households	450 households * 12 weeks in total (6 additional weeks)	1 radio station for 2 broadcasts per week * 3 months (2 additional months)	900 blankets in total (3 per household of the 150 initial households as already distributed and 2 for the remaining distribution for 300 households)	450 kits of 2 jerrycans/buckets, 2L javel, 5 pieces of soap and 3 tablets of aquatabs (1 per household, 150 initial and 300 additional from Neves)	750 kits in total (the 300 initial kits and 600 additional kits for 2 months per household)
Me-Zochi		250 households, 1,000 people	50 households* 6 weeks (No extension)	1 radio station for 2 broadcasts per week * 3 months (2 additional months)	150 blankets (3 per household) (No extension, only initial activities)	50 kits of 2 jerrycans/buckets, 2L of javel, 5 pieces of soap (3 per household) (No extension, only initial activities)	100 kits (2 food kits for 2 months per household) (No extension, only initial activities)
<b>Targeted: 1,500 households targeted for 6,000 people.</b>							

A minimum of 6,000 people from the total population of Lemba and Me-Zochi are targeted by the sensitisation activities. This represents a minimum average of 10% of the targeted population. The targeting of the sensitization campaigns will

take into account the most affected localities, those that were affected by the flow of water and landslides after the rains on 27 to 28 December and that are again affected, the neighbourhoods bordering the river and the areas at risk, and the populations that difficult access to water. This selection mainly aimed the town of Neves, then Ponta Furada, Roça Lemba, São Januario, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma in Lemba and Platô, Java in Me-Zochi.

## Assessment of the Risks of the Operation

The problem of access remains, especially with the collapse of the bridge at Riveira Funda blocking access to Neves. However, the first part of the operation, the distribution of food and items, was successful despite the rain, the destroyed or broken roads and the inadequacy of the existing Red Cross transport. The NS had to resort to military support, which increased security both in the means of transport and on the ground at the time of distribution.

The other risks (COVID-19 and the spread of waterborne diseases) are the same as in the EPoA, and mitigation measures remain unchanged. See details in the following [link](#)

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this operation is to assist 6,000 people most affected by the December 2021 and March 2022 floods in Lemba and Me-Zochi district through WASH and health awareness, sanitation activities and the distribution of food and non-food items to 450 families most at risk including 50 in Me-Zochi and 400 in Lemba.

The response strategy proposed in the initial plan has been implemented as detailed. See link to [EPoA](#).

Planned activities are being implemented with the technical and financial support from the Federation. The interventions are now almost all completed. In accordance with the objective of the first proposed strategy, an assessment was carried out from 31 January to 4 February 2022 with the technical support of the IFRC delegation in Yaoundé, which deployed the PMER officer to accompany the NS in this process and at the same time contribute to capacity building of the staff and volunteers involved.

Once the assessment was completed, as well as the selection of beneficiaries and their registration, the NS was able to proceed with the purchase of food and non-food items with the support of the Yaoundé logistics team also deployed in the country. The NS completed the purchases and put together the food and non-food kits to be distributed to the 150 most vulnerable families identified.

Food aid was provided to 150 families in the selected communities of Lemba and Me-Zochi (see table below). Distribution and all other activities carried out were also attended by representatives of the district councils. In selecting the families to be supported, CVSTP targeted the most affected and vulnerable households according to the following criteria: households with elderly people, families with disabled people and single mothers with many children, families who have seen their houses destroyed or partially destroyed.

District	Localities
Lemba	Ponta Furada, Roça Lemba, São Januario Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma
Me-Zochi	Platô, Java

As the WASH and health component is very precarious, the focus of this intervention is on prevention through the training of volunteers to provide information and raise awareness on the correct use of spring water and on the choice of the best place to build houses to prevent water-borne diseases and avoid possible natural disasters. The themes on open defecation in the community awareness, hygiene and sanitation messages were also introduced following the findings from the assessments. These sensitisations are still ongoing for the remaining 4 weeks.

The NS plans to extend its intervention for two months by following the same intervention logic and the same activities by axis as follows:

### Livelihood

One hundred-fifty (150) of the most vulnerable households in Neves will be selected to receive support for food to be purchased locally either in Lemba or in Sao Tomé, which is not very far away, i.e., a total of 150 families will be assisted under this food kit intervention. The composition of the food kit will remain the same as in the initial [EPoA](#).

