



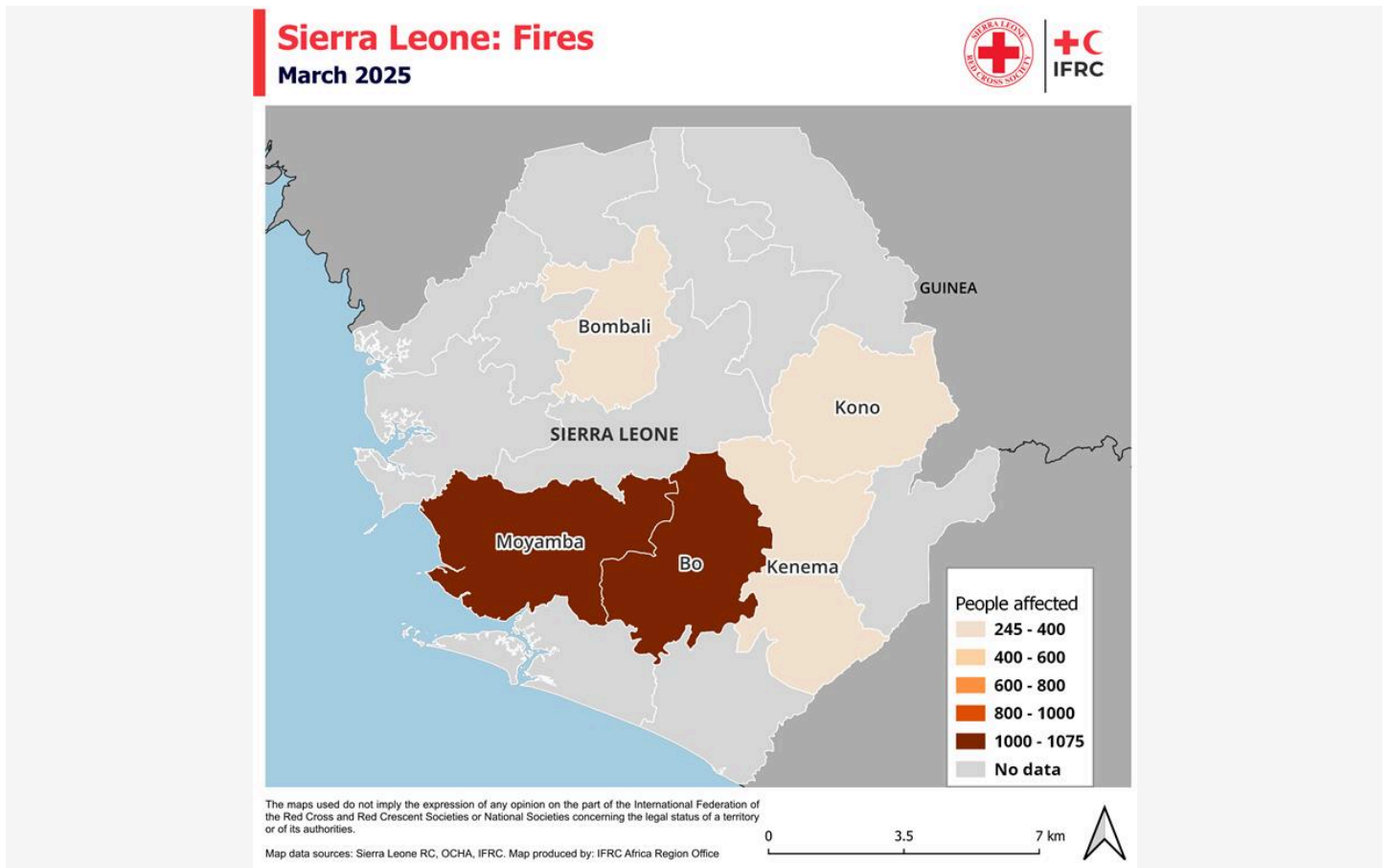
Volunteers during initial assessment

Appeal: MDRSL018	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 270,354	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Fire
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 3,110 people	People Targeted: 2,980 people	People Assisted: 2,980 people
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 28-03-2025	Operational End Date: 31-08-2025	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months

Targeted Regions: **Eastern, Northern, Southern**

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.

Description of the Event



Date of event

19-03-2025

What happened, where and when?

Between 13 and 21 March 2025, a series of fire incidents affected multiple communities across Sierra Leone, resulting in widespread destruction of homes and livelihoods, significant displacement, and loss of life. In total, 146 houses and 13 rice barns were destroyed, affecting 3,006 people. The incidents also resulted in two fatalities and two severe injuries.

The first incident occurred on 13 March 2025 in Makaintay Village, where a fire destroyed 21 houses and displaced 245 people. On 14 March 2025, a fire in Kenema District destroyed 19 houses, leaving 360 people homeless. On the same day, a wildfire in Kpetema Village, Bo District, destroyed 45 houses and 13 rice barns, affecting 1,075 people and causing substantial losses to household food stocks and livelihoods.

On 16 March 2025, a fire in Ngiya Village, Moyamba District, destroyed 36 houses and affected 1,035 people. On 19 March 2025, a wildfire originating from nearby farmlands spread into Faada Village, Kono District, destroying 22 houses and displacing 265 people. The incident resulted in the deaths of two children and left two others with severe injuries.

The final reported incident occurred on 21 March 2025 in the Mountain Cut area of Freetown, where an explosion triggered a fire that destroyed three houses and affected eight households comprising 26 families.

The majority of the fires were linked to uncontrolled agricultural burning practices that spread into residential areas, while structural vulnerabilities in densely populated settlements and isolated explosion incidents further contributed to the scale of the destruction. In the aftermath of the incidents, many affected families sought temporary shelter with relatives, neighbours, and host communities, while others remained in damaged structures or temporary arrangements. The loss of homes, household belongings, food stocks, and

productive assets increased vulnerabilities and disrupted the livelihoods of affected households.

Following the incidents, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) coordinated assessments and appealed for humanitarian support to address the immediate needs of affected communities. Emergency response interventions were subsequently implemented, providing relief assistance and supporting the recovery of affected households.



A reconstructed house in Kpetema Village - Bo District (Photo: SLRCS PMER Team)



Beneficiary and stakeholders engagement in Bo (Photo: SLRCS Volunteers)



Post Cash distribution satisfaction survey in Kenema (Photo: SLRCS PMER Team)



Ngiya Village-Moyamba (Photo: SLRCS Volunteers)

Scope and Scale

The fire incidents reported between 13 and 21 March 2025 caused extensive destruction across multiple districts in Sierra Leone, with significant impacts recorded in Makaintay, Kenema, Kpetema, Ngiya, Faada, and the Mountain Cut area of Freetown. The incidents resulted in the destruction of 146 houses and 13 rice barns, causing widespread displacement, loss of livelihoods, and increased humanitarian needs among affected communities.

