



DREF Operation-Final Report

Sierra Leone | Floods and Landslide

DREF operation:	Operation n° MDRSL013
Date of Issue: 02 February 2023	Glide number: FF-2022-000309-SLE
Operation start date: 14 September 2022	Operation end date: 28 February 2023
Host National Society: Sierra Leon Red Cross Society	Operation budget: CHF 382,337
N° of people assisted: 12,106 (1,729 households)	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC); and the British Red Cross (BRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Office of National Security (ONS), National Disaster Management Agency, World Vision, WFP, Ministry of Social Welfare, Goal, Save the Children, and Concern amongst others.	

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

In August of 2022, persistent and heavy rainfall resulted in severe floods in Freetown; associated with landslides, especially in low-lying areas. Numerous impacts were reported in the communities of Kanikay, Culvert, Kanningo, Tengbeh Town, Looking town, Cassava town, and Brooks field. Houses were flooded, residents trapped in the raging waters and their properties destroyed. The landslides caused on 28 August, 4 deaths and some injuries rescue and evacuate to the hospital. The public infrastructure, mainly roads were rendered impassable, include the Bai Bureh Road, which is the most important route linking Freetown Central to the Eastern part. This situation made difficult the rescue and evacuations and delayed the humanitarian presence of Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, the Fire Force team, and the Major of Freetown team and MSF.

The joint assessment with NDMA, SLRCS and other humanitarian agencies conducted from 29 August to 7 September revealed a total of 12,903 people (1,817 households) were affected, with 08 deaths, 79 injured, and 4 missing because of flash floods and landslides. More than 18 communities rendered affected with 21% of the total affected households that have seen their houses completely flooded. The situation called for an intervention from humanitarian partners. SLRCS joint the collective efforts through the DREF allocation received on 14 September 2022, aiming to support 1,644 vulnerable families.



Photo of mudslide affected community



Photo of community affected by landslide

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

SLRCS staff and volunteers were among the first responders collaborating with community members, local authorities, and other agencies. A total of 3 staff and 33 volunteers from the onset of the disaster supported the 18 incident sites with needed services such as emergency first aid (dressing and redressing of wounds to 63 victims) and psychosocial support to 29 families, search and rescue, and transportation of 8 dead bodies to Connaught hospital mortuary. SLRCS on 29 August 2022 produced the first situation report and with support from IFRC update the Sierra Leone Emergency page on the [GO Platform](#) to inform the wider community of the disaster. The 33 volunteers continued providing humanitarian support to affected communities and were part of the multisectoral rapid assessment that was coordinated by the National Disaster Management Agency.

The multi-sectoral findings reveal identified immediate needs to include food assistance; emergency shelter and non-food items; emergency water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) support. Supporting livelihoods recovery and the rehabilitation of WASH facilities (boreholes and latrines) were among the needs identified. Providing humanitarian support to affected victims, the SLRCS leadership engaged the Freetown Cluster Delegation on the need to support through an allocation from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF). The DREF allocation strengthened coordination with the government and others, and also provided immediate first aid assistance, livelihoods, PSS, and WASH, identified as the most urgent needs of the affected population. Also, the assessment shows over 383 pregnant and lactating women, and some 2,898 school children were affected. Through the DREF Operations, the NS provided hygiene/dignity kits and education materials, respectively to these sets of people.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Given the limited financial means available at SLRCS, IFRC Country Delegation in Sierra Leone supported the preparation and submission of this DREF request enabled the National Society to respond to the 28 August Floods and Landside. IFRC Country Office in Freetown also provided support to SLRCS to implement the DREF following approved EPoA and required standards.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

The National Disaster Management Agency provided overall leadership for emergency planning and response. The agency received support from several agencies with immediate response interventions including search and rescue, ambulance services, evacuations, emergency first aid, communication, psychosocial support, and rapid assessment. The matrix below summarizes the partners involved in the response.

NDMA Actions since 28 August 2022	Partners
Emergency Response	Office of National Security (ONS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), CARITAS, Sierra Leone Police (SLP), Red Cross, Military, CRS, NFF, Freetown City Council, (FCC), and Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS).
Field Assessments	World Vision, WFP, NCRA, Min of Social Welfare, Red Cross, Goal, Save the Children, Concern
Evacuations	Office of National Security (ONS), Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), CARITAS, Sierra Leone Police (SLP), Red Cross, Military, CRS, NFF, Freetown City Council, (FCC), and Ministry of Health and Sanitation (MOHS).
Interpillar Coordination	All partners

Needs analysis and scenario planning

The planning was developed and refined following the data collected through the joint assessment and monitoring with NDMA. The needs identified are based on the findings from the NDMA and SLRCS assessment report. From the data collected and analysed;

- A total of 18 communities were affected
- 8 fatalities due to flash floods in low-lying communities, slope failure, and infrastructural collapse
- The findings from the assessment highlighted that 1,817 households were affected.

