



# DREF Operation-Final Report

## Sao Tome and Principe | Floods and landslides

<b>DREF operation N°</b> MDRST001	<b>Glide number:</b> <a href="#">FL-2021-000213-STP</a>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 10 March 2023	
<b>Operation start date:</b> 13 January 2022	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 July 2022
<b>Host NS (ies):</b> Sao Tome and Principe Red Cross	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 164,881
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 219 668 people	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 7353 people i.e., 1856 households. In Lembá; Me-Zochi; Principe.
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) through their regional offices in Yaoundé.	
<b>Other partner organizations 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 (NSPCB).	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. The Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Cruz Vermelha de Sao Tome e Principe (CVSTP), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description 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 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.

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. Already exposed by the December 2021 floods, Lemba and Me-Zochi districts were heavily impacted. Lemba is 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, the Sao Tome, and Principe 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.

On 23 May 2022, the autonomous region of Príncipe experienced heavy rainfall that caused serious 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.



## Summary of response

### Overview of Host NS

As soon as the island was hit by the floods, the Red Cross of Sao Tome and Principe deployed its volunteers in the field to provide first aid to affected people and carried out a rapid assessment of the situation. Given the scope of the disaster, the NS requested a DREF to assist the affected families. The first activity carried out by the NS was a detailed assessment of the situation, from 31 January to 4 February 2022. The assessment was led 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. A team of ten volunteers and two supervisors visited the flood-affected communes and, based on a questionnaire previously prepared in collaboration with the Camerun team (Federation headquarters), surveyed potential beneficiaries. These questionnaires were analysed and revealed that the main needs of the beneficiaries were related to WASH, health, food, and non-food assistance.

Once the assessment was complete, the kind of assistance and target was precise and the technical staff of the NS was able to proceed with the purchase of food and non-food items with the support of the head of logistics from Yaoundé Delegation also deployed in the country. The NS made the purchases and assembled the food and non-food kits to be distributed to the 150 most vulnerable families to be identified.



*Photo : Distribution of food, non-food and hygiene kits dans la region autonome de Príncipe.. © CVSTP*

In the meantime, beneficiaries were selected and registered. The families supported by this DREF were selected based on the following vulnerability criteria previously agreed upon between the NS and the communities: most affected and vulnerable households with elderly people, disabled people, women as head of families, and/or many children, as well as households whose houses had been completely or partially destroyed. As part of the selection process, the NS consulted the leaders of the above-mentioned beneficiary communities during one of the coordination meetings. They gave priority to the most vulnerable affected families who had not received assistance from the Santomean state or other partners.

The NS led the following activities in favour of 154 households in the localities of Lemba (104 HH in roça lembe, Brigoma, Ponte samu, and Diogo vaz) and Me-Zochi (50 HH in):

- Distribution of food kits (rice, beans, sugar, maize flour, cooking oil)
- Distribution of water storage material and basic household items in February materials for better protection and treatment of water and personal hygiene, namely bleach, soap, buckets with lids for water conservation, and blankets.

- Volunteers training on key thematic for sensitization. A total of 34 volunteers were 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 raising on safe construction, hygiene and sanitation promotion, water purification, prevention of waterborne diseases, and COVID-19 reaching approximately 1,000 Households in Lembá and Me-Zochi

With the second wave of floods that again affected the city of Neves, additional support was requested by the NS to assist another 300 most vulnerable affected families in the neighbourhoods of Benga, Rosema, Agua Tomé and Aribana, resulting in an updated DREF with an extended implementation period and an increase in the initial allocation. Before the implementation of this additional support, a new wave of floods hit the country again, this time with greater consequences for the autonomous region of Príncipe. This situation led the NS and the Federation to rethink how to extend this support to the population of this part of the national territory to assist 100 families in Príncipe. After all the adjustments and the release of the approved amount, the NS with the support of the Federation's technicians started the implementation. During this second phase, support was provided to:

- 106 affected families in the district of Me-Zochi, especially in the communities of Plateau, Java, São Janvier and Milagros.
- 204 families (100 of them with the savings from the purchases) in the city of Neves, in the areas of Agua Tomá, Bairro Benga, and Rosema.
- 104 families in the autonomous island of Príncipe, precisely in the communities of Rua dos Trabalhadores, Santo António praia, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real, Santo António II, Bela Vista, Abade, Airport.

