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Emergency appeal Albania: Earthquake

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRAL008

Glide n°: [EQ-2019-000157-ALB](#)

To be assisted: up to 10,000 people (2,000 households) directly, and 50,000 people through community-based activities

DREF allocation: CHF 250,000

Funding requirements: 3 million Swiss francs

Appeal launched: 29 November 2019

Appeal ends: 29 November 2020 (12 months)

This preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **3 million** Swiss francs **on a preliminary basis** to enable the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) to support the **Albanian Red Cross (ARC)** to deliver direct assistance and support to **10,000 people for a period of 12 months** and **50,000 people through community-based activities**, with a focus on the following areas of focus and strategy for implementation: **Shelter; Livelihoods and basic needs; Health; Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI); Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)** and **Strengthening National Society**. The planned response reflects the current situation and information available at this time of the evolving operation and will be adjusted based on further developments and more detailed assessments. *More details will be available in the Emergency Plan of Action.*

The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

26 November 2019: 6.4 magnitude earthquake hits Albania at 3:54 AM local time, centred 30 km (19 miles) west of Tirana, at a depth of 10 km (6 miles). It was followed by a second earthquake of 5.4 magnitude at 07:10 AM with the epicenter around Durres (34 km northwest of Tirana).

26 November 2019: The ARC, through its local branches situated in most affected areas in Durres, Tirana, Kruje, Lezhe and Laç arrived immediately to the disaster site to assess damages and provide support to the affected population. The Albanian government activated the EUCPM (European Civil protection Mechanism) and several search and rescue (SAR) teams arrive in Albania.

27 November 2019: IFRC issues [Information Bulletin no.1](#) and deploy members of its operational team to support ARC in the needs assessment.

29 November 2019: IFRC issues an Emergency Appeal for CHF 3M, to directly support 10,000 people affected by the earthquake, and provide support to 50,000 people through community-based activities.



A volunteer at the ruins of a building collapsed during the earthquake in Durres. Photo: Albanian Red Cross

The operational strategy

Overview

The most affected areas are the coastal city of Durres, and the town of Thumane, 40km to the north west of Tirana, close to the epicenter of the earthquake. Based on the information currently available, the impact of the earthquake is as follows:

| No. of injured people | No. of missing people | No. of dead people (confirmed as of 29 November) | No. of affected people | No. of people assisted by ARC so far ¹ |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| at least 750 | 10 | 49 | approx. 100k | 2,500 |

Based on the initial assessment, the total number of people affected in terms of damage in property is estimated to be 80,000-100,000. Assessment of the extent of damage is still ongoing. According to available information, infrastructure, communication and health systems are in place, including the water supply and canalization.

Displaced people in Durres have been moved from the tent camp that was initially set up in a stadium and are now accommodated in hotels in Vlora. Approx. 400 people still remain in camps in Thumane and in Laç, a new tent camp is being set up, where approximately 200 are accommodated.

Summary of Red Cross response to date

Volunteers from the ARC arrived immediately to the disaster site after the earthquake to provide support to the affected population and assess the damages. At the current time, the ARC, through its local branches in Durres, Tirana, Kruje, Lezhe Laç and Elbasan, Korca, Vlora have more than 300 volunteers responding to the current situation. The ARC has been responding in the areas of First Aid, food support, psychosocial support services, water and sanitation, shelter (household items) and Restoring Family Links (RFL).

Tent camps have been set up in Durres, Thumane and Laç by the government. On the first two days, ARC distributed all items donated by Red Cross (RC) partners and other organizations in the camp in Durres, as well as items from its own stock (i.e. blankets and mattresses). The camp in Durres has since been evacuated, and people have been moved to more appropriate accommodation (see details below), other tent camp locations in Thumane and in Laç are still in use. ARC has distributed 300 blankets in two out of five social centres in Tirana, where people are provided with temporary accommodation.

First aid and psychosocial support has been provided by the volunteers immediately after the earthquake. Volunteer teams from the Red Cross branches of Tirana and Durres were mobilized and sent to the hospitals to assist the injured people and their families with psychosocial support (PSS). Volunteers and staff have been present during search and rescue activities providing comfort / psychological first aid to families affected.

In *Durres*, the social center of the Durres Red Cross branch is open 24/7 serving hot tea/coffee, water and hot meals for the affected people, as one of the collapsed buildings is located close by. In *Thumane area*, ARC team is providing water and cakes/croissants for children and PSS to the affected families. From day 2 of the disaster, volunteers distributed hot soup, sandwiches and water to 470 people in Thumane. In *Laç*, ARC provided dry food to 50 children accommodated in the tent. In two social centres in Tirana (managed by the municipality), volunteers distributed dry food to 300 people.

