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Operations Update no.2

São Tomé and Príncipe: Floods and Landslides

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF N° MDRST001	GLIDE n° FL-2021-000213-STP
Operation update n° 1; date of issue: 30 March 2022	Timeframe covered by this update: 12 January – 31 May 2022
Operation start date: 13 January 2022	Operation timeframe: 06 months (new end date: 31 July 2022)
Funding requirements (CHF): N/A	DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 164,881
N° of people being assisted: 572 persons (150 families) in Lembá (Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma) and Me-Zochi (Platô, Java)	N° of people being assisted: 6,000 persons 1,500 households. In Lembá (Neves and Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma); Me-Zochi (Plato, Java); Principe (Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real et Santo António II)
Red Cross and Red crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their regional offices in Yaoundé.	
Other partner organisations actively involved in the operation: 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 and last update:

This second update aims to extend the duration of the operation, revise the response strategy and update on the ongoing response and situation from April to 1st of June 2022.

The present revision is developed around the key elements below:

- Part of the assistance will be redirected to 100 households in the Island of Principe using the extra time and same resources previously allocated by the DREF. Some 350 households were affected by the flooding in the Island of Principe. The Island suffered important damages due to flooding after the heavy rains on 23 May 2022, with 61 families that have lost their houses in this disaster.
- The target remains 6,000 people (1,500 households) but with a change in the initial distribution per localities as follows: Lembá 200 Households (HH); Me-Zochi: 150 HH; and of Island Principe: 100 households.
- Extending for one month the operation (to 31 July 2022). This additional month will allow the National Society to carry on with the remaining activities in São Tome Island and conduct the same response strategy in Principe to cover the 100 vulnerable families which have lost their houses. The initial planned activities in the [EPoA](#) have been successfully completed but for the moment, most of the activities outlined in the first update are still not implemented. Indeed, the implementation since the [last update](#) has been greatly delayed due to the late transfer of funds in São Tome.

This DREF initially approved for a duration of three months, then extended by two months in the [first update](#) will now last until 31 July 2022 for an overall implementation timeframe of 6 months. No additional funds are required, so the budget remains of 164,881CHF

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

The 2021 rainfall in São Tomé and Príncipe 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 São Tomé, 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 Tomé 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.

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 Lembá, Me-Zochi and Agua Grande. Already exposed by the December 2021 floods, Lembá and Me-Zochi districts were heavily impacted. Lembá in particular being 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 the capital Neves. After a detailed assessment of the situation on 22 March 2022, São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross (CVSTP) recorded injured, and numerous damages and material losses and started assisting 150 more families through an additional fund granted by the DREF.



General Map of São Tomé and Príncipe

On 23 May 2022, the autonomous region of Príncipe experienced heavy rainfall that caused severe damage to the island. According to the situation assessment carried out by the NS together with the government, a significant number of houses were flooded, with furniture and appliances damaged. Several plots of farmland collapsed, and the flow of water cratered several roads. Many communities were left with inaccessible roads due to rock erosion, such as Bela Vista, Abade and Aeroporto in Picão via Telelé so far, totalling 10 landslides/rockslides and 2 residences partially destroyed. Petrol stations were out of order and the floods affected the municipalities of Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real and Santo António II with a total of 61 residences and 350 families affected by the floods. The government of Príncipe proposed to the central government to declare a state of calamity on the island, stating Príncipe as a humanitarian priority.