This support was the same as in the first phase of the operation. Meaning that apart from the distributions, NS equally led awareness-raising activities in the affected communities, with NS adopting the same strategy and assistance as in the beginning.

During this second phase, the NS also benefited from the support of the federation, which seconded a surge for two months, and also collaborated with the team of NS in the acquisition and preparation of the kites for distribution.

With the money that was saved after the above-mentioned activities had been carried out, NS requested permission from headquarters, which was granted, and provided support to 100 more families than planned. The activities were carried out in the best possible way, even exceeding the target set at the beginning of the proposal. For example, the support that was intended for 450 families finally reached 564 families, i.e., a total of 2478 people in three districts instead of the two initially planned. As for the information and awareness-raising activity in the flooded areas, it aimed to raise awareness of the correct use of spring water, the prevention of water-borne diseases and the choice of the best place to build houses to prevent possible natural disasters.

A total of 1856 families (7353 people) were reached under this DREF with awareness-raising activities. 564 families (2478 people) of these 1856 also benefitted from the distributions: 304 in Lembá, 156 in Me-Zochi and 104 in Príncipe. Disaggregated data below and a table per district:

- 1314 children and young people,
- 3469 women
- 2570 men.

**Table 1: Number of Households reached per district.**

Districts	Sub-Districts	NFI and food	WASH and Health Awareness
<b>Lembá (304 HH)</b>	<b>Roça Lembá</b>	37	4152 people
	<b>Ponte Samu</b>	33	
	<b>Diogo Vaz</b>	10	
	<b>Brigoma</b>	24	
	<b>Agua toma</b>	52	
	<b>Benga</b>	75	
	<b>Rosema</b>	73	
<b>Me-Zochi (156 HH)</b>	<b>Plató</b>	25	1881 people
	<b>Java</b>	25	
	<b>São Januário</b>	50	
	<b>Milagrosa</b>	56	
<b>Príncipe 104 HH)</b>	<b>Santo António</b>	18	1320 people
	<b>Lenta Pia</b>	15	
	<b>São Mateus</b>	4	
	<b>Porto Real</b>	15	
	<b>Santo António II</b>	25	

	<b>Bela Vista</b>	8	
	<b>Abade</b>	9	
	<b>Aeroporto</b>	4	
	<b>Rua dos trabalhadores</b>	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>564 HH</b>	<b>564 HH (2478 people)</b>	<b>7353 (1856 HH)</b>

**Table 2: Number of people reached with the distributions**

District	Households reached	Adults	Children	Elderly	Disabled people	Total
Lemba	304	744	434	121	50	<b>1349</b>
Me-Zochi	156	309	325	38	29	<b>701</b>
Principe	104	263	148	12	5	<b>428</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>1316</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>2478</b>

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

Although not present in the country, IFRC closely supported the Red Cross Society of Sao Tome and Principe through the Yaounde delegation in supporting the NS in the preparation and implementation of this action plan. Coordination and update meetings on the disaster were regularly held with the NS and the IFRC office in Yaoundé. Exchanges continued throughout the operation.

Immediately after DREF funds were granted to the NS, IFRC deployed PMER and logistics colleagues to assess the situation, support the planning of activities and help finalise the logistics procedures for the various purchases. Later, a Surge WASH officer was deployed for two months to support the NS technicians in better planning, organise and monitor the distribution. This support considerably increased the knowledge of the technicians in the organisation of this DREF operation, activities that NS was implementing for the first time.

