



Destruction in Sao Vicente after the floods and strong winds of 10 August 2025

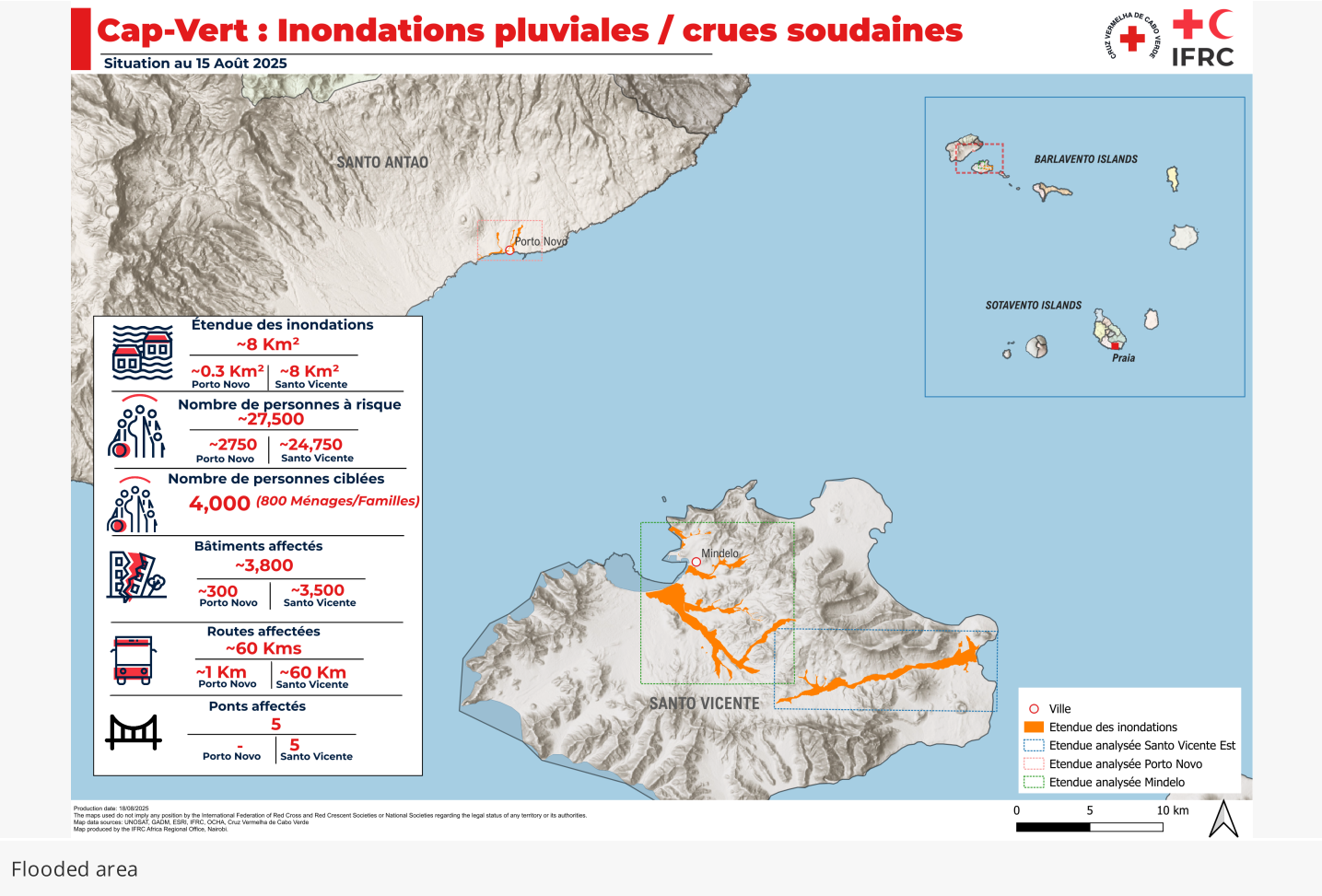
Appeal: MDRCV005	Country: Cabo Verde	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 565,565	
Glide Number: -	People at Risk: 27,500 people	People Targeted: 4,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 20-08-2025	Operation Timeframe: 6 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2026	DREF Published: 28-08-2025
Targeted Regions: São Vicente			



Description of the Event

Date of event

08-10-2025

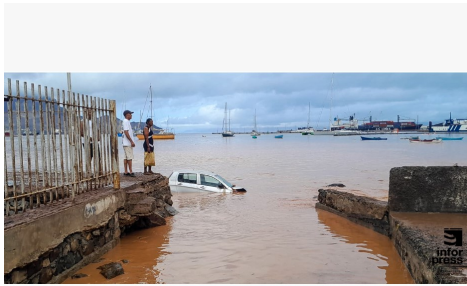


What happened, where and when?

During the night of 10–11 August 2025, extreme rainfall linked to a tropical disturbance caused torrential flooding across Cape Verde, overwhelming irrigation canals and drainage systems, triggering landslides, and damaging critical infrastructure. São Vicente and Santo Antão were the most severely affected, with communities such as Ribeira Bote, Ribeira de Julião and low-lying areas of Mindelo particularly hard hit; Santo Antão also suffered landslides and infrastructure losses, while São Nicolau recorded partial vaccine losses. The floods destroyed markets, inundated supermarkets (wiping out much of the food supply), caused the total loss of vaccines in São Vicente, damaged essential water and sanitation systems, and disrupted public transport.