This new situation, is the reason why the Red Cross of São Tomé and Príncipe wishes to revise the present operation once again to be able to assist the most vulnerable households in Príncipe.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

In January 2022, the Red Cross of São Tomé and Príncipe launched a response operation to the December floods. This operation was extended for two months following the floods in March 2022. In the first phase of the operation, the NS carried out a rapid assessment and provided first aid to affected people. Later on, they carried out a detailed assessment of the situation with the support of the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation, from 31 January to 4 February 2022. The NS led several activities in favour of 150 households in the localities of Lembá and Me-Zochi, including:

- Distribution of food kits
- Distribution of basic household items
- Distribution of water storage material and food kit to 150 households in Lembá and Me-Zochi in February
- Awareness raising on hygiene and sanitation promotion
- Volunteers training on key thematic for sensitization. A Total of 35 volunteers which was trained on waterborne disease prevention, hygiene promotion, safety, COVID-19 and prevention, traditional water purification techniques; community engagement, protection, basics of protection, gender and inclusion and code of conduct, Safe shelters and first aid
- Awareness messages on the health and wash prevention listed above for from January to 1st June 2022, reaching around 1,000 Households in Lembá and Me-Zochi



Following the need to accompany São Tomé and Príncipe Red Cross, a Surge WASH officer was deployed for two months to support the NS.

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

Although not present in the country, the IFRC supported the Red Cross Society of São Tomé and Príncipe 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 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.

With the new situation in Principe, the IFRC discussed with the ICRC possible support to the NS in the context of this review. However, the ICRC noted that in addition to not having an ECOSEC programme in the countries of the region, there were no available funds to the NS to provide assistance to affected populations in STP. ICRC's support to the CRSTP is solely aimed at maintaining its emergency preparedness capacity.

Overview of other actors' actions in the country

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

In March, 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 Lembá district according to the assessment by CONPREC.

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.

During disasters, the government is on the move to assist its populations as far as it can. In this new situation in Principe, floods have also created damages of almost the same nature as in the localities of São Tome Island. The members of CONPREC, of which the NS is part, have carried out an evaluation of the situation and the government is still to respond.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

São tome and Principe is an archipelago where the rainy season last an average of 9 months¹, starting from September to May with some flood's incident registered over the months in the North part of the country. From December 2021 to May 2022, the country has experienced the most important flooding season since the past 10 years with different highest pic with highest affected areas in the Northern part of the country, mainly Lembá, Me-Zochi, Agua Grande and Principe districts.

Lembá and Me-Zochi were consecutively highly affected by the back-to-back flooding peaks of December then March. Following the floods and landslides recorded in December, the NS, with the support of the IFRC, conducted assessments in Lembá and Me-Zochi districts in January. Data collected revealed need on WASH, livelihood and health support in a community leaving already with some WASH issue such as open defecation, difficult or no access to potable water from government distribution institution SODEGA etc. see more details on need analysis per sectors initially found in the plan of action launched in January 2022 [here](#).



A street in Principe during the flooding. © CVSTP

After the floods on 4th March, the NS conducted second assessment of the disaster situation and needs. As detailed in the operation update 1, the above needs were hardly emphases with the most affected areas registered in the descendant chronology: districts of Lembá, Me-Zochi, Agua Grande.

Lembá, 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 Lembá, 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. More details can be found [here](#) on the impact of March floods.

Principe which has also receive important rainfall in March experienced unpredictable floods and mud plus rockslides with the high numbers of destroyed houses register in one district since the flooding season in the country. Indeed, on 23 May 2022, several communities were inaccessible due to rock erosion during the flooding in Principe. Some 350 families were affected by the floods in the areas of Santo António, Lenta Pia, São

Mateus, Porto Real and Santo António II, Bela Vista, Abade and Aeroporto in Picão via Telelé. 10 landslides/rockslides and 2 residences partially destroyed were recorded. 61 homes were destroyed.

It is worth noting that given the magnitude of the disaster, the rapid assessment led by the NS shows that the needs listed on the island of São Tome in the [Operations Update n°1](#) are almost identical to those of Principe. The need for water, sanitation hygiene, as well as food are the most important.

As a reminder, in December the country registered only 50 houses affected at different level even if more infrastructure, road and services has been interrupted or broken due to landslides and water. From April to June, no important rainfall has been registered in Lembá and Me-Zochi nor flooded areas except the one identified previously. As of 1st June, Lembá and Me-Zochi are no more flooded, there is a complete retirement of waters in the communities, but the WASH situation remains extremely preoccupants with:

- Waste from Water flooding, muds and rocks which were drained off in certain areas are hygiene and environmental issue in the communities
- Still no access to potable water and a high dependence on rivers water for various uses
- Open defecation and bad hygiene practices as previously registered in the march assessment report.
- Health risk link to WASH conditions exposing to water-borne diseases, malaria, etc.

