


www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Côte d'Ivoire: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation n°	MDRCI012	Glide n°:	FL-2020-000154-CIV
For DREF; Date of issue:	06 July 2020	Expected timeframe:	4 months
		Expected end date:	30 November 2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 311,996			
Total number of people affected:	8,256 or 1,229 households	Number of people to be assisted:	6,000 people or 1,000 households
Provinces affected:	6 regions including Lagons, Agneby-Tiassa, La Mé, San-Pedro, Lôhdjiboua and Hambol.	Provinces/Regions targeted:	2 regions including Lagons (Abobo, Yopougon and Port-Bouet, Anyama) and Agneby-Tiassa (Azaguie)
Host National Society presence: The Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire (RCSCI) has about 100 volunteers and has 14 staff and 05 local branches.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and red Crescent Societies (IFRC), Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC)			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Ministry of Civil protection Government of Côte d'Ivoire), Ministry of Solidarities, and the Military Fire Brigade (GSPM)			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The rainy season in Côte d'Ivoire, started in May 2020 and has been characterized by heavy rainfall, high winds, and thunderstorms. On 25 June, after 240mm of rain fell within a few hours in Abidjan District, two children have been reported dead in Adjame and one was declared missing from ensuing flash floods. Several roads have been cut and houses damaged, cars upturned and dragged through streets and residents taking refuge on roofs or clinging to walls and trees. Firefighters responded to several calls for assistance, mostly in the suburb of Cocody which was among the worst hit areas. Police reported they rescued or evacuated 36 people in several areas of the Abidjan district. According to figures from the country's meteorological office SODEXAM, Cocody recorded 2,408 mm of rain and Abobo 146.4 from 24 to 25 June 2020. Police initially confirmed the two fatalities and late on 25 June, Civil Protection (ONPC) reported that 5 people have died and 1 missing.



Flooded street in Abidjan on 25 June ©RCSCI

Prior to the event mentioned above, on 17 June 2020, torrential rain over a couple of days caused flooding in the southern parts of the country, including the country's economic capital Abidjan. Local media reported that at least one person had died in the floods in Abidjan, with several others injured. Flooding also caused infrastructural damages in the city. Buildings were destroyed and roads were blocked, disrupting transportation. Among the worst hit areas are the districts of André Château d'Eau, Abobo-Belleville and Riviera

Palmeraie. As a direct consequence of these torrential rains, on 18 June, a landslide swept away about twenty houses and railway tracks in Anyama, in the northern part of Abidjan, leaving at least 13 people dead and many missing, buried under muddy rubbles. Indeed, Abidjan recorded over 260mm of rain in 48 hours.



*Flooded houses in Anyama on 17 June
©Culled from the Internet*



Affected persons attempting to salvage household items from the rubbles on 18 June ©Culled from the Internet

Civil Protection in Côte d'Ivoire (ONPC) also reported flooding in Grand-Bassam, a coastal town near Abidjan, and in Adiaké Department, further east along the coast, where firefighters were called on to carry out several rescues on 15 June. Civil Protection said flooding caused material damages but no loss of life. The town of Adiaké recorded 106mm of rain in 24 hours on 16 June. Heavy rain also affected areas of the south west of the country. According to news agency Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP), levels of the Cavalla River were extremely high in Tabou Department. Tabou recorded over 210mm of rain in 48 hours to 15 June. In the north east of the country, AIP reported that heavy rain and flooding had blocked roads in Tehini department, leaving the town of Tougbô cut off.

Table 1: List of affected locations across the country

Country Zone	Regions affected	Cities	Localities
South	Lagons	Abidjan	Abobo
			Cocody
			Yopougon
			Anyama
			Port Bouet
	Adjamé		
	Agneby-Tiassa	Azaguie	Azaguie
	La Mé	Alépé	Alépé
Southwest	San-Pedro	Taboo	Taboo
		San-Pedro	San-Pedro
Central West	Lôhdjiboua	Divo	Divo
Central North	Hambol	Niakaramadougou	Niakaramadougou

At the moment, a total of 12 localities in Abidjan (Abobo, Adjamé, Anyama, Cocody, Port-Bouet and Yopougon) and inland (San-Pedro, Alépé, Divo, Azaguié, Niakaramadougou and Tabou) are affected as seen in [Table 1](#) above. At least 1,229 households with 8,256 people are affected by the disaster, losing their basic necessities, food, and household items. There are also at least 41 homes and 01 school destroyed, 32 persons injured, and an overall 16 deaths registered to date. At least 260 households (1,560 people) are also homeless and relocated to host families or temporary sites. Faced with this situation, the Civil Protection Service has urgently summoned the various actors, including the Red Cross, to coordinate operations. It should be noted that this period corresponds to the rainy season (May - August) and according to the weather service SODEXAM, heavy rainfall is announced in the coming days. Continuous flooding have been registered in all these locations until 28 June and orange (3rd level of 4) level warnings issued for parts of Abidjan District.