### WASH and Health

The WASH activities detailed in the EPoA will be extended to six additional weeks with a focus on safe water access activities, distribution and sensitization activities. The details are as follows:

- Six additional weeks for 30 of the 55 volunteers currently mobilized to provide door-to-door visits and FGDs in Lemba. They will ensure that communities receive educational sessions on community surveillance, hygiene

and sanitation, storage of drinking water and potabilization techniques with aquatab and traditional techniques; COVID-19 and hand washing, measures to prevent common diseases in this context (cholera, diarrhoea, malaria, etc.). This amounts to a total of 12 weeks of outreach in Lemba and 6 weeks of door-to-door/focus group discussions (FGD) outreach in Me-Zochi in this DREF. The Me-Zochi district will not benefit from the extension of outreach activities under this review, but the NS plans to complete the remaining weeks of outreach approved in the first EPoA in Me-Zochi. Outreach by volunteers with IEC materials will be carried out in the original locations and the town of Neves.

- The printing of 500 additional communication materials for mass sensitisation with messages on water potabilization using aquatab, messages on hand washing, risks of open defecation, hygiene and sanitation in the community and in households (a total of 1,000 printings (flyers, posters) to be used for WASH (750) and health (250) messages).
- Contract with two community radio stations (Lemba and Me-Zochi) for the remaining time of the intervention. (one month remaining and two additional months). The radio stations will be used to broadcast sensitizing messages and/or sensitizing animation sessions according to what will be accepted by these radios depending on their available airtime. The CVSTP will reach out to the authorities to find out whether standard messages exist on cholera prevention, waterborne diseases, etc. IFRC's technical support will also be provided as needed. Approximately five spots with different messages will be developed on the most at-risk themes and broadcasted at least twice a week by each radio station. The radio approach is the mass medium that would still be functional in the context of degraded water infrastructure, often linked to electrical infrastructure. These two radio stations are the only ones in the targeted districts and the target is about 10% of the total population but the emphasis will be on reaching mainly Neves then Ponta Furada, Roça lemba, São Januario, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma in Lemba and Platô, Java in Me-Zochi .

New activities will be added to the existing ones:

- Purchase and distribution of aquatabs for 450 households. The 150 households initially targeted and an additional 300 in the town of Neves in Agua Toma, Benga and surrounding areas for whom the water network was destroyed before the floods and whose supply rivers are currently muddy and difficult to access.
- The purchase and distribution of water treatment and conservation equipment for potabilization and storage to 300 of the most vulnerable households. The kits include 02 jerry cans of 20l or 02 buckets with lids, 2 litres of javel. For this operation, a total of 450 households will be assisted with water purification equipment (400 in Lemba and 50 in Me-Zochi). A total of 100 already distributed in Lemba and 50 in Me-Zochi.
- The distribution of blankets will also be extended to these families at a rate of 2 per family for the additional 300 families in Neves.

The NS also plans to protect people living in areas prone to flooding and landslides with flood and landslide risk reduction and adaptation activities. This is done through volunteers awareness and education monitoring of areas previously identified as having experienced landslides.

In terms of support functions for this extension, the majority remains as initially planned in the DREF (see details in the [EPoA](#)).

Below are the few changes reflected in the budget:

- i. Human resources: volunteers will be reduced from May 2022 to 30 and concentrated in Lemba. This means 55 volunteers for the initial 3 months and 30 volunteers taken from the 55 already trained for the remaining 3 months, i.e., 2 months for sensitization and 1 month for monitoring, including post-distribution monitoring activities.

Considering the capacity of the NS and this being the first DREF operation implemented, a WASH Surge will be deployed for 2 months.

- ii. Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER): Monitoring under this DREF remains essential to support the NS in implementation.

Given that 2 of the 4 planned missions have already been completed and have ensured the strengthening of the NS' procurement capacities, the 2 remaining missions will be maintained for the needs of monitoring and accompanying the NS in the implementation of this DREF (mission for the PDM and finance). One additional mission from the programmes is therefore planned to accompany the NS along with the Surge.

