

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRSL012</b>
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 1 <sup>st</sup> December 2022	<b>Glide number:</b>
<b>Operation start date:</b> 10 August 2022	<b>Operation end date:</b> 31 December 2022
<b>Host National Society:</b> Sierra Leone Red Cross Society	<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 96,180
<b>N° of people assisted:</b> 1,500 people (approx. 220 households)	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and British Red Cross (BRC).	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Office of National Security, National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Freetown City Council (FCC), Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS), Ministry of Youth, UN Agencies, Save the Children International, Sierra Leone Police and Military leaderships.	

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

From July 2022 to 13 August 2022, several districts in Freetown, Waterloo, Makeni and Kamakwei towns experienced a series of strike actions with civil unrest precipitating a humanitarian crisis affecting the populations. The demonstrations quickly evolve in violence with injuries, deaths, livelihood losses, displacement, disturbance or destruction of businesses and services aside of other humanitarian consequences on the communities. The demonstrations were attributed to be linked to claims from the population to the Government and exacerbated frustrations over the soaring cost of living with another fuel price inflation in a persisting context of unemployment, economic hardship, and injustice. Thousands of people have mobilized all over the country, blocking roads and main supply routes.

On 13 August, with the severity of the situation, the Vice President of the Republic declared a state of emergency and imposed a nationwide curfew from 3pm to 7am that day, which was later reviewed to take place from 7pm to 7am due to severe internal commotion. Main reported incidents by then include:



*Demonstration by protesters on the streets of Freetown*

- Few localized incidents mainly in Freetown in July. On 8 and 9 August 2022, an organized group of civilians operated under social media platforms by unknown Sierra Leoneans in and outside the country requested a sit-home action across the country.

- 10 August 2022 was the worst situation<sup>1</sup>. Citizens took over the streets of Freetown, Waterloo, Makeni, and Kamakwei towns to [demonstrate against the Government of Sierra Leone for unemployment, economic hardship, and injustice](#), demanding reductions in fuel prices, economic relief for indebted families, fair prices for agricultural products, employment and labour rights, security, and protection. Thousands of people were mobilized throughout the country, blocking roads and main supply routes. Although the mobilizations began peacefully in the Eastern Part of Freetown, the capital city of Sierra Leone, the situation deteriorated rapidly. A confrontation between security forces and demonstrators across the country led to increasing casualty rates. The deadly engagement started with tear gas canisters, which was followed by live bullets as the situation deteriorated within three hours. Regulatory measures were imposed attempting to control the crowd, including a curfew. The authorities arrested and detained some of the protesters and conducted property searches and restrictions on the Internet and social media. A cross-section of the population was impacted, with a high casualty rate reported for young people.
- On 13 August 2022, the protest extended to three other districts, and more than five towns with more than 20 concentration points and road blockades. As a result of these demonstrations, public and private properties were damaged, injuries were reported, and people detained. In Shell, Kissy, Wellington, and Calaba towns in the Western Rural District, the protesters set fires in police stations, and other government properties, killed security personnel, and attacked key political figures in these locations.

## Summary of current response

### Overview of Host National Society

In response to these protests, Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) launched a [DREF Operation](#) for CHF 96,180 to improve the living conditions of 1,500 people (220 households) affected by the violence by providing pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, emergency medical and blood transfer services, as well as mitigate the risk of attacks on the SLRCS volunteers, which could lead to their inability to perform their humanitarian mandate.

Prior to the launch of the DREF, the National Society (NS) activated its National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) with the events of 8 to 10 August. They provided first-aid services to injured persons, collected dead bodies, and conveyed them to the mortuaries in Freetown and Makeni. Volunteers also donated safe blood to support 29 injured people admitted at Connaught hospital. Similar support was provided to injured at Rokupa Hospital in Freetown, regional hospital in Makeni, and Wesleyan Missionary Hospital in Kamakwei. In addition to the services mentioned above, the NS deployed 6 ambulances and 7 vehicles in Freetown, Makeni, Kamakwei, and Port Loko districts to enhance effective response from responders and the affected population. A total of 5 staff and 35 volunteers helped to reduce human suffering from the protest.