¹ [Climate and weather centre](#)

Concerned areas remain inclusive of Lembá and Me-Zochi in addition of Principe

- In Lembá: Neves (areas around the Provaz River, including the Agua Toma neighbourhood, Benga and surroundings and Ribeira Funda), Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma) and,
- Me-Zochi (Plato, Java),
- Principe: Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real and Santo António II, Bela Vista, Abade and Aeroporto in Picão via Telelé.

Support to livelihood, food and basic needs remain essential as population has not yet recover from the various waves of flooding which washed away almost everything like 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. The population living mainly (by order of importance), from fishing, agriculture and livestock are still struggling to recover despite the government effort which is still limited and more focus on structure building, road access, environmental hygiene in the public areas.

Support is also need for food, clothing, money, etc.

On Health issue, except from water-borne disease exposition, the districts listed above are also part of the Dengue fever affected areas. More details on the WASH, Health, Livelihood and basic needs identified in Lembá, Me-Zochi and other localities after the floods of December and March can be found [here](#) in the Operations update n°1.

Now, due to the situation in Principe which happens while NS was planning the targeting for the extended assistance in Lembá, the vulnerable areas have been reclassified as follow to include the emergency in Principe (descendant): Lembá (5000 people affected), Principe (around 1,800 people), Me-Zochi (1000 people).

Targeting: The total target of this operation remains 6000 people with 1000 people in Me-Zochi, 1000 in Principe and 4,000 people in the Lembá district.

They will be divided as summarised in the table below per assistance type. Please for details on the assistance and kit contain, see the detailed table in the Operation Update no. 1 [here](#).

Initial plan				Update 1: Revised to extend the target and assistance (HH)					Current update: Revision of the target per locality (HH)			
	NFI	Awareness (people)	Food		NFI + aquat ab	Awareness (people)	Awareness	Food *2 months		NFI	Awareness (people)	Food
Lembá	100	500	100*2 month	Lembá	300	5,000	1,250	300*2 months	Lembá	200	4,000	200
Me-Zochi	50	250	50 *2 month	Me-Zochi	150	1,000	250	150*2 months	Me-Zochi	150	1,000	150
Principe	N/A	N/A	N/A	Principe	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Principe	100	1,000	100
Total	150	750 (150 HH)	150 HH (300 kits)	Total	450	6,000 (1,500 HH)	1,500	450HH (900 kits)	Total	450	6,000 (1,500 HH)	450
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All activities are implemented. • Some 572 people reached (150 HH) 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution done for only 150 HH • Awareness activities are ongoing in Lembá and Me-Zochi with volunteers; radio diffusion will start soon, covering the Northern districts flooded 								

A minimum of 6,000 people from the total population of Lembá, Me-Zochi and Principe 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 in 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 Lembá, São Januário, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma in Lembá; Platô, Java in Me-Zochi; Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real et Santo António II in Principe.

For the selection of the 100 families in Príncipe, 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.

Operation risk assessment

The problem of access remains, especially with the collapse of the bridge at Ribeira 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.

On 13 May 2022, the Ministry of Health (MoH) of São Tomé and Príncipe notified partners of a dengue outbreak in São Tomé and Príncipe. 103 cases of dengue fever and no deaths have been reported in this first reported dengue outbreak in the country since. The operation should also monitor the risk of Dengue fever spread and ensure teams follows the preventive measures. A communication with Ministry of Health and WHO should also be reinforced to keep information sharing on epi-data and risk areas.

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 [Here](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

The overall objective of this operation is to assist 1,500 families most affected by the floods in Lembá, Me-Zochi districts and Príncipe Island through WASH and health awareness, sanitation activities and assist 450 most at risk among these families (50 in Me-Zochi and 300 in Lembá and 100 in Príncipe) with food and non-food items.