As of 12 August, ten deaths were confirmed in São Vicente and an estimated 27,500 people were affected on the two main islands. In response, the government declared a state of emergency for São Vicente and Santo Antão, and activated the national civil protection system, including the Cape Verdean Red Cross.





Floods



Needs assessment by NS



Needs assessment by NS



Destruction

Scope and Scale

Torrential rainfall during the night of 10 to 11 August 2025 caused a tragic loss of life in São Vicente. At least ten (10) people died, including children, and five are missing. Thousands of people were displaced, with initial reports estimating 1,500 displaced in São Vicente alone. Among the health facilities affected, several health centres and part of the public hospital in Mindelo were flooded, resulting in the total loss of vaccine stocks. This damage severely disrupted the continuity of care and caused an increased risk to public health.

The Cape Verde Red Cross (CVCV) responded immediately with a four-person assessment team and three mobile teams of five volunteers each, tasked with providing first aid, organising evacuations and participating in search operations.

Essential emergency distributions were carried out: 20 food parcels (oil, rice, sugar, beans), hygiene kits, clothing and protective tarpaulins for 50 families. A psychological support service was also set up in São Vicente to assist those traumatised by the disaster.

Estimated population

São Vicente: approximately 80,800 people

Santo Antão: approximately 38,200 people

Out of a combined total of approximately 119,000 people on both islands, it is estimated that around 27,500 people are affected (nearly 23% of the population). This figure includes displaced persons and those being housed by host families, as well as those directly impacted by the destruction.

According to satellite images received from UNOSAT in the city of Mindelo, municipality of São Vicente in Cape Verde, obtained from very high-resolution Pléiades images acquired on 13 August 2025 at 11:01 local time (12:01 UTC), approximately 5 km² of land was affected in an analysed area of 30 km². The analysis also identified approximately 2,500 damaged buildings, as well as infrastructure and several kilometres of roads.

These figures are provisional, and more detailed assessments of the situation are currently being carried out. Difficulties in accessing certain localities suggest that the actual number of people affected could be significantly higher.

Cape Verde is highly vulnerable to climate change, with rising temperatures, declining rainfall and extreme weather events. In August 2025, the island of São Vicente received 192 mm of rain in five hours (compared to an average of 116 mm per year), causing massive flooding that destroyed roads, markets and vaccine stocks, and damaged vital networks. These impacts are compounded by structural vulnerabilities: urbanisation in high-risk areas, food dependency (80% imported) and annual economic losses of nearly 1% of GDP. The episode confirms the urgent need to invest in resilient infrastructure and better water and drainage management.

Source Name

Source Link

1. Estimates of average annual losses related to climate shocks	https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099081423100593303/pdf/P1772680a5607608d0ab1608335945a51dd.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com
2. Climate context	https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/entities/publication/7fa21da5-8027-44e9-bbd7-fc42b9ab9706?utm_source=chatgpt.com
3. Flood impact assessment in Mindelo City, Sao Vicente Municipality, Cape Verde as of 13 August 2025	https://unosat.org/products/4169
4. Flood impact assessment in East Sao Vicente Municipality, Cabo Verde as of 14 August 2025	https://unosat.org/products/4172
5. Number of victims, missing persons and displaced persons, exceptional rainfall volume	https://watchers.news/2025/08/12/seven-killed-tropical-storm-erin-flood-sao-vicente-cape-verde/?utm_source=chatgpt.com
6. Damage to infrastructure, disruption of essential services and declaration of disaster	https://english.news.cn/africa/20250812/741d6aada8ae4dcebd0b20fb2fe41f76/c.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-
If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:	
-	
Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

11-08-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In a single day of fieldwork as part of this operation, the Cape Verde Red Cross mobilised its pre-positioned stock in Praia for distribution in São Vicente. More than 100 people in urgent need received clothing, blankets and tarpaulins. In addition, 20 families have already received food aid from the Cape Verde Red Cross on the island of São Vicente.
Health	The Cape Verde Red Cross is providing emergency services in the areas affected by the floods to ensure first aid, in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the National Civil Protection Service.
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	The Cape Verde Red Cross, having noted the lack of drinking water on the island of São Vicente due to the deterioration of the existing distribution system, mobilised its