Table 2: People affected by June flooding in Abidjan and other parts of the country

Locations	Number of households affected	Population	Number of deaths	Information source
Abobo(Abidjan)	600	4,200	1	ONPC/RCSCI
Port Bouet(Abidjan)	60	360	0	RCSCI
Yopougon(Abidjan)	65	390	0	RCSCI
Anyama(Abidjan)	219	1,314	13	GSPM/RCSCI
Adjame(Abidjan)	2	12	2	Town Hall/ ONPC
San-Pedro	83	768	0	RCSCI
Azaguie	200	1200	0	RCSCI
Divo	100	597	2	Press/ONPC/ RCSCI
Total	1,229	8,256	16	

NB: Data is being consolidated for all areas, to include people affected on 25th June. Disaggregated data is still being collected in ongoing rapid assessments

Lessons learnt from MDRCI011 Floods DREF operation

The NS learnt the below key lessons from similar intervention last year, on which they will build to ensure successful implementation of this operation.

- Establishing beneficiary list verification mechanisms involving the RCSCI, the financial service provider, administrative authorities and members of the communities is necessary for the success of cash transfer assistance
- An integrated approach to the project with all sectors / areas of intervention (CVA, WASH, Shelter, CEA, PSS) is necessary for effective assistance operations;
- Discussions between the NS and the IFRC on the timing for the deployment of the RDRT is necessary for greater support effectiveness;
- Communicating on the end of certain activities such as cash transfer is necessary so that affected families do not keep expecting assistance

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

RCSCI Emergency Operation Centre has been activated at headquarters, and the NS participates in coordination meetings with local authorities. RCSCI certainly has the technical capacity and human resources to provide relief to affected help communities cope with this flood situation. Indeed, the RCSCI has had the previous year to work on such an emergency operation and therefore has an effective and up-to-date response mechanism. However, it does not have sufficient financial resources to meet the needs of affected population.



RCSCI volunteers conducting search and rescue alongside fire fighters after the landslides in Anyama ©RCSCI

As of 18 June, Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (RCSCI) deployed 100 volunteers through its response mechanism to conduct a rapid needs assessment which allowed them to provide preliminary data presented in [Table 2](#) above. In addition, RCSCI volunteers have been providing assistance to affected persons in evacuating their households in safer areas.

To complement the data already obtained, a joint interagency needs assessment was started on 1st July and will end on 5th July. Together with Government and agencies of the UN system, RCSCI is thus currently collecting information for a wider response to the floods. Data obtained from this joint interagency assessment could support a potential revision of this DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provides RCSCI support through its West Coast Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) located in Abuja, Nigeria. At country level, there is no longer a representative, however, remote support works well via online networks between Abidjan and Abuja. As part of disaster management, RCSCI receives technical support from the IFRC, as is currently the case in this flood situation.



RCSCI DM supervising the search and rescue activities in Anyama

The ICRC is physically present in the country through its regional office. It provided support for the development of the flood contingency plan in 2017 and has accompanied the volunteers for field assessments in previous years. At the moment, ICRC is not involved in responding to these floods events. The Netherlands Red Cross has provided RCSCI with technical support in developing this DREF operation. Once the DREF it is finalized, it will be shared to ICRC and PNS.

With regards to partner National Societies, no other Movement actions besides this DREF operation are planned. However, Netherland RC, Monaco RC and Swedish RC are present in country, implementing the following projects:

- **Netherland RC:** Wash in School; Reunification of Family Links /Migration; Climate Resilient Communities in Côte d'Ivoire
- **Swedish RC:** Risk Reduction in Urban setting (RRU); Health Resilience
- **Monegasque RC:** Protection.

A Movement coordination meeting is held every two weeks as part of COVID 19 response coordination, led by the ICRC. With the rainy season, the flooding events have been integrated to this meeting.

Overview of other actors actions in country

So far, only Côte d'Ivoire Government is planning an intervention to provide relief to affected communities. Already, the Military Fire Brigade (GSPM) is currently on the ground evacuating people from the flood waters while the Ministry of Solidarity is planning food and household items donations.

Under the direction of Civil Protection, an emergency meeting was held, but there are no scheduled regular meetings. The Government through the National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC) has activated its flood contingency plan and has secured a loan from the World Bank to carry out water drainage works in affected areas. Overall, all the organizations/institutions approached are still organizing themselves for the moment. However, given the level of rain fall in recent days, the situation remains worrying.

As such, the Expanded Coordination Committee (CEC), led by the Ministry of Solidarity and the Humanitarian Coordinator convened a meeting on Thursday, June 19, 2020 to update on the floods situation. Close coordination will be put in place with the various humanitarian actors through the Coordination Cell (CEC) to avoid duplication in aid. RCSCI shared the first information with its PNS, ICRC and IFRC.