ARC has also distributed 30 hygiene kits and clothing from its own stock to people accommodated in two social centres in Tirana. In Thumane, the Kruja branch reached out to displaced people and provided diapers to approximately 90 children. Water bottles were also distributed by RC volunteers in every location.

First responders from the ARC have informed the Restoring Family Links (RFL) office in the HQ that most of the affected population has the means to get in touch with their relatives via mobile phones on their own. RFL volunteers visited hospitals and evacuation points in the affected area and set up information points together with hospital personnel and police, to connect relatives arriving to the hospital and to provide information on the condition of injured people, and to provide comfort. NS gave out a public call on social media directing

¹ This number of people refers to people assisted in camps, social/community centres, hospitals and sites of collapsed buildings

people to the NS's phone lines and email, where RFL volunteers respond to inquiries by family members living in Albania and abroad.

Needs assessment and targeting

Shelter

Affected people have immediate needs in shelter and, based on currently available information at least 300 apartments/houses (most of them in large apartment buildings) are estimated to be completely destroyed. Based on the average household size (4-5 persons/household) this means approximately 1,500 people affected. The total number of people who have their households impacted by the earthquake - ranging from partially damaged e.g. cracks in walls to completely destroyed - is currently estimated to be around 80,000. At this point, as there is no assessment on the severity of damages and the structural integrity of these buildings. Numbers are expected to rise when more detailed assessments are completed in the upcoming days/weeks by the authorities (specialist groups have been set up for surveying structural damages after the previous earthquake in September 2019).

Due to the ongoing assessment, the total number of completely destroyed buildings is not yet available. Partially completed assessment reports at least four apartment buildings and two private houses completely destroyed in Thumane and at least eight buildings in Durres (six large apartment buildings and two hotels). At least eight apartment buildings are reported to be destroyed or marked as structurally unsafe in Laç.

As mentioned before, people in Tirana (mostly from Vora and Kamza localities) who cannot return to their homes are staying in five social centres.

Most of the destroyed buildings are tall structures, accommodating large numbers of families. As assessment is still ongoing, the number of buildings that are safe to return to are uncertain, and might be increasing, as assessment as well as aftershocks are still ongoing. In Durres, hundreds of people are unable to return to their homes, the majority of people in the city and district are either evacuated or left out of fear.

Displaced people are provided with temporary accommodation by the government in remaining tent camps in Laç and Thumane, as well as in hotels, dormitories, sport halls and social centres. On the medium term, the government is aiming to accommodate people in better conditions in facilities like hotels, dormitories, sport halls etc., to replace accommodation in tent camps. An unknown number of families are staying with relatives. Due to the above, the planned intervention will focus on providing supplementary support through the distribution of household items. Government has declared state of 'natural disaster' for one month and pledged to construct houses/apartments for all affected people by the end of 2020.

Livelihoods and basic needs

Need for food is currently well covered due to generous domestic and international donations from private persons and multiple private and government actors, but this is not expected to continue on the medium to long term, whereas needs will remain.

The loss and damage of property has a severe financial impact on the affected families, most of whom are incapable of recovering on their own without support. The earthquake disturbed the everyday life of affected people (especially those displaced) not only because of damage in property but also in terms of workplace, individual and family businesses, education. Damage to buildings of businesses (especially family businesses) lead to loss of income and loss of workplaces.

Health

Psychosocial support (PSS) is considered to be the main health-related need, as the whole population is subjected to high levels of stress. Many are panicking and have stress reactions to aftershocks which are still ongoing (hundreds of aftershocks occurred since the first quake, including a magnitude 5.6 aftershock which hit around 12 AM on 28 November). Many people stay outside of buildings, spend the night in cars, as they are afraid to return home.

Health facilities are functioning well, thus needs are supplementary services to the most vulnerable. Among the affected population there are groups who are especially vulnerable to all health-related risks, such as older people, children, pregnant women, people with special needs and people with chronic diseases. There is a need for community-based health activities to make sure these people are reached with support.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water and sanitation infrastructure are functioning well in the affected areas; thus needs are for supplementary support for maintaining good hygiene and sanitary conditions and to prevent communicable diseases.