	dedicated truck to transport water. Since day one, this truck has been collecting drinking water in Santo Antão and transporting it by ferry to São Vicente, making a minimum of five to six crossings per day and distributing around 150 cubic metres of water per day to nearly 100,000 people.
Coordination	As an auxiliary to public authorities, the Cape Verde Red Cross works closely with various government entities at local and national levels, including the National Civil Protection Service, which is currently the body coordinating the emergency response, the local council, law enforcement agencies and health services. The CVCV actively participates in coordination meetings and inter-institutional working group forums, which are essential platforms for information sharing, planning, analysis and strategic coordination of response efforts. The CVCV is leading the rapid assessment. The field teams of the local branch of the CVCV ensure continuous engagement, effective coordination and close collaboration with the government and other stakeholders at all levels.
National Society Readiness	The Cape Verde Red Cross has 19 local branches and more than 2,000 volunteers throughout the country. Given the scale of the situation, the Cape Verde Red Cross has very limited funds to respond to this emergency. However, the national disaster response team has been dispatched to the field to support the local branch, which is fully mobilised to ensure an effective response, identify local needs in collaboration with authorities and communities, and adapt key messages to the local context.
Assessment	The local branches in São Vicente and Santo Antão, with the assistance of the SN national coordination team, which travelled to the islands, and the authorities on both islands, immediately mobilised 30 volunteers, including 15 on each island, and six supervisors to carry out rapid assessments of the affected areas. The Cape Verde Red Cross took the lead in the assessments, and the results obtained in the field are consolidated at the end of each day before being shared with partners. This information sharing was accompanied by advocacy efforts to mobilise support for the most vulnerable populations. In addition, during the field data collection, volunteers provided food, hygiene and clothing aid to 20 families in just one day of field operations. These are very urgent cases whose needs could not wait for an emergency operation to be set up.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	Through the CCD, IFRC has been supporting the NS response and has deployed an Ops Coordinator. Since then, it has been closely monitoring developments in the country in collaboration with the NS, while providing technical support for the ongoing assessment. We deployed an Operations Coordinator a few days after the floods, and the IFRC has launched a surge request for a WASH Coordinator and a Logistics Coordinator, who are already on their way.
Participating National Societies	Although the Portuguese Red Cross is not present in Cape Verde, it is closely monitoring the situation. It is coordinating its actions with the National Society and the IFRC cluster office in Dakar, Senegal, and plans to intervene once the assessment is complete. In this regard, it has launched an appeal for solidarity in Portugal.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC office in Dakar is closely monitoring developments, particularly with regard to missing persons.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The Cape Verdean government has declared a state of emergency on the two islands of São Vicente and Santo Antão, which were even visited by the Prime Minister. The National Civil Protection Service, under the umbrella of the Ministry of Territorial Administration, coordinates all operations. The fire service is responsible for evacuations and search and rescue operations, with the assistance of the local branch of the CVCV.
UN or other actors	IOM is considering the possibility of using commercial Airbnb accommodation as "social Airbnb" for displaced persons, once an official request has been made to the United Nations by the government. UN agencies in Cape Verde are closely monitoring the situation and a parallel coordination meeting has been set up in the capital. The city council is preparing schools to serve as additional shelters for internally displaced persons, whose numbers could increase as more rain is expected.
Are there major coordination mechanism in place?	
The Working Group on Emergency Preparedness and Response for West Africa, led by OCHA in Dakar, held a meeting in which the IFRC, an active member, took part. The meeting provided an opportunity to present the current situation and launch an appeal for support for the teams deployed in the field. Meetings of this mechanism are held on an ad hoc basis, depending on changing needs and emergencies.	

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Following the rapid damage and needs assessment conducted jointly by the Cape Verde Red Cross and government authorities, it was found that a significant number of families had been displaced due to extensive damage to their homes. These families have been forced to evacuate and are currently housed in temporary collective accommodation provided by the government, while others have found refuge with relatives or within host communities.

The assessment conducted by the CVCV and the government estimates that approximately 5,500 families have been severely affected by flooding in five neighbourhoods of São Vicente (3,500 families) and four villages in Porto Novo (2,000 families). The impact of these floods is considerable and has resulted in the loss of essential supplies and household items (mattresses, beds, kitchen utensils, clothing, school supplies for pupils and students, etc.), including food reserves, for many households. The assessment reveals that approximately 30 to 50 per cent of homes have been damaged or destroyed.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The floods caused severe economic disruption, with markets and supermarkets flooded and significant damage to infrastructure, limiting the ability of local businesses to operate. Authorities reported shortages of essential goods, including water and rice, leading to moderate

price increases. Micro-enterprises, particularly small traders dependent on tourism or local demand, are suffering heavy losses as a result of these disruptions. To support livelihoods, the government has launched a strategic plan including subsidised credit lines and non-repayable funds for affected businesses and economic activities.



Multi purpose cash grants

Cash transfer assistance enables households to respond flexibly to their priority needs, such as food, shelter and healthcare. However, gaps remain, particularly in the identification of beneficiaries, distribution infrastructure and monitoring of the use of funds. A lack of coordination between humanitarian actors can also limit the effectiveness of this assistance. Additional financial and human resources are often needed. Finally, coverage remains insufficient given the scale of needs on the ground.



Health

The floods have resulted in the loss of homes, property, livelihoods and loved ones, causing physical and psychological injuries, with critical needs identified among separated children and disoriented elderly people. The emergency assessment highlights major health risks: diseases linked to contaminated water, vector-borne diseases due to stagnant water, and mental health issues related to the losses suffered. The closure or inaccessibility of several health centres exacerbates these vulnerabilities, making it a priority to reopen them, train volunteers in psychological first aid, and raise awareness among the population about vector-borne diseases.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Following the floods, access to safe drinking water has been severely disrupted by contamination of sources and interruption of supply, while many sanitation systems have been damaged, causing sewage overflows and an increased risk of waterborne diseases. Displaced families lack basic hygiene items and temporary shelters lack adequate facilities, exacerbating health risks in a context where disease vectors are proliferating.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Access to basic necessities, essential services and security remains extremely limited in the affected areas of São Vicente and Santo Antão, particularly affecting vulnerable groups (women, children, displaced persons, persons with disabilities). Flooding and landslides have restricted access to key infrastructure such as health centres, schools and supply points, while the lack of comprehensive demographic data complicates the planning of appropriate interventions. The Cape Verde Red Cross is committed to ensuring the inclusion and protection of these groups, particularly in the face of increased risks of sexual and gender-based violence, by putting in place support mechanisms to guarantee equitable access to resources and strengthen community resilience.