The DREF allocation gave room to scale-up the emergency team capacity with appropriate readiness, ensuring key training sessions were conducted for the team and involved public workers for the institutional engagement and acceptance. This included High Insecurity Training (HIT), Emergency First-Aid Services, stress management, and Psychological and Psychosocial support before, during, and after violent protests. Training sessions were also conducted on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) principles and use of community feedback systems, Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), and use of the Emblem. Overall, 120 staff members and volunteers, 200 Sierra Leone Police Officers, and 200 Military personnel benefitted from different trainings, and have prepared the NS for a similar response ahead of parliamentary and presidential elections 24 June 2023.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Information, the NS developed, printed, and distributed flyers with peace messages in Freetown, Makeni, Kamakwei, and Port Loko to reduce the chances of the recurrence of violence demonstrations. Also, staff and volunteers were provided with visibility items such as jackets and aprons as quick identifiers which set them apart and protected them from harm by the security personnel and demonstrators. Security briefing sessions were organized by the NS with facilitation support from the IFRC Freetown cluster team, which enhanced staff and volunteers' safety and security.

The NS provided basic needs and livelihood assistance in the form of cash to 150 affected populations who were casualties of circumstance but suffered severe injuries or lost the breadwinner of the family through the 10 August 2022 deadly demonstration. The lessons learnt workshop session also emphasized the timeliness and mode of support as the people affected revealed that they found it easier to access their support through mobile money transfer.

SLRCS leadership and the NDRT members participated in all the planning and coordination meetings convened by the Office of the National Security (ONS), the leading Government oversight body for all national security matters. The groundwork done with the public workers and Government security forces benefit the access and understanding of NS status and framework but also the overall tolerance, protection and neutrality on the humanitarian action the communities.

---

<sup>1</sup> No official figure of the deaths and injured people [at that time](#). Amnesty international 1 year later [reported 30 deaths](#).

## Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in Country

The IFRC Freetown Country Cluster Delegation covers Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau. The Delegation, among others, provides technical assistance to the SLRCS with humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards; health services in hard-to-reach areas; longer-term resilience-building programmes; coordinating support by IFRC membership to SLRCS; enhancement of SLRCS organizational development; and representing SLRCS internationally. In addition to IFRC, the British and Swedish Red Cross Societies are Movement partners with a presence in Sierra Leone.

On 25 August 2022, IFRC released the DREF allocation amounting to CHF 96,180 which was useful in improving the living conditions of 1,500 people (220 households) affected by the violence by providing pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, emergency medical and blood transfer services, and multi-purpose cash assistance, as well as mitigating the risk of attacks on the National Society that could have led to NS inability to perform its humanitarian action by disseminating information to the police and military officers and the public on the Red Cross emblem, humanitarian action, auxiliary role, and mandate. IFRC Country Office in Freetown provided support to SLRCS throughout the implementation of the DREF.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

Unlike other humanitarian assistance, support from partners for the civil unrest was very limited. According to the Office of National Security (ONS), Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, Save the Children International and the Government through the Ministry of Health and Sanitation were the key responders to populations affected by civil demonstrations on 12 August 2022. The Government of Sierra Leone provided support through Connaught and Rokupa hospitals in Freetown, regional hospital in Makeni, and Wesleyan Hospital in Kamakwei. The Emergency hospital provided specialized services to victims with severe injuries and fractures. The Government also provided a cash donation of 10,000 New Leones each to a few bereaved families in Freetown and Makeni. The Ministry of Youth Affairs engaged various youth groups in Freetown, Makeni, Port Loko and Makeni with peace messages which helped mitigate further escalation. Save the Children identified minors from among the protesters and returned them back to their homes.

Since Civil Unrest undermines national security, the Office of the National Security was the government lead agency that provided overall leadership and coordination support to the few partners involved in the response to the civil unrest. This body was supported by the National Disaster Management Agency.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

The situation described above led to needs at community level that include the MPHSS to the traumatic events, especially for the families that had people rendered exposed to the violent events during the protests, the first aid, evacuation but also further medical care for people severely affected. The loss of livelihood (businesses and disturbance of the socio-economical context) has made these communities most vulnerable, especially for those that needed health care following the incidents.