Under the lead of Government, a joint interagency needs assessment is currently ongoing (1 - 5 July) in all affected areas, with aim to collect information on the full extent of damages caused by the multiple floods events, as well as strategize on the intervention, based on actual needs of affected communities. The Red Cross and agencies of the UN Systems are on the road with Government conducting this assessment.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Analysis of the data collected following the rapid needs assessment conducted by the various local branches of the RCSCI through its volunteers from 17 to 18 June 2020 made it possible to record flooding in 12 neighbourhoods of Abidjan, landslides, destruction of railways and roads, destruction of homes/buildings/schools, contamination of water sources in some communities, loss of property, etc. For the flooding which occurred on 25 June, RCSCI has not been able to conduct a rapid needs assessment yet, however, it is planned to hold in the first week of July 2020. Indeed, with the continuous rainfall, continuous/detailed needs assessments will be carried out, both in Abidjan and within the country, to understand the full extent of the damage. The data collected by Red Cross volunteers will help refine the content of the intervention.

So far, the needs could be listed as follows:

1. **Shelter and household items:** Based on the analysis of information available from preliminary assessments, there is need for emergency shelter and even of resettlement as some 100 households have completely lost their homes and their contents.

2. **Livelihoods and basic needs:** Households lost their livelihood in floods. They often had small businesses or other merchant activities and have now lost their income. The loss of income is drastically reducing the access to food, which may lead to food insecurity in these households with not only economic problems but health issues specially for children, elderly people, people with chronic diseases, people with disabilities and lactating women.
3. **Health including PSS:** People affected by the repeated flood events this year have suffered emotional shock which has an impact on their general well-being and their psychological state. The situation is more serious with those who have lost a loved one. Psychological care for parents and children is necessary to allow them to recover as well as face a new family situation due to loss of homes and income. In addition to this, there is need for continuous first aid activities as the rains are continuing, causing additional localised flooding in various areas of the country.
4. **Water, Hygiene and Sanitation:** The continuous rains and the floods due mainly by poor drainage, weak constructions continue to threaten families in the areas already flooded or in low lying areas where waters could rise too. Sanitation is often poor, and the contaminated waters are not safe. Water borne diseases are always a scare and the RCSCI needs to work with the communities and the local authorities to help the families with hygiene messages and extended information. This situation raises up not only public awareness needs in hygiene measures due to rains but evidently any health risks related to COVID-19 in the daily life of households.

Targeting

This DREF operation targets 6,000 people or 1,000 households affected by the floods in Abidjan and its outskirts (Abobo, Yopougon and Port-Bouet, Anyama and Azagué). A breakdown of targets by localities selected is presented in the [Table 3](#) below.

The focus will be on displaced persons (in host families or reception sites) and some of the households most affected. However, indirect beneficiaries will benefit from hygiene promotion and sanitation awareness sessions. The following selection criteria will be used to identify the households most affected:

- Elderly people
- People with disabilities
- Chronically ill people
- Child headed households
- Orphans and vulnerable children
- Female-headed households
- Pregnant and lactating women
- People living with disabilities.

Table 3: Breakdown of targets per locality

Locations	Number of households affected	Population
Abobo	600	3,600
Azaguie	200	1,710
Anyama	100	180
Yopougon	40	150
Port Bouet	60	360
Total	1,000	6,000

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Scenario 1: The rains stop, no one is affected again and no side effects are felt, such as the outbreak of diseases in the areas currently affected or in other parts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further destructions are registered and livelihoods can be restored. • WASH situation improves as rains stop. 	Response will be limited to the current DREF operation within a four-month timeframe.
Scenario 2: Rainfall continues until July but does not exceed 50 mm in 24 hours in areas currently	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible displacement of people. • Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. 	RCSCI will limit its response to the current DREF operation, pending further alert. Besides the operation, RCSCI will engage with communities

affected or in other parts of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential water related disease outbreak (diarrhoea, etc) • Water, sanitation and hygiene issues worsen. 	for early warning, disaster preparedness and risk reduction measures.
Scenario 3: Rainfall continues heavily until July, with episodes of more than 50 mm in 24 hours in all areas currently affected or in other parts of the country, resulting in massive displacement of people and destruction of infrastructure and property.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Massive displacement of people • Continued destruction of infrastructure, property and livelihoods. • Disease outbreak due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene conditions. • Displaced people might go to IDP camps or other communities (host communities). 	Review of the current DREF operation by updating operations to broaden the scope of the response, with a possible change in strategy, a longer timeframe and possibly a request for a second mission or to conduct a large-scale operation through an emergency appeal request.

Operation Risk Assessment

The operation includes the provision of support for basic needs support through cash and voucher assistance. There is a risk that recipients may not use the funds to cover their priority needs or for non-recipients to be dissatisfied. It will take good communication and community participation in carrying out the operation to ensure the assistance provided is not a cause for tension within affected communities. This was one of the main lessons learned from the last two operations implemented by RCSCI, hence good communication with community on the beneficiary selection criteria will have to be setup.