The impact of the disaster on household heads varies but in general, the main needs expressed or observed include the basic needs of affected people including shelter, WASH, food, health, and psychosocial support were identified during initial rapid assessments conducted by SLRCS in collaboration with other disaster management actors.

- Displaced people lack shelter and basic household items, drinking water due to contamination of drinking water sources, consequently increasing the risk of water-borne diseases, and sanitation; food (rice, vegetable oil, salt, water, and others) was a priority need as the destruction of household assets and food reserves affected food access and availability.
- Most of the affected persons were living in deplorable conditions. At the time of the assessment, about 22% of people affected were living with host families who were also partially affected by the disaster, 19% were living in public buildings, 26% were sleeping in the open and 30% had nowhere to go and therefore stay in partially destroyed homes.
- According to the report, more female household heads at Kamayama, Tengbeh town, and Black Hall Road were affected, in Kroobay, 67% of the affected population are female heads of households, with also households affected in Wellington (60%), Colleh town (60%), and Culvert (58%) are headed by females. More men have been affected in Mount Auorel (80%), Looking town (71%), and Lumley (52%).
- Over 21% of the houses flooded by water and 16.4% hit by landslides are inhabitable, and families need rental assistance as immediate support. Also, over 18% of the houses were destroyed. A total of 17.7% of the population across the 18 communities lost their assets to flood waters and mud, and over 14% of the affected population had their livelihoods destroyed.
- The assessment report also revealed damage to agricultural land in some communities and damage to local infrastructure impacted people's livelihoods. Priority needs also included the provision of hygiene/dignity kits, healthcare, and educational support to children.

The assessment report also indicated that flooding was the result of cumulative factors in the period of high rainfall in Sierra Leone. Floods were attributed to poor urban planning and irregular construction, poor waste management practices, reclaiming of swamps and banking waterways for construction, and extreme weather conditions and climate change. The slope failure and infrastructural collapse are due to poor urban planning, building along waterways, sand mining, and rock quarrying. According to the National Disaster Management Agency records and some of the latest DRR reports available at the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society, 90% of these communities are on the hazard map as disaster-prone communities and some of the community members had received training in contingency planning, especially on early warning (EW). It is therefore realistic to mention that even though several houses, property, and livelihoods were destroyed instantly, the skills and knowledge acquired from such training minimized fatality from the landslide and flash floods.

With delay on the implementation, a rapid evaluation has help to update the WASH and shelter situation with the two main finding below:

- By November, most of the identified families have started their own effort for reconstruction, hence, making un-relevant the cash for rental. Most of the interviewed families whose houses were destroyed by floods or landslides expressed the reluctance to go for rental solutions when they do not have means for continuity.
- The Boreholes rehabilitation was changed to well rehabilitation following the rapid WASH assessment and confirmation from WASH NS engineer confirmation that the main drinking sources which will serve for most people in the affected communities were wells and not boreholes, and they were also the most damaged.

Operation Risk Assessment

Among the risks identified was further rainfall intensifying between August – and September resulting in floods that would have affected many communities in the country. These floods were predicted to pose many life-threatening situations, including the destruction of houses, livestock, and road networks as well as water and sanitation facilities.

Also, a lack of communication on beneficiary selection criteria and distribution sites to beneficiaries which could led to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations. To mitigate this risk, SLRCS worked with the affected communities to ensure that SLRCS' reputation and trust with communities were protected from the outset.

In an unstable economy, possible changes in prices and supply chain due to flooding would also impede the level and output of implementation.

Furthermore, during the flood season, cholera, diarrhoea, and malaria cases increase within the population living in flood-prone areas. This added to the fact that livestock diseases are prevalent, increasing the vulnerability of affected communities to infections, food insecurity, and malnutrition, mostly among lactating women, children, and the elderly. As a mitigation measure, NS worked on hygiene and sanitation campaigns which ensured that affected areas were cleaned up, reducing risks of disease outbreaks.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational objective

The objective of this operation was to provide immediate basic assistance to address the needs of 11,688 people (1,644 households) affected by floods in 18 neighbourhoods of the capital city of Sierra Leone, Freetown through shelter & HHs, livelihoods, provision of community health promotion and prevention activities, safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. CEA served as an integrated pillar to all sectors for an appropriate and community-sensitive response to those affected by the floods in the 18 communities.