Education

The floods and violent winds that hit Cape Verde in August 2025 severely disrupted the education system, which was already fragile in the face of climate shocks. Several schools were completely or partially destroyed, while some schools are now being considered as temporary shelters for displaced people. This situation has led to prolonged interruption of classes, depriving students of education due to the inaccessibility or use of school facilities for other purposes. The lack of space for temporary learning arrangements, combined with a shortage of educational materials – textbooks, supplies and teaching aids that have been destroyed or are inaccessible – further complicate the resumption of activities. The lack of educational continuity increases the risk of school dropouts, particularly in the most affected areas. These shortcomings require a rapid response, including the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure, the installation of temporary structures, the provision of educational materials and the implementation of solutions to maintain student engagement even in crisis situations.



Migration And Displacement

N/A





Community Engagement And Accountability

The lack of strong community involvement at every stage of humanitarian interventions, from assessment and targeting to distribution, is a major obstacle to the ability to respond adequately to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations. Without the active participation of the communities concerned, interventions are likely to be less effective and less well adapted to local realities. Rapid assessments of humanitarian responses reveal a glaring lack of mechanisms enabling affected populations to express their concerns and give their opinions. This situation not only undermines trust between humanitarian actors and beneficiaries, but also compromises the responsiveness of the responses provided. When there are no clear channels for feedback, opportunities to improve interventions are missed, and the real needs of communities may be ignored.

To remedy these shortcomings, it is imperative to establish participatory structures and robust feedback mechanisms. These mechanisms should serve to promote transparency and accountability throughout the intervention process. Among the essential elements to consider is the creation of community committees directly chosen by local populations. These committees would be responsible for the ongoing monitoring of activities and the systematic collection of feedback from beneficiaries.

In addition, it is crucial to train a dedicated team of volunteers specialising in community engagement and accountability (CEA), as well as complaint management. These volunteers would act as points of contact between communities and humanitarian organisations, facilitating dialogue and ensuring that beneficiaries' concerns are addressed. Furthermore, the establishment of free and accessible helplines would ensure that grievances are systematically recorded and addressed in a timely manner.

Community involvement at all stages of humanitarian interventions is essential to ensure an effective and appropriate response. By investing in participatory structures and training committed volunteers, the CVCV will not only be able to build trust between humanitarian actors and beneficiaries, but also ensure that interventions truly meet the needs of the most vulnerable populations.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Recent unpredictable weather conditions have caused heavy rainfall and widespread flooding, submerging main roads and low-lying areas in many localities. These events have severely disrupted daily life and made it difficult to access affected populations to collect reliable and up-to-date data. In this context, where every hour counts, it is crucial to have accurate information on the number of families in distress in order to plan and deploy humanitarian resources effectively.

The field assessment highlighted several critical gaps and limitations that require urgent attention. Despite the efforts of the authorities and the Red Cross, significant needs remain unmet in key areas such as shelter, hygiene, food and health. The scale of the damage caused by the floods has far exceeded the aid currently available, jeopardising the safety and well-being of the affected communities. In addition, the lack of resources – including insufficient funds, limited staff and a shortage of essential supplies – has significantly restricted the ability to provide comprehensive and rapid assistance. Operational difficulties, such as logistical problems due to damaged infrastructure and limited access to remote areas, have exacerbated these challenges, complicating response efforts and delaying the humanitarian response. It is also essential to note that the assessment may have underestimated the specific needs of vulnerable groups. Displaced persons, older persons and persons with disabilities are segments of the population whose situation requires more focused attention. Ensuring equitable access to services and assistance for these groups is fundamental to ensuring their safety and dignity in times of crisis.

A coordinated approach, including improved data collection and judicious allocation of resources, is needed to meet the urgent needs of affected families and rebuild communities affected by this disaster.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The operation, scheduled to last six months, will target 800 families (approximately 4,000 people) affected by flooding on the islands of São Vicente and Santo Antão. Its objective is to respond to urgent humanitarian needs by reducing immediate risks to the life, health and safety of those affected, while quickly restoring access to essential goods and services. The intervention will provide rapid, inclusive and tailored assistance to the most vulnerable groups, while helping to strengthen communities' resilience to future climate shocks.

Operation strategy rationale

To meet the immediate needs of those affected by the floods, the Cape Verde Red Cross will implement activities in the following areas:



1- Food security

Rapid assessments have revealed severe food insecurity. The operation plans to replenish 5,000 food parcels to ensure that the essential needs of affected families are met during the emergency phase.

2- Shelter and essential items (NFI)

Many families have lost their homes or essential belongings. The response includes the distribution of: mattresses to replace those destroyed, tarpaulins for temporary protection, mosquito nets to reduce health risks.

3- Multi-purpose cash

Financial support will be provided to 800 vulnerable families (approximately 4,000 people), targeted on the basis of vulnerability criteria (displaced households, homeless families, elderly people, female-headed households, people with disabilities). The amount set is CHF 210 per household (20,000 CVE), calculated according to the minimum expenditure basket (MEB). Transfers will be made by an experienced financial service provider, ensuring speed and traceability.