The Meteorological Agency's daily updates predict an increase in precipitation in the coming weeks and this until October 2020. This could worsen the situation for those already affected or create new needs among those who have not been severely affected by the current floods. The NS will work on raising awareness amongst communities and in parallel work on improving its early warning systems.

There are low security risk concerns in the flood affected localities, however, if the rains continue, humanitarian assistance may require transportation by air or boats since roads are being damaged thus making them impassable. RCSCI relies on volunteers to be able to reach out to all the corners of the affected areas to ensure their safety during engagements.

This DREF operation and its operational strategy considers the risks related to the current COVID-19 pandemic and is aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal that supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support to communities affected or at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. As of 03 July 2020, a total 9,100 cases of Covid-19 have been registered in country, with 66 deaths and 3,800 recoveries, according to [Africa CDC](#). To date, the following measures have been taken to curb the spread of the disease: mandatory mask wearing, closing of borders, closure of the district of Abidjan within a radius of 30 km from other parts of the country; set up of proximity screening sites, set up of treatment centers; risk communication, providing updated information on the COVID-19 situation.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which is facilitating and supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. This means that the NS will ensure, even as it responds to the floods, COVID-19 prevention measures are adhered to in line with regional plan of action and its national COVID-19 country plan. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely and revise the plan accordingly if needed, taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items, procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how RCSCI will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures are made more stringent.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during implementation period
Likelihood	High	High	Low
Impact on operation	No impact on the operation. RCSCI will ensure to adhere to the epidemic control measures in place.	The impact will be relatively low on this operation, as Government has requested support from all its partners in response to the current floods. RCSCI is assured to be able to implement floods response activities even in the event of temporary lockdown.	Given that the Civil Protection Service has requested support from Government partners in responding to the situation, RCSCI is ensured to be able to carry on its activities. In addition, lockdown measures have been made a bit more flexible since early June, so it is unlikely that sustained lockdown will be required, unless there is a drastic increase in the number of Covid-19 cases in the country.
Mitigating measures	<p>As the epidemic control measures were already in place before the floods, the operation is designed to adhere to the measures.</p> <p>Trainings will be conducted in small groups, with due respect to social distancing measures.</p> <p>Relief support will essentially be provided in cash or voucher to avoid large gatherings of people for distributions.</p> <p>Awareness raising exercises will ensure that social distancing norms will be adhered to and will mainly be done with loudspeakers and be mobile to avoid gatherings.</p>	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for of finance service providers or vendors in case vouchers are used. If this happens, a timeframe extension may be requested.	Health and hygiene promotion activities will be adjusted in line with any new measures that might come up, while relief through cash and voucher assistance will be provided.

B. Operational strategy¹

General operational objective

The overall objective of this operation is to provide relief to 1,000 households (6,000 people) affected by the floods in the localities of Abidjan and its outskirts (Abobo, Yopougon and Port-Bouet, Anyama and Azaguié).

Proposed strategy

To achieve the above objective, RCSCI intends to implement activities in the following sectors:

1. Shelters and household items (Target: 100 HHs or 600 people)

¹The plan should be prepared by the National Society, with support from the Secretariat technical departments and support services.

- There is the need for more in-depth shelter assessments to determine the type of support to be provided to affected communities in terms of emergency shelter. As such, a multi-sector needs assessment will be conducted at the onset of the operation to ascertain the various needs of affected communities. Based on results, RCSCI may update this operation and review its strategy for immediate response or reach out to other partners to ensure longer term recovery actions are undertaken to improve the shelter conditions of these communities.
- Some 100 families who have found refuge in host families or temporary shelters, there is need for household items to replace the lost ones. Since the disaster occurred in an urban setting within Covid-19 context, items with their costing presented in [Table 4](#) below will be provided in a one-off cash transfer, to avoid having large crowds gathered during distributions. These items have been identified based on past experience of the NS with similar response operations, notably in 2018 and 2019. This will also help the households to purchase the type of HHIs they prefer, given there is a wide variety on the markets which remain functional despite the widespread floods.

Table 4: List of Household items to be provided to targeted households

Household items				
	Quantity	Description	Unit Price	Total Price (XOF)
Cooking kit	1	kit	15 000	15,000
Hygiene kit	1	kit	7 000	7 000
Jerrycan	2	Unit	2 500	5 000
Buckets with lids (15l)	2	Unit	2 500	5 000
Mats	2	Unit	2 000	4 000
Blankets	2	Unit	2 500	5 000
Feminine hygiene products/3 months	3	Unit	1 500	4 500
Total				45,500
Rounded up total to be transferred per HH (for convenience and cash management reasons)				50,000

2. Livelihoods and basic needs (Target: 1,000 households or 6,000 people)

- To support targeted families meet their basic needs, *unconditional* multipurpose cash grants will be made using *mobile services* to *1,000 heads of households deemed more vulnerable on the basis of pre-established criteria*. *Households will use these funds to meet their individual needs, depending on their various vulnerabilities*.
- The definition of the minimum food basket to be taken into account per target household was *determined on the basis of a socio-economic survey* and validated recommendations from stakeholders at the national level. According to the norms, the basic needs of one household consisting of 06 people are worth XOF 49,500 /month, rounded up to XOF 50,000 /month ([Table 5 below](#)). The cash transfer provided to target households will aim to cover their needs for two months.