Disaster risk reduction

The existing contingency plan was activated but has proven to be outdated and was not appropriately implemented. Circumstances revealed the insufficiency of the contingency plan and also the insufficient level and scope of DRR activities carried out before. This was apparent in the reaction of the population to the events, the confusion and panic on the ground. There is a need to update the contingency plan and review and scale up DRR activities.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Especially right after the initial shock, there was increasing need for RFL services, as people were trying to locate and find information about their relatives in the affected areas. There was also a need for information about people injured and transported to hospital. As the evacuation of affected people is still ongoing, there is a need for a mapping of evacuation points and need for comprehensive information on the whereabouts of people being transported.

As there is a large population of Albanians living abroad, there is a need to continue with information services. Different channel of information should be used to make sure that also older people can easily access the information.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Information as aid, ensuring people are able to access information and informed of risks and safe/protective behaviors, is particularly important following an earthquake, and can play a role supporting PSS – reassuring people that they can take proactive steps to recover and keep themselves and their loved ones safe. It will also be important to clearly communicate to people the specific role of the Red Cross in the response; what actions and services the Red Cross is or will be providing, who we will be supporting and why – including the clear communication of selection criteria - and how people can access that support. Systematically collecting and responding to feedback, including complaints, will grow in importance as the response continues and it will be critical to ensure the National Society is supported to have systems and capacity to do this – again this can tie in with PSS, ensuring the concerns and issues raised by people affected by the earthquake inform Red Cross work. The broader participation of people affected by the earthquake in Red Cross planning, implementation and evaluation is also critical as the response and recovery gathers pace to ensure activities effectively meet needs.

Information needs

Assessment by the state authorities is still continuing, so the information gathered so far and the situation may change in the upcoming days and weeks. Detailed assessment and analysis of the available information may change the gaps and needs.

Potential risks

Possible operational risks include:

- Search and rescue and damage assessment is still continuing. Some locations are yet to be accessed. Hence, the full scale of the response has yet to be determined.
- Aftershocks are ongoing, posing a risk of the already partially damaged buildings to collapse.

Coordination and partnerships

The management of the IFRC's Regional Office for Europe (ROE) has been in constant touch with the ARC leadership in support of ROE technical teams. The ROE maintains close contacts with the ICRC's Office in Belgrade covering Albania. The IFRC has a valid diplomatic status agreement in the country since 1994 and will be able to re-open the office in Albania, if needed. Currently, the Head of Country Cluster Support Team for Central and South-Eastern Europe is accredited to the country as the HoD (non-resident), based in Budapest.

The IFRC has deployed members of its operational team to support Albanian RC in their needs assessment process (targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment). Given the high media interest and importance of information, ROE also deployed a Communications Manager as part of the ROE team to Albania. An operation coordinator has been deployed to ensure effective coordination with ARC and partners in the field. Technical

support will be also given related to the health interventions, including PSS. ARC Head of Disaster Management is the main counterpart in coordinating the operation and incoming assistance from Partner National Societies.

The ARC has received support from multiple National Societies in the region and beyond, respectively: Austrian Red Cross; Croatian Red Cross; German Red Cross; Italian Red Cross; Red Cross of Montenegro; Red Cross Society of The Republic of North Macedonia; Red Cross of Serbia; Slovenian Red Cross; the Turkish Red Crescent as well as from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. People from Kosovo*² have also provided support to Albania. Several National Societies have launched domestic fundraising campaigns to support the response in Albania.

The following teams have already arrived at the disaster site:

- **Italian** Red Cross (ItRC) has sent two mobile teams: one in camps management and logistics able to set up tents for the displaced and one MUSAR (Medium Urban Search and Rescue) team. Italian Red Cross personnel is being deployed in the framework of the European Civil Protection Mechanism. ItRC has also launched fundraising campaign.
- Red Cross of The Republic of North **Macedonia** sent First Aid medical team with 7 staff, and an assessment and logistics team with 3 staff, 100 blankets, 500 sleeping bags, 50 portable sleeping beds, 100 food parcels, 100 hygiene parcels.
- **Swiss** Rescuers with dogs arrived on 26 November 2019 to Tirana and will work jointly with the Turkish Red Crescent. The Swiss Government has sent out a team of around 13 people to Tirana.
- **Turkish** Red Crescent teams with 2 convoys are already in Albania and started needs assessment and relief distribution in Durres. Their shipment includes 120 tents, 2,500 blankets, 1,000 hygiene parcels and food for 2,500 people.