4- Water, hygiene and community awareness

The distribution of hygiene kits will complement the emergency assistance. At the same time, a PGI (Protection, Gender and Inclusion) and CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability) programme will target 5,000 families to promote safe, inclusive and resilient practices.

All interventions will comply with IFRC standards, including the use of digital tools (Kobo Collect) for registration and tracking, as well as rigorous post-distribution monitoring (PDM) to ensure transparency and accountability. The strategy also addresses logistical challenges related to access, close coordination with local authorities, and consideration of climate change and gender inclusion.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The emergency relief operation that the Red Cross is setting up in São Vicente and Santo Antão, following the tragic floods that hit these islands, aims to provide essential aid to 800 households (4,000 people), including the relatives of the 10 victims, and is crucial to meeting the urgent needs of the affected communities.

The groups targeted by this operation are as follows:

1. Families affected by the floods: Aid will focus on displaced families to ensure they have immediate access to food, healthcare and drinking water. Priority will be given to households that have suffered significant material losses.
2. Most Vulnerable and Marginalised Groups: Special attention will be paid to vulnerable populations, particularly women, children, the elderly and those with specific needs, who require tailored support.
3. Communities at Risk: Awareness-raising initiatives will be implemented in flood-prone areas, including early warning systems and a commitment to sustainable urban development, in order to strengthen regional resilience to future disasters.
4. Displaced Persons in the Recovery Phase: As the situation moves towards recovery, assistance will be extended to affected persons seeking to rebuild their lives, with programmes focused on improving livelihoods and rehabilitating infrastructure.
5. Red Cross Volunteers and Local Authorities: Essential training will be provided to volunteers and local authorities to equip them with the skills needed to effectively implement the relief strategy and optimally coordinate responses.

This Red Cross operation in São Vicente and Santo Antão is a powerful demonstration of solidarity and commitment to people in need. It aims not only to respond to immediate needs, but also to anticipate and prevent future disasters through the implementation of sustainable and inclusive initiatives.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the target population are based on an assessment of immediate humanitarian needs and the direct impact of the disaster on households on the islands of São Vicente and Santo Antão. Groups are identified according to their level of vulnerability, including displaced families, households that have lost their homes or livelihoods, and people living in high-risk or hard-to-reach areas. Particular attention is paid to vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant or breastfeeding women, older persons, persons with disabilities and female-headed households, to ensure that assistance is inclusive, equitable and responsive to the specific needs of each group.



Total Targeted Population

Women	1,000	Rural	0.5%
Girls (under 18)	1,300	Urban	0.5%
Men	700	People with disabilities (estimated)	15%
Boys (under 18)	1,000		
Total targeted population	4,000		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	No
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	No
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Marginalised and vulnerable groups, particularly women and persons with disabilities, face barriers that prevent them from participating in relief operations.	Flexibility in the implementation of operations to adapt to changing needs and better choose the right time for specific interventions. Regular reviews of operational responses with stakeholders to assess progress, relevance and appropriateness. Ensuring community engagement and accountability (CEA).
Stagnant water in flooded areas can cause waterborne and vector-borne diseases, posing a health risk to affected populations.	Conduct regular health awareness campaigns on sanitation and water hygiene practices and health-related issues.
Individuals who falsely claim to be eligible or who do not meet the eligibility criteria.	A beneficiary verification and validation process conducted in collaboration with local authorities and community representatives
Access to affected areas may be limited due to poor road or weather conditions	The CVCV will collaborate with local authorities and communities to map inaccessible areas and proactively identify alternative routes to facilitate access.
Safeguarding risk (PSEA and child protection).	All volunteers and staff members will receive specific training on safeguarding and will sign the code of conduct. Community awareness-raising activities will be organised, and safeguarding clauses will be included in agreements with service providers.



Insufficient communication with the target population. Failure to communicate beneficiary selection criteria and transfer dates to beneficiaries will lead to high levels of frustration within the community and compromise operations.

To mitigate this risk, the Cape Verde Red Cross will work with affected communities to ensure that the NS's reputation and trust within the community is protected from the outset.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Following the recent catastrophic floods that struck São Vicente (Mindelo) and Santo Antão, these regions are facing a series of risks that go far beyond immediate humanitarian needs. The scale of the disaster has left behind a landscape of destruction where the challenges of daily survival are exacerbated by growing social and health threats.

Firstly, the lack of humanitarian assistance combined with the shortage of housing creates fertile ground for despair among the affected populations. This despair can quickly lead to an increase in crime, particularly theft of humanitarian supplies such as food and medicine. Desperate people may resort to theft not only to survive, but also to provide for their families in this difficult context.

In addition, the floods have also exacerbated the risk of gender-based violence (GBV). Crisis situations and displacement generally increase the risk of such violence. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable in times of instability and chaos.

In addition, environmental hazards persist, particularly in the mountainous areas of Santo Antão, which remain exposed to secondary landslides. These landslides can have further devastating consequences for already vulnerable communities, prolonging the emergency situation.

Stagnant water left behind by the floods is also a major cause for concern. It can become a breeding ground for mosquitoes carrying diseases such as dengue fever and malaria. These vector-borne diseases can re-emerge and spread rapidly, adding another layer of health crisis to manage.