Table 5: Calculation of minimum expenditure basket per household per month

Food (1 month)				
	Amount	Unit	Unit Price (FCFA)	Total Price (FCFA)
Rice (50kg)	1	Bag	25,000	25,000
Oil (3l)	1	Bottle	3 000	3 000
Sugar (1.5kg)	1	Bag	1 100	1 100
Salt (250g)	3	Bag	300	900
Bean/soy/corn (15kg)	1	Bag	12,000	12,000
Legumes/ vegetables (4kg)	3	kit	2 500	7 500
Total				49,500
Rounded up total to be transferred per HH per month (for convenience and cash management reasons)				50,000

- The entire TMP process, which includes a baseline survey, a market assessment, the commitment of a financial services provider will be implemented. It should be noted that RCSCI will build on the achievements of the last cash transfer project implemented in 2019 through the system put in place:
 - Contract signed with MTN Cote d'Ivoire, a mobile operator for money transfer (valid until December 2020). An addendum will be worked on, taking into account terms of services, timeframe and reach.
 - Transfer of funds directly to the operator from RCSCI.
- *After distribution*, post-distribution distribution monitoring of the use of distributed cash grants will be conducted and a report will be produced and shared with all stakeholders.

Households selected to receive cash grants for shelter household items will receive it in one go, while those selected to receive multipurpose cash grants will receive in two transfers based on the below schedule:

Round	Multipurpose		Household items	
	Amount	Frequency	Amount	Frequency
1st transfer (Month 1)	50,000 FCFA	1/month for 02 months	50,000 FCFA	One-off transfer
2nd transfer (Month 2)	50,000 FCFA			

Each household will be entitled to a total of 150,000 FCFA for the entire operation.

- An RDRT with expertise in cash and voucher assistance (CVA) will be deployed to support the process (rapid market assessment, price follow-up, data collection, etc.) and ensure overall coordination of the response with NS. Duration of deployment will be three months, given that IFRC no longer has any staff in country. This will ease liaison with CCST office in Abuja.
- A total of 100 volunteers (0 volunteers/locality) will be deployed to the 05 targeted communities to ensure the registration of the targeted households, as well as home visits to ensure that all targeted households have actually received the cash grants. These same volunteers will also be responsible for monitoring the use of funds received by targeted households during the PDM exercise. The activities will therefore be based on the following agenda:
 - One (1) day for the training of 50 volunteers on the PTM
 - Seven (7) days for registration (identification, distribution of sim card, opening of mobile money account) of targeted households
 - Two (2) days of query management by local cash focal points and national cash focal point
 - Two (2) days for distribution by the retained provider
 - Three (3) days for post-distribution follow-up.

3. Health and care (Target: 1,000 households and 6,000 people)

- Since 17 June to date, RCSCI volunteers have been out supporting with search and rescue activities and providing first aid assistance to affected persons. This DREF operation will replenish cost of search and rescue conducted for 7 days from the onset of the disaster. In addition, volunteers will provide first aid care throughout operation.
- Psychosocial support will also be provided to the families of the deceased, the victims and the volunteers involved in the operation. At the end of the operation debriefing sessions will be organized for all volunteers to lessen any emotional impact from the operation. Two professional psychologists will support NS in providing these services.

4. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (Target: 1,000 households and 6,000 people)

- RCSCI will conduct awareness on the high risk the rainy season combined with the COVID 19 pandemic presents for our health hence the need of respecting hygiene measures. RCSCI will also conduct disinfection activities in affected households, hygiene promotion and make water drinkable. Before implementing those activities, RCSCI will make sure COVID 19 protective measures are respected by beneficiaries as well as RCSCI service providers. RCSCI also provides first aid to the injured as well as psychosocial support to the families of the deceased. However, these actions remain insufficient in view of the needs of the community.
- NS will provide chlorine tablets to 500 households for the treatment of drinking water, to reduce risks of waterborne diseases and ensure access to drinking water to targeted households.
- In addition, awareness campaigns (hygiene promotion) will be carried out in the various localities. This awareness will be done through media campaigns (awareness, radio broadcasts) and focus discussion groups.

- A total of 50 volunteers will be mobilized in 16 days or two (2) outings per week for two (2) months. Volunteers involved in the operation will be rotated every two days.
- In addition, hygiene promotion messages will be presented on leaflets or contained in the dissemination tools.

Community engagement and accountability

RCSCI has experience in community engagement approaches and activities through the Ebola Prevention Project (2015-2016) and the Urban Risk Reduction Project (RRU) (2015-2020) as well as the last DREF. The NS also has two focal points that participated in the training on Community Engagement and Beneficiary communication approach with beneficiaries on gender, diversity and CEA. The National Society will integrate community engagement and accountability throughout the response, with support from the IFRC, which will provide additional technical support through the experienced resources available at the CCST.