Strategy developed to achieve the above results was changed during implementation. The changes made to the strategy initially developed under the EPoA were for the shelter and WASH assistance. An [Operations Update](#) was issued to change the strategy. Details of changes as follow:


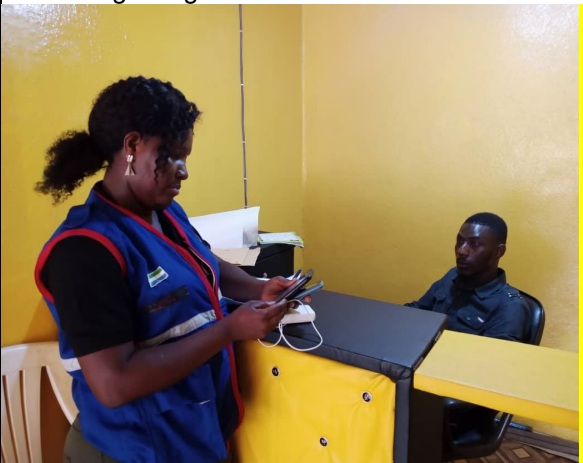

- The shelter needs of the affected households were changed by the time the assistance, justifying another approach to support the 300 HHs in need of shelter assistance. The backdrop of delay in the transfer of funds to support DREF implementation, coupled with the fact that market assessment revealed most of the affected victims had started the rebuilding process, and most of the targeted HHs did not see it prudent to move out for four months with no funds to continue paying rental allowances or rehabilitate damaged houses. Following these findings, the cash for rent activity for 300 HHs was no more relevant, so NS changed to provide the same amount as unconditional cash support to allow the population to adapt the response to the needs.
- The assessment suggested the need to support more vulnerable households who remain unsupported. Monitoring of the situation and continuous assessment of the Market and context showed that few agencies and organizations responded especially through cash transfers including the government. Although 750 households were initially supported under the DREF, it was necessary to provide cash for food assistance to an additional 192 extremely vulnerable households that met the selection criteria but had not received any support.
- Under WASH, the rehabilitation of water sources was orient to rehabilitation of local and hand dug water wells instead initially proposed boreholes. This was also based on the wash assessment finding showing that wells were the main and current source of drinking water in the communities and were also the most damaged. Rehabilitation of wells was added to ensure to provide drinking water sources to affected communities, but it requires a more extensive work which will last for more weeks than initially scheduled for the boreholes. The extension follows the need to ensure effective rehabilitation and post evaluation related to the provided service are conducted.

The approach followed the same as described in the EPoA for the 750 HHs supported by unconditional cash, where NSL 2,500 was provided per HH. This implies an additional 192 HHs were supported by the repurposed rental allowance

(i.e., 480,000/2,500 to give 192 HHs). Thus, the overall 942 HHs were supported with unconditional/multipurpose. See summary in the table below:

Sector and activity	Initial target	Revised target	Support planned (amount of cash)
Shelter/cash for rent	300 HHs	0	NSL 1,600 per HH
Unconditional cash	750 HHs	942	NSL 2,500 per HH

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<p>Shelter</p> <p>People reached: 0</p> <p>Male: 0</p> <p>Female: 0</p>	
<p>Shelter 1 outcome: Affected communities and crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being, and long-term recovery by addressing shelter and habitat issues</p> <p>Shelter Output 1.1: Affected households receive short-, medium- and long-term shelter and habitat assistance</p>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of community reached with cash that report that they were satisfied with the cash distribution	80	0
# of households who received shelter assistance in terms of cash	300	0
# of PDM conducted	1	0
<p>A market assessment was conducted which identified availability/access to shelters. Committees were established and briefed on the nature of shelter support beneficiary households. Discussions with these committees and beneficiaries pointed out the need to support other families with unconditional cash, as rental allowance was not feasible especially when people are not willing to move away from communities, and some have already started rebuilding using local materials.</p>		
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Rapid Market assessment by volunteers</p>		
Challenges:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several administrative delays and operational challenges linked to the coordination of the targeting and cash processes with the respective stakeholders including the communities led to the delay in the cash assistance for shelter. Funds transfer delays – IFRC to SLRCS HQ to Branch 		
Lesson Learned:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide training on needs assessment and targeting rather than just a briefing, especially when volunteers come from new communities. Improve the beneficiary pre-selection matrix to address any shortcomings and ensure that all individuals in need are properly identified, enhance the targeting, and keep a verification system that involves the community prior to any final beneficiary list. 		

