

www.ifrc.org  
Saving lives,  
changing minds.

## Revised Emergency Appeal Comoros Islands: Flash Floods

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

**Revised Emergency Appeal n° MDRKM004**  
**GLIDE n° FL-2012-000066-COM**  
**8 January 2013**

This Revised Emergency Appeal extends the duration of the existing appeal an additional 5 months, for a reduced amount of CHF 624,074 to support the Comoros Red Crescent to complete outstanding activities and carry out a final evaluation. This operation will be completed by the end of March 2013. The final report will be made available by June 2013, three months after the end of the operation.

**Appeal coverage:** 78% against the original budget and 100% against the revised appeal budget.  
[<click here to view the donor response update>](#)

#### Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 4 May 2012 with a budget of CHF 801,629 (cash and in kind donation or services) for a period of six months to assist 20,000 beneficiaries (4,000 families).
- CHF 100,000 was initially allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the National Society in the initial emergency phase.
- [Operations update n° 1](#) was issued on 15 June 2012; [Operations update n° 2](#) was issued on 15 July 2012.
- Based on available funds, the needs of the population and in coordination with Comoros Red Crescent (CRCo) and other actors, this Emergency Appeal has now been revised. In order to use available funds in the most efficient and sustainable manner, the operation will be extended until 31 March 2013.

[<click here to view the revised emergency appeal budget; or here for the detailed contact information>](#)

**Summary:** Heavy rains inundated Comoros Islands from 20 April 2012, causing the worst flooding in decades. As of 26 April, over 64,987 people were affected, with more than 9,000 displaced on Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan Islands. Following the request of Comoros Red Crescent and with support from the International Federation of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), an Emergency Appeal was launched to assist up to 20,000 affected beneficiaries (4,000 households) through relief distribution of non-food items, water



Plate placed on each water tank rehabilitated by CRCo, October 2012. Photo IFRC

and sanitation, hygiene promotion activities, as well as health and care interventions, including first aid and psychosocial support.

To date, 1,703 households (11,139 beneficiaries) have received non-food items (NFIs), including kitchen sets, sleeping mats, lanterns, stoves and mosquito nets. Volunteers also distributed WASH kits including buckets, jerry cans, soap bars, chlorine tablets and water purification sachets. Additionally, CRCo was the implementing partner for WFP (energy biscuits distribution) and UNICEF (WASH kits distribution).

NFI distributions have been completed and goods that were not distributed have been prepositioned in the CRCo warehouse in the capital, Moroni. Options are being considered regarding the prepositioning of some items in Anjouan and Mohéli, in order to efficiently meet arising needs, should a new crisis occur.

In the first week of October, the African Development Bank (AfDB) signed an agreement with CRCo and the Comorian Government. AfDB will finance USD 1 million worth of food and non-food items for distribution on Comoros Islands for approximately 6,000 households. This mandate will be implemented within 6 months from the date CRCo receives the funds (expected January 2013). IFRC will support CRCo in planning and implementing this, which will be done outside this Appeal.

Since the end of August, and after a one week training provided by the Head of Programmes and Health, 85 volunteers conducted hygiene promotion and epidemiological surveillance activities in 48 communities on all three Islands. Overall, 23,359 households have been sensitized in 48 communities; 8,923 in Grand Comore, 4,500 in Mohéli and 9,936 in Anjouan. Sensitisation covered topics including Hygiene and Food, Safe Water, Malaria and Measles prevention, as well as the importance of mosquito nets. A KAP (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) survey was conducted at the beginning of this activity based upon a sample of 360 households in order to assess population knowledge and habits related to hygiene and diseases. This survey was carried out again in the middle of December to determine the efficiency and impact of this activity.

In order to prevent water borne diseases and improve the hygiene of vulnerable beneficiaries, CRCo cleaned and disinfected 306 water tanks (of the 522 assessed) between 17 May and 29 July 2012 across 17 communities, covering an estimated population of 18,054 beneficiaries.

From 22 October, over a period of two months, 56 water tanks serving a population of 3,289 beneficiaries, have been repaired and covered to offer beneficiaries a safer source of water. Also, rain water collection systems have been improved or installed if non-existent. The sum of these 56 water tanks represents a volume of 1,774 cubic metres of water. The average capacity is 32 cubic metres per cistern for an average population of 59 beneficiaries for each tank. Covering water tanks should also reduce the risk of children falling in and maintain the cleanliness of the water tanks.

In order to reduce the vulnerability of beneficiaries, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities began in October. Overall, 24 volunteers (eight on each Island) have been trained and have conducted trainings in 12 communities across the country, with joint assessments leading to the identification of key DRR projects. A selection committee has chosen the five most relevant projects to be implemented before the end of the Appeal with the support of these communities (including human resources and material support).



**CRCo Volunteers cleaning a water tank on Grand Comore Island in May 2012. Photo/CRCo**

These projects will have a sustainable impact on beneficiaries' livelihoods and most of the projects have a water and sanitation focus.

Overall, four water tanks located in health facilities will be rehabilitated or built in Hoani, Wanani and Nioumachoua on Moheli Island and in Vouvouni on Grand Comore Island. A pilot project aimed at building a protective wall along a river will be built in Bangoi Hambou (on Grand Comore Island). Finally, a particularly vulnerable community named Mara Haré located on Anjouan Island was selected to be trained and to conduct Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) to inform future DRR actions.

In order to reinforce CRCO activities in hygiene promotion, epidemiological surveillance, water and sanitation, and DRR and more generally raise CRCO's profile, a weekly radio show has been undertaken for the last 3 months. This has been an efficient way to reach beneficiaries across all three Islands in order to communicate prevention messages and to inform them about activities done in the field.

To date, contributions to this appeal have been received from British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Canadian Government, Japanese Red Cross, French Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, European Commission - DG ECHO, Red Cross of Monaco and WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief. On behalf of the Comoros Red Crescent Society, the IFRC would like to thank all partners and donors for their generous support to this appeal.

This appeal is now fully funded and this extension is to allow for the completion of all the planned activities. It is also a good opportunity to further reinforce CRCO capacity and good practices, which are two priorities for IFRC.

## The situation

In an already intense rainy season, heavy rains inundated the Comoros islands from 20 April 2012, causing the worst flooding in decades. The heavy downpours resulted in landslides, collapsed bridges, loss of livestock and contamination of rain water tanks, isolating many areas and impeding the evacuation of affected communities. In total, four people lost their lives in the disaster, 83 persons have been severely injured, 174 houses were completely destroyed, 307 houses lost their roofs and 1,774 were flooded. (COSEP – May 29th 2012). Comoros Red Crescent responded immediately to this Emergency.

According to UNDAC<sup>1</sup> figures, 64,987 people (8% of the total population) were directly affected by the floods (17,232 in Grande Comore; 30,063 in Anjouan and 17,592 in Mohéli). Another 80,000 people in Moroni and 3,900 in Mitsoudje were indirectly affected by broken water pumps. In Anjouan, most of the displaced families have returned and started to rebuild their homes using local materials, such as palm fronds. Returning families have taken the initiative to disinfect their own homes. Only a small number of those displaced have not been able to return home and remain with host families.

Communities suffered loss of livelihoods and means of production. Most small scale farmers lost their crops, which typically included bananas, coconuts, sweet potato, vanilla and cloves, as a result of the extensive damaged caused by rocks and debris as a result of the flooding. The floods covered the affected land with stones and sand, and resulted in hydro-geography changes in the landscape, opening new water ways, which poses a risk in terms of future floods.

Six months after the flooding, the situation in the country has improved significantly. Moroni main water pump was repaired and has been operating since the end of August. Nevertheless, water quality remains a concern especially for households who are using water tanks. Landslides have left a significant amount of sand and rocks, especially in Vouvouni area on Grand Comore Island. Since the floods, the local population has worked hard to clean their fields by selling bags of sand and rocks collected, while others are filtering sand to sell to be used as a construction as a coping strategy.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination - Union of the Comoros. Flash Floods. Situation Report #7- 04 June 2012

Some road sections have been cleaned and repaired, but the road conditions in general are quite bad. However, this has had a reducing effect on the number of road accidents resulting slow vehicles speeds on these roads. Projects are underway to rebuild some strategic roads in order to improve transport inside and between communities.

Food remains an issue because its price significantly increased after the flooding, affecting all three islands, especially Anjouan. This was also confirmed through the post NFI distribution survey conducted in October in which a section aimed at assessing food situation was included at the end of this survey. Evidently, the three main products recording the highest price increase (around 40% each) are banana, manioc and potatoes.