In the face of these multiple challenges, certain mitigation measures can be adopted:

1. Increase police patrols: In order to prevent theft of humanitarian supplies and maintain public order, it is essential to strengthen police presence in the most affected areas. Regular patrols can deter criminal acts and protect vital resources.
2. Train volunteers and communities: It is crucial to train volunteers and community members to recognise and report genderbased violence. Establishing a robust reporting system will enable victims to safely report incidents and receive the necessary assistance.
3. Mobilise and raise awareness among the population about vector-borne diseases: An awareness campaign on the risks of dengue and malaria is essential. The population must be informed about the preventive measures to be taken and encouraged to eliminate breeding sites in their immediate environment.

In summary, the challenges facing São Vicente (Mindelo) and Santo Antão after the floods require multisectoral and coordinated responses. Rapid and effective action is needed to mitigate persistent risks and protect vulnerable communities from new and emerging threats.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 187,269

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
800 households receive emergency shelter kits (tarpaulins and tools)	800
800 households receive an NFI kit to restore dignity and cover basic needs	800

800 households trained/made aware of how to use emergency shelter kits	800
20% of households targeted for post-distribution monitoring (PDM)	160

Priority Actions

- 1- Conduct a rapid assessment of shelter and tarpaulin needs among 800 affected households.
- 2- Distribute emergency shelter kits (2 plastic tarpaulins, ropes, pegs, basic tools) to 800 households.
- 3- Provide additional NFI kits (mats, blankets, mosquito nets, basic kitchen utensils).
- 4- Organise technical awareness sessions on installing tarpaulins and using emergency shelter kits safely.
- 5- Integrate protection, gender and inclusion considerations into the installation of shelters (safe spaces for women and children, accessibility).
- 6- Establish a monitoring and evaluation mechanism (site visits, community feedback, quality control)
- 7- cover the costs and transport needs of the entire operation•



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 59,752

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
800 households receive assistance to cover basic needs (food and non-food).	800
20% of households are targeted for post-distribution monitoring (PDM).	160
30 volunteers trained and deployed for identification, distribution and monitoring of support.	30

Priority Actions

- 1- Identify and target 500 vulnerable households that have lost their livelihoods.
- 2- Provide cash or in-kind support to meet basic needs (food, basic items, clothing).
- 3- Set up training/awareness sessions on the management of transfers and support received.
- 4- Monitor the use of the support provided (cash/kits) and its impact on the targeted households.
- 5- Integrate basic social protection measures (taking into account female heads of household, elderly people, people with disabilities).



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 54,465

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
50 volunteers are trained in registering and monitoring beneficiaries	50
800 households receive MPC transfers in a timely manner	800
20% of households are targeted for post-distribution monitoring (PDM)	160

Priority Actions

- 1- Establish community targeting committees to identify beneficiary households.
- 2- Train volunteers and teams on how to use the digital platform (Kobo Collect or other) to register households.
- 3- Register 800 eligible households ($\approx$ 4,000 people) in the secure database.
- 4- Conclude an agreement with a financial service provider (bank or mobile money operator).
- 5- Make multi-purpose cash transfers (household, based on the minimum expenditure basket).
- 6- Conduct post-distribution monitoring (PDM) including accountability and protection aspects.
- 7- Implement awareness-raising sessions on the proper use of transfers and complaint management via a community feedback mechanism.



Health

Budget: CHF 48,313

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
50 volunteers trained and mobilised for community awareness and first aid	50
4,000 people directly educated on good health and prevention practices	4,000
10 first aid training sessions organised for volunteers and community representatives	10

Priority Actions

- 1- Train and deploy community volunteers for social mobilisation and awareness-raising on health risks (waterborne diseases, malaria, maternal and child health).
- 2- Organise local awareness-raising sessions (educational talks, home visits, dissemination of key messages).
- 3- Organise first aid training sessions for volunteers and set up first aid points accessible to the community.
- 4- Support the referral of serious cases to local health facilities (transport or accompaniment by volunteers).
- 5- Disseminate messages on epidemic prevention and the importance of using impregnated mosquito nets, treated water and hand washing.
- 6- Establish a data collection mechanism for monitoring priority diseases and community reporting.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 54,316

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
800 households in need receive hygiene kits	800
4,000 people educated on key hygiene and sanitation practices	4,000
10 water points rehabilitated or constructed to improve access to drinking water	10
100 community/family latrines cleaned and disinfected	100
50 WASH volunteers trained and deployed for community activities	50

Priority Actions

- 1- Distribute family hygiene kits containing soap, buckets/jerry cans, sanitary towels, and chlorine or Aquatabs for purifying water.
- 2- Organise hygiene awareness sessions (hand washing, menstrual hygiene, food hygiene).
- 3- Establish or rehabilitate community water points (pumps, wells, standpipes) in collaboration with local authorities.
- 4- Provide handwashing stations in public places (markets, schools, health centres).
- 5- Ensure the emptying, cleaning and disinfection of existing community latrines.
- 6- Train and deploy WASH volunteers for community mobilisation, water quality monitoring, and the distribution, storage, and use of treatment products.
- 7- Establish a community feedback mechanism to gather concerns related to water and sanitation.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 21,288

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
500 awareness flyers produced and distributed	500
4,000 people reached during the campaign	4,000
2 functional safe spaces set up and used by vulnerable people	2
50 volunteers trained in PGI, PSEA and GBV standards	50