Towards the end of the operation, Yaounde PMER went on a last mission to Sao Tome to conduct post-distribution monitoring and lessons learned workshop. The finance officer was part of this mission intending to gather projects' proof of expenditure and accounting documents.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In response to these national disasters, both the government and some private companies and NGOs provided assistance to the victims. The Pinto da Costa Foundation and individuals donated food to some of the affected people. The government and some private companies worked to remove excess water from the streets, repair or create alternative routes. However, direct support to victims was low, as the government has few resources, and the country does not have many private resources.

As for the coordination mechanism, the country has a group that brings together people from various government institutions, NGOs and private entities. Called COMPREC, this group is responsible for coordinating activities in the event of a disaster and the Sao Tome Red Cross is part of it.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning.

Following the floods and landslides recorded in December, the NS launched a DREF based on the rapid assessment from NS with Government agency. Further assessment was then conducted to provide more information and update the plan. With the support of the IFRC, NS conducted assessments in Lemba and Me-Zochi districts. After the floods incidence in March and then in May, the data collected strongly emphasised the need for WASH, livelihood support and health. Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the situation was supported by the surge aside with the NS and PMER from IFRC has shown the successive flood incidence has deteriorate the already existing needs since December 2021. The last update of needs shows below key elements:

- The number of affected families had increased to overall to 1856.
- From Decembre 2021 to May 2022, 4 districts were successively affected by floods, more than 28 sub-districts: Lemba and Me-Zochi In December, while in March floods affected three districts: Agua Grande, Principe, Me-Zochi and Lemba again. Thus, increased vulnerability to the needs identified earlier in these same districts. The areas most affected count In Lembá (Neves and Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário, Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz, Brigoma); Me-Zochi (Plato, Java, São Januário, Milagrosa); Principe (Santo António, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real et Santo António II and 4 others).

- This first assessment also revealed the fact the average number of people per family was 4 instead of 5 as planned initially. To meet these needs, the initial response focused on assistance with food and blankets, water treatment with distribution of buckets and bleach, and awareness raising to hygiene and sanitation.
- Another rapid assessment was completed as of 22 March 2022 which further highlighted the priority need as being:
  - Need for WASH assistance as a primary need,
  - Health in terms of promotion and prevention,
  - Support to destroyed or partially destroyed infrastructure.
  - Need for immediate support for food

The resilience, the level and successive exposure, the accessibility of the communities in the rural areas and the access to health and water infrastructure, were criteria considered for the selection of the target priorities. From the detailed assessment conducted by NS, Agua Grande did not have the level of vulnerability observed mainly in Lemba and secondarily in Me-Zochi due to the more advantageous socio-economic conditions there. The impact of the December floods combined with the general context of the populations increased the effect of the floods on the populations of Lemba and Me-Zochi.

See more details of key needs identified in [the EPoA and operations update n°1 & 2](#).

- The Dengue fever suspected cases since 11 April in the country has emphasized the need to strengthen the prevention messages against mosquitoes, promoting the use of mosquito nets and engaging the communities to conduct environmental sanitation activities and households' hygiene. As of 25 April, there were 28 cases distributed across the country's 5 health districts being the already affected by floods with poor WASH facilities and risk factors for the outbreak. Mezochi counted 6 cases, Agua Grande (18), Cantagalo (1), Lobata (2) and the Autonomous Region of Principe (1). The MDRST002 operation, was launched in October to cover this specific risk but in the early stage, the NS has ensured WASH promotions and awareness campaign conducted aim to address the risk of Dengue fever too. The CVSTP intensified their awareness and WASH activities since the first alert and messages were extended as well to a larger target for a better impact.

### **Risk Analysis**

During the operation, the team encountered some difficulties in accessing the affected areas, including landslides on the roads in Me-zochi district, broken bridges in Lemba district, and the fact that water had not receded in some areas at the time of distribution. To overcome these obstacles, the NS was supported by the army and police forces who provided vehicles to accompany them.