Analysis of the situation has also shown institutional need from SLRCS on the engagement, understanding, acceptance and diplomacy efforts that will enable any intervention with safety, integrity and aligned with RCRC humanitarian principle. Ahead of the presidential election, the situation and especially the severity of the protests on August 10 was assessed as a signal for the dangers that lie ahead of the country. This intervention, from NS perspective, and considering the context was justified for the community lead and it was also an indication of starting a strong readiness ahead of the general elections that involve political campaigns, voting day, counting, announcing of results, and post-elections management. All these events representing opportunities of seeing similar events continue.

Please refer to the [EPoA](#) for details on needs analysis at community level and institutional level.

## Operation Risk Assessment

As it was a context of socio-political interest and since the need to strengthen the pillar of acceptance of the actions of the SLRCS was an important one, the anticipated risks were mainly linked to the safety and access for the team; the alignment of SLRCS to the Red Cross and Red Crescent humanitarian principle and the potential deterioration of the situation with incidence on public and private system and services.

The NS maintained the mitigation measures detailed in the [EPoA](#) and kept monitoring the situation during this DREF and later. The implementation of the DREF was not affected by any of the risks identified.

Some of these risks were monitored by the NS ahead of the elections and some other major days or events later. However, most of the evolution of the protest and civil unrest situation in Freetown and other towns were not allowing

any further actions beyond those mitigation measures. For the election, the NS ensured a continuity of the readiness and emergency first aid through another DREF operation.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY


### Proposed strategy

#### Overall Operational objective

The overall objective of the operation was to improve the living conditions of around 1,500 people (220 households) affected by the violence through the provision of pre-hospital care, psychosocial support, emergency medical and blood transfer services, multi-purpose cash assistance, and mitigate the risk of attacks on the NS that could have led to its inability to perform its humanitarian mandate.

The strategy developed to achieve the above results remains unchanged. Please refer to section C in the plan of action published [here](#) for more details and for key achievements, kindly go to section C below.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <b>Livelihoods and basic needs</b> <b>People reached: 1,050</b> Male: 516 Female: 534		
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of affected population confirming that cash provided has support their medical and basic needs	80	87
# of people receiving unconditional cash assistance	150	150
<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional / multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of affected HHs provided with cash to recover their livelihoods	150	150
# of PDM conducted	1	1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Unconditional cash to affected victims and families of dead 150HH reached, 1050 people</b>                      Based on the needs identified, unconditional cash grant was provided to the 150 households to support their livelihoods and cover for medical expenses. Beneficiaries of the DREF intervention were registered and verified through criteria developed and certified by the coordination forum and other stakeholders including those who were seriously injured with admission profile, those whose wounds can be seen physically, and those who died. A sum of 2,000 New SLL (CHF 137) was provided to each HH to support deceased family members and the injured as medical fees support and to help cover the basic needs of these most affected households through a one-off instalment. SLRCS has an agreement with Orange Mobile company for cash transfers. Accredited cash-out outlets were identified by the mobile company to make it easy for beneficiaries to instantly cash out their money upon receiving the SIM cards.</li> </ul>		



*Presentation of sim to a relative of a dead victim of the Civil Unrest 9Photo: SLRCS)*

• **Post Distribution Monitoring of Cash:**

A Post distribution monitoring survey was conducted about 15 days after distribution conducted by the PMER team and volunteers who were not involved in the distribution process. Some 45% of households that received cash assistance were targeted with the PDM. Prior to the three-day data collection exercise, a one-day briefing was conducted to volunteers to help them understand the questionnaire and refreshed on the best practices in data collection. Result from the PDM revealed the following main findings among the supported households:

- 91% expressed their satisfaction as good or above average. The positive impact of support brought to the communities has been effective and well received by the communities.
- Part of the positive feedback was the adequate timing of execution of the cash confirmed by an average of 87% of respondents who have said they received the cash in time.
- More than 82% felt that Red Cross cash assistance had significantly improved their health conditions with good access to medical treatment. Over 60% highlighted that cash assistance had reduced their feelings of stress.
- Despite the overall positive impact of cash assistance, some 51% of the households resorted to negative coping strategies to meet basic needs, highlighting that the unmet needs are vast compared to the assistance. While the volumes are far from sufficient to meet the basic needs of vulnerable people, cash assistance was said to be an efficient means of getting support to the affected population.
- During the PDM and monitoring visit, beneficiaries gave testimonies on how the cash provided helped them seek medical attention.