Across the affected locations, a total of 3,110 people (approximately 622 households) were directly affected and displaced following the destruction of their homes and belongings. The affected population included 245 people in Makaintay Village, Bombali District, where 21 houses were destroyed; 360 people in Kenema District, where 19 houses were destroyed; 1,075 people in Kpetema, Bo District, where 45 houses and 13 rice barns were lost; 1,035 people in Ngiya Village, Moyamba District, where 36 houses were destroyed; 265 people in Faada Village, Kono District, where 22 houses were destroyed by wildfire; and approximately 130 people (26 families) in the Mountain Cut area of Freetown, where three houses were destroyed following an explosion-induced fire.

The primary cause of the fires was linked to uncontrolled farmland burning, a common agricultural practice that spread into nearby

residential areas during the dry season. The fires destroyed homes, food stocks, household assets, and livelihood resources, significantly affecting the well-being and resilience of affected households. Many displaced families initially sought temporary shelter with relatives, neighbours, and host communities, placing additional pressure on already limited household resources and increasing the vulnerability of both displaced and host populations.

In addition to the residential fire incidents, an urban fire outbreak at Racecourse Road, Up Gun, Freetown, on 19 March 2025 destroyed 26 spare-parts shops and four vehicles, resulting in estimated financial losses of NLe 6,480,000. Although no fatalities or displacement were reported, the incident severely affected livelihoods, particularly among small business owners, traders, employees, and their dependents. Approximately 1,200 people were directly or indirectly affected by the loss of income and disruption of economic activities in this densely populated commercial area.

The most vulnerable groups affected by the fires included children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and low-income households living in densely populated settlements and remote rural communities. Women and children faced heightened protection risks and reduced access to essential services following displacement, while households that lost homes and productive assets experienced increased food insecurity and economic hardship.

Fire outbreaks are a recurring hazard in Sierra Leone, particularly during the dry season, and have historically resulted in the destruction of homes, displacement of families, and loss of livelihoods. The March 2025 incidents highlighted the continued vulnerability of communities to fire-related disasters and underscored the importance of preparedness, risk reduction, and timely emergency response interventions.

Following the response, affected households received emergency assistance, including relief items, health support, psychosocial support, and community engagement activities that helped address immediate humanitarian needs and reduce protection and health risks. Most displaced families were able to transition from emergency coping mechanisms and resume normal community life, largely through support from humanitarian partners, local authorities, and host communities. However, some households continued to face recovery challenges due to the loss of homes, productive assets, and livelihoods. While immediate needs were largely addressed through the response, longer-term recovery and resilience-building efforts remain important to support affected communities in restoring their livelihoods and reducing future fire risks.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat

The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Freetown maintained an active presence in Sierra Leone and provided continuous technical and coordination support to the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) throughout the response period. The IFRC supported SLRCS in strengthening its capacity to deliver humanitarian assistance, particularly in hard-to-reach and high-risk areas. This included coordination of support from IFRC membership, contribution to organizational development priorities, and representation of SLRCS in relevant international coordination platforms.

Following the onset of the fire incidents that affected multiple districts, the IFRC maintained close communication with SLRCS and provided technical guidance to ensure an effective and coordinated response. The IFRC supported SLRCS in updating the GO Platform to ensure accurate data reporting, situational monitoring, and coordination of response information. In addition, the IFRC provided strategic and technical support in the development of a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) application aimed at mobilizing critical humanitarian assistance.

Throughout the response, the IFRC provided Secretariat services across several functional areas. Technical support was provided in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER), including guidance on data collection, reporting standards, and narrative development. Finance and administrative guidance were provided to ensure compliance with IFRC financial procedures and accountability requirements. The IFRC also supported logistics coordination, resource mobilization processes, and operational planning.

In addition, the IFRC supported strategic coordination and domestic engagement



	<p>between SLRCS, government authorities, and humanitarian partners. The IFRC also provided National Society Development (NSD) support aimed at strengthening SLRCS institutional capacity and preparedness for future emergencies. Capacity-building initiatives conducted during the period included Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning training, as well as Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) training for staff and volunteers from branches and headquarters, including National Governing Board members.</p> <p>Although no formal funding commitments had been secured during the early stages of the response, the IFRC actively facilitated communication and engagement between SLRCS and potential partners and donors. The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation in Freetown remained committed to supporting SLRCS in addressing immediate humanitarian needs while strengthening long-term recovery, resilience, and disaster preparedness capacities.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) previously hosted Partner National Societies (PNS), including the Finnish Red Cross and the British Red Cross. However, during the reporting period, the British Red Cross had closed its operations in the country, leaving the Finnish Red Cross as the only Partner National Society present.</p> <p>During the response, SLRCS shared comprehensive situational reports and response plans with Partner National Societies to support coordinated engagement and information sharing. SLRCS maintained active engagement with partners to explore potential areas of technical and operational support.</p> <p>While coordination and discussions with partners continued throughout the response period, no formal funding commitments were secured at that time.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) did not maintain a physical presence in Sierra Leone during the response period and provided remote engagement through its delegation in Abidjan.</p> <p>While the ICRC continued to provide general communication and capacity-building support to the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS), no formal commitment was made by the ICRC to directly support the fire response operation at the time the DREF was submitted.</p>
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>The National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) led disaster preparedness and response efforts in Sierra Leone throughout the fire emergency. Following requests for assistance, NDMA convened emergency coordination meetings to mobilize support from humanitarian organizations and address the urgent needs of fire-affected populations.</p> <p>During the response, the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) actively provided first aid services, while NDMA focused on assessing the situation, coordinating search and</p>



	<p>rescue operations, and engaging partners to ensure resources were available for the response.</p> <p>Throughout the operation, NDMA coordinated support to meet the immediate needs of affected communities. The agency also engaged SLRCS to support response operations in the southern and eastern regions, where the situation was critical and the presence of other humanitarian partners was limited.</p>
UN or other actors	No commitments or direct support were provided by UN agencies or other humanitarian actors in the country during the fire response operation.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Since the onset of the fire emergency, the Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) actively coordinated its response with both internal and external partners within the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. As an auxiliary to public authorities, SLRCS maintained strong collaboration with government entities at both district and national levels.

SLRCS participated in coordination meetings and working group forums organized in partnership with public authorities. These platforms facilitated information sharing, joint planning, situational analysis, and strategic coordination. Response teams were deployed to ensure effective engagement and collaboration with government agencies and other stakeholders at all levels, which enhanced the overall efficiency and impact of the response efforts.

No major gaps or overlaps in coordination were reported during the operation, and SLRCS’s position as an auxiliary and key operational actor enabled it to contribute effectively to national-level response efforts.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The fire incidents caused extensive damage within affected communities, leaving a significant number of families without shelter and essential household items. A rapid assessment conducted following the disasters confirmed that 143 buildings were completely destroyed, resulting in 596 households becoming homeless. While some families secured temporary accommodation with host families and community members, many continued to face significant shelter challenges during the immediate aftermath of the fires.

The destruction of essential household belongings, including furniture, cooking utensils, bedding, and other basic items, further exacerbated the living conditions of affected households. This highlighted the urgent need for shelter reconstruction support and replacement of essential household items.

Assessment findings indicated that response efforts prioritized supporting the rebuilding of destroyed houses to provide safe and permanent shelter solutions for affected families. In addition, efforts focused on replacing essential household items and Non-Food Items (NFIs), including blankets, mats, kitchen kits, and cooking utensils, to help restore basic living standards. Support to food security and livelihoods was also prioritized through the provision of food assistance and agricultural inputs to affected families.

Immediate interventions supported the provision of emergency shelter assistance, distribution of essential household items, and early recovery support for rebuilding homes and restoring local market systems. Coordinated response efforts contributed to helping affected communities recover and gradually regain stability following the fire incidents.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The fire incidents severely devastated the livelihoods of affected communities, compounding the challenges posed by climate change and recurrent climatic shocks. Many households lost their primary sources of income, essential resources, and livelihood assets, plunging them into economic distress. Addressing these urgent needs was critical to stabilizing living conditions and supporting the recovery of affected families.



In terms of food assistance, the destruction caused by the fires significantly limited access to food for affected households. With many families having lost their income sources, their ability to purchase food was compromised. Host families providing temporary shelter to displaced individuals also faced shortages due to their own limited food reserves. Emergency food aid was urgently needed to support both directly affected households and host families, ensuring that their fragile conditions did not further deteriorate.

Support for host families was also crucial. The crisis placed a substantial burden on host families, who, despite living in poverty and with limited resources, provided food, shelter, and basic necessities to displaced individuals. Household sizes ranged from five to seven members, making it increasingly difficult to accommodate additional individuals without adequate support. Many host families relied on agriculture and small businesses, both of which were adversely affected by the fires. The indirect impact on these families was severe, disrupting their livelihoods and further weakening their resilience. Targeted support was essential to prevent additional strain on host households and ensure they could continue offering refuge to displaced communities.

Cash assistance and livelihood restoration was crucial and urgent for both directly affected households and host families to meet basic needs and rebuild livelihoods. Cash grants enabled families to purchase food, replace lost assets, and restore economic activities. Additionally, livelihood support initiatives, such as agricultural inputs and small business recovery assistance, were vital for helping affected communities regain stability and strengthen resilience against future shocks.

A coordinated and comprehensive response, encompassing food assistance, support for host families, and livelihood restoration, was essential to help communities rebuild their lives and achieve sustainable recovery following the fire emergency.

Health

The health situation among fire-affected populations deteriorated rapidly due to heightened vulnerability and inadequate living conditions. Displaced individuals, particularly women and children, stayed in open spaces or makeshift shelters without adequate protection from disease-carrying vectors, especially mosquitoes. This increased exposure significantly raised the risk of malaria infections and other preventable diseases.

The destruction of homes and farmlands exacerbated health and sanitation vulnerabilities. Many families and farmers, forced to seek shelter in neighboring homes or temporary accommodations, faced poor sanitation conditions that heightened the risk of water- and vector-borne diseases, including malaria and acute watery diarrhea. Additionally, the potential spread of cholera posed a severe threat that could have further worsened the situation.

The National Society (SLRCS) actively responded to the crisis, deploying 40 volunteers to provide initial rescue operations, first aid, and psychosocial support. Continued efforts were required to address broader health concerns. Immediate interventions, including the distribution of mosquito nets, enhancement of sanitation facilities, and implementation of awareness-raising and training programs, were essential to reduce the risk of disease transmission and prevent a public health crisis.

Beyond physical health risks, the emotional and psychological impact of the disaster was profound. Many traders and their dependents experienced severe emotional distress due to the loss of livelihoods, homes, and personal belongings. The disaster resulted in widespread stress, anxiety, and grief. While SLRCS had initiated mental health support, continued interventions were necessary to address the long-term psychological needs of affected communities.

Addressing these urgent health and psychosocial needs was critical to safeguarding the well-being of affected populations. Collaboration with local health authorities, community volunteers, and humanitarian partners enabled the delivery of inclusive and effective health services, restored dignity, and promoted early recovery and resilience. Providing comprehensive care that addressed both physical and mental health needs supported the overall recovery of the affected communities.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Sierra Leone remained highly vulnerable to disasters such as fires, floods, landslides, and windstorms, with fire outbreaks being particularly prevalent during the dry season. In the recent years, fire incidents have been repeated, especially in communities settlements.

In the beginning of 2025, the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) recorded 55 fire incidents across the country, including 16 incidents in the Western Area alone. These fires caused widespread destruction, severely affecting homes, businesses, and public institutions. The increasing frequency and scale of these incidents demonstrated the urgent need for strengthened fire prevention measures, enhanced community awareness, and a more robust disaster response system.



Even prior to the fire incidents that resulted in the launch of this DREF, the Sierra Leone Meteorological Agency had warned of an increased risk of fire hazards linked to the effects of climate change.



Community Engagement And Accountability

A structured and inclusive approach to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) was essential in ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of the response to the fire incidents across all affected districts. The active participation of affected communities was critical for both the immediate response and longer-term recovery. Without proper engagement, recovery efforts risked failing to adequately address community needs, which could have compromised overall effectiveness.

The fire incidents highlighted the urgent need to promote community-led decision-making, build trust, and empower individuals to actively participate in the recovery process. The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) prioritized the involvement of affected communities throughout all stages of the response, including assessment, planning, implementation, and monitoring.

One of the key areas addressed was fire prevention education and the promotion of safe electrical practices. Given the widespread reliance on solar panels and battery systems for electricity in many affected areas, awareness-raising on the safe handling, use, and maintenance of batteries and solar systems was conducted. Community members, particularly those responsible for maintaining solar systems, were supported with knowledge and practical guidance to reduce the risk of future fire incidents.

Community engagement in disaster risk reduction planning was also strengthened. Participatory planning approaches supported the development of community-driven strategies tailored to local risks and vulnerabilities. These included identifying fire-prone areas, promoting fire safety measures, and increasing awareness on risk reduction practices relevant to the realities and concerns of communities affected by the fires.

A complaints and feedback mechanism was established to ensure that affected populations had a reliable platform to raise concerns, provide input, and share feedback throughout the response and recovery phases. These mechanisms supported adaptive response management and helped ensure that interventions remained responsive to evolving community needs.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The overall objective of the operation was to deliver timely and effective humanitarian assistance to 2,980 individuals (596 households) affected by recent fire incidents across five districts: Bo, Bombali, Kenema, Kono, and Moyamba. The intervention aimed to address immediate basic needs while supporting early recovery and the restoration of livelihoods among affected populations.

The operation focused on providing shelter assistance, multipurpose cash transfers, hygiene promotion, and Disaster Risk Reduction interventions, particularly fire prevention awareness. In addition, psychosocial support and psychological first aid was provided to affected individuals and families to help address the emotional and psychological impacts of the disaster.

Operation strategy rationale

The DREF operation provided emergency shelter support and multipurpose cash assistance to help affected households reconstruct their homes, access food, and replace essential non-food items, while also implementing disaster mitigation activities. Although fire incidents were reported in seven areas including Bo, Bombali, Kenema, Kono, Moyamba, Western Area Urban, and Western Area Rural the operation focused on the provincial districts of Bo, Bombali, Kenema, Kono, and Moyamba, where needs were prioritized.

The strategy was informed by feedback from post-distribution monitoring conducted following the Funkia Fire incident (MDRSL014), which demonstrated that cash transfers were effective in supporting recovery by enabling affected individuals to address their specific needs, restore dignity, and support local market recovery. The Sierra Leone Red Cross Society (SLRCS) utilized its existing contracts with Orange and Africell, which were already in use for flood response operations, to support cash delivery during this intervention. Continuous assessments and monitoring were conducted throughout the operation to ensure alignment with evolving conditions and to account for any adjustments made by partners that could influence the response.



The five-month intervention provided targeted support to 596 households (2,980 people) across five districts affected by recent fires, distributed as follows: Bombali (49 households), Kenema (72 households), Bo (215 households), Moyamba (207 households), and Kono (53 households). The strategy addressed immediate needs and supported recovery through three main components: shelter reconstruction support through cash assistance, multipurpose cash assistance, and health and risk reduction interventions.

Shelter Assistance

The shelter intervention provided conditional cash assistance to 143 households (715 people) whose homes were completely destroyed. Each household received NLE 6,450 (CHF 258), aligned with NDMA minimum shelter standards. The distribution of destroyed houses by district was: Bombali (21 houses), Kenema (19 houses), Bo (45 houses), Moyamba (36 houses), and Kono (22 houses).

The cash support covered essential reconstruction materials, including roofing zinc (NLE 4,500), 4-inch wire nails (NLE 250), 3-inch wire nails (NLE 250), roofing nails (NLE 750), and sticks (NLE 700). This support enabled affected families to rebuild homes that were completely destroyed by fire.

Multipurpose Cash Assistance

A total of 596 affected households (2,980 people) received a one-time multipurpose cash grant of NLE 4,700 (CHF 188) to support basic needs and food security during recovery. Cash was distributed through the existing Financial Service Provider (FSP), promoting dignity, flexibility in spending, and reducing negative coping mechanisms.

The transfer value was structured to cover key needs, including NLE 2,500 (CHF 100) for food and nutritional support for two months, based on the local expenditure basket (cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt); NLE 1,200 for essential household items such as bedsheets, drinking buckets, laundry bowls, cooking utensils, cups, sleeping mats, and three blankets; NLE 1,000 for WASH kits, including buckets with lids, jerry cans, soap, chlorine, and hygiene kits.

In total, eligible households received two types of cash assistance: conditional shelter cash support of NLE 6,450 for 143 households and multipurpose cash assistance for 596 households to cover food, household essentials, and hygiene needs.

To ensure effectiveness, market assessments were conducted prior to cash distribution to evaluate price trends and market functionality. Post-distribution monitoring was conducted to assess impact and inform adjustments. IFRC provided technical support for market monitoring to track local price fluctuations.

A two-day training session was conducted for National Society cash focal points, Disaster Management focal points, and key staff involved in the DREF operation. The training covered Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) principles, cash transfer mechanisms, and emergency response best practices. Awareness activities were conducted before and after cash disbursement to guide beneficiaries on appropriate fund utilization.

Awareness on Fire Prevention, Hygiene, and Health Risk Prevention

Volunteers and branch National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members conducted awareness campaigns in affected locations, markets, and beneficiary communities. These activities targeted approximately 2,980 people across affected households and surrounding villages. Messaging focused on hygiene and health prevention, fire risk and prevention, and the development of fire belts around farmlands located near towns to reduce fire outbreaks.

Health-related sensitization was prioritized due to heightened health risks following the disaster. Messaging emphasized fire prevention, fire management, and associated health risks and was coordinated with civil protection authorities.

Community Engagement, Inclusion, and Protection

Community engagement was a central component of the operation and supported achievement of all planned outputs. The National Society implemented community-led approaches and strengthened monitoring through Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms. This approach increased acceptance and ownership of activities among local representatives, village authorities, and affected communities, while strengthening operational credibility and accountability.

Key actions included:

- 1) Establishment of a robust community feedback mechanism using two primary communication channels: community-based committees responsible for monitoring activities and managing grievances, and trained volunteers conducting direct complaint management through household visits and focus group discussions.
- 2) Tailoring messages to local audiences and delivering them in appropriate local languages.



3) Ensuring the inclusion of local representatives in planning and decision-making processes. Local committees, initially engaged during assessments, continued to support beneficiary selection and monitoring of fund utilization, ensuring transparency and community ownership.

4) Continuous integration of community feedback and active stakeholder engagement throughout the operation.

A comprehensive gender and diversity analysis was conducted across sectors, including WASH and shelter, to understand differential impacts and tailor the response accordingly. All sectors adhered to IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies.

Targeting Strategy

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the targeted population were co-developed with community stakeholders to ensure transparency, inclusivity, and local ownership. The process included active participation from beneficiary representatives and the National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA) officials at the district level. Drawing on its experience from previous DREF operations, the National Society (NS) applied a structured and evidence-based approach to identify households most in need of assistance.

Priority was given to households directly affected by the fire, particularly those whose homes were completely destroyed. Additional consideration was given to individuals and households showing visible signs of fire impact, including damaged housing structures, loss of property and productive assets, destruction of farmlands and crops, and partial or full displacement. These criteria ensured that assistance targeted those experiencing the most severe humanitarian impacts and immediate recovery needs.

Special attention was also given to vulnerable groups to ensure equitable access to assistance. These included female-headed households with dependent children, child-headed households, and widows, recognizing the increased protection, economic, and social risks faced by these groups following the disaster. In addition, persons identified by community stakeholders as residents of the affected communities were considered to ensure no eligible households were excluded due to documentation or registration challenges.

To strengthen accountability and community trust, the proposed selection criteria were reviewed and validated through consultations with affected communities. Continuous engagement with local authorities, community leaders, and stakeholders supported coordinated implementation and enhanced acceptance and legitimacy of the beneficiary selection process.

Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	1,519	Rural	35%
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	65%
Assisted Men	1,461	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	2,980		
Total Targeted Population	2,980		



Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.

Risk	Mitigation action
The unstable nature of the economy of the country has the potential to cause inflation and frequent changes in prices that would affect planned activities.	The risk posed by economic instability and potential inflation was addressed through regular market monitoring conducted by branch teams. Real-time market updates were used to ensure that assistance remained adequate and to identify if further engagement with traders and market stakeholders was required. When inflationary trends were detected through market analysis, the National Society communicated with IFRC to adjust budgets and align cash transfers with changing economic conditions. Collaboration with local authorities and financial institutions was maintained to track economic trends and implement necessary adjustments promptly.
Inadequate communication with the target population. Not communicating beneficiary selection criteria and the date of transfer to beneficiaries can lead to high levels of community frustration and undermine the operations.	The risk of inadequate communication with the target population was mitigated by ensuring clear and timely dissemination of beneficiary selection criteria and transfer dates to the affected communities. Regular updates were provided through multiple communication channels to minimize confusion and reduce frustration. Community leaders and local stakeholders were actively engaged to support the dissemination of key information and ensure that communities remained informed throughout the implementation process.
The recurrence of similar fire incidents in the exact locations poses a significant risk. This ongoing threat can lead to repeated displacement and loss of property, further straining resources and undermining recovery efforts.	The risk of recurring fire incidents in the same locations was addressed by actively engaging communities in fire prevention education, including promoting the establishment of fire belts. Fire prevention messaging was integrated into all sensitization sessions and community meetings, raising awareness and reducing the likelihood of future fire outbreaks.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

During the operation, affected community members were potentially exposed to security risks, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), looting, theft of assets, and armed robbery. These risks could have impacted both the affected populations and the response teams. Red Cross staff and volunteers were equally exposed to these risks, in addition to potential tensions with community members if the support provided was perceived as insufficient.

To mitigate such risks, all security measures established by the Movement and the Government were strictly followed by staff and volunteers involved in the operation. Security management was guided by the Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC) Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values.

Key security actions implemented included:

- 1) Maintaining high visibility through the consistent use of Red Cross jackets and ensuring regular communication regarding staff and volunteer movements.
- 2) Conducting community engagement activities to clearly explain the role of the Red Cross, the type of support provided, and the beneficiary selection criteria, based on lessons learned from previous operations.
- 3) Organizing regular briefings for all staff and volunteers to reinforce personal security and safety measures. Fifty volunteers and key staff completed the Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition Level 2 training to ensure awareness of safer access frameworks.
- 4) Conducting ongoing security assessments and monitoring of potential risks, led by the operation coordinator with technical support from IFRC.

These measures ensured that the operation was implemented in a safe and secure manner while maintaining the trust and confidence of affected communities.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

Yes

Implementation



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 43,515
Targeted Persons: 2,980
Assisted Persons: 2,980
Targeted Male: 1,461
Targeted Female: 1,519

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of House owners supported with conditional cash transfer for reconstruction.	143	143
% of households using cash for the purpose it was provided.	90	96

Narrative description of achievements

For assessment and monitoring of market and prices a comprehensive assessment and continuous monitoring of local markets and commodity prices were conducted to inform the design and implementation of cash-based interventions. This assessment enabled the response team to determine the prevailing market conditions, identify price fluctuations, and ensure that cash assistance provided to



beneficiaries was adequate to meet their shelter reconstruction needs. The data collected guided evidence-based decision-making and ensured that resources were efficiently allocated to support the affected households.

In registration and verification of beneficiaries, structured registration and verification process was conducted to identify and confirm eligible households for cash assistance. A total of 143 households, whose homes were completely destroyed in the fire incidents, were registered following strict verification criteria aligned with NDMA minimum shelter standards. This process ensured that assistance reached the most vulnerable households, promoting fairness, transparency, and accountability in the distribution of resources.

For training of volunteers in cash-based response and community engagement, fifty (50) volunteers were trained on cash-based interventions, including principles of accountability, cash distribution protocols, and community engagement strategies. The training focused on equipping volunteers with skills to monitor beneficiary needs, track cash utilization, and provide support during distributions. As a result, volunteers became effective community liaisons, enhancing beneficiary awareness, promoting transparent utilization of cash assistance, and strengthening overall community participation in the response effort.

In cash transfers for shelter reconstruction, conditional cash transfers were disbursed to 143 households, with each household receiving NLE 6,450 (CHF 258) to procure essential building materials for reconstruction. This intervention directly supported affected families in rebuilding permanent and safe shelters, addressing urgent post-disaster shelter needs. The cash assistance enabled beneficiaries to restore their homes according to minimum shelter standards, thereby improving living conditions and reducing the risk of exposure to environmental hazards.

For, community monitoring by volunteers, trained volunteers conducted ongoing monitoring in the affected communities to ensure that cash assistance was utilized according to the agreed purpose. This follow-up promoted responsible use of funds for shelter reconstruction and allowed for timely identification of challenges or additional support needs. The presence of volunteers in the field also enhanced transparency and accountability, strengthening trust between the implementing agency and beneficiaries.

In community engagement and sensitization, targeted discussions, community group meetings, and consultations with local stakeholders were conducted to raise awareness about the assistance program and its objectives. These activities facilitated clear communication regarding eligibility criteria, cash distribution processes, and expected outcomes, thereby reducing misinformation and fostering community ownership of the response. Active engagement also encouraged beneficiaries to participate in monitoring and reporting, enhancing the overall effectiveness of the intervention.

For Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM), a post-distribution monitoring exercise was conducted to evaluate the utilization and impact of the shelter cash assistance. The monitoring focused on the indicator: percentage of households using cash for the intended purpose of shelter reconstruction. Findings revealed that 95.4% of the 143 beneficiary households effectively utilized the cash to procure building materials and rebuild their homes according to NDMA minimum standards. This high compliance rate demonstrates the effectiveness of the cash-based intervention, the success of volunteer monitoring, and the strong community understanding of the program's objectives. The PDM results also provided valuable insights for improving future cash-based shelter responses.

Lessons Learnt

- 1) Cash transfers proved to be a highly efficient and flexible method for supporting shelter reconstruction, enabling beneficiaries to meet their specific needs while stimulating local markets. The 95.4% proper utilization rate highlights the value of combining cash assistance with effective community sensitization and monitoring.
- 2) Investing in structured training for volunteers in cash programming and community engagement significantly enhanced monitoring, accountability, and beneficiary support. Trained volunteers were instrumental in ensuring that cash was used as intended and in facilitating effective communication with the community.
- 3) Early and consistent engagement with community leaders and group discussions fostered trust, reduced misinformation, and encouraged active participation. This approach contributed to high compliance in cash use and smooth distribution processes.

Challenges

- 1) Certain fire-affected communities were difficult to reach due to damaged infrastructure or geographical constraints, slowing assessments, monitoring, and cash delivery.
- 2) The number of households affected (596 homeless) exceeded available shelter support capacity (143 households), requiring prioritization and leaving some needs partially unmet.
- 3) Despite high compliance, continuous monitoring was necessary to ensure beneficiaries used cash for the intended purpose. Limited volunteer coverage in some areas occasionally delayed real-time verification.
- 4) Effective communication and coordination with local authorities, community leaders, and other response actors were essential but sometimes complex, requiring additional time and effort to align priorities and schedules.





Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 134,192
Targeted Persons: 2,980
Assisted Persons: 2,980
Targeted Male: 1,461
Targeted Female: 1,519

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs supported with multi-purpose cash to cover food and WASH items transfer to support basic needs and food.	596	596
% of HHs confirming to have received and using multipurpose cash support	90	99
% of HHs using cash for the intended purpose	80	94

Narrative description of achievements

In registration and verification of beneficiaries, a rigorous registration and verification process was conducted to identify 596 households (2,980 individuals) eligible for multi-purpose cash assistance. The process ensured that the most vulnerable families affected by the fire were accurately identified, promoting transparency, equity, and accountability in the distribution of funds.

For volunteer training on cash transfer and household registration, a total of 50 volunteers were trained on cash transfer processes and household registration using the Kobo Collect platform. This digital approach improved data accuracy, enabled real-time monitoring, and strengthened the capacity of volunteers to manage beneficiary information efficiently.

In market assessment a comprehensive market assessment was conducted prior to cash distribution to evaluate price trends, market functionality, and availability of essential commodities. The assessment ensured that cash grants were sufficient to cover the intended food, household, and WASH needs, while supporting local market recovery and avoiding inflationary pressures.

For targeting committees and beneficiary briefings, community-based targeting committees were established, and beneficiary households were briefed on the purpose of the cash intervention, eligibility criteria, and distribution processes. This approach increased community ownership, reduced potential disputes, and enhanced transparency and trust in the MPC program.

In training on Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for Staff and volunteers, a two-day training session was conducted for 20 staff and 50 volunteers, covering CVA principles, cash transfer mechanisms, emergency response best practices, and beneficiary protection. The training strengthened operational capacity, ensuring smooth and accountable cash distributions.

For cash distribution, the multi-purpose cash (MPC) grant was successfully distributed to 596 households (2,980 individuals), with each household receiving NLE 4,700 (CHF 188) to address immediate food, household, and WASH needs. The grant was designed to provide NLE 2,500 per household for food and nutritional support for two months, NLE 1,200 for household items such as bedsheets, cooking utensils, sleeping mats, and blankets, and NLE 1,000 for WASH kits including buckets, jerry cans, soap, chlorine, and hygiene supplies. Prior to distribution, market assessments ensured the adequacy of the cash value, and community briefings and sensitization sessions were conducted to promote understanding of cash use, including mobile money transactions.

In volunteer monitoring and beneficiary sensitization, volunteers were deployed for three days to monitor cash distribution activities and ensure compliance with intended purposes. Additionally, 50 volunteers conducted sensitization sessions on mobile money usage and safe cash handling, enhancing beneficiary understanding and reducing risks of misuse or fraud.

Th post-distribution monitoring revealed that 99% of households confirmed receipt and use of the multi-purpose cash support, and 94% of households reported using the funds for the intended purposes of food, household items, and hygiene needs. The remaining 6%



indicated using the funds for education or agricultural purposes, highlighting the need for robust community engagement and accountability (CEA) to reinforce guidance on cash use. Overall, the intervention promoted dignity, flexibility, and timely recovery, while reducing negative coping mechanisms and supporting affected households to meet their immediate basic needs.

Lessons Learnt

- 1) Targeting committees and beneficiary briefings enhanced accountability, ownership, and trust, reducing potential disputes or misunderstandings.
- 2) Digital Tools Improve Accuracy and Efficiency: Kobo Collect platform facilitated accurate household registration, real-time data monitoring, and efficient reporting during cash operations.
- 3) Training Strengthens Operational Capacity: Comprehensive CVA training for staff and volunteers enhanced the effectiveness, accountability, and smooth implementation of the cash program.
- 4) Complementarity with Other Interventions: MPC combined with conditional cash for shelter and health interventions created a holistic support package, addressing multiple urgent needs and promoting faster recovery.

Challenges

- 1) Ensuring all beneficiaries understood mobile money processes required intensive sensitization and follow-up, especially for vulnerable households with limited prior exposure to digital payments.
- 2) Fluctuating prices and occasional scarcity of essential commodities posed challenges in aligning cash value with actual needs, requiring continuous market monitoring.
- 3) In coordination across multiple interventions, simultaneously implementing MPC alongside conditional shelter cash and health programs required careful planning to avoid duplication and ensure timely delivery.



Budget: CHF 20,776
Targeted Persons: 2,980
Assisted Persons: 2,979
Targeted Male: 1,461
Targeted Female: 1,519

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of HHs reached with mosquito nets	596	596
% of targeted households, which receive support in terms of health promotion and hygiene awareness	80	96

Narrative description of achievements

For training of volunteers on WASH and disease prevention a total of 50 volunteers were trained on water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) promotion, with a strong focus on waterborne disease prevention, menstrual hygiene, Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), and mosquito net usage. The training enhanced volunteers' technical skills and capacity to conduct community-level health awareness and hygiene promotion. This proactive approach ensured that communities received accurate health messaging, reducing the risk of outbreaks and improving overall sanitation practices.

Mosquito nets were procured and distributed, with three nets provided per household to protect against malaria and other vector-borne diseases. A total of 596 households benefited from this intervention, ensuring nearly complete coverage of the affected population. The distribution contributed directly to improved household protection against mosquito-borne illnesses, a major health risk identified in the rapid assessment.

The operation strengthened emergency health response capacity by training 55 staff and volunteers in First Aid, Psychosocial Support



(PSS), Epidemic Prevention and Control (EPIC), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and safeguarding. As a result, volunteers were equipped to provide timely and effective health assistance, psychosocial care, and safe, accountable support to affected communities. The impact of this capacity-building was demonstrated immediately following the fire incident, when trained Red Cross volunteers provided first aid services to 29 injured and affected individuals, helping to address urgent health needs and reduce the risk of further complications.

In provision of Psychosocial Support (PSS), volunteers provided psychosocial support to affected families during the first month of the response, targeting individuals experiencing stress, grief, and trauma resulting from the fires. These interventions promoted emotional well-being, reduced psychological distress, and supported recovery processes for the most vulnerable groups, including women and children.

For deployment of volunteers for First Aid and PSS, trained volunteers were deployed to provide first aid and PSS services directly within affected communities, ensuring timely medical and psychological support. Their presence facilitated immediate care for minor injuries, ongoing emotional support, and referrals for more severe cases, preventing further health deterioration in vulnerable households.

In health prevention awareness campaigns, fifty volunteers conducted community-level health promotion campaigns, focusing on prevention of waterborne diseases and malaria, safe hygiene practices, and proper use of mosquito nets. These campaigns reached 96% of targeted households, improving community knowledge, fostering protective behaviors, and mitigating the risk of disease outbreaks in temporary shelters and open spaces.

Lessons Learnt

- 1) Distributing mosquito nets and delivering health awareness immediately after displacement prevented potential outbreaks and minimized exposure to vector-borne and waterborne diseases.
- 2) Volunteers trained in multiple areas (first aid, PSS, EPIC, safeguarding) were more effective in responding to diverse health needs, ensuring timely and safe service delivery. Trained volunteers were essential in delivering WASH, first aid, PSS, and health messaging effectively at the household level

Challenges

There was no major challenge encountered during the implementation of planned health activities.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 5,611

Targeted Persons: 2,980

Assisted Persons: 2,980

Targeted Male: 1,461

Targeted Female: 1,519

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained In CEA and PGI	55	55
% of feedback treated	80	100
# of people reached with fire prevention messages	2,980	2,980

Narrative description of achievements

In training of volunteers on CEA and PGI, a total of 50 volunteers were trained on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) to support the fire response operation. The training equipped volunteers with skills to ensure



that interventions were aligned with community needs, fostered inclusion of marginalized and vulnerable groups, and strengthened accountability mechanisms. Volunteers were prepared to facilitate community-led processes, promote feedback channels, and enhance the credibility and effectiveness of all operational activities.

For community validation and inclusion in decision making, community meetings were organized to validate targeting criteria and beneficiary lists, ensuring transparency and acceptance of the response. The engagement included a broad spectrum of community members, with particular focus on marginalized and vulnerable groups. Local representatives and village authorities were actively involved in planning, decision-making, and oversight, including monitoring fund utilization, which promoted community ownership and trust in the response interventions.

For incorporating local knowledge and risk reduction practices, local knowledge and traditional practices related to wildfire prevention and response were incorporated into the intervention design. Communities were engaged in participatory planning to identify fire-prone areas, establish evacuation routes, and implement context-appropriate mitigation measures. This approach empowered communities to act quickly during emergencies and ensured that early warning messages and fire safety strategies were locally relevant and effective.

In establishment of two-way communication channels, clear and continuous communication channels were established between authorities, volunteers, and affected communities. Multiple platforms including community meetings, social media, radio broadcasts, and direct household visits were used to disseminate information, share updates, and ensure communities could access timely and accurate messages about ongoing response activities and available support.

In Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM), a robust community feedback mechanism was set up to receive and address concerns, complaints, and suggestions. The system combined community-based committees to monitor progress and manage grievances with a team of trained volunteers who conducted household visits, focus group discussions, and direct complaint management. This mechanism enabled timely resolution of issues, adaptation of interventions to community needs, and enhanced transparency and accountability throughout the response.

For awareness campaigns and fire safety education, regular awareness campaigns and educational programs were conducted to inform communities about fire hazards, early warning signs, safe electrical practices (especially regarding solar panels and batteries), and appropriate emergency response actions. Messages were tailored to local audiences, delivered in relevant languages, and reinforced through both direct engagement and mass communication channels. These efforts strengthened community preparedness, resilience, and capacity to prevent or respond to future fire incidents.

In transparency and media engagement, all decision-making processes, including resource allocation and beneficiary selection, were communicated transparently to the community. Media coverage of volunteers' activities was undertaken to showcase operational accountability, promote awareness of the response, and highlight lessons learned. This reinforced trust, increased visibility of the operation, and encouraged broader community participation in recovery and risk reduction efforts.

Lessons Learnt

- 1) Inclusive participation strengthens response effectiveness: Involving a broad spectrum of community members, including marginalized and vulnerable groups, improved targeting accuracy, enhanced ownership of interventions, and increased acceptance of response activities.
- 2) Volunteer training in CEA and PGI is critical, equipping volunteers with skills in CEA and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion ensured that community feedback was systematically collected, risks were mitigated, and interventions were aligned with community priorities.
- 3) Two-Way Communication Builds Trust: Establishing multiple communication channels, including meetings, radio, and social media, strengthened transparency, fostered trust, and allowed communities to stay informed and engaged in decision-making.
- 4) Community Feedback Mechanisms Improve Accountability: Setting up robust feedback and complaint management systems enabled timely identification of issues and informed adjustments to interventions, increasing responsiveness and reducing potential conflict or dissatisfaction.
- 5) Integration of Local Knowledge Enhances Disaster Preparedness: Incorporating community knowledge and practices in wildfire prevention and response planning ensured that strategies were contextually relevant, practical, and more likely to be adopted by households.