The activities and the CEA approach will be integrated into the various areas of the intervention to ensure:

- Communities are informed and know how to access Red Cross services, with information shared through reliable and privileged channels of communication, such as face-to-face meetings, participatory sessions, SMS and radio programs, working with community leaders and influential people who have the trust of communities. Communities have the opportunity to participate in the operation and influence the decisions taken, in order to contribute to greater community ownership of the operation and improve the quality of the response; In addition, the transaction will collect data on perceptions of the MTP and their preferences for how the funds should be transferred.
- Systems for collecting feedback, complaints and community perceptions are in place.
- Technical support is provided to develop a relevant and effective local communication strategy and action plan on change in the WASH sector, including the use of innovative communication channels such as social media.
- Setting up a system to monitor and manage rumours feedbacks and complaints.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion

The most affected part of the population lives in the makeshift neighbourhoods and slums of Abidjan and the country's cities, with limited resources. The rapid assessment conducted by the RCSCI identified a proportion of female headed household and a group of people with disabilities. Gender and diversity analysis will help tailor assistance to individual needs and priorities, including the definition of the minimum to be distributed in cash. In addition, the IFRC Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, recently developed by the International Federation, which include a chapter on key requirements will be used.

Operational Support Services

Human resources: A total 100 RCSCI volunteers will be deployed on this operation. IFRC will ensure they are covered by a valid insurance and receive protective equipment as they conduct activities. In addition, volunteers will also receive T-shirts and caps (2 per volunteer) containing key messages on promoting hygiene (cleanliness inside and outside homes), flood risks and the Red Cross logo to promote the visibility of the Movement.

To facilitate the implementation of the operational strategy, the following human resources will be mobilized by RCSCI:

- 14 national agents (1 DM, 1 CEA, 1 CTP, 1 Wash, 1 health com, 1 PMER, 1 logistician, 1 accountant, 1 IT, 1 communicator, 2 psychologists, 2 drivers).
- Five ((5) team leaders/supervisors)

In addition, an RDRT with CVA expertise will be deployed for 3 months to support NS implement activities and ensure IFRC processes are respected. This will also support CCST in finance and administrative management of the operation. To note, this deployment is contingent upon borders re-opening; however, the alert for deployment will be launched as soon as the operation starts.

Communications: To help position RCSCI within the country as a leading humanitarian actor, it is critical to build public awareness and visibility for their role in responding to those affected by flooding. This not only helps build the brand and credibility of the organization in Cote d'Ivoire, but also provides an opportunity for further funding and support. RCSCI will work with national media to provide updates on the response and the needs from communities as well as collect stories of impact from people who receive much-needed support through the RCSCI response. It is also a great opportunity to showcase the responders and volunteers on the frontline of the response and their important role in helping communities in the relief and recover period of the disaster. The Communications Unit at the IFRC Africa Regional Office will provide support to the RCSCI in building their visibility around this response.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER): The activities will be conducted by RCSCI with the support of the IFRC West Coast office in Abuja. The International Federation will also coordinate and provide financial support to ensure the visibility of the Red Cross' work and financial monitoring of the operation. Additional technical support is

available from the IFRC's regional office for Africa and the health and care units at Federation headquarters, PMER, communications, security, finance and administration. Through the WASH coordinator of the Abuja CCST, the group leader of the Abuja office will assume overall responsibility for the implementation, reporting, compliance and financial management of this project. In addition, given that RCSCI is a French-speaking National Society, it is important to stress the need to translate this EPoA, any possible update of operations and final reports from French to English and French, so that the SN can share its achievements in this operation with the government and other non-English speaking partners. As such, translation costs will be imputed on the operation.

A lessons' learned workshop will also be held at the end of the operation to ensure that feedback from volunteers is obtained and to identify strengths or weaknesses to address them and inform future planning. In addition, and because this is the first operation of its kind to be conducted by RCSCI, the Lessons Learned Workshop will be used to collect data for a case study on the implementation of the PCT. It will also inform future MTP planning and preparedness planning by RCSCI and other African national societies. A report from this workshop will be produced and shared with all stakeholders involved.

Logistics and procurement: Local and international procurement will be made in accordance with the standard operational procedures of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Logistical responsibilities will include providing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely and cost-effective manner.

- **Storage:** The National Society's warehouse does not have a warehouse; if necessary, a warehouse will be leased to support the operation.
- **Fleet:** To support the operation, the national company will provide two vehicles, fuel and maintenance costs will be covered by the operation.

Finance: Financial management of this operation will be ensured by the Abuja CCST, with support from Africa Region RFU. CCST will indeed, ensure that expenses are based on approved budget and within timeline.

