

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

West and Central Africa: Floods

DREF operation n° MDR61006
GLIDE n° FL-2009-000170-MRT;
FL-2009-000172-BFA;
FL-2009-000174-NER;
FL-2009-000164-SEN;
FL-2009-000176-MLI;
FL-2009-000177-GMB

28 June 2010

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 200,000 (USD 187,758 or EUR 131,961) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 6 September 2009 to support the National Societies in delivering assistance to support 3,450 displaced families (some 17,000 beneficiaries).

Since the start of the rainy season, the following fifteen countries have experienced significant flooding (Liberia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, Gambia, Gabon, Togo, Mali, Central African Republic, Ghana, Benin, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Senegal). Estimates indicated that more than 200,000 people were affected; thousands of families were uprooted from their homes and material losses were considerable. Other floods had caused further damage in Guinea and Sierra Leone.

The flooding occurred after the Federation launched the preliminary Emergency Appeal (10 August 2009) for CHF 918,000 (EUR 604,000 / USD 852,000) to assist the Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies in disaster preparedness, including the readiness of trained staff and volunteers and delivering vital relief items from pre-positioned emergency stocks in the region. It is worth noting the link between the Emergency Appeal and the operation, which was part of the Federation's planned approach to put early warning and early action into practice and which enabled a timely response. This also reflects the effectiveness of collaborative efforts and partnerships with, among other organizations, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) that provided credible early warning from weather data that forecast a risk of serious flooding in West and Central Africa. The information received from ACMAD allowed the National Societies to prepare accordingly. The assessments completed led to the development of further strategies to support National Societies to assist those affected in their countries.

This final report is a bit similar to the operation update related to Early Warning – Early Action (EW-EA) emergency appeals as both funds have been used to fund the same activities creating synergy between two sources of funding to support the same field response activities. In Senegal and Burkina Faso the funds provided by the DREF were to respond to the "first wave" before the related Emergency Appeals being launched.

The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>

The situation

The following fifteen countries in the West and Central Africa region experienced significant flooding since the start of the rainy season in July 2009: Liberia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, Gambia, Gabon, Togo, Mali, Central African Republic, Ghana, Benin, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone and Senegal. Estimates indicated that more than 200,000 people were affected; thousands of families were uprooted from their homes and material losses were considerable. Other floods had caused further damage in Guinea, Chad and Sierra Leone.

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In addition to the immediate human toll, the current flooding caused severe damage to public infrastructure such as schools, health care facilities, roads, bridges, water supply systems, power and telephone lines and housing. Crop damage was extensive, with many families deprived of their means of agricultural production due to inundated fields or damaged water pumps. The flooding posed health risks, such as waterborne disease outbreaks and other related infections. Interventions aimed at minimizing such risks were therefore being prioritized.

DREF and Flood EW-EA appeal funds were used both to support the same activities in the field. In general, the EW-EA appeal focuses on the Non Food Items (NFI) costs and transport and the DREF supported related operational costs.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview: the following activities were conducted.

Guinea Conakry: The Red Cross Society of Guinea (RCSG) was engaged in supporting communities in the suburbs of Conakry and those living near swamps of the capital city of Conakry. The RCSG was able to respond to more than 5,000 affected families with hygiene promotion activities based on its pool of volunteers and with the support from the Danish Red Cross.

Sierra Leone: Approximately 450 houses were reported destroyed and nearly 700 people forced to leave their habitats in the affected areas of Freetown and the provincial districts. The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) played a major role in mobilising its volunteers. A total of 26 SLRCS Disaster Management Action Teams and 386 volunteers were teaming up at group levels in all affected communities, collaborating with partners such as the Office of National Security and the Ministry of Health and Sanitation and other partners in order to mobilize all necessary support to bring the situation under control in the Western Area. In the affected districts, at least 17 youth and adult members took part in the monitoring, assessment, rescue and evacuation of injured persons to the government hospitals. Non-food Items were distributed for 500 families including sleeping mats, mosquito nets, blankets, jerry cans, PUR, buckets, soap, oral rehydration salt (ORS), shelter kits and kitchen sets.

Mali: Heavy rains in Mali caused flooding in several localities. The Mali Red Cross mobilized teams of volunteers. Reports indicated that a total of 6,922 people were affected, 1,078 houses collapsed, 20mt of food lost, and 801 latrines infected. The ICRC supported the Mali Red Cross with NFI for 80 families while the Federation provided NFI for 231 families.

Gambia: From July to September 2009, torrential downpours and strong winds across the country resulted in heavy floods and significant damage to houses and livelihoods (over 1,986 affected). The Federation supported the GRCS through a DREF allocation in July and through the provision of NFI to assist 381 families in September. Items distributed include shelter kits, kitchen sets, and blankets, tarpaulins, sleeping mats, soap, jerry cans, buckets and mosquito nets.