- SLRCS to consider the development of an early action protocol (EAP) on floods with defined triggers to minimize the impacts of seasonal flooding.
- Strong support of IFRC Cluster Delegation and in-country partners to respond quickly; early and proper planning will help to enhance the coordination and partnership.

Livelihoods and basic needs



People reached : 6,594

Male: 3,363

Female: 3,231

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

Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households are provided with unconditional/multipurpose cash grants to address their basic needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of affected population confirming that cash provided has supported their medical and basic needs	80	86
# of households receiving unconditional cash assistance (change of indicator)	942	942
# of affected HHs provided with cash to recover their livelihoods (change of indicator)	942	942
# of volunteers trained and engaged in cash activities	50	50
# of PDM conducted	1	1

- **Unconditional cash transfer of funds to affected households:** Based on the needs identified, an unconditional cash grant was provided to 942 households to support their livelihoods and cover medical expenses. Beneficiaries of the DREF intervention were registered and verified through criteria developed and certified by the coordination forum and other stakeholders. A sum of 2,000 New SLL was provided to each HH to support deceased family members and injured victims as medical fees support and to help cover basic needs of these most affected households. This was made as a one-off instalment and an evaluation of the use of the cash was conducted during a Post distribution monitoring. Prior to the distribution, an information session was conducted for 50 volunteers who supported cash distribution. The session was useful in providing key topic to be raised during the awareness around the cash use, safety of beneficiaries and information for targeted families on the details of Mobile money transactions.



Verification and validation of beneficiaries' prior cash transfer

- **Provision of educational materials to school children:** A total of 300 school children affected by the disaster were provided support in the form of educational Materials (12 exercise books per child, 6pencils, 6pens, 2 rulers, 1 school bag, 3 erasers, pencil case, sharpener).

- **Post-Distribution Survey:** A survey was conducted a week after the distribution, with support from the SLRCS and IFRC PMER Team. The PDM targeted 25% of households that received cash assistance. Prior to the data collection exercise, volunteers underwent a one-day briefing to familiarize themselves with the questionnaire and refresh their knowledge of best practices in data collection. The findings of the post-distribution survey substantiated the positive impact of the operation in the communities. Among the households that received support, a significant majority of 94.2% expressed their satisfaction at a good or above-average level. The support provided to the communities has been highly effective and well-received due to the timely execution of the cash distribution, as confirmed by an average of 79% of respondents who reported receiving the cash on time. Moreover, more than 86% of beneficiaries acknowledged that the Red Cross cash assistance had greatly improved their living conditions, particularly in terms of accessing their most urgent essential needs such as food, shelter, and utilities, which were the primary areas of expenditure. Additionally, over 76% of respondents emphasized that the cash assistance had alleviated their feelings of stress.

In spite of the overall positive impact of cash assistance, a significant 38.4% of households resorted to negative coping strategies in order to meet their basic needs. This alarming statistic highlights the vast unmet needs that persist despite the provision of assistance. Although the volumes of cash assistance provided are far from sufficient to fully meet the basic needs of vulnerable individuals, it has been acknowledged as an efficient means of providing support to the affected population. The majority of households interviewed expressed the need for continuous food and cash support to sustain their livelihoods and prevent the adoption of further negative coping mechanisms.

Challenges

- Staff were trained in using KOBO, however, due to lack of practice, some errors took time for clarification. SLRCS staff at the HQ level and IFRC staff closely checked and cleaned the data before its analysis and finalization.

Lessons Learned

- Keep in mind during the detailed assessments that the people found in the habitats on the sites may not necessarily be the ones who need assistance.
- Improve the beneficiary pre-selection matrix to address any shortcomings and ensure that all individuals in need are properly identified.



Health

People reached: 12,106

Male: 6,174

Female: 5,932

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 households reached with immediate health support	750 HHs or 5,250 people	942HHs or 6,593 people
# of volunteers deployed for search and rescue	33	33
# of volunteers trained	100	100
# of volunteers trained in PSS	100	100
# of PSS sessions conducted	12	12
# of volunteers and staff provided with PSS support	120	118
# of vulnerable children provided with education materials	300	300

- **Search and Rescue:** A total 3 staff and 33 volunteers were deployed and supported with search and rescue. Support was also provided to the 18 incident sites with needed services such as emergency first aid (dressing and redressing of wounds), ambulance services, and psychosocial support.