Security: Security management for this operation will be based on the RC Movement Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values. In addition, the following safety measures will be implemented:

- Regular security updates will be arranged and information will be released;
- Real-time monitoring of field activities through RCSCI's information management system;
- Use of the IT/Telecoms radio system to provide communication during surveillance missions;
- Before starting their mission all employees and volunteers must have taken the " Stay Safe and Code of Conduct" and" Module 1 Anti-Corruption" trainings.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 600

Male: 306²

Female: 294

Requirements (CHF): 20,156

Needs analysis: Most of the affected people, living in the urban and peri-urban areas of Abidjan (Abobo, Yopougon, Port-Bouët), Anyama and Azaguié have lost all or part of their basic needs. Target populations confirmed that food products, including water, as well as households items were of critical need. The validated content of the basic minimum survival package will be converted into an unconditional cash grant to help the most vulnerable households affected. Gender and diversity analysis will help to refine the different needs and priorities, including those of women of childbearing age, people with disabilities and children. Please note that cash for rent was not considered because there is no agreed minimum rents amount on which the NS could rely on for planning.

Population to be assisted: 100 households³ or 600 people.

Program standards/benchmarks: This operation will strive to meet the Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	% of target population receiving household items (Target: 10% or 100 households)															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Provide shelter assistance through distribution of HHLs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of people receiving cash assistance household items (Target: 600 people) - # of assessments conducted (Target: 1) - # of volunteers involved in identification of target households (50 volunteers (10 per location)) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Detailed assessment of damages and needs																
AP005	Identification of target households																
AP005	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																
AP005	Design and implementation of a money transfer program to meet the resettlement needs of affected households																
AP005	Post-distribution monitoring																

² According to the General Population and Housing Census (RGPH), men represent 51% of the overall population while women represent 49%.

³ Average population is 6 persons per household.



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 6,000

Male: 3,060

Female: 2,940

Requirements (CHF): 187,025

P&B Output Code	Livelihood and basic needs Outcome1: Communities, especially in flood and landslide areas, are strengthening their livelihoods	% of target population receiving support for basic needs (Target: 100% or 1,000 households)															
	Livelihood and basic needs Output 1.5: Households receive unconditional cash subsidies to meet their basic needs	- # of volunteers trained in CVA (Target: 20 volunteers, 4 per location) - # of months cash for basic needs is provided to target households (Target: 2 months) - # of PDM conducted /Target: 5, one in each location)															
P&B Output Code	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Conduct market assessment																
AP081	Volunteer training on the CVA	■															
AP081	Identification of affected households	■	■														
AP081	Selection of beneficiaries		■	■	■												
AP081	SIM card distribution and mobile money account openings			■	■												
AP081	Unconditional cash distributions to beneficiaries				■				■								
AP081	Coordination with government and other stakeholders	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring of cash distribution						■					■					



Health

People targeted: 6,000

Male: 3,060

Female: 2,940

Requirements (CHF): 18,274

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	% of target population provided with First aid services (Target: N/A)															
	Health Output 2.3: Target population is reached with Search and Rescue activities	# of volunteers provided with PPE (Target: 100 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP082	Conduct search and rescue activities																
AP082	Provision of first aid to those who need it																
AP082	Procure protective equipment for volunteers																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened	% of target population reached with PSS (Target: N/A)															
	Health Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff	- # of psychologists delivering the service (Target: 2) - # of volunteers trained in PSS (Target: 20 (4 per location))															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Training of volunteers in psychosocial care																
AP023	Evaluation of PSP needs																
AP023	Psychosocial support for targeted persons																
AP023	Psychosocial support for volunteers and staff																



Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People targeted: 6,000

Male: 3,060

Female: 2,940

Requirements (CHF): 14,156

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction of the risk of water-borne and water-borne diseases in targeted communities	% of target population reached with WASH (Target: 100%)															
	Output WASH 1.1: Ongoing assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	- # of WASH assessments conducted (Target: 01 assessment) - # of volunteers trained in water borne disease prevention (Target: 20 , 4 per location)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	RC Volunteers Brief on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessments																
AP026	Assess the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuous monitoring of water, sanitation and hygiene in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinating with other WASH actors (UNICEF) the needs of the target groups and the appropriate response																
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.2: Daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to the target population	- # of households receiving chlorine for water purification (Target: 500 households) - # of households reached with awareness on water storage (Target: 1,000 households)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Distribute chlorine to 500 households for the treatment of drinking water (with demonstration on use)																
AP026	Raising awareness of targeted communities (on water storage, on the safe use of water treatment products)																
P&B Output Code	Output WASH 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities are offered to the entire affected population.	- # of hygiene promotion sessions conducted (Target: 16 HP sessions) - # of volunteers involved in HP sessions (Target: 50, 10 per location)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Training/Retrain Volunteers on WASH																
AP030	Educate communities about good hygiene practices through awareness sessions																
AP030	Produce communication equipment (IEC)																