Côte d'Ivoire: The rainy season continued in the northwest of the country. In mid-September, the villages of Duékoué, Bin-Houyé and Zouan-Hounien were flooded, with collapsed houses affecting some 1,274 people. The National Society deployed its teams of volunteers to carry out assessments, to sensitize communities on good hygiene practices to prevent cholera and water-borne diseases, to distribute food and seeds to kick-start agricultural activities, and insure food security and to distribute NFI (blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, buckets and soap). The ICRC supported the National Society in carrying out these activities.

Niger: In the night of 1-2 September 2009, a heavy downpour brought about floods in Agadez region. The strong precipitations caused extensive damage (3,000 ha of garden were destroyed; 4,000 head of cattle missing and 1,443 bags of onion lost). About 12,391 households in Dabaga, Tabelot, Tchirozérine and Agadez urban areas were severely affected.

Regional preparedness: Early response was conducted by National Societies supported by the Zone Office and other movement partners (Spanish Red Cross and the Spanish Agency for international development cooperation/AECID, Danish Red Cross and Finish Red Cross). The National Disaster Response Team (NDRT), Community-based Disaster Response Team (CDRT) and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) training programme implemented by the Zone, enabled National Societies to take early action. A DREF was released to cover operational costs of the prepositioned NFIs in the Zone. The WCAZ is continuously working on improving its collaboration with the climatologist and the daily climate bulletin produced by ACMAD for the International Federation. This bulletin is undergoing further changes to meet the expectations of the communities at risk. Since several countries within the Zone were supported in 2008-2009 through CDRT and NDRT trainings, most national societies put their teams on standby and some deployed in the monitoring of the river level rise like in Togo and Ghana. The International Federation Desk in ACMAD produces tailored bulletin to the Federation and regularly disseminated to National Societies focussing on "red alerts" related to imminent risks. Regional contingency stocks are managed in such way to keep always a given level of capacity which means used item should be replaced. The RDRT alert remains standing for 15 RDRT members readily to be deployed. Regular inter-agency meetings are organized weekly in Dakar to exchange information on "WHO DOES WHAT AND WHERE". All National Societies are part of the national disaster coordination bodies, thereby ensuring complementarity in disaster response interventions.

Achievements against objectives

Early Warning System	
Objective 1: The relevant information is communicated and the appropriate action is taken in consultation with communities at risk	
Expected results	Activities planned
Volunteers at the community level are aware about weather forecast and are well organized to inform and support communities to be better prepared to related disasters and take early action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate an appropriate information to communities using low-cost communication networks (radio, short message service/sms and so on) according to the local context; • Identify the communities at risk and build dialog structure with communities leader/management structure; • Train the local volunteers committee in translating meteorological information to communities in intelligible messages and actions; • Link early warning to action through contingency plan

Impact: Despite the initial low level of response from donors the zone had been managing with the available resources in providing timely information and improving its climate risk bulletin. So far, some 51 climate risk bulletins for the humanitarian community in West Africa were disseminated to the National Societies within the zone through the Disaster Management volunteer's network (93 members of RDRT, 600 members of CDRT and 240 members of NDRT). Training modules for volunteers were developed for the use of climate information.

Challenges: The lack of trainers and disseminated information to volunteers caused a delay. The ACMAD tailored bulletin for the Federation needed to be translated into a format that is more used friendly especially to the communities at risk and the National Societies. In collaboration with Columbia University, efforts are being made to include community leaders and structures to translate the information.

Contingency planning	
Objective: Refreshed trainings on contingency planning and assessment are organized.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Volunteers at the branch level are trained and well prepared, and contingency plans are focussed on predicted risks in coordination with partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Refresh trainings for the branches on contingency planning with early warning system and assessment components; · Community risk monitoring (rivers, dams, rainfall); · Carry out simulation exercises and implement contingency plan.

Impact: Contingency plans were reviewed in all flood-prone countries. In Nigeria, Benin and Togo simulation exercises took place with major stakeholders (including the United Nations). The contingency planning enabled the Togolese Red Cross to affirm its auxiliary role to its government and is leading the first aid component. The Zone office supported the Togolese Red Cross to implement monitoring on the Mano River. Technical review for this project was provided by Columbia University. With the volunteers and at risk communities participation, the early warning system in place was improved and had limited the impact of the floods on 667 families (approximately 3,335 people) living in the villages of Agome-Glozou, Batonou, Agome-Seva, Sesou-Kondji, Doh-Kondji).