Priority Actions

- 1- Ensure that specific needs (elderly people, pregnant women, children, people living with disabilities) are taken into account in all distributions and sectoral activities.
- 2- Establish safe spaces for women, girls and other vulnerable groups, providing access to information, listening and guidance.
- 3- Train volunteers and partners on protection principles, gender mainstreaming and inclusion in humanitarian action.
- 4- Establish and disseminate confidential reporting mechanisms for cases of gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA).
- 5- Monitor and refer protection cases to specialised services (health, psychosocial, legal).
- 6- Organise community awareness sessions on violence prevention, social cohesion, gender equality and non-discrimination.
- 7- Integrate a community feedback system to strengthen accountability and listen to the concerns of affected populations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 25,870

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
800 households informed about assistance, selection criteria and schedule	800

10 community meetings held with the CVCV and beneficiaries during the project cycle	10
A functional feedback mechanism	1
50 volunteers trained in CEA standards	50

Priority Actions

- 1- Establish two-way communication mechanisms (posters, community radio stations, public meetings, social media) to inform communities about planned assistance, targeting criteria and the schedule of activities.
- 2- Organise regular information meetings with beneficiaries and the CVCV (Village Targeting and Validation Committee) to share progress, constraints and adjustments.
- 3- Establish an accessible, confidential, and transparent feedback and complaints system (suggestion boxes, toll-free numbers, dedicated WhatsApp lines).
- 4- Train CVCV staff and volunteers on the principles of accountability and community participation.
- 5- Ensure that feedback is followed up and responded to in order to build trust and improve the effectiveness of the response.
- 6- Promote the active participation of women, young people and vulnerable groups in community decision-making processes related to assistance.
- 7- Document and disseminate lessons learned to improve the quality and transparency of the intervention.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 10,914

Indicators

Title	Target
6 coordination meetings (e.g. inter-agency, cluster, government, Movement) held with CVCV participation	6
3 technical workshops, including lessons learned, organised	3

Priority Actions

- 1- Ensure coordination with partners (government, clusters, components of the Movement, donors)
- 2- Set up and facilitate technical workshops to align standards and approaches.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 56,584

Indicators

Title	Target
150 volunteers are covered by insurance	150
6 technical support missions carried out and recommendations implemented	6
4 communication products published and shared with partners	4

Priority Actions

- 1- Ensure insurance coverage for all volunteers involved in the operation.
- 2- Ensure financial and administrative monitoring of funds raised in support of the CVCV.
- 3- Provide logistical support (purchasing, transport, storage) for the implementation of the operation.
- 4- Deploy an Ops Manager and technical staff (logistics, finance, shelter, CEA, health/WASH, communication) to guarantee the quality of the operation.
- 5- Produce and disseminate communication content (reports, photos, videos, key messages).
- 6- Support the CVCV in strengthening its capacities (finance, logistics, CEA, reporting).



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 46,794

Indicators

Title	Target
1 CVCV staff member dedicated to DREF implementation	1
150 visibility materials produced and distributed to staff and volunteers	150

Priority Actions

- 1- Involvement of CVCV staff in implementation
- 2- Production of visibility materials
- 3- Payment of general expenses to the CVCV
- 4- Payment of office operating costs to the CVCV

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The Cape Verde Red Cross is committed to mobilising a contingent of 150 volunteers across all of its areas of operation. This operation aims to strengthen the organisation's humanitarian response capacity while meeting the growing needs of local communities. To ensure the smooth running of this initiative, an operations coordinator will be appointed, accompanied by a supervisor for each location.

• Organisational Structure

From an administrative standpoint, the success of this project also requires the recruitment of a financial officer and a logistics officer.

The financial officer will be responsible for supervising and managing the budget allocated to this operation, ensuring that all expenses remain within the established limits and are duly justified. In addition, he or she will play a key role in producing clear and transparent financial reports, thereby enabling sound governance of resources.

The logistics officer will be responsible for all logistical aspects of this operation. This includes the transport, storage and distribution of the materials and supplies needed for the activities. He or she will have to ensure that all actions comply with guidelines of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), which are specifically applied in Cape Verde. This logistical coordination is essential to ensure that volunteers have the tools they need to carry out their mission.

• Responsibility and Monitoring

The entire operation is under the responsibility of the Secretary General of the Cape Verde Red Cross, supported by the Director of the Disaster and Emergency Response Department. This governance structure ensures effective supervision and rapid decision-making during field operations.



- Supplies and allowances

In order to support its 150 active volunteers and staff members, the Red Cross plans to purchase supplies, including visibility and personal protective equipment. This equipment is essential to ensure the safety of responders while improving their visibility during operations.

In addition, daily allowances have been put in place to facilitate the execution of all planned activities. These measures aim to recognise the commitment of volunteers and ensure that their involvement is not a financial burden.

