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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

## Côte d'Ivoire: Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation no.:</b>	<b>MDRCI015</b>	<b>Glide No.:</b>	<b>FL-2022-000249-CIV</b>
<b>For DREF; Date of issue:</b>	13 July 2022	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	03 months
		<b>Operation end date:</b>	30 October 2022
<b>Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>Amount of DREF allocated: CHF 152,667</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>11,478 people</b>	<b>Total number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>4,686 people (781 households)</b>
<b>Provinces affected / at risk:</b>	Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, Grand-Bassam; Abidjan: Abogo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, and Grand-Bassam; Abidjan: Abogo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville and Port-Bouët
<b>Host National Society's presence (number of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 110 volunteers in Abidjan and surrounding areas, 10 local branches and 14 staff members			
<b>International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> Dutch Red Cross, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
<b>Other organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> 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

Since 16 June 2022, the rainfall in Côte d'Ivoire is above average. The torrential rains of June 21 were the heaviest recorded since the beginning of the rainy season in the country, with nearly 200 mm of water in less than 24 hours in several neighbourhoods of Abidjan and near-urban areas. This is the equivalent of several weeks of rain<sup>1</sup> that caused major flooding and landslides. Waterspouts and mud and rock flows caused loss of life and serious material damage. In the 10 localities affected, the damage recorded thanks to the rapid assessment made by the Red Cross Society of Côte d'Ivoire (RCSCI) includes the destruction of 134 houses and 11 schools, the collapse of roads, flooding of markets, contamination of wells, etc. The heavy flooding led to the breaking of water pipes, thereby further increasing the water



**CARTE DE VILLE INONDEE DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

**LEGENDE**  
● ZONE D'INONDATION



Source de donnée:  
Croix-Rouge de Côte d'Ivoire



27 JUN 2022

<sup>1</sup> According to data from the Ivorian meteorological agency (Sodexam), in partnership with the French company HD-Rain. Media source: [VodAfrica.com](http://VodAfrica.com).

level in the communities. Ten (10) localities were affected, including five in the hinterland (**Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, and Grand-Bassam**) and five in Abidjan (**Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët**).

A total of **11,478** people, i.e., **1,913** households were affected by the disaster. The damage recorded and the water situation severely affected the living conditions, hygiene and access to basic necessities, food and non-food items and other goods. Some **403** households (**2,418** people) are still without shelter, as their houses were destroyed or still flooded. Although some inhabitants (97) were able to return to their homes with the first aid of the Red Cross after the waters were evacuated, other households are still relocated in host families. The waters ravaged some 134 houses with their food reserves destroyed during the collapse or scattered by the water; the same is true for clothes, mattresses and some other household items. The water level is still high. These households are finding it difficult to secure at least three meals a day. They are finding it difficult to keep warm because of the loss of their blankets, clothes and sleeping equipment.

To date, 114 injured were registered and has received first aid; and 13 people died in less than 7 days, with 6 being swept away by landslides following the heavy rains on 16 June in western Abidjan. In terms of the number of deaths, the situation is more serious than in previous rainy seasons, this is a major concern to the government.

In recent years, flooding is becoming more devastating in the country, particularly in the urban and near-urban areas of Abidjan. The high concentration of people due to the attraction of large cities is followed by an uncontrolled expansion of constructions, which are spreading more and more each day over areas at risk of flooding, often inhabited by poor populations. Generally, June and July are the rainiest months, and the situation is expected to worsen as the rainy season continues until the end of August. During the floods of 29 June, two more deaths have been reported.

## Summary of the current intervention

### Overview of Host National Society

The RCSCI was established in October 1960. The National Society (NS) has 85 local branches across the country with about 12,500 active volunteers. The NS has experience in responding to disasters and epidemics like the 2020 floods and the COVID-19 pandemic. It has a Financial Service Provider (FSP) that was approved in 2020 and has made an amendment that is activated for each project. RCSCI has experience CASH distribution during the 2020 floods (1,718 households), the COVID-19 pandemic (400 households). The NS involvement in several operations helped it acquire experience in cash transfer; notably during the DREF response to the 2020 floods; the WFP-funded food assistance project or the COVID-19 response project, to name but a few.



Photo: volunteers rescuing affected people

Through its intervention mechanism, the RCSCI activated its resources in flood risk areas as soon as the first rainfall forecasts were received. Volunteers were activated to inform and sensitize households to leave their homes, preserve their belongings and prepare for the rains and during the first floods to leave the most unstable houses. After the floods of 16 June, volunteers were mobilized to provide first aid to the 114 injured. They also provided psycho-social support and evacuation assistance. The National Society took part in coordination meetings with the civil protection on rainy season preparation and flood response. Volunteers have also been sensitizing people on hygiene measures related to COVID-19 since the beginning of the rainy season. These interventions have so far been limited to 3 localities, namely Attécouté (2 people rescued); Bingerville (100 people rescued),

Port-Bouët (8 people rescued) and Bonoua (4 people rescued). More than 110 volunteers and 10 staff members were mobilized to support early response and first aid to the communities.

The NS also conducted rapid assessment on 21 June 2022 in the affected areas. These assessments identified the global needs of affected population, damages and losses in food and non-food items and inform this response plan. See more details on the data collected in the needs section.

The NS has over 3,458 volunteers throughout the country, and 150 volunteers and 172 staff members (headquarters and local committees) in the affected areas in and around Abidjan. The committees do not have enough vehicles but there are possibilities for renting and/or to take from Headquarters where seven vehicles are available. This crisis is mainly coordinated by the Red Cross headquarters in Abidjan.

From previous operations, the RCSCI has strengthened this DREF Plan of Action based on lessons learned from previous operations, both on good practices and challenges. These include:

1. The delay in the implementation of the planned activities due to the late transfer of funds to the NSs accounts. The overall response was significantly delayed. This response should be implemented in due time. IFRC and the NS should work in close collaboration to ensure a rapid transfer of funds and the implementation of activities.
2. During the 2020 floods, there was a lack of communication with local authorities at the beginning of the operation. This time around, coordination with local authorities has improved since the immediate response and this should continue throughout the implementation of the operation.
3. Lack of communication with beneficiaries on payment day - in this response there will be an increased emphasis on Community engagement and accountability (CEA). All volunteers will be trained in CEA and a feedback mechanism will be put in place. Communities will be involved from the beginning of the intervention and will be informed of the selection criteria and the day of payment.
4. During the response to the 2020 floods and COVID-19, there was good collaboration between the RCSCI and the other actors (WFP, UNICEF, UNDP and the Ministry of Solidarity) in the implementation of the DREF, which led to good results. This good practice will be repeated during this response through the participation in coordination meetings and collaboration with partners.
5. Disaster management and health coordinators were not registered on Go Platform and were not able to provide updates on the situation. This problem was partially resolved for the 2022 flood response. The PMER and the Health Coordinator have now access, but the Program Manager does not have yet.
6. In the 2020 floods, it was noted that volunteers were not sufficiently protected, so in this response all 104 volunteers will be provided with a mackintosh and a pair of boots.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country**

IFRC is present in the region through the Niamey Cluster and has been providing support to RCSCI in disaster management over the years, including several DREFs and the COVID-19 response funded through the Appeal. The Delegation provides remote support through the technical team consisting of a health officer and a shelter and capacity building officer. This team supported the elaboration of this DREF to build the NSs capacity.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) is physically present in the country through its regional office. Since 2020, under ICRC funding, safety/security focal points and the SGs of the corresponding local committees have been trained on safety/security aspects. For this DREF operation, almost all local committees have been trained on safety/security aspects with ICRC financial support. However, no support is planned to date from ICRC regarding the response to this flood's operation.

Partner National Societies (PNS) present in country are the Swedish, the Monegasque, and the Dutch Red Cross. The latter is providing technical support to the planning of the response proposed below. A Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) initiative is being developed with the Dutch Red Cross.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

Under the leadership of civil protection, meetings are organised with other humanitarian organisations involved in the floods' response to continue visiting flood-prone sites and raising awareness among the populations living there. The humanitarian partners participating in these meetings are UNICEF, WHO, WFP and Save the Children. The government, through the Office National de la Protection Civile (ONPC) -- National Civil Protection Agency, contacted the humanitarian coordinators of the United Nations system for the rapid updating of the contingency plan with the contribution of partners. The Comité de Coordination Elargi (CCE) -- Expanded Coordination Committee led by the Ministry of Solidarity and the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, convened two meetings in June to discuss the management of current flood-related emergencies. An operational coordination group was set up and several humanitarian organisations such as WHO, UNICEF, WFP and Save the Children are actively involved in that group. However, no specific response has been raised by the time RCSCI requested for this DREF allocation.

As of 30 June, the positioning of these actors for possible responses to this crisis had not yet been defined. However, the NS will continue to take part in coordination meetings set up by the Ministry, local authorities or any other partner for regular information sharing and, if necessary, adjustments to the response.

### **Coordination of operations**

In response to this situation, the Contingency operational plan of the RCSCI was set up at headquarters level. The NS takes part in coordination meetings both internally and at national level. It has an effective and up-to-date response mechanism. However, there is no emergency fund to make this mechanism functional.

The RCSCI has an effective and up-to-date response mechanism with an operational contingency plan and trained and available teams in the committees located in the at-risk zone.

As mentioned above, from the last meeting, the Ministry has duly call for partners and stakeholders support and intervention to contribute to the flood response. However, with no declared positioning for the moments and no ongoing actions from other partners, this response will support quick start intervention to the most vulnerable. Possible changes in the needs and positioning will be revealed after further assessment.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

The analysis of the data collected from the rapid needs assessments conducted by the various local branches through its volunteers as of 21 June 2022 revealed the following:

- Flooding of many neighbourhoods: Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët (in Abidjan), and Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, and Grand-Bassam (in the hinterland)
- Landslides observed in Attécoubé and Azaguié
- Destruction of houses in Abobo, Attécoubé, Anyama, Bingerville, Dabou and Bonoua
- Destroyed and damaged buildings, including schools are also recorded with unroofed damages and/or part of a building collapsed. Of which 9 in Port-Bouët and 2 in Bonoua
- Contamination of 74 water sources in the following localities: Abobo, Anyama, Bingerville, Port-Bouët, Azaguié and Grand-Bassam
- Some 1,588 people reported loss of material goods (food and non-food items)
- Hygiene and sanitation needs including access to clean water, latrines and the need to promote good environmental hygiene practices
- Destruction of roads (degradation of roads)
- Impassability of roads
- Loss of human life 13 (6 in Attécoubé and 7 in Bingerville)

With the overflowing of rivers in some areas, there are fears of the occurrence of water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea and malaria. As the rains continue, ongoing field assessments will be carried out both in Abidjan and in the hinterland. The data collected by Red Cross volunteers will help refine the content of the response. Therefore, to launch the activities, this DREF will address the needs of 781 households whose homes were destroyed in the communes of Abobo, Anyama, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët, in terms of shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation and sensitization on water-borne diseases. Some houses are simply flooded due to the condition of the roofs or by the intrusion of water and mudslides through the entrance roads; some are partially destroyed but only 134 houses have been identified as completely destroyed to date. These conditions will be quantified after detailed assessments in the communes of Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët (in Abidjan), and Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, and Grand-Bassam.

### **Multi-sectoral needs assessment**

The government with the support of humanitarian actors conducted rapid assessments. The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross deployed volunteers and staff who took part in these initial assessments and who helped collect data on the number of houses destroyed, floods and people affected. Affected families were interviewed about their main needs. However, a more in-depth multi-sectoral assessment is necessary. It is important to know whether people owned their houses, whether they can return to the same areas or whether they have to go elsewhere. More information is needed on livelihoods destroyed: small businesses, agricultural lands, etc. Epidemiological information is needed on the number of people suffering from malaria and acute watery diarrhoea compared to the same period last year. As the rains are expected to continue, the situation is very likely to deteriorate in the near future, so continued needs assessments are required.

### **Shelter**

**In the 6 localities, 134** households had their houses destroyed or flooded and are in need of shelter assistance. These households lost their homes and essential household items. Most are living in host families or under temporary shelters which is not offering physical protection for vulnerable people such as children and the elderly during this rainy season

but also increasing the vulnerability of host households with an increased risk of promiscuity due to lack of space and sharing of Essential Households items (EHIs).

These households are in great need of restocking their EHIs and rebuilding their houses or reinforcing open roofs with materials to repair damaged parts of their shelters, contributions to rent expenses if the host family is renting the house, need for building materials to improve the existing structure. **Eleven (11)** schools partially have been unroofed and/or part of a building collapsed. Fortunately, this situation is occurring in the middle of the summer holidays. The population's concern is to be able to rehabilitate these schools in view of the next school year scheduled to start in early September 2022.

### Livelihoods

In **6** localities around 134 households have seen their homes and livelihoods heavily affected by the floods. Some small businesses have been counted as totally destroyed with their stocks of goods. Immediate primary needs can no longer be met, including food, schooling for children in the next school year due to start in early September. People lost their food stocks and the means to store food such as refrigerators. Families whose livelihoods (such as small shops) were destroyed, are now facing financial difficulties to cover their food needs. There is also a need for non-food items due to the loss of clothes, blankets, buckets, cooking utensils, and mats.

Most of the people affected, living in the urban and near-urban areas of Abidjan (Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, and Port-Bouët) and in the hinterland (Alépé, Azaguié, Bonoua, Dabou, and Grand-Bassam), have lost all or part of their basic needs. The target populations confirmed that food and non-food items, including water, are critically needed. The planned support kits will be converted into an unconditional cash grant to assist affected households. Gender and diversity analysis will help refine the various needs and priorities, including those of women at childbearing age, people with disabilities and children.

### Health and WASH

A total of 647 households in eight localities (Abobo, Anyama, Bingerville, Port-Bouët, Grand-Basam, Azaguié, Bonoua, and Dabou) are facing problems in water, hygiene and sanitation. Access to drinking water could become a big issue leading to water-borne disease epidemic especially for some communities that are homeless or will have to resort to water supplies at certain distances or were using the flooded wells and water sources. Rapid assessments conducted by the National Society show that 74 wells have been contaminated by runoff and require stabilisation and/or treatment to be operable without significant health risk. Home water treatment activities are therefore required for communities. There are 87 partially destroyed latrines that require rehabilitation materials. Given the above situation and the risk of water-related diseases in the ongoing rainy season, the need for awareness-raising activities on hygiene promotion is stated as priority during the whole season. There is also a need to engage communities to conduct hygiene and sanitation activities. The 647 concerned households (as direct user of those WASH facilities) are distributed in the table below, along with the identified affected wells and latrines.

Table 1: Damage in the WASH section

Regions		WASH			
		Households	Contaminated wells	Latrines partially destroyed	Risks
Abidjan	Abobo	57	11	17	57
	Anyama	118	16	27	118
	Bingerville	27	7	11	27
	Port-Bouët	354	30	19	354
	Azaguié	32	8	13	32
	Bonoua	11	0	0	11
	Dabou	7	0	0	7
	Grand-Bassam	41	2	0	41
	<b>Total</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>647</b>

### Targeting

The DREF will target a total of 781 households (4,686 beneficiaries), with the 134 most vulnerable households, which lost their homes that will be receiving shelter, livelihoods, health and hygiene assistance. These households are located in the following six communities: Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, Bonoua and Dabou.

The response will target all 781 households (4,686 beneficiaries) through health and WASH activities. It focuses on sensitisation on hygiene practices and prevention of water-borne diseases. Fifty-four (54) community volunteers and nine supervisors will be trained and deployed in nine localities. The targeted nine localities are Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, Port-Bouët, Grand-Bassam, Azaguié, Bonoa, and Dabou.

	Table 2: target locality	Target for Cash Shelter, Livelihoods, Health and WASH planned assistance	Target for only Health and WASH services include hygiene kits	Total
1	Abobo	13	57	70
2	Anyama	2	118	120
3	Attécoubé	8	0	8
4	Azaguié	0	32	32
5	Bingerville	100	27	127
6	Bonoa	1	11	12
7	Daboua	10	7	17
8	Port-Bouët	0	354	354
9	Grand-Bassam	0	41	41
		<b>134</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>781</b>

The focus will be on displaced persons (who are in host families) and some of the most affected households. Selection criteria will be developed to identify the most affected households. However, indirect beneficiaries will also be reached through sensitisation sessions on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation.

### Scenario planning

	Best case scenario	Most likely scenario	Worst case scenario
<b>Scenario</b>	Rains stop. Few households impacted.	Rains continue to fall heavily.	Rains continue to fall heavily. Almost the whole country is affected
<b>Humanitarian consequences</b>		50 areas affected, resulting in the displacement of 15,000 people or 2,500 households, including 1,000 households in host families and 1,500 in resettlement sites. The destruction of 50 schools, 17 markets, 13 health centres, the disappearance of 110 head of cattle, 21 farms destroyed, 19 cases of unaccompanied children (UC), 50 cases of separated families, 20 cases of disappearance, 150 injured, 45 deaths.	The extent of the flooding led to the displacement of 60,000 people, i.e., 10,000 households, including 3,500 households in host families and 6,500 households in resettlement sites, 350 injured, 120 cases of GBV, 120 schools totally destroyed, 54 health centres totally destroyed, 2,500 houses partially destroyed and 1,700 houses totally destroyed, 70 cases of disappearance, 103 cases of separated families and 50 cases of unaccompanied children, 1,500 contaminated wells, 62 destroyed markets, 1,400 impassable roads and 250 destroyed bridges, 2,300 missing cattle, breakdown of means of communication, increase in the number of cases of COVID-19 with more than 1,200 cases per day. 60 cases of sexual exploitation and abuse were reported against RCSCI staff/volunteers. Côte d'Ivoire's response system is overwhelmed.
<b>RCSCI's response</b>	The incidents observed were promptly managed.	The DREF will be revised to adapt the strategy and budget to needs. The National	The NS will continue to liaise closely with local and international partners, specifically Movement partners. The NS will work to mobilize resources to extend



		Society will also ensure the extension of the DREF period to 3 months	its response to affected communities with a preparedness plan for the next rainy seasons including an early response through IFRC mechanisms.
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## Operation Risk Assessment

Before further assessment revealed unevaluated risks, below are the main risk identified in this operation:

Risks	Probability of occurrence	Severity of risk impact	Mitigation measures
<b>Risk of intensification of the crisis, extension of flooded areas:</b> As the rainy season is ongoing, it is possible that the water level will rise again and extend to additional localities. Rivers will not be cleared, and flooding will spread to all at-risk localities in the targeted departments. In line with the intention to conduct a more detailed needs assessment and identify gaps, this DREF operation can be extended to other localities in the target departments, if necessary. The areas at risk of flooding are	High	High	The team will monitor the rainfall assessment and plan activities accordingly. The NS will continue to monitor the risk areas and will continue to take part in coordination meetings to be kept abreast of the situation. If the situation worsens, the possibility of launching an emergency appeal will be considered.  Volunteers will be equipped accordingly to deal with the hazards and protect themselves from water and mud.
<b>Health risks: water-borne diseases (cholera, malaria, yellow fever):</b> Given the context, there is a very high risk of the spread of water-borne diseases consisting of faecal-oral diseases, water-related diseases and aquatic diseases. Destroyed or flooded water points and latrines increase the lack of access to drinking water in the targeted departments. This exposes the affected population to epidemics and oral-buccal diseases, including cholera, which has spread in recent years to various districts of the two departments.	Average	Average	Volunteers will be trained on water-borne diseases and the risks of transmission. Through sensitisation activities, they will inform families about the risks of transmission and help them clean their homes and surroundings, remove stagnant water and curb pollution. In case of suspicion, they will inform the local health authorities to prevent the spread of an epidemic at an early stage. Volunteers will be given information on how to properly protect themselves against water-borne diseases and will be provided with protective equipment such as alcohol gel.
<b><u>Risks and difficulty of access</u></b> Access to many of the intervention zones could be hampered if the rains continue to be above average. Bridges could be destroyed, and roads could become impassable.	Average	Average	Rainfall trends will be monitored and zones that could be cut off will be avoided if increased rainfall is forecast.

<p><b>Security risk:</b> Crime remains a concern in the country. The western border zones are prone to sudden, albeit localised, outbreaks of ethnic violence and criminal activity by gunmen, including former militias, who engage in highway robbery. Demobilised former rebels also engage in banditry in the north, particularly near the borders with Burkina Faso and Mali. Overall, due to residual antagonism between ethnic and political groups dating back to abuses during the 2010-11 post-electoral conflict, there remains a credible potential for ethnically or politically motivated violence, particularly at sensitive times such as election cycles.</p>	<p><b>Average</b></p>	<p><b>Average</b></p>	<p>Activities will take place in the safe southern part of Côte d'Ivoire. Volunteers will be informed of safe access during the training. All volunteers will receive visibility material bearing the Red Cross logo.</p>
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## B. Operational strategy

### Overall objective

The overall objective of this operation is to provide assistance to improve the living conditions of **781** households (**4,686** people) affected by the floods of 21 June 2022 in the localities of Abidjan (Abobo, Port-Bouët, Anyama, Attécoubé, and Bingerville) and in the hinterland (Azaguié, Dabou, Grand Bassam, and Bonoua)

### Proposed strategy

To achieve the above objective, RCSCI intends to implement shelter and WASH assistance mainly focused on unconditional cash, WASH service provision to the most vulnerable households. The strategy is developed for an assistance that covers the primary needs of the most vulnerable households for the first month after floods as this is the most difficult time. The assistance will not be extended for the time being but may be revised depending on the results of detailed assessments. In the meantime, to achieve the objectives assigned to this DREF, CEA and PGI activities will be complementary to the strategy proposed above.

#### 1. Needs assessment

It is essential to better understand the needs of the affected population. More information is needed on shelter, livelihoods, health, water and sanitation needs. With regard to shelter, it is important to know whether people living in destroyed houses own them, whether they have a permanent place to go and what are the living conditions in host families. Concerning livelihoods, the assessment should take into account the fact that sources of income were destroyed and how best to help families rebuild their livelihoods. For water and sanitation, continuous monitoring of polluted water sources is necessary, as there is a high risk of water-borne diseases. For health, the epidemiological situation will need to be monitored.

An in-depth multi-sectoral needs assessment will therefore be conducted in the nine intervention areas: Abobo, Anyama, Attécoubé, Bingerville, Bonoua, Grand-Bassam, Port-Bouët, Azaguié, and Dabou. Fifty-four (54) volunteers and 9 supervisors will be trained on how to conduct needs assessment, including the use of KoBo tool. As part of the training, volunteers will receive basic training on CEA and PGI. Once trained, they will be deployed twice a month to conduct the assessment. They will conduct household visits and organize focus group discussions with the 781 affected households. They will be supported in this process by supervisors and RCSCI staff. The assessments will be complemented by secondary information from government sources and reports from other humanitarian actors. Information gathered from the assessments will be shared during coordination meetings with the government.

##### i. Shelter assistance

In order to preserve the dignity of the affected families, 134 households will receive a one-time unconditional cash transfer for the purchase of essential household items and construction materials to rehabilitate their homes, each according to their priority needs. This transfer will be made following the cash transfer procedures of RCSCI's partner operator. These beneficiary households will be identified in the 6 most affected localities of Abobo, Anyama, Bingerville, Attécoubé, Bonoua and Dabou.



The households selected for shelter are the 134 whose houses were completely destroyed. The lists of beneficiaries will be validated by the communities and contentious cases will be resolved transparently within the same communities in the target villages. This identification will help make sure that the assistance reaches populations displaced by the floods. Although the cash transfer is unconditional, volunteers will be called upon to sensitize the beneficiaries so that they use the money to cover their needs in terms of shelter and essential household items.

A post-distribution evaluation will be conducted to ensure the impact of the transfer and to make corrections in future responses. Volunteers will be mobilized to help beneficiaries rebuild their shelters with technical support where needed and where skills exist. Those who need to carry out repair work will also be able to pay for skilled labour with the money received. During this operation, a total of 134 households will receive cash and vouchers of XOF 50,000 each to purchase essential household items and construction materials to improve their housing.

Communities will be sensitized to contribute to the rehabilitation of the 11 schools that had their roofs removed and some parts of the buildings collapsed. Advocacy will be made with UNICEF and other actors in the education sector to assist in the rehabilitation of these schools. Where possible, a more detailed assessment will be carried out to establish the real needs for rehabilitation to make a more targeted plea for the rehabilitation of damaged schools.

## ii. Support for emergency food and livelihood needs

For this area of activity, RCSCI will provide an unconditional cash transfer via mobile phone to 134 heads of households whose houses were completely destroyed. These are the families considered most vulnerable, as they lost their homes and all their belongings. Although they were all impacted by the floods, which generated needs, the households have specific needs that the cash transfer will address with flexibility and autonomy. The cash transfer will avoid the logistical costs that in-kind assistance might require. Such as transport, handling and storage. It will also avoid the mobilisation of important human resources and will allow the team to better accompany the recipients. Beneficiaries could have the aid within a relatively short period of time. Households will be able to use these funds to meet their individual needs, according to their various vulnerabilities. Finally, cash will avoid the risk of non-use of distributed materials.

The mechanism that is found to be most suitable is the electronic transfer via a mobile phone company. The NS has a contract with a financial service provider (FSP) which enabled it to distribute the cash as part of the response to COVID-19. Recent experiences with this FSP were positive in terms of costs, risk control and beneficiary satisfaction. To this end, the NS has agreed to continue the partnership with the MTN mobile phone operator.

The whole process of Money Transfers (MT) including a baseline survey, a market assessment, a risk assessment, engagement of a financial service provider, will be implemented. After distribution, a post-cash evaluation, including market monitoring, will be conducted and a report produced and shared with all stakeholders. In each of the 6 target localities, 6 volunteers and a supervisor will be deployed for livelihoods and cash activities. Volunteers will conduct the beneficiary selection, needs assessment and post-distribution monitoring. A total of 36 volunteers and 6 supervisors will be trained for two days on KoBo collect, assessment tools, CEA, PGI, Code of Conduct and Safe Access, some volunteers will select the beneficiaries and others will do follow up after the distribution.

<b>Table 3: Description of possible items to buy with XOF 50,000 based on the essential food items of Minimum basket (1 month)</b>				
	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Unit price (CFAF)</b>	<b>Total price (CFAF)</b>
Rice (50kg)	1	Bag	25,000	25,000
Oil (5l)	1	Gallon	7,000	7,000
Sugar (1.5kg)	1	Sachet	1,350	1,350
Salt (250g)	3	Sachet	250	750
Beans/Soya beans/Corn (10kg)	1	Bag	10,000	10,000
Vegetables (4kg)	3	Kit	2,000	6,000
<b>Food Sub-total</b>				<b>50,100</b>

The definition of the minimum content to be taken into account per target household was determined on the basis of a socio-economic survey and the validated recommendations of stakeholders at national level. According to the standards, the needs for 01 household made up of 06 persons are worth FCFA 50,000/month. All households will

receive two instalments of XOF 50,000. CASH is unconditional, below are some examples of what could be purchased with XOF 50,000 to meet the most urgent needs of families. These needs are rice, oil, sugar, salt, vegetables, beans or soya beans or corn. All the **134** households will receive two multi-purpose cash transfers to cover livelihood needs.

### **iii. WASH and community health services**

To prevent water-borne diseases, sensitisation campaigns (hygiene promotion) will be carried out in nine localities (Abobo, Anyama, Attecoubé, Bingerville, Port-Bouët, Grand-Bassam, Azaguié, Bonoua, and Dabou) for 781 households. This sensitization will be done through media campaigns (radio broadcasts) and group talks.

As a strategy, 54 volunteers and 9 supervisors will be trained during for two days on the prevention of water-borne diseases. The training will include basic hygiene practices and recognition of basic diseases. During the session, volunteers will also receive information on CEA and PGI, as this knowledge will enable them to raise awareness and achieve behaviour change towards healthier practices.

In each of the nine localities where there is stagnant water and pollution near homes, there will be six volunteers and a supervisor. Volunteers will use image boxes to explain the information. They will also be trained in psychological first aid and when they encounter people with psychological problems caused by floods and landslides, they will assist them. If the cases are too serious, they will refer people to appropriate support. Group discussions will be held on the psychological impact and water-borne diseases.

The 781 households most at risk of water-borne diseases will receive a hygiene kit to treat their household drinking water to prevent disease. The kits will consist of 7 pieces of soap and a water purifier, a jerry can, two seaxes and a packet of sanitary pads, 1 jerry can and two buckets.

**To achieve the objectives of this DREF, activities in the area of CEA, PGI and PMER will be carried out:**

#### **Integration of community engagement and accountability**

RCSCI has experience in community engagement approaches and activities from the Ebola Prevention Project (2015-2016) and the Urban Risk Reduction (URR) Project (2015-2020), in emergency management (floods) and health crises (COVID-19). It also has a Gender, Diversity and CEA service. The NS will integrate community engagement and accountability throughout the response, with support from IFRC, which will provide additional technical support. RCSCI involves the beneficiary communities throughout the process while ensuring that the risks associated with the cash transfer are mitigated. The CEA activities and approach will be integrated into the different sectors of the intervention to make sure that:

- Communities are informed and know how to access Red Cross services, with information shared through reliable and preferred communication channels, such as face-to-face meetings, participatory sessions, calls via the RCSCI's toll-free number (1,380) and working with community leaders and influential people who are trusted by communities. Communities are given the opportunity to participate in the operation and influence the decisions made, to contribute to greater community ownership of the operation and improve the quality of the response; in addition, the operation collects data on perceptions about the MTP and their preferences for the modalities of the cash transfer mechanisms;
- 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 behaviour change, including the use of innovative communication channels such as social media;
- Setting up a system for monitoring and managing rumours, feedback and complaints;
- Messages will be broadcast on community radio stations to reach the most vulnerable people in hard-to-reach areas. They will be broadcast twice a week in six local languages for eight weeks. There will be different types of messages:
  - Messages to explain Red Cross interventions and beneficiary selection to avoid frustration
  - Warning messages for families to leave their homes in at-risk areas before the next rains
  - Hygiene messages to reduce the risk of spreading water-borne diseases
- Interactive radio sessions will be held three times over six weeks. These sessions will collect and respond to feedback and questions from the affected population.

## Gender and diversity:

The most affected part of the population lives in the slums and shanty towns of Abidjan and the country's cities, with limited resources. The rapid assessment conducted by RCSCI identified a proportion of female heads of household and a group of mobility impaired persons. The gender and diversity analysis will allow assistance to be tailored to individual needs and priorities, particularly with regard to the definition of the minimum subsistence to be distributed in cash. The IFRC's recently developed Minimum Standards on Protection, Gender and Inclusion, which include a chapter on key requirements, will be used. Furthermore, to ensure that target households have shelter and that their physical protection is assured, women from those target households will be responsible for receiving the Cash that will be transferred via MTN, already a partner of RCSCI.

## Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

RCSCI will carry out activities with the support of the Cluster office in Niamey. The International Federation is also providing coordination and financial support to ensure the visibility of the Red Cross work and the financial monitoring of the operation. Additional technical support is available from the IFRC Africa Regional Office and IFRC headquarters health and care, PMER, communications, security, finance and administration units. Through the WASH coordinator in CCST Abuja, the group leader of the Abuja office will have overall responsibility for the implementation, reporting, compliance and financial management of this project.

Since RCSCI is a French speaking NS, it is important to highlight the need for translation of this EPoA, any eventual Operations update and final reports from French into English and French, to ensure that NS can share its achievements as part of this operation with Government and other non-English speaking partners. Volunteers will be trained in Post Distribution Monitoring technics (PDM).

A lessons learned workshop will also be organized towards the end of the operation to identify the strengths and weaknesses to amend and inform future planning. A report of this workshop will be produced and shared with all stakeholders.

## Protection Gender and Inclusion: Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

Emergency operations very often expose vulnerable people and beneficiaries to the negative influence of staff/volunteers on the ground. Under this DREF, activities to reduce the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse will be carried out. This will include briefings/sensitisation of volunteers, staff and service providers on the Code of Conduct and the sexual exploitation and abuse policy of the RCSCI.

The zero-tolerance policy will be applied for any act of violation of this Code of Conduct and this policy will be shared and explain to all the team members involved in the response.

## Human resources

To facilitate the implementation of the operational strategy, RCSCI will mobilize the following human resources:

- 14 national staff (1 Programme Focal Point, 1 DM, 1 CEA, 1 CASH, 1 CTP, 1 Wash, 1 health com, 1 PMER, 1 logistician, 1 accountant, 1 safety/security, 1 PEAS, 1 communicator, 2 drivers)
- 9 supervisors: 1 for each locality
- 54 volunteers: 1 for each locality

Table 3: Number of volunteers per locality

	Locality	Volunteers	Supervisors	Total
1	Abobo	6	1	7
2	Anyama	6	1	7
3	Attécoubé	6	1	7
4	Azaguié	6	1	7
5	Bingerville	6	1	7
6	Bonoa	6	1	7
7	Daboua	6	1	7
8	Grand-Bassam	6	1	7
9	Port-Bouët	6	1	7
		<b>54</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>63</b>

An Emergency Operations Officer will be deployed to Côte d'Ivoire to support the response for two months. The cash regional delegate based at the country cluster delegation in Niamey will support cash remotely and travel to Côte d'Ivoire for two weeks. Finally, the Delegation will provide remote support to Côte d'Ivoire in programming, PMER, NSD and finance. Three missions are included: one NSD, one finance and one programme. The objective of each support mission is to increase the capacity of the National Society through on-the-job training.

## **Safety and security**

To ensure the safety of the staff and volunteers involved in the operation, they will all be identified, have up-to-date cards and wear Red Cross badges. Field movements and planning will be validated by the coordination mechanism at central level before implementation. Furthermore, all the volunteers involved will be covered by an IFRC individual insurance policy provided as part of the operation.

All planned deployments will be subject to open borders, otherwise support will be provided remotely. Activities will be implemented in strict compliance with barrier measures.

Security management for this operation will be based on the fundamental principles and humanitarian values of the RC/RC Movement. Also, the following security measures will be implemented:

- Regular security updates will be organized, and information disseminated
- Real-time monitoring of field activities through the RCSCI information management system
- Field missions are monitored by the RCSCI safety/security department through a TPH system
- All staff and volunteers are required to have completed the "Stay Safe and Respect the Code of Conduct" course and PEAS before starting their mission and the Anti-Corruption Module 1.

To reduce the risk of staff becoming victims of crime, violence or road hazards, active risk mitigation measures will be adopted. Minimum security requirements will be strictly adhered to. Prior to deployment, all NS and IFRC staff actively involved in operations must successfully complete the IFRC's online security training courses (i.e., Level 1 Fundamentals, Level 2 Personal and Volunteer Security and Level 3 Executive Security). The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout the operation. A specific security risk assessment for each operational area will be conducted if IFRC personnel are deployed there and risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented.

## **Logistics**

Local and international procurement will be carried out in accordance with the standard operating procedures of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Logistical responsibilities will include the provision of the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need in a timely, transparent and cost-effective manner. The NS has a warehouse where response equipment will be stored. If necessary, a warehouse will be rented to support the operation. To support the implementation of the activities, the NS will provide two vehicles whose fuel and maintenance costs will be covered by the operation.

## **Coordination**

A DREF coordination unit will be set up. It will coordinate and monitor activities on the ground and in collaboration with other humanitarian and state actors; advocate with other stakeholders to facilitate the implementation of activities, and; organise weekly, monthly and quarterly coordination meetings with stakeholders. Joint monitoring missions to the field may be organized with other actors. Field movements and planning will be validated by the coordination mechanism at central level before implementation.

The NS has been taking part in coordination meetings organized by the government in preparation of the rainy season. Humanitarian organisations such as UNICEF, WFP and WHO participate in these meetings. Since the floods occurred, regular coordination meetings are organized with the NS in attendance.

## **Communication**

Internal communication on this DREF will be based on RCSCI's communication line. The communication tool that will be used will be the mobile phone. Therefore, communication credit will be purchased and made available to volunteers, supervisors and members of the coordination unit. In addition, the credit given to the volunteers will also be used for data collection. External communication will also be carried out following the RCSCI emergency communication line.

## **Finance and administration**

Compliance with IFRC financial procedures will be observed. And continuous monitoring and technical support will be provided by IFRC to ensure the effective and accountable management of financial resources. Funds and management tools will be made available over time and monitoring of the IFRC's financial teams will be put in place.

Three support missions are planned to build financial and administrative capacities: finance, NSD and programmes. The Operations Manager will closely monitor the financial management of the NS.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 804 people (134 households)**

Male: 402

Female: 402

**Requirements (CHF): 18,855**

**Needs analysis:** The response will enable 134 of the most vulnerable households to improve their housing conditions through a one-off, unconditional cash transfer.

**Population to be assisted:** 134 households will receive a cash transfer of 50,000 CFA

**Implementation standards:** NS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), IFRC CTP standards, IFRC shelter cluster standard procedures

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in flood and landslide affected areas have their well-being enhanced through Resettlement solutions	<i># of households that received shelter assistance: 134 households % of assisted households acknowledging that cash assistance was relevant and sufficient to meet their shelter needs (80%)</i>															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term settlement assistance provided to households	<i># Number of volunteers trained on CASH, CEA, PGI, Kobo: 63 # Number of staff trained on CASH, CEA, PGI, Kobo: 15 # Multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out (01)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Training volunteers and staff on CTP, CEA, PGI, KoBo, COM and PEAS																
AP081	Operation Risk Assessment																
AP081	Conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment																
AP081	Carry out a market survey in the six localities.																
AP081	Gather all information on the 134 completely destroyed houses																
AP081	Identification of affected households																
AP081	Selection of beneficiaries																
AP081	Community meeting to validate criteria and lists of beneficiaries																
AP081	Implement CEA and PGI guidelines on the ground and within the communities																
AP081	Request for exceptional approval of the FSP through a single procurement with MTN																
AP081	Distribution of SIM cards and opening of mobile money accounts																

MDRCI015 – Côte d'Ivoire Floods - EPoA

AP081	Distribute multi-purpose CASH to 134 households for shelter assistance																	
AP081	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																	



**Livelihoods and basic needs**

**People targeted: 804 people (134 households)**

Male: 402

Female: 402

**Requirements (CHF): 29,915**

**Needs analysis:** A total of 134 households lost their homes and livelihoods. Therefore, there is a need for a multi-purpose CASH. All will receive two transfers.


**Population to be assisted:** The most vulnerable households whose houses were destroyed: 134

**Implementation standards:** NS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), IFRC cash distribution standards and IFRC food security cluster standard procedures

P&B Output Code	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Outcome 1: Communities, particularly in flood and landslide affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods</b>	<i># of households that confirmed received cash assistance: 134 households</i> <i>% of assisted households acknowledging that cash assistance was relevant and sufficient to meet their basic needs (80%)</i>															
	<b>Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.5: Households benefit from unconditional cash grants to meet their basic needs</b>	<i># Number of volunteers trained on CASH, CEA, PGI, Kobo: 63</i> <i># Number of staff trained on CASH, CEA, PGI, Kobo: 15</i> <i># Multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Training volunteers and staff on CTP, CEA, PGI, KoBo, COM and PEAS																
AP081	Operation Risk Assessment																
AP081	Conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment																
AP081	Carry out a market survey in the six localities.																
AP081	Gather all information on the 134 completely destroyed houses																
AP081	Identification of affected households																
AP081	Selection of beneficiaries																
AP081	Community meeting to validate criteria and lists of beneficiaries																



AP081	Implement CEA and PGI guidelines on the ground and within the communities																		
AP081	Request for exceptional approval of the FSP through a single procurement with MTN																		
AP081	Distribution of SIM cards and opening of mobile money accounts																		
AP081	Distribute multi-purpose CASH to 134 households																		
AP081	Coordination with government and other stakeholders																		
AP081	Post distribution monitoring and market monitoring																		



**Health**  
**People targeted: 4,686 (781 households)**  
 Male: 2,109  
 Female: 2,577  
**Requirements (CHF): 15,705**

**Needs analysis:** Due to stagnant water and polluted neighbourhoods, the risk of water-borne diseases is increased.

**Population to be assisted:** The 134 households whose houses were completely destroyed and the 647 households at high risk of water-borne disease will be targeted. Total of 781 households.

**Implementation standards:** Ministry of Health Standards and World Health Organization Guidelines.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: Immediate health risks to affected populations are reduced																# of people reached with health risks awareness messages (4,686)		
	Outcome 1: the target population benefits from disease control and health promotion																# Number of volunteers trained on water-borne diseases and hygiene practices: 63		
	Activities planned Week																# Number of people reached by psychological first aid		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	# Multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out	
AP021	Selection of volunteers																		
AP021	Training of volunteers on water-borne diseases, CEA, PGI																		
AP021	Conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment																		
AP021	Sensitisation of household on water-borne disease risks: household visits, group discussions.																		

AP021	Coordinate with other health actors on target group needs and appropriate response																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome 2: The affected population will receive psychological support</b>	# Number of volunteers trained (target: 54)																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP023	Volunteers are trained in psychological first aid																	
AP023	Provide initial psychological support to people affected by floods and landslides.																	
AP023	Referring people with psychological problems to appropriate health services																	



**Water, sanitation and hygiene**

**People targeted: 4,686 persons (781 households)**

Male: 2,109

Female: 2,577

**Requirements (CHF): 22,949**

**Needs analysis:** Due to stagnant water and polluted neighbourhoods, the risk of water-borne diseases is increased. This is particularly the case in the eight localities where 647 households with polluted water sources and latrines were recorded. The 134 families whose houses were completely destroyed also need to be sensitised.

**Population to be assisted:** The 134 households whose houses were completely destroyed and the 647 households at high risk of water-borne disease will be targeted. Total of 781 households.

**Implementation standards:** Ministry of Water and Sanitation Standards

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in the risk of water-borne and water-related diseases in targeted communities</b>	# of communities that benefited from water-related disease control activities: 9 % of people with improved hygiene condition (4,688) % of people reached with sensitisations (80%)																
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities</b>	# Multi-sectoral needs assessment carried out # of communities that benefited from water, sanitation and hygiene continuous assessment: # Number of hygiene kits distributed: 781																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP026	Training of RCSCI volunteers in conducting water, sanitation and hygiene assessments																	
AP026	Conduct a water, sanitation and hygiene assessment in targeted communities																	

AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																	
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 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</b>	<i>Percentage of the affected population with daily access to safe water that meets Sphere and WHO standards (50%)</i>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP026	Distribute chlorine and soap for drinking water treatment to 647 households.																	
AP026	Sensitize the population in targeted communities (on water storage, on the safe use of water treatment products)																	

### Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 65,243 CHF

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>S1.1: RCSCI capacity building and organisational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that it has the legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities to plan and deliver</b>	<i>#of volunteers mobilised (63)</i>															
	<b>Output S1.1.4: The National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	<i>#of volunteers insured (63) #of volunteers and staff having received security and operation briefing (100) #of SN follow-up missions (04) #of IFRC follow-up missions (04)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that all active volunteers are covered by insurance																
AP040	Provide comprehensive information on the role of volunteers and the risks they face																
AP042	Ensure regular monitoring of activities as well as technical support to NS branches																
AP042	Ensure regular monitoring of activities as well as technical support to the NS by the IFRC (04)																

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S2.1: An effective and coordinated international response to disasters is ensured</b>	<i>Percentage ratio of people supported versus people affected (Target: at least 32%)</i>															
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Maintain preparedness for an effective NS response capacity</b>	<i># of months IFRC surge resource is deployed to support as Operations Manager: 2 months</i>															

	Activities planned Week	# of lessons learned workshop (Target:1)															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of 1 surge for 2 months																
AP046	Lessons learned workshop																

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Ensure high quality interventions by involving communities at every stage of the response and putting them at the centre.  Output S2.1.1: Gather community feedback and rumours and respond to them with appropriate sensitisation methods.	# number of communities covered by all sectors of activity (09) #of radio broadcasts in local languages and French (minimum 20 for each language) # of feedback collected via interactive radio and awareness raising (100) # of feedbacks collected that have been processed															
		Activities planned Week															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP084	Broadcasting of radio messages in local languages on cash distributions and beneficiary selection.																
AP084	Broadcasting of radio messages in local languages on risk areas messages, prevention																
AP084	Broadcasting of radio messages in local languages on the risks of water-borne diseases																
AP084	Setting up and collection of community feedback																
AP084	Organisation of interactive radio sessions																

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.2: Ensure the visibility of the response  Output S2.1.1:	# of video produced (01) #of TV/Audio visual diffusion (03)															
		Activities planned Week															
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP056	Development to make a video of the activities in the response																
AP056	Media broadcast on NS/humanitarian crisis and TV/Radio advocacy activities																



# Budget

Total budget stands at 152,667 CHF. See summary below

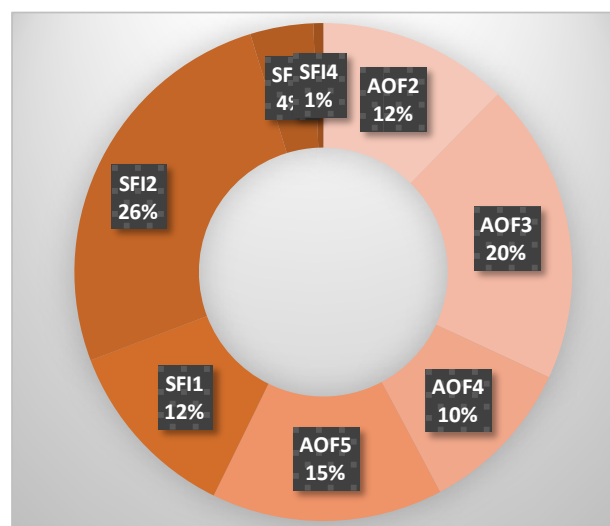
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	<i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i>
<b>DREF OPERATION</b>	
MDRCI015 - Cote d'Ivoire - FLOODS	22/06/2022

## Budget by Resource

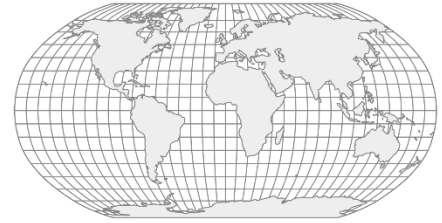
Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	23,399
Medical & First Aid	837
Teaching Materials	10,811
Cash Disbursement	32,742
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>67,789</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,907
Logistics Services	1,860
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>3,767</b>
International Staff	14,857
National Society Staff	3,116
Volunteers	16,853
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>34,825</b>
Professional Fees	1,048
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,048</b>
Workshops & Training	16,452
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>16,452</b>
Travel	9,027
Information & Public Relations	3,509
Office Costs	403
Communications	155
Financial Charges	930
Other General Expenses	5,444
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>19,468</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>143,349</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>9,318</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>152,667</b>

## Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	18,855
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	29,915
AOF4	Health	15,705
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	22,949
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	
SF11	Strengthen National Societies	18,272
SF12	Effective International Disaster Management	39,725
SF13	Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,255
SF14	Ensure a strong IFRC	990
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>152,667</b>





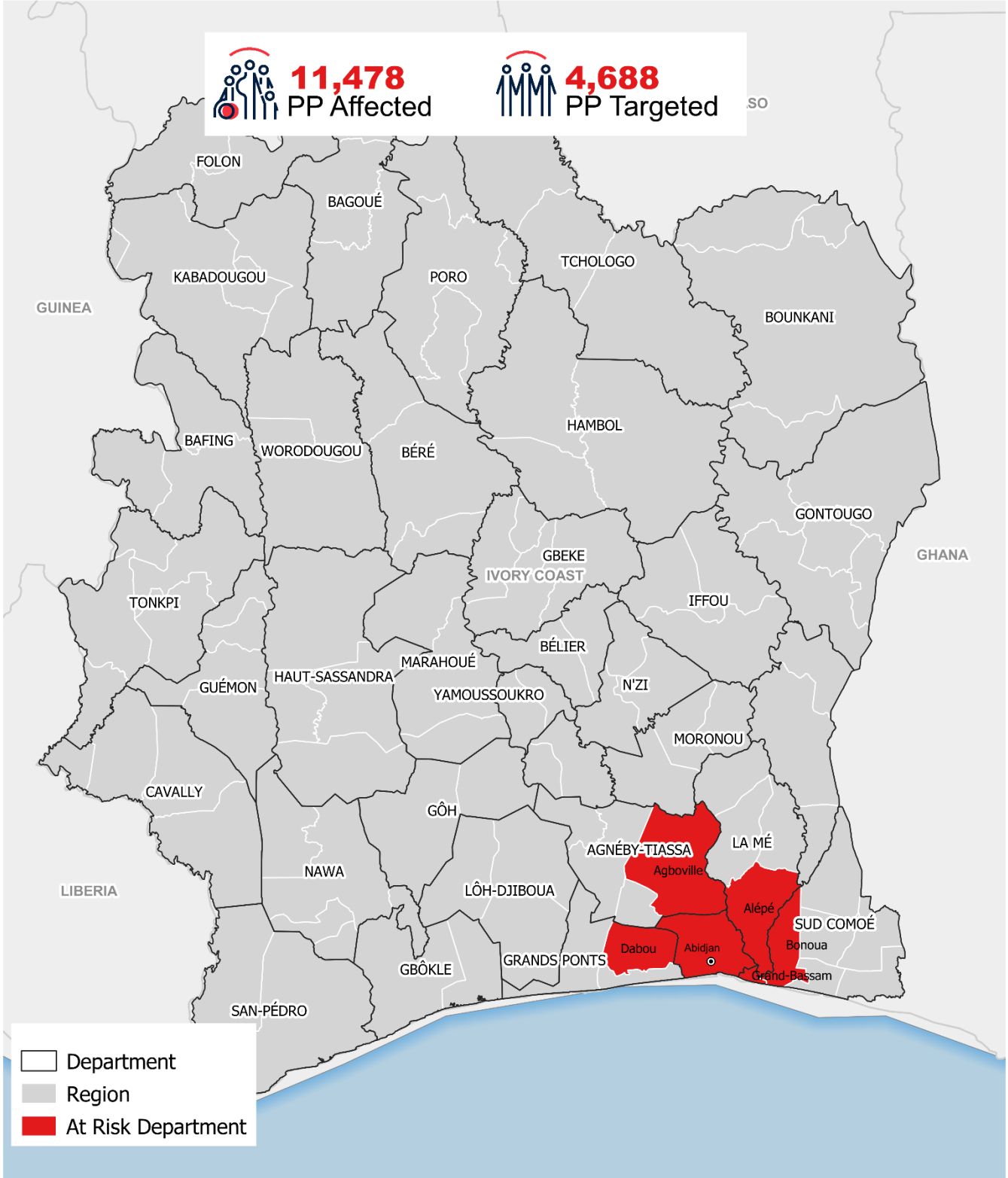


# Ivory Coast : Floods

4 July 2022 • FL-2022-000249-CIV

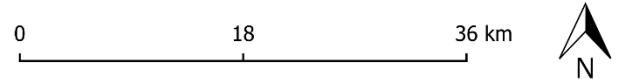
**11,478**  
PP Affected

**4,688**  
PP Targeted



- Department
- Region
- At Risk Department

The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, Ivory Coast RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



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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.**