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

As the transfer 2 made to the NS to proceed with the extension of the activities took from 14 May 2022 to 2 June, NS was not able to continue the activities extended in the update n°1. Indeed, since the last update, NS was only able to boost the mobilised 35 volunteers for sensitisation around the flooded areas and work on community engagement to promote environmental hygiene and Health prevention. Once the funds received and the surge arrival, NS has started the beneficiary identification in Lembá for the extended assistance to provide the aquatab, food kit and NFI. Thus, considering the Government raised the necessity of assisting Príncipe (affected population and homeless) after the floods on 23 May, NS has compared the needs in Lembá Me-Zochi and Príncipe. Applying the vulnerability criteria outlines in the EPoA, NS identified the vulnerable families as below: 100 families in Príncipe, 300 in Lembá and 50 in Me-Zochi.

Since a new budgetary extension will not be required during this extension request, the National Society plans to provide a minimum assistance to 100 of the most vulnerable families of Príncipe Island, based on the one planned for Lembá (São Tome Island).

Planned activities are being implemented with the technical and financial support from the Federation and the surge actually deployed in the field.

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 Lembá 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
Lembá	Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma
Me-Zochi	Platô, Java
Príncipe	Areas to be assisted to be determined after the ongoing National society mission in the affected areas: Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real and Santo António II, Bela Vista, Abade and Aeroporto in Picão via Telelé

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 sensitisation activities are still ongoing for the remaining 4 weeks.

The NS plans to extend its intervention for one more month by following the same intervention logic and implementing 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 Lembá or in São Tomé, which is not extremely 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 Lembá. 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 Lembá 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 (Lembá and Me-Zochi) for the remaining time of the intervention. 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 Lembá, São Januário, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma in Lembá 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 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 Lembá and 50 in Me-Zochi). A total of 100 already distributed in Lembá 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](#)).

A WASH Surge was deployed for 2 months to assist the implementation of this operation. An extension of his contract is being considered to match with the extension of the operation.

The surge is also already deployed since 9 May with an actual ending contract 30 June. 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 post-distribution monitoring and finance).

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



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 planned distribution of non-food items on the island of São Tomé (Lembá district) has not yet been carried out due to the delay in receiving the resources. However, the procurement process is almost complete. As mentioned above, some of these items will be distributed in the autonomous region of Príncipe.

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 before the end of the operation.



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	0
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance received	100%	0

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 PMER 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 Lembá 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, Roça 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.

For the second phase of the DREF, 8 volunteers received a one-day briefing/training before being deployed to the field to conduct the household survey, also for 5 days. This survey allowed the NS to start selecting the beneficiaries.

The process of purchasing the food to be distributed has also taken its course. After requests for quotations, the comparative table was drawn up and suppliers were chosen. This process was also supported by the logistics team in the Yaoundé office. Negotiations were also initiated with the suppliers so that the products could be distributed pending the arrival of funds in the NS account.



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 households reached with PSS activities	1,500	150

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 Lembá 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 indicator)	450	00

WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained on hygiene and sanitation promotion	44	44
Number of IEC materials developed and shared	1,250	0
Number of hygiene promotion visits by volunteers.	14	7

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with NFI:	450	150
WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
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	16
Number of people reached with radio communication activities	6,000	00
Number of IEC material produced and shared	250	250
Progress towards outcomes		
<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 Lembá and Me-Zochi.</p> <p>Despite the substantial 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> <p>As planned, two information and awareness-raising sessions have been held every week since March 2022 by 34 trained volunteers in Lembá and Me-Zochi on the need to maintain hygiene and treat the river water they consume; this is part of the prevention of possible water-borne diseases.</p> <p>The purchase of hygiene kits is not yet effective, but the procurement process has been completed. The SN planning team is waiting for the funds to arrive before proceeding with the purchase for the next distribution.</p>		

Strengthen National Society		
S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences, and capacities to plan and perform		
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Percentage of volunteers insured	100	100
Percentage of volunteers equipped with visibility	100	100
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of field missions	2	2
Progress towards outcomes		
<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>		
International Disaster Response		
Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings	3	3
Number of lesson-learned workshops organized:	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

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.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

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.

Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted, and effective advocates on humanitarian issues

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached with media communication	70	50

Progress towards outcomes

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 Lembá.

D. Financial Report

The revised budget done during the last update is at CHF 164,881 with an additional CHF 99,693 granted. It remains the same. Total expenditure as of June is 85,4% of the total allocation. See interim report attached



MDRST001 interim
report 15.06.22.pdf

DREF OPERATION

MDRST001 - Sao Tome et Principe: Floods and landslides

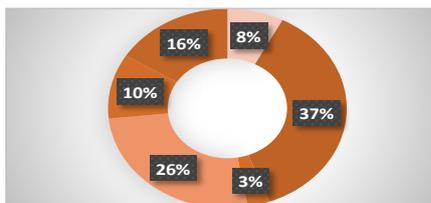
10/01/2022

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
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	98,849
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,737
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,737
International Staff	11,413
National Society Staff	1,107
Volunteers	8,125
Personnel	20,646
Professional Fees	1,379
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,379
Workshops & Training	7,476
Workshops & Training	7,476
Travel	12,804
Information & Public Relations	1,733
Office Costs	313
Communications	836
Financial Charges	1,045
General Expenditure	16,731
DIRECT COSTS	154,818
INDIRECT COSTS	10,063
TOTAL BUDGET	164,881

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
SF11 Strengthen National Societies	17,307
SF12 Effective International Disaster M	26,596
SF13 Influence others as leading strate	
SF14 Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL	164,881



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:

In the São Tomé and Príncipe National Society

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In the IFRC Country cluster

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For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- 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:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 232 081

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.

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/01-2022/06	Operation	MDRST001
Budget Timeframe	2022/01-2022/06	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 15/Jun/2022
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRST001 - Sao Tome And Principe - Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2022 to 30 Jun 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	164,881
DREF Allocations	164,881
Expenditure	-140,790
Closing Balance	24,091

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	12,609	7,781	4,828
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	60,457	118,250	-57,793
AOF4 - Health	4,909	1,272	3,637
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	43,003	6,329	36,674
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	120,978	133,632	-12,653
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	17,307	1,203	16,105
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	26,596	5,956	20,640
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	43,903	7,158	36,745
Grand Total	164,881	140,790	24,091

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/01-2022/06	Operation	MDRST001
Budget Timeframe	2022/01-2022/06	Budget	APPROVED

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 15/Jun/2022
All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRST001 - Sao Tome And Principe - Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2022 to 30 Jun 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	98,849	25,234	73,615
Food	56,768	16,121	40,647
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,861	4,247	23,614
Medical & First Aid	2,144	871	1,272
Teaching Materials	3,301	400	2,901
Other Supplies & Services	8,776	3,594	5,182
Logistics, Transport & Storage	9,737	1,612	8,125
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,737	1,612	8,125
Personnel	20,646	2,051	18,594
International Staff	11,413		11,413
National Society Staff	1,107	317	790
Volunteers	8,125	1,412	6,714
Other Staff Benefits		322	-322
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,379	1,847	-468
Professional Fees	1,379	1,847	-468
Workshops & Training	7,476	696	6,780
Workshops & Training	7,476	696	6,780
General Expenditure	16,731	6,779	9,952
Travel	12,804	5,298	7,506
Information & Public Relations	1,733	400	1,333
Office Costs	313		313
Communications	836	235	601
Financial Charges	1,045	846	199
Operational Provisions		99,680	-99,680
Operational Provisions		99,680	-99,680
Indirect Costs	10,063	2,889	7,174
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,063	2,889	7,174
Grand Total	164,881	140,790	24,091