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 72,385

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	<i>% of volunteers involved in activities insured (Target: 100%)</i>															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	- # of volunteers provided with PPE (Target: 100) - # of communication works produced (Target: N/A)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP040	Provide visibility items for volunteers (T-shirts, caps, etc)																
AP040	Provide comprehensive information on the role of volunteers and the risks they face																
AP042	Communication works to ensure media coverage of volunteers activities																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Percentage ratio of people supported versus people affected (Target: at least 32%)</i>															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.	# of RDRT deployed for the Cash Voucher and Assistance (Target:1)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of 1 RDRT with cash intervention for 3 months																
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved	- # of volunteers trained in CEA (Target: 20 , 4 per location) - # of feedback mechanisms setup (Target: 5 ; one per location)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Community meeting to validate criteria and lists of beneficiaries																
AP084	Volunteer training on the CEA																
AP084	Implement CEA guidelines on the ground and in communities																

AP084	Consult communities on their preferred and trusted communication channels through discussion groups																		
AP084	Set up a feedback mechanism																		
P&B Output Code	Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of monitoring missions undertaken by the CCST (Target: 2 monitoring missions) - # Translation works produced (Target: N/A) - # of lessons learned workshop (Target: 1 LLW) 																	
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP055	IFRC Monitoring of activities																		
AP055	Translation works																		
AP055	Lessons learned lessons workshop																		

Funding requirements

The overall budget for this operation is CHF 311,996 as detailed in attached budget.

MDRCI012 - CÔTE D'IVOIRE - FLOODS

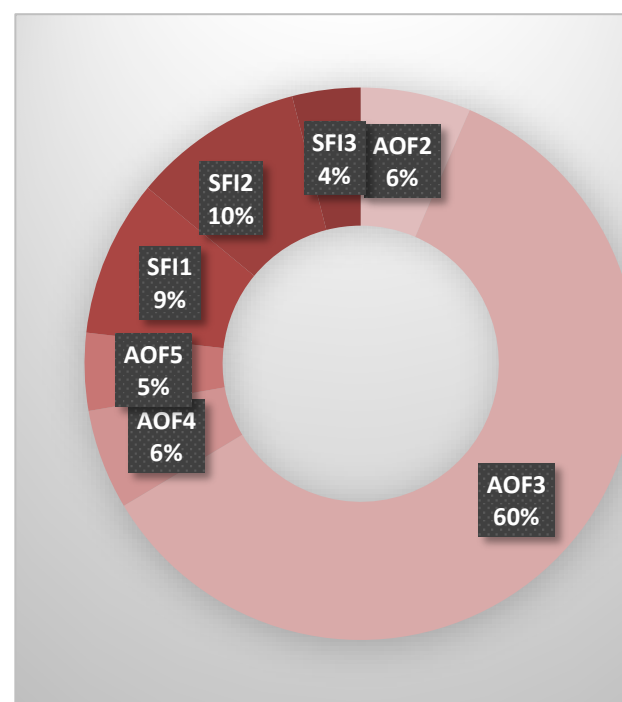
03/07/2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	4,172
Medical & First Aid	7,648
Teaching Materials	1,627
Cash Disbursement	179,412
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	192,860
Distribution & Monitoring	4,386
Transport & Vehicles Costs	8,104
Logistics, Transport & Storage	12,490
International Staff	23,394
National Society Staff	16,924
Volunteers	10,726
Personnel	51,044
Professional Fees	1,627
Consultants & Professional Fees	1,627
Workshops & Training	16,039
Workshops & Training	16,039
Travel	1,220
Information & Public Relations	14,093
Office Costs	814
Communications	2,441
Financial Charges	325
General Expenditure	18,893
DIRECT COSTS	292,954
INDIRECT COSTS	19,042
TOTAL BUDGET	311,996

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	20,156
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	187,025
AOF4 Health	18,274
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	14,156
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies Effective International Disaster	28,650
SFI2 Management Influence others as leading strategic	31,265
SFI3 partners	12,470
TOTAL	311,996



Reference documents

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

Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (RCSCI)

- Secretary General: Nanan Kouadio Rigobert, email: nanank585@gmail.com, phone: +225) 03 28 45 74
- Disaster Management Coordinator; Mulindahabi Calliope, email: m.calliope@croixrougeci.org or calliopemulindahabi@gmail.com; phone: +225 20 32 13 35

IFRC West Coast Country Cluster Office, Abuja:

- Alberto Bocanegra, Head of Office, West Coast Cluster a.i., phone: +227 20 73 83 34, e-mail alberto.bocanegra@ifrc.org
- Nihad Hanaa Habib, Disaster Management Delegate, phone: +234 908 735 1969 email: nihad.habib@ifrc.org

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Operations Coordinator, Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, phone: 254 780 440908; email: Khaled.masud@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Nicolas Boyrie, Operations Coordination, Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: Nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org
- Eszter Matyeka, DREF Senior Officer, DCPRR Unit Geneva; email: eszter.matyeka@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.kilel@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org, phone: +254 732 203081

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.**