Some difficulties were encountered by the volunteers in the field, notably the rejection of my sensitisation messages by some community members who had not benefited from the kits distributed by the NS.

Another difficulty encountered during the distribution of the kits was that the team encountered a greater number of people wishing to receive the assistance, due to the high level of poverty in these communities.

Some activities could not be carried out, such as using the community radio to transmit information, as the floods affected the means of communication and made it impossible to transmit messages.

In supporting the population of Sao Tome and Principe for the first time, NS learned some lessons, including.

- The need to be better organised in order to be at the right time and place in case of a disaster,
- The need to make timely withdrawals and to inform international organisations in time.
- The need to strengthen the NS with technical and financial means as well as transport means.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

The overall objective of this operation was to assist 1,500 families most affected by the floods in Lembá, Me-Zochi districts and Principe 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 Principe) with food and non-food items.

The DREF operation goal were exceeded as the National Society reached more households than planned with a total of 7353 people, that is 1856 HH reached with the planned intervention.

- 7353 people reached with awareness-raising on sanitation, hygiene, prevention of waterborne diseases and safe construction.
- 564 families reached instead of 450 HH initially targeted for food and non-food items distributed.

In selecting families for DREF support, the CVSTP targeted the most affected and vulnerable households according to the following criteria: households with elderly people, households with disabled people, single mothers, families with many children, and households that have seen their homes completely or partially destroyed. Following the detailed assessment, NS decided to assist 300 more people in Lembá and Me-Zochi, which led to a revision of the DREF. The update focused on the provision of safe drinking water, as the water system has been completely damaged, and people were in dire need of safe drinking water. The strategy and kind of assistance was the same as in the first part of the DREF.

With the third floods in Príncipe, the assessment showed similar needs than first and second floods in Sao Tome Island, and this time NS decided to assist affected people there, reducing the number of people to be assisted in Lembá to assist 104 households in Príncipe. Once again, the strategy was the same with an extended target and geographical coverage.

Continuous assessment of the affected areas was ensured during this operation. IFRC PMER from the Yaoundé delegation supported the process and especially the initial assessment and the mid-term assessment which provided in-depth information to the plan. These evaluations were crucial in triggering this operation and defining relevant and valuable assistance to the communities with full consideration of communities' preferences and feedback.

Details of activities results achieved are found under the [Detailed Operational Plan](#) below. The achievements are compared to the plan detailed in the [MDRST001 EPoA and updates](#).

## **Operational Support Services**

**Human Resources:** 34 volunteers were deployed to support the response. All volunteers were insured and equipped with protective equipment. All NS staff was involved on the operation and an IFRC surge was hired to assist them for two months.

**Logistics and Procurement:** Logistics responsibilities included sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent, and cost-efficient manner. IFRC logistics team from EA cluster provided technical support to the NS in the fast tracking of procurement process using the TRCS emergency clause to meet immediate humanitarian needs of the affected population.

**Communication and Visibility:** All the 38 volunteers on this operation were equipped with protection and visibility items for 50 volunteers including Red Cross reflector bibs from existing stock in the branch. Raincoats and gumboots were procured. CBVs used megaphones during health and WASH promotion campaigns, as well during prior information to the targeted households about distribution exercise.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER):** Yaounde delegation PMER conducted two field missions to Sao Tome: one at the beginning of the operation for a rapid needs assessment, and another one at the end of the operation for the Post-distribution Monitoring and Lessons Learned Workshop.

Weekly meetings were organized with NS to ensure the close monitoring of the operation. Weekly supervision and monthly reporting at field level was conducted by the NS's team.

**Lessons Learned Workshop:** The workshop highlighted the good points of the implementation and the negative points. All elements are integrated to the section C below.