Challenges

- 1) Limited awareness among some community members: Despite training and outreach, some households had difficulty understanding processes, particularly mobile feedback channels, requiring repeated sensitization and follow-up.
- 2) Complex coordination with multiple stakeholders: Aligning community engagement activities with local authorities, committees, and other partners required significant planning and continuous monitoring to avoid duplication or confusion.





Budget: CHF 21,309
Targeted Persons: 130
Assisted Persons: 38
Targeted Male: 22
Targeted Female: 16

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of technical support missions conducted by IFRC	4	3
# of coordination meetings attended	15	15
# of NS staff with increased knowledge on DREF, Emergency Needs Assessment and planning, CVA, and Reporting	35	38

Narrative description of achievements

For IFRC technical support missions and monitoring visits, total of three technical support missions was conducted by the IFRC Freetown Office throughout the operation. The first mission focused on the early stages of response, particularly finalizing beneficiary selection criteria and lists to ensure assistance reached the most vulnerable households. The second mission supervised the multipurpose cash transfer process, ensuring transparent and efficient fund disbursement aligned with financial accountability standards. The third mission, led by the PMER team, concentrated on post-distribution monitoring three weeks after cash distribution to assess compliance and impact. These missions provided critical guidance, operational oversight, and technical support that strengthened the overall effectiveness and accountability of the response.

In participation in coordination meetings, NS staff actively participated in coordination meetings with local authorities, humanitarian partners, and community representatives, ensuring that response planning and implementation were aligned with broader efforts, avoided duplication, and leveraged available resources effectively. This collaboration enhanced operational efficiency and facilitated timely decision-making across sectors.

For volunteers' insurance coverage was provided for all operational volunteers, safeguarding their well-being and ensuring that they were protected during field deployment. This measure reinforced volunteer security and promoted confidence in engaging with high-risk operational activities, including assessments, cash distributions, and health and shelter interventions.

In training of NS HQ, branch managers, and field officers, training sessions were conducted for 38 NS staff, including HQ personnel, branch managers, and field officers, covering DREF, Emergency Needs Assessment and Planning, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA), and Reporting. Two staff members from each branch, along with HQ staff, participated in these sessions, enhancing technical knowledge, operational capacity, and preparedness to manage emergency responses. These trainings ensured consistent understanding of DREF protocols, improved planning and assessment skills, and strengthened reporting and accountability mechanisms across all operational levels.

Lessons Learnt

- 1) Coordination is Essential for Efficiency: Active participation in coordination meetings enhanced alignment with partners, minimized duplication, and facilitated resource sharing for effective response implementation.
- 2) Training Builds Institutional Capacity: Staff trained on DREF, needs assessment, CVA, and reporting demonstrated improved preparedness, consistency in operational procedures, and stronger capacity to manage emergency responses.



Challenges

No major challenge during the implementation of activities for Secretariat Services



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 44,951

Targeted Persons: 1

Assisted Persons: 1

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted by NS	8	8
# of documentary produced	1	1
# of lesson learned workshop conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

In coordination and public relations, the SLRCS ensured robust coordination and public relations throughout the operation, facilitating communication between branches, headquarters, volunteers, community leaders, and partners. Multiple channels including press releases, social media updates, and stakeholder engagement were used to disseminate timely and accurate information, promote transparency, and strengthen the visibility and credibility of the National Society's response. This approach enhanced stakeholder confidence and reinforced trust in the effectiveness of the interventions.

For programme monitoring by the NS team, a comprehensive monitoring framework was implemented at three levels. At the branch level, leadership oversaw operational activities within their communities, enabling immediate adjustments and responsiveness to challenges. At the headquarters level, technical support ensured adherence to standards, quality assurance, and alignment with national guidelines. Across the operation, eight monitoring visits were conducted: the first during registration, the second during verification, three for CEA engagement with community leaders and beneficiaries, and three during distribution and post-distribution monitoring. These visits ensured effective oversight, high-quality implementation, and accountability throughout the response.

In documentary production on fire response activities, a professional documentary film was produced to capture the scope and impact of the fire response interventions. Complemented by photos, videos, and reports, the documentary highlighted the achievements of SLRCS and its partners, amplified visibility across social and traditional media platforms, and provided a valuable tool for donor engagement and future advocacy.

A lessons learned workshop was organized to gather insights from all stakeholders, including branch and HQ staff, volunteers, and community representatives. The workshop facilitated reflection on operational successes, challenges, and best practices, informing improvements in future emergency response planning and strengthening institutional learning.

For compliance with reporting, SLRCS ensured compliance with reporting standards, providing accurate and timely documentation of all activities, expenditures, and outcomes. Accompanying support guided branches and HQ staff in adhering to DREF and organizational reporting requirements, reinforcing transparency and accountability to donors and stakeholders.

Lessons Learnt

1) Multi-level monitoring improves oversight and responsiveness: Combining branch-level and HQ-level monitoring ensured timely corrective actions, maintained quality standards, and strengthened accountability.



- 2) Strategic communication enhances visibility and stakeholder confidence: Using diverse media including documentaries, social media, press releases, and reports effectively highlighted the impact of NS operations and attracted broader support.
- 3) Lessons learned workshops facilitate institutional learning: Structured reflection and knowledge-sharing sessions provided actionable insights that can improve future emergency responses and strengthen organizational capacity.

Challenges

No major challenge during the implementation of activities for Secretariat Services



Financial Report

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DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	*	Operation	MDRSL018
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 02/Jun/2026

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSL018 - Sierra Leone - Fire Incidents

Operating Timeframe: 28 Mar 2025 to 31 Aug 2025

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	270,354
DREF Response Pillar	270,354
Expenditure	-245,381
Closing Balance	24,973

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			0
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	16,500		16,500
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	16,500		16,500
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	13,878	13,730	148
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	239,975	231,650	8,325
Enabling Approaches Total	253,853	245,381	8,472
Grand Total	270,353	245,381	24,973

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Please explain variances (if any)

The financial performance of the operation remained closely aligned with the approved budget. No budget line exceeded the acceptable variance threshold of $\pm 10\%$, reflecting effective financial planning, monitoring, and utilization of resources throughout the implementation period. Overall unspent balance from the IFRC-DREF allocation as per attached financial report will return to the DREF pot.



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[Click here for reference](#)