The NS needs to rent a vehicle for the implementation and monitoring of activities in the district during the remaining period.

## DETAILED PLAN OF THE OPERATION



### Shelter

People targeted: 1,772 people (450 households)

Male: 1,028

Female: 744

**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**

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with essential household items Target (blankets): 150 households initial + 300 households' extension	450	150 (572 people)
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the assistance received	80%	0

#### Progress towards outcomes

Procurement and distribution of essential household items: The distribution took place during the last week of February, with the Red Cross team and the Lembá District Council counsellor visiting the localities of Ponte Samu, Roça Lembá, Brigoma, Diogo Vaz, Neves, São Januário, Abade, Java, and Platô. A total of 150 families, i.e., 572 people, received household items (blankets) and 150 wash kits consisting of soap, javel for the treatment/potabilization of drinking water, buckets for water conservation (5 per household).

Awareness raising activities on hygiene promotion and sanitation are still ongoing.

The NS started information and awareness activities on how to best use the river water on 18 March and, they were scheduled for two months in two neighbourhoods of the city of Neves. However, with this second flood, the CVSTP plans to extend them to two more neighbourhoods and thus for two more months, as more of the population is now at risk of water-borne diseases.

The post-distribution monitoring could not be carried out due to the second flooding, so the satisfaction of the beneficiaries cannot be assessed in the moment. This activity will be planned as soon as possible.



### Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 1,772 people (450 households)

Male: 1,028

Female: 744

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

**Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people/households reached with food assistance	1,772 (450 HH)	572 (150 HH)
Number of food kit distributed	750	300
Percentage of households recognizing the utility of distributing food items	70	00
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance received T	100	00

#### Progress towards outcomes

As part of its interventions, the NS has already completed the majority of the planned activities. These include an assessment of the situation through a survey process to determine the intensity of the effect of the floods and identify the most affected families. For this survey, six volunteers were trained and after the training, they went to the field to carry out the survey for five days.

The NS also completed the process of purchasing and distributing food items to be distributed to targeted families with personal hygiene products and personal protection products. Regarding the purchase and distribution of the different items, the IFRC provided technical support to the NS to facilitate the preparation of all logistical procedures for the different items. The logistics officer in Yaoundé was deployed to support the process and assist the NS in developing a distribution plan.

The items were purchased and distributed to 150 targeted families as planned, 100 in Lemba and 50 in Me-zochi. The 150 food kits consisted of rice, sugar, beans, cassava, milk, salt and cooking oil. The 150 families had a total of 572 people instead of the 750 initially estimated.

In the last week of February, the Red Cross team and the Lembá District Council Counsellor visited the localities of Ponte Samu, Roca Lembá, Brigoma, Diogo Vaz, Neves, São Januário, Abade, Java, and Platô, where they distributed products (food items) to 150 families, covering 572 people. Post-distribution monitoring activities have not yet taken place due to the floods in March. Hence the above evaluation indicators were not achieved.



## Health

People targeted: 6,000 people (1,500)

Male: 3,480

Female: 2,520

### Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced

#### Health Output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among 150 families in the targeted communities.

Indicators	Targets	Actual
Number of families reached with health activities	1,500	150
Number of awareness-raising visits	32	16

### Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened

#### Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators:	Targets	Actual
Number of people reached with PSS	1,000	00

#### Progress towards outcomes

In the first implementation phase, 150 families have been assisted. These 150 families accounted for 572 people instead of the 750 initially planned. That is 3 to 4 people per household which will also be used in this extension as a basis for targeting.

Following the floods of 4 March, the NS was able to estimate the number of households in need that will benefit from the same health services as in the initial Plan of action at around 1,500 households (6,000 people), 1,250 in Lemba and 250 in Me-Zochi.