A young lady, whose name withheld, who was part of those shot in Kamakwie told our volunteers, the outcome of the results gave her hope that her leg will be okay

*"I used the money to travel to Makeni to seek more medical examination."*

**Challenges**

The registration and selection processes were hindered by the difficulty in identifying individuals who were impacted but not included in the assessment due to fear of being identified and apprehended. Nonetheless, the involvement of community-based volunteers in the affected areas and the confidence in the Red Cross' efforts aided in overcoming this obstacle.

**Lessons Learned**

The timely transportation of victims to the hospital by ambulance services, along with voluntary blood donation, played a crucial role in saving the lives of those affected. Additionally, cash transfers were instrumental in covering the medical expenses of the admitted victims and ensuring their prompt discharge.



**Health**

**People targeted: 1,500**

Male: 735

Female: 765

**Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced**

**Health Output 2.1: Improved access to health care and emergency health care for the targeted population and communities.**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached with pre-hospital care and first aid services	150	150
# of people reached with health services (first aid, ambulance transfers).	150	150
# People reached with key messages of respect for the Medical Mission*.	1,500	1,861
#of hotspots cover with NS intervention	4	4
# of additional first aid kit purchased	10	10

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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people reached population provided with psychosocial support	80	78
# of PSS sessions held in affected communities	8	8
# of people reached with PSS	1,500	1,519
# of volunteers and staff provided with PSS support	120	120

- Training of volunteers for First Aid:** As part of capacity building and preparing volunteers for effective response, some 80 (53 male, 27 female) volunteers were provided a one-day refresher training on first aid and PSS. The training focused on basic principles and the fundamentals of First Aid in mass casualty incidences including, Scene safety, making decisions about entering the scene, assessing casualty for breathing and circulation, prioritizing casualty for care and immediate transport. The training also orientated volunteers on their roles and responsibilities during emergency response and refreshed on the fundamental principles and uses of the emblems.

- Mobilization of volunteers and first aid**  
 A deployment plan and an alert system were put in place to manage the first aid for each hotspot. It was coordinated, agreed upon, and shared with all the emergency team (volunteers, supervisors, ambulance drivers, and staff).

Ten first aid kits were purchased, and first aid was provided to 150 people in total. Some victims were treated for minor injuries on site whilst others were taken to secondary and tertiary health facilities in SLRCS ambulances.

**In total, 150 people were reached through our first aid intervention.**



*Orientation of volunteers on first aid*



*Red Cross Volunteers providing first aid.*

- Blood donation to hospitalized affected people:** Following the demand from Health centers and communities, the NS promoted blood donation from volunteers. A total of 60 volunteers were mobilized and donated 60 units of safe blood for patients under treatment at secondary and tertiary facilities.

The DREF Operation supported the maintenance of 06 NS ambulances and 07 vehicles, which were deployed to support the evacuation of injured people, and movement of volunteer first-aid teams. Ambulances were also used

to collect corpses from the streets in Freetown, Makeni, Kamakwei, and Waterloo to mortuaries in the respective locations.



*Volunteer of Red Cross donating blood (Photo: SLRCS)*

**PSS session:** Community-based volunteers in Bombali, Port Loko, Kambia, and Koinadugu held PSS sessions targeting homes of known affected victims, especially those that lost their loved ones, and others whose homes and business were destroyed, and also those who were injured and admitted. Prior their PSS session, orientation session was held for volunteers on psychological first aid, teaching about normal reactions to stressful events, and coping mechanisms. Monitoring visits and one-on-one engagements with victims show action of volunteers facilitated and promoted resilience within individuals, families, and communities enabling them to be actively engaged in the process of recovery. In total, 08 PSS sessions were held in each of the hotspot locations, reaching out 1,519 people as indicated below:



*Western Area volunteers during a visit to affected homes for PSS.*

- **The first aid responders received** 100 visibility jackets to contribute to their protection. This includes 80 volunteers and 20 staff members during the response to the civil unrest.

- **Training on emblem, application of the Fundamental Principles, and basic humanitarian and disaster law:**

The Red Cross / Red Crescent emblem and humanitarian principles recognition and acceptance were one of the main pillars for this intervention. Hence, for safe access and image of the NS preventive measures, NS has trained both the response team and the mobilised Government personnel involved in the security.