The cost and supply of fuel is also a serious issue in the country. Although fuel is delivered every two months by a tanker, disagreements between oil companies and the Comoros Government result in regular penalties which affect fuel prices and supply. Talks are taking place between the Comoros Government and other countries and partners in order to develop a combination of solar, wind turbine and geothermic sources of energy in the coming years.

Transport between the islands is also a concern and has hindered the operation. Three small airlines have been operating amidst difficulties related to the high level of taxes and unstable airfare pricing. Security is also a concern for both air and sea transport, with a recent emergency landing of a plane on water in November, and the regular sinking of boats and drowning of passengers. Most of Comorian citizens use "Kwassa Kwassa" boats that are very small and unsafe. Authorities are trying to implement clear regulations and the Comoros Government intends to set up a regular boat ferry service between the islands.

## Coordination and partnerships

In the initial stage of this operation, coordination meetings were held, facilitated by the Government's General Direction of Civil Protection (COSEP). Stakeholders included CRCo, OCHA, UNDP, UNICEF and a representative from each of the government ministries representing relevant sectors. After the emergency phase, meetings only happened once a month. Since August, no regular meetings have taken place; however, stakeholders continue to share information informally. Also, a strong partnership has been maintained between the NS and COSEP regarding joint response to emergencies.

On 17 - 19 July, a three day workshop was organised for sectoral groups (including water and sanitation, education, shelter, health, disaster risk reduction, and infrastructure and food security) to develop an early recovery plan for the affected communities. On 24 August 2012, a presentation of the early recovery plan was made by the Head of COSEP before Comorian Officials, and representatives of the Chinese and South African embassies. The total amount requested for the Recovery Plan is USD 18.2 million. Of this amount, approximately USD 2 million is aimed at implementing DRR Activities and around USD 4.5 million at livelihood and food security activities. So far, no funding has officially been received for the Government's recovery plan.

Discussions took place with the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI<sup>2</sup>) Consultant regarding the continuity of DRR Activities beyond the Appeal. French Red Cross is looking at implementing a DRR Project in 2013 in Comoros. The consultant made a three weeks field visit aimed at assessing hazards, needs and capacities on all three Islands. Discussions are undergoing regarding the possibility for French Red Cross to fully or partially continue the DRR activity implemented in the course of the Appeal.

---

<sup>2</sup> PIROI's main objectives are to contribute to reduce vulnerabilities of populations threatened by disasters and their consequences and to reinforce institutional, logistical and human capacities in disaster preparedness and response in support of NSs located in the South West Indian Ocean. Since 2000 PIROI has been building disaster preparedness and disaster response capacities by training response teams, stocking relief items and equipping 6 warehouses in the region, supporting National Society institutional development and community capacity building.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### The needs

The most immediate needs in terms of non food items and shelter have now been met. The needs related to the rehabilitation and covering of community water tanks including those located in health facilities has also been completed and has had a positive impact on quality of life, as covering the tanks has reduced risk factors and improved safety and hygiene.

Local communities are vulnerable to a number of risks including floods, earthquakes, volcano eruption, cholera and malaria. Subsequently, their needs consist of support with the implementation of DRR activities and mitigation projects to ensure longer-term protection and assistance for these populations. French Red Cross (FRC) is about to start a DRR programme in 2013 and discussions have taken place with them in order to continue the work started through this appeal.

### Beneficiary selection

Beneficiary selection for NFI distributions has been challenging especially in the first stage of the operation.

For the water and sanitation activities the selection of the communities and the 56 water tanks to be rehabilitated was based on vulnerability criteria and the level of existing safe water supply.

For DRR activities, villages have been chosen in consultation with the regional CRCo branches. In Anjouan, a pre-selection of eight communities was made, and from these eight, four have been chosen. Later however it was realised that a very vulnerable community was left out by the branch. Therefore, it was decided to add this community to the selected ones, bringing the total to five.

A standard assessment tool based on vulnerability criteria was developed together with CRCo in October. This tool will be used for all future activities.