The **Post-distribution Monitoring** was conducted, aiming to Assess the relevance and adaptability of the items distributed to the target communities, as well as assess the satisfaction of the beneficiaries with the assistance provided. Data was collected via Kobo by 10 trained volunteers and 2 supervisors. Overall, 66 families were interviewed, i.e., 15% of the target. Main findings were as follows:

- 100% of the aid received was used by the beneficiaries.
- 98% declared they were satisfied with the assistance received.
- 86% of beneficiaries declared that the assistance received met their immediate needs.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** CEA modules were inserted in volunteers training. Though a formal system was not set up, the community members had the opportunity to share their feelings on the assistance received.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** NS considered that women, girls, men and boys with diverse ages, disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies. Therefore, the operation had a concern for the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups base and on gender and diversity analysis

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 2,478 people (564 households)

Male: 1,214

Female: 1264

**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	450	564
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the assistance received	100%	98%

#### Narrative description of achievements

Through this DREF, the NS was able to provide blankets to 564 families to minimize the negative effects of the floods that hit the country.

The blanket distribution activities in the first phase were carried out in the localities of Ponta Furada, Roça Lembá, São Januário Ponte Samu, Diogo Vaz and Brigoma in the district of Lembá; Plateau, Java in the district of Me-Zochi. In the second phase, this activity was directed towards affected people in the areas of Agua Toma, Rozema and Aribana in the city of Neves and in the areas of Santo Antonio, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real and Santo Antonio II, Bela Vista, Abade and Picão Airport via Telelé in the Autonomous Region of Príncipe, covering a total of 564 households, exceeding the 450 programmed. The aid provided to the people concerned consists of: Hygiene, protection and water treatment material (buckets with lids, bleach, soap); blankets (sheets, pillowcases and tablecloths)

#### Challenges



Photo: Distribution à Me-Zochi © CVSTP

Due to its weak economic power, the State of Sao Tome and Principe could not assist all the affected. Thus, all those affected relied on the assistance of the Red Cross which was regularly present on the ground. As a result, on the days when the CVSTP distributed the kits, there was always a large influx of people who had not been selected under the project who also demanded this assistance.

On the other hand, NS's limited availability of transport and the state of the roads in the country meant that NS faced problems in moving its volunteers and products to the places where they needed to be delivered, as well as in communication to change behaviour.

#### Lessons Learned

The lessons learned from this activity were:

The NS should find means of increasing its demand for support, either from the Federation or from other partners, in order to support more people in situations like these.

There is a need for greater intervention in cases of disasters. The selection of people who have suffered damage should be done with greater rigor so that those who have suffered a small amount of damage are not left out.

Also, for the next operations, NSs should endeavour to act more quickly, i.e., right after the disaster, because this is when the injured people need it the most.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

People reached: 2,478 people (564 households)

Male: 1,214

Female: 1264

**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)	2478
Number of food kit distributed	450	564
Percentage of households acknowledging the utility of distributing food items	70	100%
Percentage of beneficiaries satisfied with the food assistance received	100%	100%

### Narrative description of achievements.

Considering that the livelihoods of households in Lemba and Me-Zochi were destroyed and disrupted because supply routes, crops and livestock were destroyed, and the fishing habits were disrupted, people urgently in needed of food. NS assisted them with of food kits (rice, beans, sugar, maize flour, cooking oil):



*Photo: Registration of beneficiaries prior to the first distribution in Neves*  
© CVSTP

- 156 affected families in the district of Me-Zochi, especially in the communities of Plateau, Java, São Janvier and Milagrosa
- 304 families (100 of them with the savings from the purchases) in Lemba districts in the city of Neves, in the areas of Agua Tomás, Bairro Benga and Rosema.
- 104 families in the autonomous island of Principe, precisely in the communities of Rua dos Trabalhadores, Santo António praia, Lenta Pia, São Mateus, Porto Real, Santo António II, Bela Vista, Abade, Airport.