In short, this Cape Verde Red Cross operation represents a significant collective effort to mobilise the human and material resources needed to improve the living conditions of disadvantaged communities. Thanks to a well-defined organisational structure and rigorous resource management, the initiative promises to have a lasting positive impact on the ground.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

The team of volunteers broadly reflects the gender, age and cultural diversity of the communities we serve, with a balanced representation of women and men, the inclusion of young and older volunteers, and members from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds. There remains a gap in the participation of women in certain technical roles and in the engagement of people with disabilities. To address this, the NS is implementing targeted recruitment and awareness campaigns, offering inclusive and gender-sensitive training, and working closely with community leaders to ensure that all groups are represented and can contribute meaningfully.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

The profile of the person deployed will be that of a professional with solid experience in disaster management, who has worked extensively with National Societies in this field and is able to adapt effectively to the local context in West Africa. Specific profiles may be requested for more technical tasks, under the coordination of an Operations Manager with this profile, who will take on the role of general coordination.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

As part of the humanitarian operations carried out by the Cape Verde Red Cross Society, all purchases related to these actions will be managed locally. This management will comply with the procurement procedures established by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The National Society (NS) is committed to rigorous financial procedures that ensure maximum transparency and efficiency. An accounting and auditing control system is in place, supervised directly by a dedicated committee, ensuring that all operations are accountable and justifiable. This committee reports exclusively to the Red Cross Executive Council, which reinforces the integrity and accountability of operations.

For procurement operations, the NS also uses the IFRC procurement manual, ensuring that all practices are aligned with international standards and adapted to local needs. This approach aims to optimise resources and ensure that aid effectively reaches those in need.

The logistics department plays a crucial role in ensuring that these operations run smoothly. It consists of a coordinator, a storekeeper, a purchasing manager and a logistics assistant. All members of this team are trained in the procedures of the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), enabling them to navigate the logistical challenges of a humanitarian operation efficiently.

The Cape Verde Red Cross Society is implementing a robust structure to manage its procurement, ensuring that each stage of the process complies with international community expectations while meeting the specific needs of local populations.

How will this operation be monitored?

Monitoring the operation is a crucial step in ensuring the success of disaster response efforts. This responsibility falls directly to the director of the disaster and emergency department. He ensures rigorous control through several reporting and supervision mechanisms.



- Monthly Reports and Bi-Monthly Checks

Each month, the director submits detailed reports summarising the activities carried out and the results achieved. In addition, SITREPs (Situational Reports) are prepared weekly to provide an up-to-date overview of the situation on the ground. To ensure that processes comply with established standards, the director conducts at least two site visits per month, accompanied by his team. These visits allow for direct observation and evaluation of ongoing operations.

- Coordination meetings with the Executive Board

The Director is also responsible for reporting monthly to the entire Executive Council, under the auspices of the Secretary General and the President of the National Society. To prepare effectively for this crucial meeting, he holds a weekly meeting with his team. This preparation ensures that all important issues are addressed and that informed decisions can be made at the monthly meeting.

- IFRC Support and Lessons Learned Workshops

The IFRC delegation in the Dakar cluster plays a key role in providing technical support throughout the operation. This support focuses on the priority areas identified as part of the response. At the end of the operation, a workshop will be organised to analyse the lessons learned, based on the Federation's methodology. This workshop will capitalise on the experiences gained in order to improve future interventions.

- Financial Management and Budgeting

Finally, the National Society's accounting department is responsible for executing financial resources in accordance with the guidelines and procedures established by the IFRC. The budget defined for the operation limits justified expenditure to that incurred specifically during the four-month period. Permanent structural expenditure will not be taken into account, thus enabling rigorous and targeted financial management.

This operational framework, based on regular reports, coordination meetings, external support and strict financial management, ensures an effective response to emergencies, while guaranteeing continuous improvement of processes.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Cape Verde Red Cross plays a crucial role as a humanitarian organisation, and its ability to communicate effectively with the community is essential to the success of its missions. Communication within this institution takes place through a variety of platforms, such as social media, internal newsletters and audiovisual material, enabling the widespread and accessible dissemination of information.

One of the main focuses of this communication strategy is the use of airtime on national radio. This medium has proven particularly effective, as it allows the Red Cross to reach a wide audience and broadcast key messages about initiatives to respond to the crisis.

Thanks to this visibility, the Cape Verde Red Cross can not only inform citizens about preventive measures, but also strengthen their understanding of the importance of humanitarian interventions. The messages conveyed are carefully crafted to highlight the fundamental principles of the Red Cross, such as neutrality and impartiality. These values are central to the organisation's identity and are essential for building trust within communities.

Consequently, each intervention aims to illustrate the Red Cross's actions as a reliable and respected partner, acting without discrimination and with the sole aim of protecting and serving vulnerable populations. At the same time, the Red Cross uses social media to engage in direct dialogue with the community. These platforms enable immediate feedback and also promote greater interaction, which is essential for understanding the real needs of citizens. Internal newsletters also play a key role in ensuring that all teams are well informed about developments and progress made in the various operations.

To ensure comprehensive and effective communication of the progress made during operations, it is crucial that the Cape Verde Red Cross continues to invest in these various tools. This will not only raise awareness of its auxiliary role and humanitarian actions, but also promote greater community mobilisation around health and safety issues.

Communication within the Cape Verde Red Cross is a fundamental lever for its action. By using a variety of means adapted to different audiences, the organisation ensures that its messages are conveyed clearly, while reinforcing its commitment to the principles of neutrality and impartiality that define it.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCV005 - CAPE VERDE RED CROSS FLOODS

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	451 273
Shelter and Basic Household Items	187 269
Livelihoods	59 752
Multi-purpose Cash	54 465
Health	48 313
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	54 316
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	21 288
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	25 870
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	114 293
Coordination and Partnerships	10 914
Secretariat Services	56 584
National Society Strengthening	46 794
TOTAL BUDGET	565 565

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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[Click here for the reference](#)