## Progress towards outcomes

### Relief Distribution (non-food items)

**Outcome: 1,703 households in Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan are provided with emergency assistance for a period of one month.**

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,703 households are provided with appropriate non food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance.</li> <li>Purchase and distribute non-food items (kitchen sets, sleeping mats, lantern, and stove) to 1,703 households (401 in Grand Comore, 644 in Mohéli and 658 in Anjouan).</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> <li>Conduct a lessons learnt workshop.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** In order to respond to the immediate needs, CRCo organized a non food Items (NFI) distribution aimed at helping the most affected families. As a result of the support provided by IFRC (the DREF allocation of CHF 100,000 and the Emergency Appeal launched on 20 April 2012) and from PIROI (in kind donations, technical and logistic support since 4 May 2012), this distribution started soon after the floods. Overall, 11,139 beneficiaries (1,703 families across 42 communities) received kitchen sets, buckets, jerry cans, soaps, stove, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, and lanterns.

The distributions were organized as follows:

- Grand Comore Island: 25 volunteers distributed NFI for 5 days (9 - 15 May) in 13 communities to 401 families.
- Mohéli Island: 30 volunteers distributed NFI for 5 days (25 - 29 May) in 17 communities to 644 families.
- Anjouan Island: 30 volunteers distributed NFI for 4 days (27 - 30 May) in 12 communities to 658 families

In order to improve hygiene and minimize the risk of water borne diseases, aqua tabs were also distributed to the affected families. Beneficiaries were identified through field assessments carried out by CRCo volunteers during the initial two weeks after the flooding, although as mentioned earlier there were some challenges around the criteria and consistency of the selection.

The first distribution activities started on 9 May and the last distribution took place on 30 May 2012. NFI distributions were stopped earlier than expected, in part because other agencies such as UNICEF distributed NFI Kits and WASH kits to affected beneficiaries and partly because the situation moved quicker than initially planned towards early recovery.

Overall, 51 CRCo volunteers have been trained in Food and NFI distribution by an IFRC distribution specialist (RDRT).

French Red Cross, through its Indian Ocean Rapid Intervention Platform (PIROI), provided all NFIs for this operation. Some of items were already prepositioned on Grand Comore Island and the rest were flown by plane from La Réunion and Mayotte. In addition, ICRC provided 900 mosquito nets to be distributed to most affected families. Those mosquito nets were pre-positioned on Anjouan Island. Remaining items not distributed are now pre-positioned in CRCo main warehouse on Grand Comore Island.

CRCo conducted a review of the NFI distribution upon a sample of 401 families in Grand Comore, Anjouan and Moheli Islands. This study was aimed at assessing the level of planning, quality and relevance of the distributed items. It also looked at beneficiary satisfaction levels and identified any uncovered needs. Based on the results, a document showing lessons learnt was produced and corrective actions will hopefully be taken by CRCo in future. This document will be shared with volunteers, staff and the NS Governing Board and with partners / donors by the end of the Appeal. Upcoming AfDB food distribution will be a good opportunity for CRCo to readjust its distribution strategy before the implementation phase.

Key figures of this study show that:

- Overall, 73.6% of the beneficiaries acknowledged that the distribution planning was good. However, to improve this in future better planning (58.8%), more security during the distributions (29.5%) and better information regarding the distribution (11.6%) were suggested.
- The three main responses regarding what beneficiaries will do in the future to avoid the flooding of their house were i) to build a dam (36.7%), ii) to build a house with concrete blocks (20.2%) and iii) to build a water canalization (19.9%).
- Finally, through the survey average food prices were observed to have increased in the three islands (+11.2% on Grand Comore, +20.0% on Mohéli and 42.6% on Anjouan).

This activity has been successfully completed.

**Challenges:** Part of the NFI stock was provided by PIROI, and the other was from local procurement. However the local market could not meet the operation's demands for NFIs in terms of scale and delivery timeframe required for the operation. Because Comoros is composed of three islands, inter-island transportation was an additional cost and challenge for this distribution.

The vulnerability criteria used for beneficiary identification must be clear from the beginning and a data base must be set up immediately in order to select beneficiaries and plan distributions accordingly in the field. Distribution activities must be planned very carefully in order to avoid crowding, theft, fighting between beneficiaries and minimize as much as possible risks to Red Crescent Volunteers.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

<b>Outcome: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases is reduced through the provision of drinking water and hygiene promotion to 1,703 households for one month.</b>	
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
Safe water is provided to 1,703 households as damaged systems are restored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 50 volunteers on water and sanitation activities.</li> <li>• Procurement and distribution of WASH kits consisting of 1 bucket, 1 jerry can, 2 soap bars, 50 chlorine tablets and 50 water purification sachets to 1,703 households: 401 in Grand Comore, 644 in Mohéli and 658 in Anjouan.</li> </ul>
The health status of the population is improved through behaviour change and hygiene promotion activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake community awareness campaigns of prevention of communicable and water borne disease in the three islands.</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion and information dissemination on the safe use of water treatment chemicals.</li> </ul>
Sanitation activities are undertaken within affected communities, including disinfection of habitats and water storage facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification and disinfection of houses on all three islands.</li> <li>• Identification and cleaning of 300 rain water collection tanks in Grand Comore.</li> </ul>
The risk of water tanks being damaged by floods is reduced for targeted 50 households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of 50 most damaged rain water collection tanks on Grand Comore.</li> <li>• Protection of these tanks by elevating the structure, covering the tank and by installing or improving rain water collection system.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** At the beginning of the operation, volunteers started cleaning and disinfecting houses. However it was quickly realized that the affected beneficiaries were cleaning and disinfecting their house themselves. Therefore, this activity stopped and the focus was put on water tanks.

Water tank cleaning and disinfection was a key activity of this Appeal. Indeed, after heavy rains in April, water tanks were filled with dirty water and sludge coming from landslides and overflowing rivers. As a consequence, water used by the affected communities faced a high risk of contamination. CRCo's priority was to prevent water borne diseases and to improve water provision to support the livelihoods of affected beneficiaries. Overall, of the 522 assessed water tanks, 306 were cleaned and disinfected between 17 May and 29 July in 17 communities. These tanks cover a population of 18,054 beneficiaries and provide up to 7,629 cubic metres of water. Through this activity, led by the CRCo WatSan Coordinator and supported initially by a WASH RDRT, 30 CRCo volunteers were trained in Grand Comore on water tank disinfection and 20 additional volunteers were trained on water and sanitation assessment.

From October for a period of two months, 56 water tanks, serving a population of 3,289 beneficiaries, were repaired and covered to offer beneficiaries a safer source of water. Also, rain water collection systems were improved or installed if non-existent, providing 1,774 cubic metres of water for the people (the average capacity of each tank is 32 cubic metres for an average population of 59 beneficiaries and provides water for the most vulnerable in these communities, such as pregnant women, children, disabled persons, older people and single parent families (please refer to Annex 3).

Through this activity, CRCo aims at reducing the risk of children falling into the tanks which can be up to eight feet deep and without perimeter barriers. Identification plates have been installed on each cistern for safety and Red Cross Red Crescent Movement visibility.

This activity was successfully completed at the end of December 2012.

**Challenges:** Coordination with partners regarding distribution activities was a challenge in the beginning of the operation. More effort should be put by all partners, especially in the initial phase of an emergency situation, to reinforce coordination in the field. This will increase overall efficiency of an operation like this one.

Discussions are ongoing with CRCo regarding the continuation of hygiene promotion and epidemiological surveillance activities after the end of the Appeal, in order to capitalize on the trainings and material provided to volunteers. Implementation of a CBHFA programme could be one way of sustaining these activities as well as inclusion in future plans for the National Society.

Emergency Health and Care	
Outcome: The risk of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases is reduced among affected communities through the provision of preventive measures at community-level	
Outputs	Activities planned
First aid and rescue provided to those affected by the disaster.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide the first aid and rescue and refer those affected to the health facilities.</li> <li>• Provide psychological support to affected people.</li> </ul>
Health services are supported on the primary and possibly secondary levels to meet the health needs and fill the health service gaps resulting from the emergency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support health authorities in health centres to treat and refer patients.</li> </ul>
The scope and quality of the Comoro Red Crescent health and care services are improved and the risk of epidemic outbreaks reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure and distribute mosquito nets to 1,703 households (2 per household) in Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan.</li> <li>• Conduct 3 trainings on ECV for 85 volunteers already trained in CBHFA in Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan.</li> <li>• Monitor epidemics for 3 months (or the duration of this Appeal).</li> <li>• Health education.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** Immediately after the disaster, over 200 volunteers were mobilized to support local authorities, evacuating 515 families and providing First Aid to 26 beneficiaries. Three paramedics were deployed to support health services in assisting the population with first aid and referrals to health centres and hospitals. Around 100 wounded persons were attended to through the support of CRCo. Psychological support was provided to wounded and evacuated people in high distress.