### Challenges

As this was our first experience in dealing with a disaster situation, NS had to face certain difficulties such as technical staff with little experience in organising such work, inexperienced volunteers, lack of rolling stock. All of this affected the timely arrival of aid to the disaster victims.

### Lessons Learned

Late intervention by NS, i.e., NS failed to bring the necessary support at the time when people were most distressed.





## Health

People reached: 7353 people (1856 HH)

Male: 4139

Female: 3214

### 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:	Target	Actual
Number of families reached with health activities	1500	1856
Number of awareness-raising visits	32	64

### 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:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with PSS activities	1500	1856

#### Narrative description of achievements



Photo: Identification of beneficiaries prior to the second distribution in Neves © CVSTP

Three outings per week were scheduled during the project to inform and sensitise the population through door-to-door methodologies or in small groups of people, conveying messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and intestinal parasites. The opportunity was also taken to spread a message about dengue fever, which is taking a toll on our country. In this activity, the young volunteers had the opportunity to spread the message to approximately 7,353 people, a value higher than the target of 1,500 people, taking into account the expansion of the initial DREF.

#### Challenges

The behaviour changes communication work went very well, although in some communities people who were not beneficiaries of the food basket did not accept the volunteers and sometimes treated them badly.

#### Lessons Learned

N/A



## Water hygiene and sanitation

People reached: 7353 people (1856 HH)

Male: 4139

Female: 3214

### 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	6000	7353

#### WASH Output 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	564
Number of households provided with aquatabs	450	564
<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	44
Number of IEC materials developed and shared	1250	1250
Number of hygiene promotion visits by volunteers	14	17
<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	450	564
<b>WASH Outcome 2:</b>		
<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	17
Number of radio stations contracted	2	1
Number of radio messages aired (2 per week per radio, 2 radio, 2 months)	32	16
Number of people reached with radio communication activities	6000	21,922
Number of IEC material produced and shared	250	1250
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Three outings per week were scheduled for the duration of the project to inform and sensitise the population through door-to-door methodologies or in small groups of people, conveying messages on the prevention of waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and intestinal parasites. The opportunity was also taken to spread a message about dengue fever, which is taking a toll on our country. In this activity, the young volunteers had the opportunity to spread the message to approximately 7,353 people, a value higher than the target of 6,000 people, all taking into account the expansion of the initial DREF.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<p>Some activities could not be carried out, such as using the community radio to transmit information, as the floods affected the means of communication and made it impossible to transmit messages.</p>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<p>For the future, in such situations, it will be necessary to focus on mass sensitization by volunteers to reach the maximum number of people with these messages</p>		

<b>Strengthen NS</b>		
<b>Outcome 1.1: NS 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	3	3
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>All the volunteers involved in this operation were insured and equipped with visibility. They were were also given face mask and sanitizers as part of the fight against COVID-19.</p> <p>IFRC staff from Yaounde Delegation led 3 missions in Sao Tome. First the PMER for the launch of the operation with the detailed initial assessment. The logistics officer then went to Sao Tome to assist the NS with logistics procedures for the various purchases. The last mission at the end of the operation, aimed at conducting post-distribution monitoring and lessons learned workshop as well as gathering projects' proof of expenditure and accounting documents. Yaounde PMER and Finance carried out this mission.</p> <p>A Surge WASH officer was deployed for two months to support the NS technicians to better plan, organise and monitor the distribution. This support considerably increased the knowledge of the technicians in the organisation of this DREF operation, activities that NS was implementing for the first time.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
No challenge was noted here.		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
For Sao Tome Cruz Vermleha for first DREF interventions, quality, and effective permanent support from IFRC from the onset could improve the quality of monitoring and implementation, especially for technical sectors.		