Challenges: There is still a need to get to more localized contingency planning for rural areas where crops and other livelihood means are at risk. The low rate of funding response is making it difficult to conduct rapid response.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Objective: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through	
Expected results	Activities planned
Safe water is provided to 5,000 families affected by floods (25,000 beneficiaries)	Appropriate water and sanitation kits are distributed and beneficiaries are sensitized to health risks and hygiene promotion.

Impact: The repositioning of water purification at strategic areas within the zone was providing a quicker response whenever the flood was reported and the need identified. Water and sanitation kits were readily at different locations of the zone for deployment where necessary and specialized trained staffs from the RDRT pool have also been prepared to accompany the deployment of any kit. About 50,100 people have been sensitized by volunteers on hygiene, proper use of water and sanitation kits and mosquito net distributed.

Challenges: Although the remarkable performance of volunteers, there is still a need for more training and sensitization of communities on the use of PUR. The misuse of the tablets is a challenge, and there is a need to multiply Education Information and Communication (EIC) materials for public awareness on the use of PUR.

Non-Food item emergency stock storage and distribution

Objective: Pre-positioning of non-food items for 25,000 beneficiaries	
Expected results	Activities planned
Contingency stocks are provided with NFI.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Supply NFI through Participating National Societies support and with the Federation Regional Logistics Unit in Dubai; · Provision warehouses within the flood prone region with NFI; · Strengthen warehouse maintenance and management.

Impact: So far fourteen (14) countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger, Ghana, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Benin, Gambia, Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Togo and Guinea) had been flooded in West Africa with at least 738,664 people affected. Stocks available in Dakar and Accra regional warehouses were transported to the countries and were used to assist the most vulnerable people. In line with the Early Warning and Early Action planning, the prepositioned stocks served to complement the country stock mobilized locally for rapid response. About 24,625 people were assisted with deployed stock as detailed in the table below:

Countries	Targeted Families	Tarpaulins	Blankets	MII	Sleeping mats	Jerry cans	Buckets	Tents	Shelter kits	Kitchen sets	Soap	ORS	PUR
Gambia 1	31	31	0	62	62	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Gambia 2	50	0	100	100	100	50	50	10	50	50	50	250	300
Gambia 3	300	600	600	300	600	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Mauritania	400	0	800	800	400	400	400	0	0	400	1,200	2,000	0
Sierra Leone	500	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	500	500	0	500	500	6,000	2,500	3,000
Guinea	300	600	600	300	600	300	300	0	0	0	300	0	0
Mali	231	0	462	231	462	231	231	0	231	0	231	0	0
Niger	500	0	0	500	1,000	0	500	0	500	500	500	0	0
Nigeria	500	0	1,000	500	1,000	0	0	0	500	500	500	0	0
Total distributed	4,925	3,603	6,900	5,325	10,450	2,894	3,700	10	1,781	3,379	17,859	8,095	21,670

Challenges: Due to deteriorated road conditions due to floods in West Africa as well as customs formalities at the borders, some transport times to deliver supplies to affected areas took longer than anticipated.

Livelihood

Objective: Reduce climate-related impact on livelihoods.	
Expected results	Activities planned
Seeds and agricultural tools are procured and distributed to targeted beneficiaries. Secure seeds for planting Community income are improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the targeted beneficiaries; Procure and distribute seeds and agricultural tools; Provide advice and technical support; Improve the seed storage system. Set income generating activities

Impact: Communities affected by floods in Niger, Gambia, Guinea, Nigeria, Senegal and Mali were supported with agricultural tools, seeds, fish nets and shelter kits to mitigate the impact of the disaster and restore their livelihoods and coping mechanisms.

In Niger

Based on the results of joint assessment carried out by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the government, the Red Cross Society of Niger supported the most vulnerable communities with seeds, agricultural tools, livestock, power driven pumps, donkeys and fertilisers, as shown by the table below:

Designation		Quantities	Areas of distribution				
Market gardening seeds (pack of 25g)	Variety		Agadez Urban Area	Tabelot	Tchiro-zérine	Dabaga	Ingall
		Onion	2,000	0	560	840	600
	Tomato	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Cabbage	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Lettuce	500	0	140	210	150	0
	Carrot	500	0	140	210	150	0
Agricultural tools	wheelbarrow	76	0	14	22	15	25
	Rake	200	0	56	84	60	0
	mattock	200	0	56	84	60	0
	hoe	200	0	56	84	60	0
Agricultural tool kits including spade, hoe, machete, shears,		500	65	120	180	135	0

saw, rope and nails							
Fertilisers (bag of 50 kg)	Urea	110	0	31	46	33	0
	NPK 15-15-15	110	0	31	46	33	0
Livestock		978	468	143	214	153	0
Power driven pump		49	0	7	10	7	25
Donkey		34	0	10	14	10	0

Impact: By making available agricultural inputs and livestock, the Red Cross Society of Niger and its partners contributed to improving food security and livelihood of the affected populations. Farmers were provided with seeds to help them revive their livelihoods. This contributed to the community becoming more self-sufficient and reduced their dependence on food assistance.