The overall objective of this activity was to provide the population with practical information in order to reduce their vulnerability in “peace” time and to help them protect themselves and take good decisions times of “crisis” such as natural disaster or disease outbreak. Hygiene promotion activities started during September, with the training of 85 volunteers in the three islands, and ended at the end of October. The goal was to reinforce prevention messages in 48 affected communities in order to minimize the risk of contamination and death.

Topics discussed were on hygiene and food, safe water, malaria, measles and importance of mosquito nets. In September, volunteers started to promote hygiene among communities and conduct epidemiological surveillance. As stated earlier in the revised Appeal, there exists a structural gap regarding epidemiological surveillance in Comoros, therefore, in order to maximise CRCo efficiency, this activity was conducted in partnership with the Ministry of Health. Results gathered in the field were shared with Authorities, so quick alerts could be launched in order to plan actions accordingly.

The efficiency of this activity will be measured through a KAP survey (Knowledge, Attitude and Practice) aimed at assessing population behaviour regarding health and hygiene at the end of the Appeal period. Results will be compared with the ones from the final KAP survey that was conducted in the middle of December and shared with partners and the Authorities.

Overall, 23,359 households have been sensitized by CRCo Volunteers across 48 communities; 8,923 in Grand Comore, 4,500 in Mohéli and 9,936 in Anjouan. In addition, 3,406 mosquito nets have been distributed to 1,703 families on Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan Islands. Additional distribution of mosquito nets may be held in the future, based on assessments.

This activity finished at the end of October (please refer to Annex 4).

**Challenges:** Follow up of the work done by volunteers in the field can be challenging, because the work covers the three separate islands and there are a number of transportation and logistical difficulties and time delays to be dealt with and cost implications for follow up activities, which will be discussed with other partners.

Disaster Risk Reduction	
Outcome: Floods and landslide risk is reduced for targeted communities in Grand Comore, Mohéli and Anjouan.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Flood and landslide affected communities are better prepared to predict, respond and recover to disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train 24 volunteers on Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA) guidelines and tools.</li> <li>• Conduct VCA with 12 communities in targeted districts on all three Islands.</li> <li>• Develop community hazard maps for each of the communities.</li> <li>• Develop mitigation micro projects in targeted communities based on VCA findings.</li> <li>• Public awareness and public education for DRR activities.</li> </ul>

**Progress:** In order to reduce beneficiaries' vulnerability, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) activities began at the start of October. Overall, 24 volunteers (2 teams of 4 from each Island) attended a one week training. Six teams worked in 12 communities (2 communities per team) affected by the flooding and potentially vulnerable to natural hazards. The National CRCo headquarters together with Regional Branches validated the selection of beneficiary communities.

Volunteers conducted community training sessions and, together with local Authorities, led Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (VCA) in each community. The target was to identify realistic DRR projects. Five of these projects have now been selected and will be implemented by the end of the Appeal with the support (human and material) of these communities. The five selected projects that will have a sustainable impact on Beneficiaries Livelihood are as follows:-

- Four water tanks located in health facilities will be rehabilitated or built in Hoani, Wanani and Nioumachoua on Moheli Island and in Vouvouni on Grand Comore Island.
- A pilot project aimed at building a protective wall along a river will be built in Bangoi Hambou (Grand Comore Island).
- Mara Haré, a vulnerable community located on Anjouan Island selected to be trained and conduct Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA).

All these projects will be finished by the end of the extended Appeal, by March 2013.

**Challenges:** One of the main challenges here was for DRR teams to identify realistic projects together with communities. Most of the projects proposed surpassed CRCo's available budget and capacity. IFRC is currently in discussions with French Red Cross about the possibility to finance relevant DRR projects that were identified but that cannot be implemented in the field because of limited funding, capacity or time.

In the future, food production will be reduced in the country due to the loss of land surface. Therefore, it will be important to provide communities with seeds and to implement DRR projects in order to protect land from landslides. Planting of trees, among others would also be a good solution to prevent landslides. This is being discussed with partners, such as French Red Cross and will be reflected in future Operations Updates and in the longer-term planning for CRCo in 2013.

### National Society Capacity Building

This operation aimed at reinforcing CRCo organisational development and capacity building in a sustainable manner, and leaves behind a stronger set of skills and capacities at headquarters and branch levels. With the support of IFRC and PIROI, systems and procedures have been improved in relation to financial management, logistics, monitoring and reporting (the review of the operation relief distributions is an example of this). The support of an Operations Manager and Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members have helped to strengthen disaster response. A relief RDRT member from Benin supported the operation for one month, between 11 June and 12 July, providing technical assistance and capacity building for the NS in collaboration with the Logistics Department and the CRCo Relief Officer. The RDRT provided relief training to 51 staff and volunteers, covering topics such as RCRC history, logistics, relief tools, assessments and organising distributions.

Staff and volunteers have also benefited from water and sanitation as well as relief training. The IFRC and PIROI assistance in terms of technical support will continue during and after this operation.

On a more general aspect, good practice has been reinforced by systematically involving Logistics and Finance departments in each aspect of the operation. At the base of this, Excel was used to organise information for each activity and to support improved planning, monitoring and as a finance tool. Through this a full database was established for each activity, improving effective planning and monitoring. So far, specific capacities have been reinforced in:-

- **Logistics:** Preparedness was improved through the setting up of certain measures, such as establishing a fuel reserve, undertaking costs calculations and comparison of different means of transportation, planning logistical support activities in advance, and setting up an emergency vehicle for quick and safe response.
- **Finance:** Financial management was improved through the use of Excel on a daily basis and through improvements to expenses tracing, budget forecasting and monitoring, the requisition orders system, and the standardisation of a double verification system ("spot checks").
- **Communication:** To improve visibility RCRC logos have been placed on all CRCo cars. A weekly radio show was set up to reach communities on all the islands and articles have appeared in the main newspapers. There have also been improvements to the information shared between employees and volunteers.
- **Programme Management:** The planning of resources (human and material) and activities, including budget forecasting, cost planning and monitoring, have all helped to increase the efficiency of coordination and management.
- **Partnerships:** CRCo has made steps to work through partnerships in the management of emergencies and has built a relationship with COSEP and Moroni General Hospital, through the donation of medical material. Finally, recommendations have been made to set up activities that could generate revenue for CRCo and commercial First Aid courses will start in mid January.

### Logistics

Logistics has been a key aspect of any operation. CRCo has a dedicated Logistics Department run by two logisticians, financed by PIROI. Here are some key findings of this operation related to Logistics:

- All the NFI kits were provided by PIROI. Those not distributed were stored in CRCo main warehouse and missing kits shipped by boat from la Réunion and Mayotte. 72 stoves were bought in Anjouan.
- CRCo has been using three vehicles in the course of this appeal. A strategic reserve of petroleum has now been prepositioned at all times in the CRCo main warehouse in Moroni in order to be self sufficient and to have the capacity to respond to emergencies in case of fuel shortage.
- All the purchases related to the Appeal were done through the Logistics Department in compliance with IFRC SOP's and in close collaboration with the Finance Department. A Purchase committee comprising Logistics, Finance, the Head of Operation and the CRCo Coordinator has been set up to cover the purchasing of an ample quantity of construction materials related to the WatSan activities. The objective is to find the best source based on price, quality, and availability and transport criteria.
- The use of Excel software on a daily basis as a planning, monitoring, operational and reporting tool improved overall efficiency of logistics work.

**Communications – Advocacy and Public information**

As stated at the beginning of the operation, the aim was to maintain a regular flow of reliable information between the field and other key stakeholders. The following communication activities took place:

- A radio show was set up and has been presented for the last 3 months. This was an efficient way to reach beneficiaries across all three islands in order to communicate health prevention messages and to inform them about activities done in the field.
- In December, a field visit of a radio journalist accompanied by CRCo's Communication Officer and WatSan Coordinator was organized in order show and explain the work related to the rehabilitation of the 56 water tanks.
- IFRC encouraged CRCo Communications Officer to write and send articles to national and local media. Some articles have been published in national newspapers.
- Photographs have been taken throughout the Emergency Appeal in order to document activities done in the field.
- Results of the NFI distribution review which include a food security section will be shared with the partners.
- Regular communications have been set up and maintained with UNDP, OCHA, COSEP and other stakeholders, including members of the Government.

**Capacity of the IFRC**

IFRC has a regional OD representative, based in Madagascar. The representative receives technical support from IFRC's Africa Zone Office and the Secretariat in Geneva. Technical capacities available include disaster management, health and care, water and sanitation, finance and administration as well as resource mobilization and planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER). In addition, the Africa Zone Office's disaster management unit maintains close cooperation with the French Red Cross through PIROI, who provide material, technical and human resources in support to the National Society.