- ✓ 200 military personnel and 200 police officers in the impacted areas were trained on the NS emblem and application of the Fundamental Principles and refreshed on basic humanitarian and disaster law for one day. The messages on the protection of wounded and sick persons in all situations and humanitarian law,

key principles were refreshed and discussed. The training has increased the knowledge of participants on the Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law during conflict and violence and encouraged a rollout of the message to their different offices/units.

- ✓ Prior to the training around 500 public workers and personnel involved in the security points in the affected towns were mobilized and engaged on group discussions/meetings on the use of the Emblem, Red Cross Fundamental Principles, and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) for one day. These meetings engaged 400 security personnels: 20 Police Officers and 20 Armed Forces (RSLAF) personnel per barrack; 10 barracks (Freetown 4, Bombali 2, Kamakwei 2 and Port Loko 2).

- **A combined training on key topic for safe access for response team was held in each town for a total of 20 staff and 80 volunteers.** The training covers the use of the Emblem, application of Fundamental Principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL), safety and security, emergency first-aid services, and psychosocial support before, during and after violence protests.

The one-day training also reminded participants about the dangers and penalties behind misusing emblem and promote the proper use of the emblem.

- **Community Engagement and Accountability :**

Participation of the affected communities was prioritized, and a particular attention was put on the feedback received from volunteers' visits or during the distribution and PDM.



*Training of military officers*



*Training of police officers*



- ✓ Volunteers were deployed to reach communities with key messages of respect for the Medical Mission: the NS in both print and electronic media, and in public engagement, raised awareness on its mission to maintain the principles of neutrality and impartiality during any conflicts.
- ✓ Rumours management was also a main focus given the sensitivity of the context where rumours could have spread rapidly and have serious consequences for community trust in the NS and the effectiveness of response activities. Hence, volunteers in Bombali, Port Loko, and Western Area branches were trained on the importance of good communication with communities, good communication skills, barriers to good communication, and what information should be shared with communities.
- ✓ Structured and clear means of communication and feedback mechanisms for the context of unrest was developed in close collaboration with community structures and branch offices. This ensured volunteers were duly informed of their duties, but also communities were aware of the immediate action to take in case of violence. In the communication activities, dissemination of Red Cross Fundamental Principles was included in the CEA activities and approach, to ensure access and acceptance.
- ✓ SLRCS also provide explanation on the feedback received through that PDM to remind on the purpose of the cash even though it did not cover all the needs.

## Challenges

- One of the biggest challenges faced was the identification of the youths who took part in the protest as beneficiaries. Most of them were afraid to show up for fear that they will be arrested by the police. This was overcome by first engaging them with the assurance that they will not be arrested, and that their identity is only meant for the purpose of the activity, and nothing else. The police and the military were also engaged

to understand that as a NS, we cater for everybody and that those who will be identified as beneficiaries should not be arrested.

- Most beneficiaries were against photos or using their faces because of fear. This affected evidence-based reporting on our PSS sessions and communication engagements and other activities.

#### Lessons Learned

- Dissemination sessions targeting police and military officers and the public on the Red Cross emblem, humanitarian action, auxiliary role, and mandate have increased understanding and trust in the Red Cross, which was crucial ahead of the general elections in June 2023.
- In the perspective of the general elections planned for 2023, violence and riotous conduct being eminent, therefore the NS should put proactive measures to conduct training for the military, the Police, youths and other stakeholders on peace and nation-building. Community-based surveillance volunteers across the country should also be provided refresher training on first aid in emergencies and disasters.
- Timely coordination and continuous planning with all stakeholders are crucial to ensure preparedness and effective response.

## 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

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in the response	100	100

### Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and employees with appropriate visibility items	100	100
# of volunteers insured	100	100
# of security briefing provided to volunteers and staff	2	3

### Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of jackets provided to volunteers.	80	80

### Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of briefings provided to staff on CEA and protection	1	1
% of feedback system set	100	100
# of lesson learnt workshop organized and reported	1	1
# of IFRC monitoring visits	4	3

### Progress towards outcomes

- This DREF Operation built the capacity of 120 staff members and volunteers, 200 Police Officers and 200 Military personnel in several areas, including the use of Emblem, High Insecurity Training (HIT), Emergency First-Aid Services, stress management, Psychological and Psychosocial support before, during and after violent protests, managing electioneering processes.
- A surveillance was maintained with the alert and communication system put in place. In case of manifestations or other violence, the teams could have been activated, to prevent injuries from getting worse. The 80 volunteers that were part of the response received jackets for visibility and IEC material with messages on peace, emblem and Movement principles, PSS support messages. All volunteers and

personnel from the NS involved directly or indirectly in NS intervention received psychosocial support during the response.