<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>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings	3	7
Number of lesson-learned workshops organized	1	1
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>The lessons learned workshop highlighted the good points of the implementation, such as the good coordination with the Federation whose technical support contributed to the success of the operation, or the fact that the items were delivered to the people of the community at the scheduled dates and places. The negative points noted are integrated in the section below:</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not all the staff were initially qualified in the NS branches as these branches, except for COVID operation has not been involved in an emergency response.</li> <li>Lack of appropriate vehicles for field visits and transportation of items for distribution.</li> <li>The number of beneficiaries who received food aid was small from community feedback collected.</li> <li>Lack of rain protection materials for field volunteers.</li> <li>The population believed that aid was coming from the government and politicians</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The good coordination with the Federation whose technical support contributed to the success of the operation, or the fact that the items were delivered to the people of the community at the scheduled dates and places.</li> <li>Explanation of criteria and engaging with local leaders and authorities have helped on understanding of the NS operation objectives. Support from authorities usually also make the process easier.</li> <li>Consideration of long rainy season that need adequate protection for volunteers all along.</li> </ul>		

## 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%	70%

### **Narrative description of achievements**

With the droughts, both community radio stations ceased to operate, and messages could no longer be broadcast on community radio; however, the airtime available to the society on national radio was used and messages were transmitted on personal hygiene, river water maintenance and dengue prevention.

### **Challenges**

With the inoperability of community radio stations, NS used the national radio to broadcast some messages through its airtime already available on the national radio

### **Lessons Learned**

N/A

## D. Financial Report

The operation was approved on 13.01.2022 and two allocations were made during implementation for a total of CHF 164,881. A deficit of 2,269 CHF generated mainly by exchange loss was not possible to anticipate before account closure. The extraordinary approval of a third allocation was made to enable the financial closure of the operation with the deficit. For future DREF operations, Secretariat will support in monitoring that risk, and the budget reviewed will be adjusted consequently. The monitoring of the operation should include a financial follow-up with currency loss consideration.

Secretariat and NS for future operations will ensure regular updates including financial updates that will help proactively balanced budget consumption.

Closing the operation, the total allocated by the DREF is CHF 167,150, and expenditures are CHF 167,038. The closing balance under this operation is CHF 112 to be returned to the DREF Pot and details of budget execution is provided below with variances explanations by budget categories.

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanations
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>				
Food	56,768	60,730	-3,963	For Wash items and PPE procurement, the amounts initially assessed during the planning for most of the items were overestimated compared to final offer of supplier prices. The savings have absorbed the cost of foods kits which ends to be more expensive than planned, especially with extension of additional target with the Updates.
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,861	18,957	8,904	
Medical & First Aid	2,144	871	1,272	
Teaching Materials	3,301	400	2,901	
Other Supplies & Services	8,776	9,071	-295	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>				
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,737	15,335	-5,598	Challenge due to the cost of vehicles used in the operation. Access made increased the time for vehicle mobilisation and cost for renting was also higher than planned. Deficit compensated by the gain generated on the Relief items line and staff deployment.
<b>Personnel</b>				
International Staff	11,413	8,254	3,158	Saving on the surge not extended due to unavailability and preferred support ends-up being direct delegation support for all the PDM and workshops. Savings have supported the loss of exchange, high travel costs for IFRC delegation support and transport of the staff and teams in the fields.
NS Staff	1,107	645	462	
Volunteers	8,125	7,116	1,009	
Other Staff Benefits		322	-322	
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>				
Professional Fees	1,379	2,443	-1,064	Under-budgeted translation costs as at the end, translation was also needed for tools and planning documents in National language.
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>				
Workshops & Training	7,476	6,337	1,139	Achieved with less budget
<b>General Expenditure</b>				
Travel	12,804	16,283	-3,479	Deficit due to the cost of the plane ticket which has almost tripled; but offset by gains on surge and other unused Ifrc costs.
Information & Public Relations	1,733	4,510	-2,776	There was more need for communication amterial to cover also Dengue fever at the end of the operation. Also, local cost was higher than planned.
Office Costs	313	166	148	Achieved with less budget
Communications	836	480	356	Achieved with less budget
Financial Charges	3,175	4,923	-1,748	Deficit due unexpected exchange loss. Budget ends up being low to cover, thus, third allocation.