The representatives of the ARC local branches in the affected areas are participating in the meetings of the Emergency Commissions in the respective municipalities.

The Albanian government activated the European Civil protection Mechanism (EUCPM) on 26 November. Albania accepted the offers from **Italy, Romania and Greece**. The Italian and Romanian MUSAR teams are part of the European Civil Protection Pool. An advanced team from Italy arrived in country on 26 November and will be joined by its MUSAR. The Greek and Romanian MUSAR teams are already in country. An EU Civil Protection Team composed of six experts is being deployed to Albania on 27 November for an initial mission duration of two weeks.

Proposed Areas for intervention

Overall Operational objective

This emergency appeal operation aims to meet the immediate needs and support the early recovery of the most vulnerable population affected by the earthquake in Albania (mainly areas in and around Durres, Thumane and Tirana).

Based on preliminary assessment and information collected from partners and authorities, there are three main groups of affected people who will be targeted: 1) People who lost their family members and houses/apartments, 2) people who have their houses or apartments completely destroyed, and 3) people whose houses/apartments have been significantly damaged³. Across all groups, loss of workplace/location of family business will also be taken into account.

A total of 10,000 people will be supported with health, WASH, unconditional multi-purpose cash grants, livelihoods and shelter (household items) activities. 50,000 people are planned to be assisted through community based DRR and health activities.

This Emergency Appeal contributes to the overall ARC plan of action for their response to the earthquake.

² This designation is without prejudice to positions on status and is in line with UNSC 1244 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.

³ As there is no assessment completed on the structural integrity of damaged buildings, people are unsure whether they can return home or refuse to return home out of fear. As assessment of buildings progress in affected areas, an increasing number of buildings are marked unsafe and evacuated by authorities.

Areas of Focus



Shelter

People targeted: 10,000 people (2,000 households)

Male: 4,500

Female: 5,500

Requirements (CHF): 650,000

Proposed intervention

Due to the earthquake 2,000 households are accommodated in the temporarily designated areas (i.e. social centres, hotels) or with their relatives. Based on the initial assessment, affected households will be provided shelter support by the state authorities. ARC is planning to complement shelter support with household items to cover their basic needs. As household items have been distributed from own stocks (beside donations from other organizations also being distributed) replenishment of NS stocks are also planned.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Selection of target households per set criteria (i.e. based on vulnerability and house damage assessment) and prepare lists of households to be assisted.
- Provision of essential household items (blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets)
- Replenishment of NS stocks
- Post-distribution monitoring including satisfaction metrics
- Lessons learned activities on shelter emergency responses.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 HHs)

Male: 4,500

Female: 5,500

Requirements (CHF): 1,200,000

Proposed intervention

The initial needs analysis *shows* that the affected population will require food parcels in the earlier stage of the operation (*the content of the parcels will follow SPHERE standards*). Due to the destruction, it is anticipated that affected families might need cooking facilities, so ARC is planning to provide food parcels with kitchen sets. After the initial months, ARC is planning to provide cash or vouchers assistance (CVA) to the affected households especially for the most vulnerable. Families and communities will need support to cover their basic needs until they can recover their livelihoods with dignity. Each household will be provided with approximately 50,000 Lek (CHF 450) to cover their basic needs for 3 months. After 3 months further consideration will be made based on the needs assessment. The transfer value is calculated against the minimum expenditure basket to cover the most urgent needs and is extracted from the Household Budget Survey 2018 issued by National Institute of Statistics of Albania. This amount may be revised after the detailed assessment considering the provision of other assistances and thus to cover the gap only.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Provision of food packages during relief operations.
- Rapid and detailed assessments along feasibility study on the use of cash and market analysis;
- Procurement of financial services to disburse cash
- Provision of multipurpose cash to cover basic needs of most affected families (600 in total) who lost all their properties, while sources of income are recovered. Based on further needs assessment, this figure might be revised in the future.
- Identify strategies to ensure men and women are represented as direct recipients of cash initiatives.
- Undertake a livelihoods assessment to assess the impact of the disaster and the opportunities for livelihoods' recovery.
- Post-distribution monitoring including satisfaction metrics



Health

People targeted: 10,000 people directly, 50,000 people through community-based activities

Male: 22,500

Female: 27,500

Requirements (CHF): 370,000

Proposed intervention

PSS will be a priority in the health sector, due to the fact that not only the directly affected population, but the population in general is experiencing heavy psychological stress due to initial trauma and continuously ongoing aftershocks, as well as the fact that this has been considered the strongest earthquake the country experienced in the last 40 years. PSS will continue to be provided by trained staff and volunteers to affected population and awareness campaign through mass media, social media, and on school and institutional level will be conducted, aiming to reduce stress and promote coping strategies.

Training will be provided for the staff and volunteers with facilitation of PSS experts, also there is need for PSS support for staff and volunteers through group and personal sessions in order to support them to continue with delivering services to affected population for the upcoming period.

Through this Appeal, the ARC is looking at opportunities to provide community-based health and first aid assistance (CBHFA) with special focus on vulnerable people (older people, children, pregnant women, people with special needs and people with chronic diseases). Activities will include care assistance provided through home visits, first aid, and referrals to health facilities when necessary.

PSS activities planned to be carried out

- Assessment of PSS needs among affected population
- Development of training materials
- PSS training cycle for staff and volunteers
- PFA training for volunteers
- Conducting PSS sessions with RC staff and volunteers
- Mass PSS awareness campaign through social and mass media, schools and institutional level
- Identify mobile units that can continue provide support and PSS to people in severe distress

Health activities planned to be carried out

- Develop health promotion and disease prevention awareness raising materials through the implementation of the community-based health and first aid (CBHFA).
- Printing and dissemination of key messages on health promotion and disease prevention based on CBHFA.
- FA and CBHFA trainings to first aid team members
- Procurement of FA materials
- Conduct cycle of home visits to affected population with special needs, and ensure referral to health facilities as necessary



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 HHs)

Male: 4,500

Female: 5,500

Requirements (CHF): 175,000

Proposed intervention

ARC plans to continue and scale up the distribution of hygiene kits and plans to conduct hygiene promotion sessions to the affected population as supplementary support in order to maintain good hygiene and sanitary conditions and to prevent communicable diseases.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Conducting induction and refreshment training to staff and volunteers (will be integrated with CBHFA training - see above in Health-)

- Procurement and distribution of hygiene kits (including specific kits for children and menstrual hygiene management kits)
- Development, printing and distribution of hygiene promotion materials
- Community-based sessions for the population



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 1,000 people (200 families)

Male: 300

Female: 700

Requirements (CHF): 25,000

Proposed intervention

There is a strong need to maintain and expand current RFL activities, with a focus on connecting and maintaining communication between family members in and outside of the affected areas. The NS plans to map evacuation points and plans to collect disaggregated information about people staying in temporary accommodation or being evacuated. At the minimum, data should be collected by sex, age and disability and information disseminated using different modalities to be able to reach different groups within the affected population. Needs-assessment and response teams are gender and diversity balance, making sure that the response does not accidentally exclude vulnerable and marginalized groups or individuals.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Identify and train at least five volunteers/staff in RFL in branches in the affected areas
- Mapping of evacuation points/ locations of temporary accommodation and collecting disaggregated information about people staying in different evacuation points/temporary accommodation to gain information serving as basis for providing RFL service according to needs
- Provision of RFL services (focusing on connectivity) at mapped locations
- Ensure that information and services are equally accessible and inclusive, and barriers to access are removed.
- Identify possible community-based protection mechanisms that can facilitate inclusion
- Conduct active consultation with diverse groups, especially hard to reach and marginalized groups to ensure effective actions for assistance
- Continuation of tracing service accepting tracing inquiries from abroad



Disaster Risk Reduction

People targeted: 50,000

Male: 22,500

Female: 27,500

Requirements (CHF): 100,000

Proposed intervention

Albania is prone to various disasters including floods and earthquakes. The frequency and the impact of natural disasters highlights the need to ensure that community preparedness risk reduction measures are initially implemented alongside relief and recovery interventions. When disasters happen, women, children, older people and people with disabilities are among the most vulnerable. Sudden dramatic events such as floods, fire or earthquakes often imply high numbers of children among the victims. As part of protecting and restoring community resilience to disasters, community-based disaster preparedness activities will be undertaken. This will be done with ARC branches and volunteers (a community-based type of volunteers), by having early warning early action agents to identify local risks, vulnerabilities and capacities to strengthen resilience of communities. The IFRC is working with NS to increase the interoperability and capacity with emergency management sectors to adequately and effectively prepare for and respond to emergency events, both within national boundaries and across the region. The creation of the Emergency Operational Centres (EOC) at National Societies is planned by the end of 2020. Since the building of HQ of the NS has been affected by the earthquake, there is a need to assess damage and repair it in order to have EOC accommodated there.

Activities planned to be carried out

- Intensify preparation for EOC implementation, including structural damage assessment after EQ of the existing NS HQ and perform necessary repairs in order to continue with project "Building communication

and coordination capacities for effective preparedness and response in Southern-Eastern Europe project designed”

- Provide for the missing equipment and office furniture
- Establish, train and mobilize pool of volunteers in targeted communities.
- ARC standard disaster risk reduction and management training for the volunteers and community members.
- Guide target communities and schools to undertake EQ assessment and develop disaster risk management plans.
- Support target communities and schools to disseminate their disaster risk management plans to key stakeholders.
- Whenever cities are prone to earthquakes and vulnerable to other hazards, to organize drills in the target communities and especially in schools to test their disaster risk management plans.
- Set of workshops on public awareness and public education ([PAPE](#)) messaging
- Standard operating procedures for emergencies and disasters for schools are an essential part of school disaster management policy. Each school management committee should work with local community and public safety authorities, to consider these standard procedures (customized to each school's unique circumstances) and review to make any additions or amendments, as part of the school readiness and resilience plan.
- As part of DRR, conduct emergency first aid training and distribute first aid kits.

Strategies for Implementation

Total Requirements (CHF): 480,000

Based on the demand for the technical and coordination support required to deliver in this operation, the following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure an effective and efficient technical coordination: human resources; logistics and supply chain; information technology support (IT); planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER); partnerships and resource development; finance along with the programmatic areas including PSS, operations management, coordination, PSS and CVA, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). *More details will be available in the Emergency Plan of Action.*

Strengthening National Societies

Requirements (CHF): 100,000

- Support ARC volunteer management and capacity building
- Training, coaching and mentoring and financial support of staff and volunteers on various sector technical aspects
- IFRC insurance for volunteers
- CVA capacity building for the HQ and branches
- Logistics development support for the NS
- Support the strengthening of the National Disaster Response Teams
- Support the capacities in PSS
- Support Capacities in Community Engagement and Accountability

Ensure Effective International Disaster Management

Requirements (CHF): 250,000

- Surge support, including operations manager, Logistics, Cash delegate and PSS delegates and other relevant Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members
- Peer-to-peer support facilitation
- IFRC Logistics delegate will provide support to the National Society's logistics unit for coordinating supply chain activities, replenishment and other procurements
- IFRC surge team will also support ARC in coordinating with RC partners and other humanitarian actors on a regular basis

Influence Others as Leading Strategic Partners

Requirements (CHF): 30,000

The earthquake has been leading news bulletins around the world, and the IFRC Europe regional communications team has been supporting the Albanian Red Cross with international media requests since the earthquake struck. A press release, a media advisory, key messages and photos and videos have been shared via IFRC regional and global communication channels. IFRC ROE Communications Manager has been deployed to Albania on 28

November to support the National Society under the media pressure and gather content (photos, videos, interviews, human interest stories) for further communications activities.

Three communication missions are planned in the frame of the EA; an immediate deployment - in progress, after 6 months and after 11 months. The purpose of the later missions is to gather content that demonstrates the impact of Red Cross Red Crescent intervention for the media, the donors and local communities. There is also a need for longer-term communication capacity building in the National Society, including support of participation in regional IFRC workshops and development of audiovisual communication equipment.

Ensure effective IFRC

Requirements (CHF): 100,000

The following programme support functions will be put in place to ensure a strong IFRC: human resources, finance and administration, security, and auditing. IFRC will develop security plans. In addition, all RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations should have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). *More details will be provided in the EPoA.*

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

APPEAL

Albania - Earthquake

Funding requirements - summary

| | |
|--|------------------|
| SHELTER | 650.000 |
| LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS | 1.200.000 |
| HEALTH | 370.000 |
| WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE | 175.000 |
| INCLUSION, GENDER AND PROTECTION | 25.000 |
| DISASTER RISK REDUCTION | 100.000 |
| STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES | 100.000 |
| ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTER'L DISASTER MANAGEMENT | 250.000 |
| INFLUENCE OTHERS AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS | 30.000 |
| ENSURE A STRONG IFRC | 100.000 |
| TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS | 3.000.000 |

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) – *will be made available at a later stage*

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



Albania - Earthquake

November 26, 2019



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Data sources: IFRC, OSM contributors, Mapbox.