Red Cross volunteers supporting search and rescue

- First Aid Refresher training:** A total number of hundred SLRC volunteers were trained on first aid to build their readiness to respond to emergencies. The training created awareness of applying First Aid in emergency situations and built the ability to respond promptly and appropriately to a range of situations and incidents to preserve life and protect casualties until specialist aid is available. Thirty-three of the trained volunteers held a series of First Aid sessions with affected families within the affected communities during and after the floods. Some victims were treated for minor injuries on site whilst others were taken to secondary and tertiary health facilities in SLRCS ambulances.



First Aid training for volunteers



SLRCS volunteer providing first aid to flood victims

- Distribution of mosquito nets:** In the aftermath of the floods, malaria infection risk has increased escalated due to the heightened exposure of displaced individuals to mosquitoes and the subsequent increase in mosquito breeding. To mitigate this issue, the SLRCS, through the DREF distributed insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 1,644 households residing in the affected communities. Each household received three nets, aiming to safeguard the inhabitants from malaria.
- Hygiene and sanitation campaigns:** One hundred volunteers were deployed to support the hygiene and sanitation campaign twice a month for 4 months (8 campaigns) to ensure communities, including their latrines are cleaned up from the debris resulting from the flood. Volunteers during the hygiene promotion session used IEC materials with approved messages from MOHS on handwashing, waterborne diseases, sanitation, and hygiene during and after floods/landslides. Feedback was collected from local communities which helped us to evaluate our response mechanisms.
- A total of hundred volunteers were trained in environmental and community health promotion. The trained volunteers from all 10 communities targeted were deployed working 3 days a week for 12 weeks to ensure the community contributes to maintaining functioning drainage and waste management systems and overall awareness on health issues resulting from the floods. This will help to prevent and rapidly identify any eventual outbreaks.

- Hundred volunteers were refreshed in psychosocial support for one day. Thirty-three of the trained volunteers provided PSS support to affected persons within their communities for the first month of the operation working 3 days per week.



Refresher training for volunteers on PSS

- Three hundred schools going children who lost almost everything and were deprived of returning to school thus increasing their vulnerability to negative coping mechanisms and dropouts have been provided with educational materials including Books, pens, bags, mathematical sets, rulers, erasers, and sharpeners. The provision of educational materials has enabled them to go to school with ease and with dignity. The table below summarizes communities and number if children supported.

Community	Learning materials (Set)
Culvert	45
Kaningo	20
Tengbeh town	30
Kamayama	30
Kroobay	30
Amadu Lane, Lumley	35
Mount Aurel	30
Looking down, Kissy	20
Wellington	30
Kolleh town	30
Total	300

Challenges:

Photos of the activities undertaken by the Western Area Volunteers, which were captured using the personal phones of the provincial Chapters, did not meet the requirements of the reporting standard.

Lessons Learned

- An M&E plan should be created from the beginning of the operation and followed throughout the response.
- Improved data recording system from the community-based volunteers will allow the response to count both direct and indirect people-assisted which made the people-assisted tracking database more accurate.
- Photo and video documentation should focus on capturing the actions and emotions of the people assisted, as well as of the SLRCS staff involved in the operations rather than focusing on ceremonial activities.
- Preposition stocks of wash kits and other relief materials around flood-prone areas to ensure prompt assistance to people affected by future floods.
- Continuous progress updates will provide an overall picture which helped the Senior Management Team at the central level and the IFRC Cluster Delegation to stay aware of the situation. Although communication between SLRCS and the Cluster Delegation is often positive, it should be more consistent and frequent.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 12,106

Male: 6,174

Female: 5,932

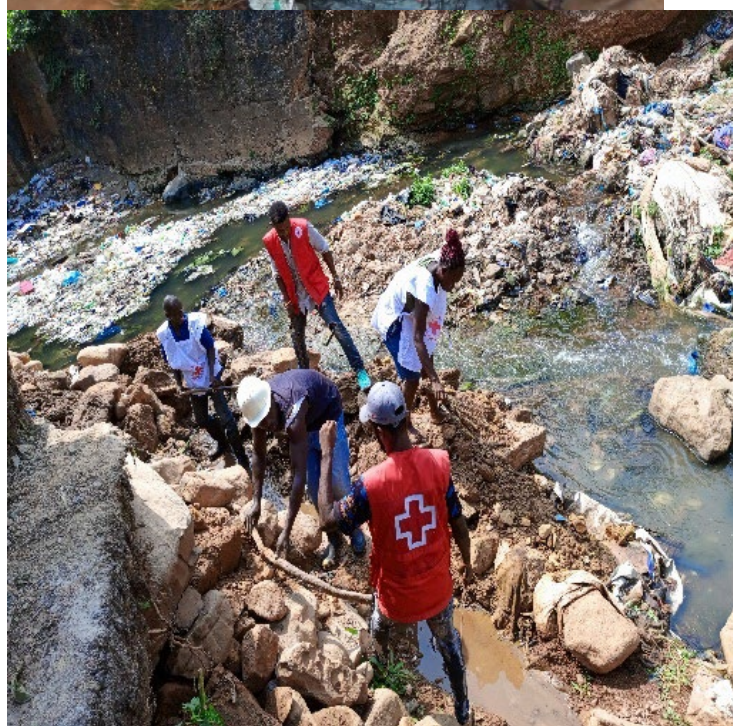
WASH Result 1: Immediate reduction of waterborne disease risks in targeted communities

WASH 1.2: Daily access to drinking water in quantity and quality and meeting Sphere and WHO standards are ensured for the target population

WASH Product 1.3: Adequate sanitation that meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is ensured for the target population.

Indicators:		Target	Actual
# of people reached with key messages on environmental sanitation and cleaning of drainages		11,688	12,106
# of households provided with access to safe drinking water		1,644	1,644
# of latrines rehabilitated		5	5
# of women and girls provided with dignity kits		383	383

Throughout the DREF operations, a total of one hundred volunteers were deployed and worked in affected communities to Support the environmental health awareness sessions and working with communities to maintain drainage and waste management systems. By conducting environmental sanitation activities and cleaning drainages, they were able to reach out to a total of 12,106 individuals.



Environmental cleanups and hygiene promotion

- Procured and distributed Aqua tabs: activities were undertaken to enhance the daily availability of safe, sufficient, and high-quality water for the targeted beneficiaries. Aqua tabs were distributed to 1,644 households as part of this initiative to facilitate water purification at the individual level. The Aqua tabs procured were 67 mg, each tablet was sufficient to treat up to 10 litres of water. The SLRCS volunteers received training on the proper utilization of aqua tabs. They subsequently disseminated this knowledge to the community, while also conducting door-to-door monitoring to ensure the tablets' effective use during hygiene promotion campaigns. The provision of aqua tabs significantly contributed to the improvement of daily access to safe and adequate water of good quality for the target population.
- SLRCS through the DREF Operation procured and distributed dignity kits to 383 women and girls in affected communities. The dignity kits contain essential items that help women maintain their hygiene, safety, and dignity during times of crisis. These kits include items such as sanitary pads, soap, and other personal hygiene products. The provision of these kits ensures that women and girls can manage their menstrual health with dignity and comfort, even amidst the chaos brought on by the floods.



Distribution of dignity kits to women and girls

- The disinfection and rehabilitation of 5 communal latrines in the Culvert, Koleh community, and Kroobay communities were conducted with the active involvement of community members. This initiative aimed to mitigate open defecation and enhance the sanitation conditions in the affected regions. Volunteers were mobilized to assist in the endeavor, particularly in raising awareness about the importance of proper sanitation practices.
- To improve the accessibility of safe drinking water, the DREF Operation facilitated the rehabilitation of five hand-dug wells. This rehabilitation ensured the availability of secure water sources and aims to minimize the prevalence of waterborne diseases while ensuring long-term access to water for the communities.

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, competencies, and capacities to plan and perform

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and employees with appropriate visibility items	100	100
# of volunteers involved in the operations insured	100	0
# of security briefing provided to volunteers and staff	1	2
# of monitoring missions conducted by IFRC	4	3
# of briefings provided to staff on CEA and protection	1	1
# of feedback system set	1	1
% of feedback collected that has been treated	100%	100%
# of lesson learnt workshop organized and reported	1	1
Progress towards outcomes		

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. Additionally, volunteers were orientated on CEA and collected feedback from affected populations that were frequently analysed and reports informed DREF implementation.

Throughout the SLRCS intervention, the integration of Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was prioritized to ensure the meaningful participation and involvement of affected communities. This was evident in all stages of the flood response, including the cash distribution process, where community stakeholders and individuals in need were actively engaged.