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/1-2023/2	Operation	MDRST001
Budget Timeframe	2022/1-7	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 03/Mar/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRST001 - Sao Tome And Principe - Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2022 to 31 Jul 2022

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>167,150</b>
DREF Allocations	167,150
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-167,038</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>112</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	12,609	13,888	-1,280
PO02 - Livelihoods	60,457	64,678	-4,220
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	4,909	3,860	1,049
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	43,003	34,839	8,164
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	12,155	10,870	1,284
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	2,247		2,247
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>135,379</b>	<b>128,135</b>	<b>7,244</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	14,463	20,115	-5,651
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	17,307	18,788	-1,481
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>31,771</b>	<b>38,903</b>	<b>-7,132</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>167,150</b>	<b>167,038</b>	<b>112</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/1-2023/2	Operation	MDRST001
Budget Timeframe	2022/1-7	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 03/Mar/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRST001 - Sao Tome And Principe - Floods and Landslides

Operating Timeframe: 13 Jan 2022 to 31 Jul 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>98,849</b>	<b>90,029</b>	<b>8,820</b>
Food	56,768	60,730	-3,963
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,861	18,957	8,904
Medical & First Aid	2,144	871	1,272
Teaching Materials	3,301	400	2,901
Other Supplies & Services	8,776	9,071	-295
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>9,737</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>-5,598</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,737	15,335	-5,598
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>20,646</b>	<b>16,338</b>	<b>4,307</b>
International Staff	11,413	8,254	3,158
National Society Staff	1,107	645	462
Volunteers	8,125	7,116	1,009
Other Staff Benefits		322	-322
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,379</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>-1,064</b>
Professional Fees	1,379	2,443	-1,064
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>6,337</b>	<b>1,139</b>
Workshops & Training	7,476	6,337	1,139
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>18,862</b>	<b>26,361</b>	<b>-7,500</b>
Travel	12,804	16,283	-3,479
Information & Public Relations	1,733	4,510	-2,776
Office Costs	313	166	148
Communications	836	480	356
Financial Charges	3,175	4,923	-1,748
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>10,202</b>	<b>10,195</b>	<b>7</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	10,202	10,195	7
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>167,150</b>	<b>167,038</b>	<b>112</b>

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

### **In the Sao Tome and Principe NS**

- **Secretary-General:** Justino Lima, email, phone
- **Operational coordination:** Alzira Segunda Silva do Rosário ; Coordenadora do programa de saude; rosarioalzira@gmail.com, phone 002399903627 ou 002399962072

### **In the IFRC Country Cluster Delegation**

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Country Cluster Delegation, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome & Principe, email: [adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org](mailto:adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org); phone: +237 650 659 991
- Josuane Flore Tene, Regional Coordinator, Disaster Management e-mail: [josuane flore.tene@ifrc.org](mailto:josuane flore.tene@ifrc.org);

### **IFRC office for Africa Region:**

- Rui Alberto Oliveira, Regional Operation lead, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; email: [rui.oliveira@ifrc.org](mailto:rui.oliveira@ifrc.org)

### **In IFRC Geneva**

- Operation manager, Santiago Luengo, Senior Officer, DCPRR unit Geneva; email: [santiago.luengo@ifrc.org](mailto:santiago.luengo@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Nicolas Boyrie, DREF Lead, email: [nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org](mailto:nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org)
- **DREF:** Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; Email: [eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org](mailto:eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org)

### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge: Louise Daintrey, Regional Head of Unit, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [louise.daintrey@ifrc.org](mailto:louise.daintrey@ifrc.org);

### **For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:**

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org); phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head, PMER and QA, email: [beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org](mailto:beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org);

## 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 (NGO's) 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace