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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Comoros: Tropical Cyclone Kenneth

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRKM007	Glide n° TC-2019-000039-COM
For DREF; Date of issue: 29 April 2019 For Emergency Appeal: Date of launch: 15 May 2019	Expected timeframe: 12 months Expected end date: 14 May 2020
IFRC Focal point responsible for this operation: Youcef Ait-Chellouche, Head of Indian Ocean Islands & Djibouti CCST is project manager and overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances	National Society focal point responsible for this operation): Daniel Ali Soumaili, Secretary General of the Comoros Red Crescent Society (CoRC)
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Orange	
DREF allocated CHF 127,474; Emergency Appeal funding requirement: CHF 2,400,000	
Total number of people affected: 345,131 people	Number of people to be assisted: 20,000 people (4,000 households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): 1,500 volunteers; 6 staff members. The three branches of the three Islands will be involved in the implementation of activities as well as the related "comité locaux"	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: French Red Cross in country, Indian Ocean Platform for Regional Intervention (PIROI-French Red Cross), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: General Directorate of Civil Protection (DGSC), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNDP, WHO, WFP CARITAS African Development Bank, African Development Bank	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

During the night of Wednesday 24th to Thursday 25th April 2019, the Union of Comoros was significantly impacted by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, mainly affecting the island of Grand Comore (crossed the island), and causing subsequent flooding in Grande Comore, Moheli and Anjouan islands. The depression phenomenon n°14 was detected in the North of Madagascar with a South-west trajectory on the 21st April. It later gained strength and became a strong tropical storm on Wednesday, April 24th just before crossing the Comoros archipelago, with wind speed of over 130 km/hour and gusts of over 185 km/hour. Heavy rains had already been pouring on all three islands of Comoros since 20th April 2019, causing flooding.



Photo: Comoros Red Crescent

Comoros is a country prone to hydrological disasters which normally have severe impact on the country's population and infrastructure. More than 345,131 have been people affected by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth across the three islands. Multisector assessment and joint rapid assessments were setup by the government and partner agencies to ascertain the scale of the disaster.

Initial estimates indicate seven people died, over 200 people were wounded, and 20,000 people displaced. Nearly 80 per cent of agriculture expected crops destroyed, which will have a significant impact as agriculture industry is the main economic sector of the country. An estimated 63 per cent of crop plants and 35 per cent of cash crops have been destroyed. The tropical cyclone destroyed 3,818 houses, 400 schools and six health centers were damaged, and one hospital was flooded. The loss of staple food crops has caused food shortages and price inflation of food stock¹.

The DGSC was activated on 23rd April. Since then, three coordination meetings with government, CoRC and main stakeholders (NGOs, UN) have been held. The meteorological alert level changed to orange on the 23rd April at 16 :30 and to red in the afternoon of 24th April 2019, although the government has not yet declared a state of natural disaster.

The scale of the disaster is beyond the capacity of the Government and there is very little presence of humanitarian actors, with CoRC being the main actor. More rain is forecast for the next days, raising fears of epidemic outbreaks. Cholera, malaria, dengue fever and chikungunya are all endemic diseases in Comoros.

The CoRC received an allocation of CHF 127,474 from the IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to provide emergency support to at least 10% of the estimated affected population representing 2,500 people (500 households). This enabled the CoRC to initiate response activities to the flooding as well as to replenish materials that will be distributed to the affected families as part of their early actions. The DREF will also ensure that the National Society has resources to conduct detailed needs assessments in all three affected islands which will in-turn inform any strategy changes in the operation.

Overview of Host National Society

Since reports of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth heading for Comoros, CoRC staff and volunteers were involved in early warning activities and then as first responder with provision of first aid services.

The early actions of the CoRC includes the following:

The CoRC mobilized 100 volunteers, 6 staff with 40 focusing in the north of Grande Comore and 10 in Mohéli to provide early warning messaging. Those volunteers conducted early warning sensitization activities targeting vulnerable households, to help them strengthen the roofs of their homes and providing information to communities to take appropriate preventive measures as the Tropical Cyclone Kenneth formed. In addition, CoRC participated in national and regional coordination meetings led by DGSC, with support of the French Red Cross delegation.

The current response of the CoRC includes the following:

In the initial stage of the response to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, the CoRC focused on rapid needs assessments, provision of first aid, flooded house cleaning.

- The NS have been active in coordination with government and other humanitarian actors. CoRC together with IFRC is co-leading Shelter/Household items (HH items) Cluster/Working Group.
- Based on findings from assessments, CoRC has been focused on three areas: Shelter/Household items, Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and Health. The First Shelter/HH items distributions took place on 5th May and reach 102 hosted families, jointly with the Government for food parcels distribution.
- Plans, as outlined in the EPoA, align with national response plan. In addition, there are discussions on-going for CoRC to be the government implementing partner for food distribution.

¹ COMOROS Humanitarian Situation Report 3 29 April 2019, UNICEF

The CoRC is active in the areas of youth, first aid, health with French Red Cross, promotion of humanitarian principles and values, capacity building, water and sanitation, disaster risk management, vulnerability and capacity assessment at community level. The National Society is also a member of the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) since 2000 and is supported through a regional disaster risk reduction programme by the French Red Cross.

In order to implement the EPoA, strengthening National Society capacities will be a priority, including hiring a Shelter Focal person to support immediate response and development of recovery, resilient shelter and settlements activities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provides support to CoRC through its Indian Ocean Islands and Djibouti Country Cluster Support Team (IOID CCST) office based in Antananarivo, Madagascar. Since the alert for Tropical Cyclone Kenneth was launched, IOID CCST and Africa Regional office have been actively engaging the National Society for readiness actions including the development of the EPoA to release funds through DREF. In addition, IFRC supports organizational development and coordination between Movement partners, UN organizations, International NGOs, national NGOs and DGSC. IFRC is in contact with UN coordination country team at country level to ensure coordination and synergies in humanitarian actions.

PIROI/French Red Cross has prepositioned stocks in the CoRC warehouse in Moroni (500 HHs) which will contribute bilaterally to the response. In addition, preparedness and response staff, as well as logistic staff will support for short period.

French Red Cross will bilaterally support response and recovery phase with cash for HH items, building on experience from previous health activities, and increase preparedness and response capacities of the NS and local stakeholders.

IFRC Regional Office for Africa is providing strategic guidance and technical support in developing response strategies and coordination with Movement and non-Movement partners.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Ministry of Interior (MoI) leads the overall coordination of disaster response through the DGSC. In addition, as per decree an inter ministry commission has been created to ensure concerted response. The CoRC takes part in the regular coordination meetings held at the DGSC Operation Centre, which are part of monitoring and information sharing exercise at national level.

As the country is not familiar with the Cluster system, which has not been activated officially, a UN OCHA and UNDAC advisor has been deployed to support coordination mechanisms set up.

The CoRC, together with IFRC, has been invited to co-lead shelter/HH items/Habitat Cluster/Working group with the Ministry of Regional Planning and habitat.

UNDP has a vast experience in Comoros regarding resilience projects. It will provide Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for emergency response.

UNICEF has a vast experience in country regarding education and Wash sector, working with implementing partners such as CoRC.

UN-Habitat is implementing an urban climate adaptation programme through DiMSUR (Disaster Risk Management, Sustainability and Urban Resilience) and CityRAP (City Resilience Action Planning) tool² which contributed to the response with drone assessment. Embassies are also supporting the response, among them the French embassy through items transportation, training and youth activities.

² <http://dimsur.org/>

The CoRC has been solicited as an implementing partner for distribution by Cluster leads such as UNICEF (Wash), UNDP (Shelter) as well as WFP (food parcels distribution).

The Humanitarian Response Plan considers 8 partners currently will implement activities, including 6 UN agencies, 1 international non-governmental organization (INGO) and 5 national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 1 civil society platform - Maison des organisations de la Société civile (MOSC), and 1 private sector platform - Mouvement Des Entreprises Comoriennes (MODEC).

Coordination mechanisms in place

- The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is the coordination platform for partner institutions (UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs, Movement), focusing on common strategic and policy issues related to humanitarian action in country. Agencies work through the Cluster system in Comoros. At field level, the IFRC is an active member of these strategic and operational forums.
- The Government leads the emergency preparedness and response process through coordination by the DGSC, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior and with the support of line ministries at national, islands and communes' levels. The six Clusters/Working Group (non-officially activated in Comoros) coordinate with the Government's sector working groups formed within the national Emergency Operation Centre DGSC. This has contributed to a more coordinated, timely and planned approach for humanitarian response. Within this structure, the CoRC is playing a key role as the co-lead for the Shelter Cluster/Working Group.
- Response coordination has been set up according to National contingency plan with a co-lead by DGSC and OCHA. Necessary sectors have been established as per follow: Health/Nutrition, Education/Protection, Food security/Agriculture, WASH, Shelter/HH items, Logistics. Among those, three sectors have been defined as a priority: Food security/Agriculture, Health/Nutrition, Shelter/HH items.
- IFRC and CoRC are active in the coordination and co-lead the Shelter/ HH items Cluster/Working Group. Within this Cluster/Working Group, CoRC with support of the IFRC and Ministry of Regional Planning and habitat are coordinating the shelter response. They are coordinating with partners such as UNDP and UNICEF. They are also participating in joint assessments with the government and in distribution of emergency shelter and basic HH items.
- The Health/Nutrition Cluster/Working Group is co-led by Ministry of Health and WHO.
- The WASH Cluster/Working Group is co-led by the Water, Mines and Energy department and UNICEF. It is also in charge of the implementation of national water policy, and co-lead WASH sector with UNICEF.

It is important to note that the DREF launched just after Tropical Cyclone Kenneth passed through Comoros was preliminary and based on limited data and information. The current EPoA has revised figures and actions, based on rapid damages assessments, hence the variance in some areas as related to the Emergency Appeal. It should be stressed that the situation is still evolving, and detailed assessments are taking place while other (habitat-Wash) will be launched within next weeks.

This EPoA and activities are likely to be refined and adjusted in future Operations Update. As the focus of assessment shifts to recovery, subsequent analysis will feed into a future revision of this EPoA.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Preliminary information collected by rapid multisector assessment indicate that overall, approximately 325, 000 people have been affected. Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan Islands have been impacted, with some flooded areas. Seventeen communes have been highly affected, counting 185,000 people.

The immediate needs of affected communities can be summarized as follows:

Shelter and related HH items: 19,372 houses have reportedly been affected by winds or flooded, with respectively 14,790 partially damaged, and 4,582 destroyed. These households have been evacuated preventively and sheltered within host families in each affected villages of Grande Comoros, meanwhile in

Moheli and Anjouan, they have been sheltered in administrative buildings such as schools. The host families will be supported to help them dealing in hosting families.

Emergency phase:

There is a need for provision of emergency shelter construction materials and alternative housing solutions, especially for families whose houses have been completely destroyed. It is also necessary to provide support, in the form of cash and/or materials to improve the shelters of people whose houses have been partially destroyed. This support will be done through distribution of emergency shelter tools kits, tarpaulins and other items needed to build back better.

In addition to the emergency shelter needs, affected families whose houses have been completely destroyed will require essentials households' items, including kitchen sets, sleeping mats, lanterns, stoves etc., to ensure that at least their immediate needs are met.

As families are coping partially with emergency shelter construction materials, focus will be on recovery phase, proposing integrated resilience project, including Build Back Safer (BBS)³ and Participatory Activity for Shelter Security (PASSA⁴) to improve construction practices. In accordance with related Ministry and partners such as UN-habitat, Good practices for safer environment will be considered.

WASH and related HH items: The response to the needs of the displaced families will include the provision of soap for hand washing and other use, the provision of buckets and jerry cans for safe storage of water, as well as hygiene promotion through awareness raising and sanitation campaigns for quick clean-up of communities after the cyclone. WASH needs must be supported to prevent water borne disease outbreaks and ensure dignity/ good hygiene conditions. However, families went back home as much as possible, but some remains in host families. This includes Access to sanitation facilities equally need to be addressed, especially in the school facilities which are used as evacuation centres.

The fact that mosquitoes breed in areas with stagnant water, has equally revealed the need for mosquito nets to avoid the spread of Malaria. Indeed, Comoros is prone to Malaria and with the increase of stagnant water the risk of spread of the disease can be high. Close collaboration with UNICEF will be put in place to ensure synergies. The needs are focus also to organisation of sector coordination.

Health: Floods and cyclonic events can lead to injuries and increased health needs in affected communities. Prevention activities through awareness of waterborne diseases, malaria and dirty hand diseases are carried out. The surveillance committees will be set up with the involvement of the communities. CoRC will help community health workers deliver essential preventive messages.

Psychosocial services to the affected communities as well as carry out referral to nearest available health facilities.

Food Security: the impact of the cyclone and the "normal" increase of price during the fasting period of Ramadhan has exacerbated food security problems for the most vulnerable in terms of availability and accessibility. IFRC supported bilateral collaboration between CoRC and Kuwait Red Crescent to distribute 1,000 food kits to 1,000 families. CoRC also in collaboration with WFP covered 32,000 vulnerable persons with food kits.

Targeting

The CoRC will concentrate its initial efforts to deliver assistance and support to some 20,000 people for 12 months to continue timely and effective delivery of humanitarian assistance to people affected by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, in Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan Islands.

People to be assisted will be identified through rapid assessments by the CoRC, its local disaster management committees and partners with active participation of the communities, based on set selection criteria including:

- Orphans and Vulnerable Children

³ https://www.unisdr.org/files/53213_bbb.pdf

⁴ <https://www.ifrc.org/PageFiles/95526/publications/305400-PASSA%20manual-EN-LR.pdf>

- Female-Headed Households and Pregnant and lactating Women
- Elderly People
- People with Disabilities
- Chronically ill people
- Children head households

These most vulnerable people will initially be selected amongst those in the accommodation centres (administrative buildings such as educational facilities of Moheli and Anjouan), as well as those staying with host families who have had their homes either completely or partially destroyed. Activities such as health and hygiene promotion as well as sanitation campaigns will include the overall displaced people sheltered in accommodation centres and host communities.

As more rains are expected as a direct effect of Tropical Cyclone Kenneth, the number of people in need is expected to increase. Thus, information on affected communities will continue to be collected by the local CoRC branches in affected Districts of each islands and will be updated and response plan adapted.

Those affected show a high degree of vulnerability, having lost their basic resources and assets including houses and livelihoods. As such, the selection of the intervention districts will be based on the level of vulnerability and the CoRC's existing capacity. The following criteria will be applied after discussion with partners:

- Areas with more needs and number of affected people with difficult access;
- Socio-economic impact caused by the disasters;
- Number of affected and resettled people;
- Casualties and loss of livelihoods;
- Potential for Cash and Voucher Assistance in the area and
- Intervention by other partners.

Scenario planning

Scenario planning is based on the identification of potential risks and assumptions after the cyclone. Three main scenarios are identified:

Best Case Scenario	Most Likely Scenario	Worst Case Scenario
<p>The probability of a water-borne disease outbreak if sanitation, hygiene and drinking water are not delivered on time</p> <p>The food security impact is low and manageable.</p>	<p>The widespread agricultural damage and loss of employment leads to severe food and economic insecurity.</p>	<p>The Comoros Islands have just realized the presidential elections with some objections from the opposition. Despite the relative stability, the political environment may be deteriorated leading to hindered humanitarian access</p>
Mitigation/Adaptation	Mitigation/Adaptation	Mitigation/Adaptation
<p>IFRC and CoRC will work with communities to stabilize the current situation to prevent epidemics.</p> <p>IFRC will support collaboration between CoRC and WFP to address the issue.</p>	<p>IFRC will follow the progress of the evolution on food situation while other partners and government are already working on this sector. If the food situation worsens, the IFRC and CoRC may eventually, depending on available resources, review the Emergency Appeal by integrating the livelihood sector.</p>	<p>Appeal revision to adapt the security situation.</p>

Operation Risk Assessment

The situation in the islands affected by Tropical Cyclone Kenneth and subsequent floods (marine surge and river flood) trigger infrastructure damages, which may affect the response as most areas could become inaccessible.

There is a risk of heavy flooding, damage to infrastructure and outbreak of water-borne diseases. The continuous flooding may affect the response as most areas could become inaccessible. In response, CoRC is closely monitoring the situation and will provide appropriate interventions to scenarios as they unfold.

The operation will be heavy on procurement, a Logistic RDRT will be deployed to support the operation. All procurement files will be reviewed and validated by the RDRT in cooperation with the Logistic of Nairobi before orders are placed. The deterioration of the political situation. This can affect the implementation of the operation

In response, the CoRC is closely monitoring the situation and will provide appropriate interventions to scenarios as they unfold. In addition, since the operation shall involve a lot of procurement activities, the Cluster will, through the National Society, verify prices and quality, as well as ensure IFRC procurement procedures are respected. It is also agreed that all procurement files will be reviewed and validated by the deployed IFRC Logistics Coordinator before orders are placed.

To mitigate security risks, adequate measures will be put in place. This includes, but is not limited to, staff tracking (e.g. via phone or SMS), pre-deployment security/safety briefs, situation monitoring, regular or ad hoc security/safety updates, (field) communication systems and protocols, contingency plans, and the completion of the respective IFRC e-learning courses (i.e. Personal Security, Security Management, Volunteer Security).

More so, the IFRC will work with the CoRC and its partners to develop an appropriate exit strategy before the end of this appeal operation. This will be done by building a strong coordination mechanism and links with the Ministry in charge, as well as any other relevant government bodies.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of the appeal operation is **to meet the immediate shelter and HHI, WASH and health needs of 4,000 households (20,000 people)** affected by flooding and Tropical Cyclone Kenneth in Grande Comore, Moheli, and Anjouan, including and DRR and National Society Capacity Strengthening and to develop recovery activities based on build back better and safer to develop resilience for future similar hazards.

Proposed strategy

The strategy is based on the delivery of an emergency response for the victims on their priority needs. This response will be well-articulated with a recovery plan. The purpose of this combined action is to have a strong resilience within the affected community.

The CoRC will begin the gradual integration of humanitarian needs into resilience plans, being one of the cyclone countries seeking to implement the "New Way of Working", which aims to progressively reduce humanitarian needs while focusing on crisis prevention and resilience. The response and recovery activities for the current response should ensure that targeted communities will be resilient to similar future shocks.

To address the vulnerabilities of the Comoros Islands concerning natural disasters (cyclones and floods) and epidemics, the work plan will focus on strengthening the technical capacities of Red Crescent branches and community structures. Capacity building – focusing on joint planning, coordination and community engagement and accountability - of operational structures particularly the branches and other local actors (at the local level) in response planning and risk mitigation and early recovery will be provided. This is to allow communities to be resilient and recover from this cyclone and floods shock. Capacity

building in the diagnosis of epidemic-prone diseases will also be planned so that the diseases at the alert thresholds do not reach the emergency threshold.

Communication:

The surge phase will require regular remote support of a communication coordinator with a generalist skill set. Key deliverables will include media and social media coverage; development of stories, photos, videos and donor materials; communication training; and organizational development. In coordination with the Africa region, they will assist the CoRC with hiring a communications focal point and training that person. The recovery phase will rely on the CoRC and communications from the Africa region. Communications training for volunteers and basic equipment is needed for three branches following adequate training and identification of communication focal points.

Logistics and Supply Chain:

The Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) coordinates logistics needs, mobilization table and pipelines. The logistics team with guidance from RLU will facilitate all procurement ensuring adherence to IFRC procedures. The operation actively participates in the Logistics working group/cluster and will mobilize its goods and services based on the program requests. Local market capacities and resources will be assessed to guide any local procurement activities. The supply chain structure is fully operational and the criteria for enabling the operations are prioritized as follow: 1. time, 2. availability, 3. cost and 4. quality. This prioritization will change while the operation is developing. The second dimension of prioritisation is related to program urgencies and matching the scarce resources. The Logistics Operation on the field prioritizes in coordination and cooperation with the program management. These measures are necessary to ensure that the scarce resources are allocated best.

IFRC Cluster IOI/D will ensure that effective coordination between CoRC, PIROI and Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) has been set up, any in kind donations that do not want to cover PSSR will be bi-lateral donations.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):

Only 58.8 % of the population over 15 can read and write, for men its 73.3% and for women 45.4%. Since so few people can read and write, face to face communication is highly trusted and radio is very popular in rural areas. There are several community radio stations in the affected areas but most of them have been highly damaged and are trying to recover. As communication infrastructure has been severely damaged and people are displaced, affected communities have important information needs on availability of services, shelter and family reunification. In such large-scale emergencies, it is important that the humanitarian community coordinates to better manage expectations and contribute to increasing the communities' knowledge about services. The focus will be given to the followings:

- Communities are considered as a partner in the implementation of the activities. Community management committees will be set and supported by CoRC volunteers to ensure appropriate involvement of community's representatives in need assessments, planning and implementation framework.
- Selected members of the Community management structure will be trained as appropriate to ensure sustainability and appropriate involvement on the recovery phase. Establishment of local coordination committee integrating representative from the community management structure and local authorities and operation partners acting in the area.
- The strategy of community accountability will be through:
- Open and transparent communication approaches about inclusion and exclusion criteria for assistance. A system will be put in place to ensure information on the operation; including distribution processes, services on offer and exit strategies
- Feedback and complaint processes to ensure affected people have a say on support provided to them to ensure accountability and improvement of RC/RC delivery services
- Rapid perceptions surveys and action with volunteers and affected people.

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA):

CVA is currently little in Comoros. However, UNICEF developed some CVA programmes in the past that inform potential use of cash for early recovery phase. Currently, forms of CVA are being considered. At the same time, markets seem to be recovering quickly. Vouchers can be applicable during the recovery phase in resilience project for reconstruction materials and in livelihoods for restoring tools and seeds. In

the areas where it is appropriate, vendor fairs can be organized. An important component of a CVA intervention in Comoros would include strengthening the capability of the national society in this form of aid delivery.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER):

The PMER team will ensure compliance with expected deliverables and reporting requirements. The PMER unit at cluster level will also work closely with IM to support the analysis of data and will support the planning process and the development of the EPoA, ensuring a smooth transition from the assessment data to a comprehensive and integrated plan. Additionally, there will be comprehensive data collection system rolled out using Kobo Collect, the system will ensure real time data collection and transmission to the headquarters both in Comoros and Nairobi. The kobo collect system will also be linked with PowerBi dashboard to facilitate online and remote monitoring regarding the progress made on indicators at output level. IFRC regional PMER unit will conduct regular missions to guide the field on monitoring systems and activities and supporting community satisfaction surveys and baseline surveys to inform future monitoring and changes to the operational plan. The RO PMER will facilitate any further reviews, lesson learning, Real Time Evaluations and final operational evaluations as required, to capture the performance, including the successes and challenges of the operation to inform future operational strategies.

Information Management (IM):

IM will keep close coordination with heads of sector, partners in order to develop an efficient data collection system. The current system allowed the analysis and presentation of information, which was critical to understand the scope and scale of emergency needs. All information management products developed through the process described above are available in a webpage fully dedicated to the Comoros response on the IFRC GO Platform

Human Resources:

The HR unit will focus on recruitment and staffing. It has finalized the organizational chart of national positions in Moroni after a coordination process with heads of sector. The chart is currently under joint review by IFRC and CoRC leadership, in order to prioritize key positions and expedite the recruitment process.

Currently for DREF implementation, CoRC has mobilised of 100 volunteers within the affected communities, and 70 deployed to provide support in implementing activities as part of the operation. The remaining are in stand-by mode. These volunteers are supervised by the Team Leaders (NDRTS) of affected branches and HQ, under the coordination of the CoRC Secretary General. To reinforce the team of CoRC, the new positions will open. Three main position: Disaster manager; Shelter officer, Health and Watsan officer.

To maintain quality in the implementation of this operation, IOID Country Cluster will support the CoRC with qualified international staff and enhance the capacity of the National Society through volunteers and staff training and support CoRC to develop cyclone management tools Such as contingency plan, AW and action system, community response team etc.

IOID Country Cluster levels have put in place processes for recruitment of international positions. A total of 5 expatriate positions will be opened in the coming week. One Operation Manager with OD qualifications, and surge team of four persons. The surge team profile is: Shelter, Health/WASH, Logistic and disaster management. Surge team will rotate: Logistics for 3 months, Shelter 6 months with 1 rotation, WASH/ Health for 6 months with 1 rotation; DM 3 months. During the first 7 months, surge support will be crucial in the implementation of the operation. 2 staff Surge Shelter and Surge WASH are already deployed for two months.

IOID will recruit two national staff. 2 officers in charge of finance/administration and PMER.

Organisational Development in Emergencies:

As CoRC is going through a number of reform processes since last year with a new leadership in place, the response to Tropical Cyclone Kenneth will put additional pressure on the National Society limited capacity and will demand scaling up of staffing and other organizational components. Therefore, there is

a need to allocate resources in mitigating a potential negative impact on the long-term development of the National Society by putting deliberate efforts to strengthen the institutional and operational preparedness capacity of the CoRC.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

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

Male: 5,044

Female: 4,956

Requirements (CHF): 398,736

Needs Analysis

The WASH strategy for the emergency phase launched water tanks cleaning within communities, latrines repairs, WASH items distribution jointed with Households essentials items distribution (e.g., buckets, jerry can) community sensitization to WASH good practice for 1'000 HHs (5,000 beneficiaries).

While the emergency response phase is ongoing, a detailed strategy will be designed together with a vulnerability assessment to consolidate the recovery strategy and the beneficiary selection for the longer-term. At this stage, according to available data, a tentative target of 1,000 HHs (5,000 beneficiaries) will be supported with sanitation facilities at household level linked to the shelter plans and integrated among sectors. A low-cost latrine for rural and/or urban areas is to be defined with local technicians.

In addition, a tentative target of 20 public schools will be supported with sanitation facilities and water tanks, teacher training, tools and materials, and children sensitization to WASH good practices.

Wash work may also consider short-term employment opportunities, in coordination with the livelihoods sector

Initially, given that families are displaced, their WASH needs must be supported to prevent any water borne disease outbreaks. However, families went back home as much as possible. Some remains in host families. This includes the provision of soap for hand washing and other use, the provision of buckets and jerry cans for safe storage of water, as well as hygiene promotion through awareness raising and sanitation campaigns for quick clean-up of communities after the cyclone. Access to sanitation facilities equally need to be addressed, especially in the school facilities.


Note that, based on previous experience, provision of water purification tablets won't be proposed.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	# households/people provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context Target: 10,000 people
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	- Minimum percentage of water related HHI recipients practicing proper handling of water and storage container (Target: 80%)

								# of post-distribution monitoring of water treatment and storage equipment conducted (Target: 2)									
Activities planned Week / Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments and conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population							# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context. Target: 2000 households									
	Activities planned Week / Month		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																
AP026	Provide water tanks cleaning (*150)																
AP026	Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference.																
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, on safe use of water treatment products)																
AP026	Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population							- # of functional emergency latrines (Target: 50 latrines) - % of target population properly using the emergency latrines and handwashing facilities									

AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.																	
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																	
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (HH items) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population	<i># of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items</i> Target: 1,000 households																
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene HH items, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.																	
AP030	Distribute 1,000 hygiene kits, sufficient for 02 months to 5000 people.																	
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase	<i>% of target population with access to an improved water source</i> Target: 10,000 people																
	WASH Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	<i># of people practicing good water handling practices</i> Target: 1,000 households																
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP026	Conduct training for RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation																	
AP026	Conduct baseline survey of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																	
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																	
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																	
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.2: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided to target population	<i># of water distribution points.</i> Target: 10																

AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																			
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																			



Disaster Risk Reduction
People targeted: 10,000 (2,000 Households)
Male: 5,044
Female: 4,956
Requirements (CHF): 178,703

Proposed intervention

The Comoros Islands are irregularly affected by tropical cyclones which are accompanied by strong winds and heavy rainfall which results in flooding. With climate change, these hazards may become more frequent and intense. IFRC will leverage the response and recovery phase as an opportunity to reduce future risks. In particular, the IFRC will work with CoRC and branches in affected areas to ensure recovery efforts actively build resilience to future such events. Activities will have a strong focus on climate-smart and community-based DRR, and on capacity development of the responding branches, youth, volunteers, local disaster management committees and the communities as a relevant stakeholder. Efforts will also ensure a strong link with CoRC’s longer-term community-based disaster risk reduction/community resilience programmes (including potential ongoing forecast-based financing programme). The operation will ensure DRR inclusive CEA, PGI, shelter, WATSAN and health activities.

IFRC and CoRC will work with the country's meteorological services and the World Meteorological Organization and other partners to set up an early warning platform. The mechanism would be to use of lead time weather forecasts at community level to have rapid and effective community-based actions to deal with possible cyclones. We need to adapt the scientific information of prevention, in easy language for the basic communities.

The main enabling action will be conducting EVCAs with the same integrated approach presented through the whole appeal (strong focus on WASH / Shelter / Health as three inter-connected areas).

The operation will support National Society to strengthen coordination between the met services and the disaster management committees, support in the dissemination of climate information services to communities as well as supporting the communities in interpreting the information for action in a participatory manner. The partnership can include working with the Red Crescent to support DRR in schools.

P&B Output Code	DRR Outcome 1: Communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	<i>% of risk reduced through community risk reduction plan</i> Target: 10 communities
	DRR Output 1.1: Communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.	# early warning and dissemination mechanisms established

P&B Output Code	DRR Output 2.2: Community awareness raising programmes on climate changing risks and environmentally responsible practices are conducted in target communities	# of people participated in awareness raising sessions															
		Target: 5000 people															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP004	All work undertaken with NS that raises awareness on climate change risks and improve the environmental responsive practices (e.g. forecast based financing)																
AP003	Set up a platform for prevention, warning and coordination with partners/ national level																
AP003	Put an early warning and action system in communities through simplified weather messages																



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

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

Male: 5,044

Female: 4,956

Requirements (CHF): 31,950

Needs Analysis:

Women, girls, men and boys including those with disabilities are differently impacted by the cyclone and specific measures are needed to tailor assistance to meet these needs. In addition, many women and children are sleeping in open spaces and crowded evacuation centres where they are vulnerable to sexual and gender-based violence and child abuse.

All RC interventions including recovery strategy will be informed by gender and diversity analysis and designed in accordance with the IFRC Minimum Standards for Protection, Gender and Inclusion.

PGI Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Assessment will specifically target specific vulnerability handicaps etc., and related action will be defined with targeted persons after identification by the assessment.

It has to be noted that affected communities were hosted by other families for a very short time and most of them are now back to their home after basic repairs.

Women and girls' volunteers will be dedicated to have community' discussion with women and girls from affected communities to detect cases of SGBV and child abuse

P&B Output Code	Inclusion and Protection Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	# of volunteers and staff are aware about protection issues and practice them in response work <i>Target: 100 volunteers and staff</i>															
	Inclusion and Protection Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	- Date base on sex and age disaggregated - # of volunteers received briefing on code of conduct <i>Target: 100 volunteers and staff</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Collect sex and age disaggregated data to inform areas of interventions																
AP031	Integrate PGI specific questions in all further assessments																
AP031	Nominate a PGI focal person and train volunteers and staff on PGI issues																
AP031	Map essential service providers for protection and ensure this information is disseminated to staff and communities																
	PGI training ToT (with support of PGI department IFRC)																
AP031	Provide Code of Conduct briefing for all staff and volunteers engaged in the operation																

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 615,101

The Emergency Appeal approach will focus on 1) scaling up response activities to covers more affected vulnerable households in the three island in the area of Shelter, WATSAN and Health 2) conduct recovery activities providing support to selected families to build back better an creating around shelter an enabling environment to reduce risk through WATSAN and health activities 3) strengthening the National Society mainly in targeted branches where activities are conducted and 4) support coordination with the government and local authorities, with movement partners and among external partners. The IFRC will deployed an Ops Manager and RDRTs to guarantee such approach is implemented.

P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded.	<i>Movement wide response strategy in place</i>															
	Output S3.2.1: Resource generation and related accountability models are developed and improved	<i># of Stakeholder meeting at community level realized (target 3 meeting)</i> <i># of management committees at community level (target 6)</i> <i># of local coordination at community level realized (target 6)</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<i>AP084</i> Stakeholder meeting at community level (/3 months)																
<i>AP084</i> Setting-up of management committees at community level																	
<i>AP084</i> Setting-up of local coordination at community level																	

Budget



Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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

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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**.