To ensure that community feedback was taken into consideration during distributions, effective complaints and feedback mechanisms were established. As part of the standard procedure, SLRCS organized two dedicated desks at the distribution points to receive feedback and comments from community members regarding the assistance they received. Furthermore, banners displaying phone numbers and the SLRCS 117 hotline were prominently displayed at the distribution points, enabling community members to provide feedback, comments, and complaints via phone calls or text messages. Several individuals provided feedback regarding the timely intervention of the Red Cross and expressed their appreciation for the support received. Additionally, there were calls from individuals who were affected but did not meet the selection criteria. In every instance, appropriate feedback was given.

Lesson Learned:

- With the identified challenges across the different sectors, delayed intervention and slow procedures as well as the frequency of severe flash floods, there is a need for the NS to explore more the anticipatory action approach and long-term planning for the flood management in Sierra Leone. The development of an early action protocol is essential while also working.
- Update the mapping of flood-prone areas in Freetown to enhance early warning that will mitigate the impact of floods.
- Trainings for community members, especially on weekdays, allow for the effective implementation of these training. By scheduling the training on days when community members are more likely to be available, it increases the chances of their participation and engagement in the training sessions. This approach can help ensure that the training is successfully delivered and that the intended beneficiaries can benefit from the knowledge and skills.
- Ensuring good and regular communication with all stakeholders involved is essential for effective and coordinated response.
- Ensuring a feedback system is in place, also for the sensitive feedback system is important from the onset of an intervention to understand the preferences and claims and address them proactively and in the right way.
- Regular technical support from the IFRC team members is essential for the successful implementation of operations.

D. Financial Report

CHF 382,337 was received for this intervention. CHF 296,275 was spent, and the balance of CHF 86,062 will return to the DREF pot. Details variances explanations are as follow:

Activity	Budget (NSL)	Expenditure (NSL)	Variance explanation
Provision of rental allowance to 300HHs	480,000	0	Activity repurposed to unconditional cash
Provision of unconditional cash to 750HHS	1,875,000	2,355,000	Cash for rental was repurposed to unconditional cash, with 192 HHs added to the initially planned 750 HHs
Water Sanitation and Hygiene	796,300	674,170	This budget was not fully utilized due to over budgeting at the time of planning

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Beatrice Okeyo, Regional Head PMER & Quality Assurance; email: 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	2022/9-2024/2	Operation	MDRSL013
Budget Timeframe	2022/9-2023/2	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 08/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSL013 - Sierra Leone - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Sep 2022 to 28 Feb 2023

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	382,337
DREF Response Pillar	382,337
Expenditure	-292,045
Closing Balance	90,292

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction		184	-184
AOF2 - Shelter	13,382	277,853	-264,472
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	201,177		201,177
AOF4 - Health	59,810		59,810
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	59,364		59,364
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	333,733	278,038	55,695
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	26,689		26,689
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	21,916	14,008	7,908
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC			0
Strategy for implementation Total	48,604	14,008	34,597
Grand Total	382,337	292,045	90,292

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2022/9-2024/2	Operation	MDRSL013
Budget Timeframe	2022/9-2023/2	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 08/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSL013 - Sierra Leone - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 14 Sep 2022 to 28 Feb 2023

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	258,449		258,449
Clothing & Textiles	13,810		13,810
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	31,605		31,605
Medical & First Aid	15,750		15,750
Teaching Materials	12,600		12,600
Other Supplies & Services	18,186		18,186
Cash Disbursement	166,499		166,499
Land, vehicles & equipment	5,250	478	4,772
Land & Buildings	5,250		5,250
Computers & Telecom		478	-478
Logistics, Transport & Storage		658	-658
Transport & Vehicles Costs		658	-658
Personnel	47,045	10,933	36,112
International Staff	16,000	10,933	5,067
National Staff	1,785		1,785
National Society Staff	1,260		1,260
Volunteers	28,000		28,000
Workshops & Training	17,290		17,290
Workshops & Training	17,290		17,290
General Expenditure	30,968	-7,341	38,309
Travel		1,166	-1,166
Information & Public Relations	7,000		7,000
Communications		48	-48
Financial Charges	1,568	-8,556	10,124
Other General Expenses	22,400		22,400
Contributions & Transfers		269,493	-269,493
Cash Transfers National Societies		269,493	-269,493
Indirect Costs	23,335	17,824	5,511
Programme & Services Support Recover	23,335	17,824	5,511
Grand Total	382,337	292,045	90,292

5.2 IFRC EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	SIERRA LEONE RED CROSS
PROJECT NAME	FLOODS
IFRC PROJECT CODE	PSL055
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	14 September 2022 - 28 February 2023

5.2.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY IFRC ONLY PER PLANNED OPERATION AND ENABLING APPROACH (CHF)

SP No	Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Budget CHF (A)	Prior Period Expenses CHF (B)	Current Period Expenses CHF (C)	Total (Year to date) CHF (D) (B+C)	Budget Balance CHF (E) (A-D)	Percentage budget spent (F) (D/A)	Explain implementation > 110% for interim and Final Report and < 90% for Final Report only (G)
	Shelter and Basic Household Items			0	0	0	0%	
	Livelihoods			0	0	0	0%	
	Multi-purpose Cash			0	0	0	0%	
	Health			0	0	0	0%	
	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0	0	0	0%	
	Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0	0	0	0%	
	Education			0	0	0	0%	
	Migration			0	0	0	0%	
	Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0	0	0	0%	
	Community Engagement and Accountability			0	0	0	0%	
	Environmental Sustainability			0	0	0	0%	
	Coordination and Partnerships			0	0	0	0%	
	Secretariat Services	43,913		26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	The monitoring costs plus PSSR costs costed less than what was budgeted for thus the variance
	National Society Strengthening			0	0	0	0%	
	Total	43,913	0	26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	

5.2.2 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY IFRC ONLY ACCORDING TO COST CATEGORIES (CHF)

SP No	Cost Categories	Budget CHF (A)	Prior Period Expenses CHF (B)	Current Period Expenses CHF (C)	Total (Year to date) CHF (D) (B+C)	Budget Balance CHF (E) (A-D)	Percentage budget spent (F) (D/A)	Explain implementation > 110% for interim and Final Report and < 90% for Final Report only (G)
	Personnel	16,000		14,847	14,847	1,153	93%	
	Relief supplies, transportation and storage			0	0	0	0%	
	Contributions to other organisations			0	0	0	0%	
	Other direct costs	4,578		-6,205	-6,205	10,783	-136%	There were FX gain during the project implementation phase
	Indirect cost recovery	23,335		18,140	18,140	5,195	78%	
	Total	43,913	0	26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	



5.2.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY IFRC ONLY PER STRATEGIC PRIORITY & ENABLER (CHF)

SP No	Strategic Priority & Enabler	Budget CHF (A)	Prior Period Expenses CHF (B)	Current Period Expenses CHF (C)	Total (Year to date) CHF (D) (B+C)	Budget Balance CHF (E) (A-D)	Percentage budget spent (F) (D/A)	Explain implementation > 110% for interim and Final Report and < 90% for Final Report only (G)
SP1	Climate and environmental crises			0	0	0	0%	
SP2	Evolving crises and disasters			0	0	0	0%	
SP3	Growing gaps in health and wellbeing			0	0	0	0%	
SP4	Migration and identity			0	0	0	0%	
SP5	Values, Power and Inclusion			0	0	0	0%	
E1	Engaged			0	0	0	0%	
E2	Accountable	43,913		26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	The monitoring costs plus PSSR costs costed less than what was budgeted for thus the variance
E3	Trusted			0	0	0	0%	
	Total	43,913	0	26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	

5.2.4 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY IFRC ONLY PER RESULT OR OBJECTIVE (CHF)

Result No.	Result or Objective	Budget CHF (A)	Prior Period Expenses CHF (B)	Current Period Expenses CHF (C)	Total (Year to date) CHF (D) (B+C)	Budget Balance CHF (E) (A-D)	Percentage budget spent (F) (D/A)	Explain implementation > 110% for interim and Final Report and < 90% for Final Report only (G)
All results	Cost common to all results			0	0	0	0%	
R1				0	0	0	0%	
R2				0	0	0	0%	
R3				0	0	0	0%	
R4				0	0	0	0%	
R5				0	0	0	0%	
R6		43,913		26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	The monitoring costs plus PSSR costs costed less than what was budgeted for thus the variance
R7				0	0	0	0%	
R8				0	0	0	0%	
	Total	43,913	0	26,782	26,782	17,131	61%	

5.2.5 CERTIFICATION

Approved by IFRC Project Manager	John Kenous Gbao Name & Title	 Signature	Date	30-Oct-2023
Validated by IFRC Finance officer	William OCHIENG Name & Title	 Signature	Date	30-Oct-2023