Constraints/Challenges: It was very difficult to access remote and distant communities. Due to armed conflict in the Northern part of the country, monitoring and evaluation component still remain a major challenge.

In Mauritania

In partnership with the Federation, the Mauritanian Red Crescent (MRC) conducted a needs assessment mission in the floods affected communities. Following meetings with local authorities, the list of the most affected people was established, and the needs were identified with community members. Using the pair-wise ranking methodology, the following activities were selected: community shop for Moudjeria and N'Beïka; mill grain for Letfetar; and 7,500m of wire fencing for Tourougueiline. Food commodities were purchased and placed in community stores for 200 affected households in the town of Moudjeria and N'Beïka.

The following table is showing the items distributed to the two communities:

Commodities	Rice (kg)	Wheat (kg)	Pasta (kg)	Wheat flour (kg)	Biscuits (box)	Milk (unit)	Sugar (kg)	Oil (L)	Salt (kg)	Tea (kg)	Soap (bars)
Quantities	1,500	1,500	1,000	400	20	1,920	1,000	1,500	300	500	3,500

A mill grain was purchased for 145 households in Letfetar; and 7,500m of wire fencing to enclose the community field. The approach used during the operation was exclusively based on the desire of the community. All communities were sensitized and a committee was set up to take the responsibility of managing the equipment, procedures and processes upon agreement of community members.

Impact: This intervention contributed to improving the resilience of communities.

In Moudjeria and N'Beïka, communities agreed to establish a system that will facilitate access of the most vulnerable people to food. Also, income generated was used to fund other community activities. To ensure the success of this activity, the management committee was exclusively composed by women in N'Beïka whereas in Moudjeria positions of deputy were reserved for women.

In Letfetar, the availability of a mill to grind their grains allowed beneficiaries to save financial resources for other social needs. Indeed, beneficiaries said they had to spend CHF 5 to grind a bag of 50 kg of grain. Moreover, this activity was time consuming because they had to travel over 10 km before finding a mill.

In Tourougueiline, enclosing the community field reduced crop destruction by animals, and led to an increase in the yields. At the end of the harvest time, a perimeter of pasture was established for livestock which contributed to the fertilization of fields.

Constraints or Challenges:

The major constraint was the swift flow of information at National Society level. This created confusion at some point and slightly delayed the implementation of some of the planned activities. The lack of willing of the National Society in following the International Federation's procurement procedures also delayed the implementation of the action plan.

How we work

All International Federation 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 Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation'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 International Federation'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.

Contact information

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International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDR61006 - West Africa Floods

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/9-2010/6
Budget Timeframe	2009/9-2010/6
Appeal	MDR61006
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	200,001					200,001
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	199,825					199,825
C6. Other Income	199,825					199,825
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	199,825					199,825
D. Total Funding = B + C	199,825					199,825
Appeal Coverage	100%					100%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	199,825					199,825
E. Expenditure	-199,825					-199,825
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		200,001					200,001	
Supplies								
Clothing & textiles		25,457					25,457	-25,457
Food		4,741					4,741	-4,741
Other Supplies & Services		1,921					1,921	-1,921
Total Supplies		32,118					32,118	-32,118
Transport & Storage								
Storage		41					41	-41
Distribution & Monitoring	50,000	13,381					13,381	36,619
Transport & Vehicle Costs	15,000	10,618					10,618	4,382
Total Transport & Storage	65,000	24,041					24,041	40,959
Personnel								
International Staff		3,497					3,497	-3,497
Regionally Deployed Staff		3,418					3,418	-3,418
National Staff		1,931					1,931	-1,931
National Society Staff	68,200	12,805					12,805	55,395
Consultants		1,567					1,567	-1,567
Total Personnel	68,200	23,217					23,217	44,983
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training		66,330					66,330	-66,330
Total Workshops & Training		66,330					66,330	-66,330
General Expenditure								
Travel	28,033	22,694					22,694	5,339
Information & Public Relation		2,365					2,365	-2,365
Office Costs	25,768	8					8	25,760
Communications		1,344					1,344	-1,344
Financial Charges		3,784					3,784	-3,784
Other General Expenses		126					126	-126
Total General Expenditure	53,801	30,320					30,320	23,481
Programme Support								
Program Support	13,000	12,695					12,695	305
Total Programme Support	13,000	12,695					12,695	305
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		11,105					11,105	-11,105
Total Operational Provisions		11,105					11,105	-11,105
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	200,001	199,825					199,825	176
VARIANCE (C - D)		176					176	