- To effectively manage the DREF operation, a total of 100 SLRCS community-based volunteers were deployed to support the overall operation. The volunteers were provided a day orientation on their roles and responsibilities and the types of risks they were likely to face throughout the lifespan of the operation. Training on psychosocial support was also provided to volunteers who were involved in the operation.
- **Volunteers' insurance:** A total of 100 volunteers were insured throughout the Civil Unrest response.
- **Lessons Learnt workshop:** A day lesson learned workshop was conducted at the end of the operations facilitated by the NS and IFRC PMER units. The workshop was attended by the DREF implementing team at the HQ and branch level, partners, and the senior management team, and brainstormed major achievements, challenges, and key recommendations. Some of the key learning points from the workshop are included under each relevant sector.



*Group work during lessons learnt*



*Civil Unrest lesson learnt workshop with stakeholders*

## D. Financial Report

CHF 96,180 were received for this intervention. CHF 81,444 were spent, and the balance of CHF 14,736 will return to the DREF pot. The balance is explained in general by the final cost for the Financial Service Provider (FSP) contract fees and some items that were less than budgeted. Details variances explanations are in the attached financial report.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

**For Liberia Red Cross:**

- Kpawuru Sandy, Secretary General; phone: +232 76 800 073; email: [ksandy@sierraleoneredcross.org](mailto:ksandy@sierraleoneredcross.org)
- Yusufu Camara, Director of Programs and Operations  
[ycamara@sierraleoneredcross.org](mailto:ycamara@sierraleoneredcross.org), +232 79 492 611

### IFRC Country Cluster Delegation:

- Ghulam Muhammad Awan Head of Country Cluster Delegation, email: [ghulam.awan@ifrc.org](mailto:ghulam.awan@ifrc.org); phone: +232 78 811 584
- John K. Gbao, Senior Operations Officer, email: [john.gbao@ifrc.org](mailto:john.gbao@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, 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 & Quality Assurance; 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.

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	2022/8-2023/9	Operation	MDRSL012
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 31/Oct/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSL012 - Sierra Leone - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

## I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>96,180</b>
DREF Response Pillar	96,180
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-81,444</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>14,736</b>

## II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	22,804		22,804
PO04 - Health	46,474	80,856	-34,382
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>69,279</b>	<b>80,856</b>	<b>-11,577</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	8,460	588	7,872
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	18,441		18,441
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>26,902</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>26,314</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96,180</b>	<b>81,444</b>	<b>14,736</b>

# DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/8-2023/9	Operation	MDRSL012
Budget Timeframe	2022/8-2022/12	Budget	APPROVED

## FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 31/Oct/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSL012 - Sierra Leone - Civil Unrest

Operating Timeframe: 23 Aug 2022 to 31 Dec 2022

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>22,275</b>		<b>22,275</b>
Medical & First Aid	1,379		1,379
Cash Disbursement	20,895		20,895
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>16,833</b>	<b>1,466</b>	<b>15,367</b>
Distribution & Monitoring	517		517
Transport & Vehicles Costs	16,316	1,466	14,850
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>11,261</b>	<b>1,519</b>	<b>9,742</b>
National Staff		1,399	-1,399
National Society Staff	2,675	120	2,556
Volunteers	8,586		8,586
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>24,343</b>		<b>24,343</b>
Workshops & Training	24,343		24,343
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>-2,433</b>	<b>18,031</b>
Travel	3,724		3,724
Information & Public Relations	10,275		10,275
Communications	276		276
Financial Charges	1,324	-2,433	3,756
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>75,921</b>	<b>-75,921</b>
Cash Transfers National Societies		75,921	-75,921
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>5,870</b>	<b>4,971</b>	<b>899</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	5,870	4,971	899
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>96,180</b>	<b>81,444</b>	<b>14,736</b>