## Water Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 6,000 people (1,500)

Male: 3,480

Female: 2,520

### WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of water-borne disease risk in targeted communities

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached by WASH activities	6,000	572

#### WASH Product 1.2: The daily access to drinking water in quantity and quality that meets Sphere and WHO standards is provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context	450	150
Number of households provided with aquatabs (new indicators)	450	00
<b>WASH Output 1.4 : Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained on hygiene and sanitation promotion	44	0
Number of IEC materials developed and shared	1,250	0
Number of hygiene promotion visits by volunteers.	14	7
<b>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</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with NFI:	150	150
<b>WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communication spots produced on WASH and health prevention and teaching messages	5	2
Number of radio stations contracted	02	02
Number of radio messages aired (2 per week per radio, 2 radio, 2 months)	32	00
Number of people reached with radio communication activities	6,000	00
Number of IEC material produced and shared	250	250
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The NS has started information and awareness-raising sessions for the population so that they can make better usage of the river water they currently use. Three weeks of sensitisation left covering Lemba and Me-Zochi.</p> <p>Despite the large number of people who need help, the NS proposes to support over 150 families with hygiene and water treatment kits. Two information and awareness-raising sessions will be organised every week for two months for this group of people on the need to maintain hygiene and treat the river water they consume to prevent possible water-borne diseases that could appear after this flood.</p>		

<b>Strengthen National Society</b>		
<b>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</b>		
<b>Output S1.1.4 : National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of volunteers insured	100	100
Percentage of volunteers equipped with visibility	100	100
<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems in place</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of field missions	2	2
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
<p>The NS has enough volunteers capable of carrying out the planned activities. With the capacity building and assurance provided by this DREF, NS has been able to carry out all the activities in the communities. Despite this success, the NS encountered some problems with the transport of food products due to the lack of transport facilities, which were solved thanks to the support from the army.</p>		

<b>International Disaster Response</b>		
<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>		
<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of coordination meetings	3	3
Number of lesson-learned workshops organized: 1	1	0
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
With this first phase of implementation of the project and with the support of the Federation's technicians who travelled to the country to provide support, the SN is now better positioned to manage DREF.		

<b>Influence others as leading strategic partner</b>		
<b>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.</b>		
<b>Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people reached with media communication	70%	30%
<b>Progress towards outcomes</b>		
During the implementation of the first phase of the DREF, some of the planned activities have already been carried out and the CVSTP considers that it has achieved a good objective. The CVSTP has already assisted 150 families by providing them with the necessary food, water treatment and protection kits and personal hygiene materials. Two training sessions were carried out, one for 5 young volunteers on the methodology, tools and expectations of a full assessment and one for 35 young people on WASH and safe construction. Information and awareness campaigns have already started for the affected population in the localities of Ponte Samu, Benga and Roça Lemba.		

## D. Financial report

- The National Society has received a first transfer of CHF 30,600. 38.
- The revised budget at CHF 164,881 with an additional allocation request is CHF 99,693.

Details of the budget revision as follows:

**DREF OPERATION**

MDRST001 - Sao Tome et Principe: Floods and landslides

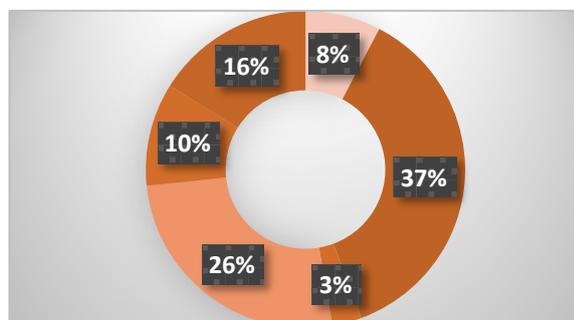
10/01/2022

**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Food	56,768
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,861
Medical & First Aid	2,144
Teaching Materials	3,301
Other Supplies & Services	8,776
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>98,849</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,737
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,737</b>
International Staff	11,413
National Society Staff	1,107
Volunteers	8,125
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>20,646</b>
Professional Fees	1,379
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,379</b>
Workshops & Training	7,476
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,476</b>
Travel	12,804
Information & Public Relations	1,733
Office Costs	313
Communications	836
Financial Charges	1,045
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>16,731</b>
DIRECT COSTS	154,818
INDIRECT COSTS	10,063
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>164,881</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF2 Shelter	12,609
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	60,457
AOF4 Health	4,909
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	43,003
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	17,307
SFI2 Effective International Disaster M:	26,596
SFI3 Influence others as leading strateg	
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>164,881</b>



# CONTACTS

## Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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

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## How we work

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