**Budget summary**

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain  
Acting Under Secretary General  
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta  
Secretary General

## Contact information

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

- **IFRC Country:** Cyril Stein, Operation Manager; Comoros; phone: +269 345 8480; email: [cyril.stein@ifrc.org](mailto:cyril.stein@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: [daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org](mailto:daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: [christine.south@ifrc.org](mailto:christine.south@ifrc.org)
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mantyvaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: [ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org](mailto:ari.mantyvaara@ifrc.org)

### For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: [loic.debastier@ifrc.org](mailto:loic.debastier@ifrc.org)

### For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting):

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: [robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org](mailto:robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org)

## 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 (NGOs) 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.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)  
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

**ANNEX 2: Detailed activity tables: A. NFI distribution to 1,703 households**

Location	Benef. Famil	NON FOOD ITEMS							
		STOVE	LANTERN	KITCH	MATTRESS	SOAP	BUCKET	MOSK NET	JERRYCAN
<b>MOHELI ISLAND</b>	<b>644</b>	-	644	644	644	-	644	1 288	644
<b>REGION DE MLEDJELE</b>	<b>127</b>	-	127	127	127	-	127	254	127
HAMBA	37	-	37	37	37		37	74	37
MIRINGONI	24	-	24	24	24		24	48	24
NIMACHUWA	26	-	26	26	26		26	52	26
BARAKANI	40	-	40	40	40		40	80	40
<b>DIANDO REGION</b>	<b>182</b>	-	182	182	182	-	182	364	182
NDRONDRONI	21	-	21	21	21		21	42	21
OUALLAH II	15	-	15	15	15		15	30	15
HAMAVUNA	54	-	54	54	54		54	108	54
HANYAMOIDA	13	-	13	13	13		13	26	13
MLABANDRA	46	-	46	46	46		46	92	46
WALLAH I	33		33	33	33		33	66	33
<b>CENTRE</b>	<b>335</b>	-	335	335	335	-	335	670	335
FOMBONI ISLAMIQUE	21	-	21	21	21		21	42	21
FOMBONI COMOTEL	16	-	16	16	16		16	32	16
FOMBONI MIJIMBIYA	8	-	8	8	8		8	16	8
FOMBONI CANALENI	10	-	10	10	10		10	20	10
FOMBONI MDJAWASHE	39	-	39	39	39		39	78	39
DJOIEZIE	85	-	85	85	85		85	170	85
MBATSE I & II	21	-	21	21	21		21	42	21
MBOIGOMA	26	-	26	26	26		26	52	26
HOANI GNAMBO	46	-	46	46	46	-	46	92	46
HOANI MJANGA	9	-	9	9	9		9	18	9
HOANI BAJANANE	11	-	11	11	11		11	22	11
HOANI MITRENI	12	-	12	12	12		12	24	12
DOMONI	31	-	31	31	31		31	62	31
<b>GRAND COMORE ISLAND</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>1 502</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>HAMBOU REGION</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>131</b>
BANGOI	56	-	56	56	56	224	56	112	56
SALIMANI HAMBOU	11	11	11	11	11	44	11	22	11
MDJOIEZI HAMBOU	12	12	12	12	12	48	12	24	12
DAWENI	2	2	2	2	2	8	2	4	2
MITSOUDJE	23	23	23	23	23	46	23	46	23
DJOUMOI CHONGO	27	27	27	27	27	108	27	54	27
<b>BAMBAAO REGION</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>1 024</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>270</b>
SELEA BAMBAAO	28	28	28	28	28	56	28	56	28
MKAZI	4	4	4	4	4	16	4	8	4
BWENI BAMBAAO	35	35	35	35	35	140	35	70	35
NDROUANI	4	4	4	4	4	16	4	8	4
MWANDZAZA BOINI	8	8	8	8	8	32	8	16	8
VOUVOUNI	191	145	191	191	191	764	191	382	191
<b>ANJOUAN ISLAND</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 326</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>1 316</b>	<b>658</b>
<b>DOMONI REGION</b>	<b>143</b>	-	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>143</b>
OUTSA	13	-	13	13	13	26	13	26	13
NGANDZALE I	22	-	22	22	22	44	22	44	22
OUZINI	7	-	7	7	7	14	7	14	7
OUZINI SALAMANI	101	-	101	101	101	202	101	202	101
<b>POMONI REGION</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1 040</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>1 030</b>	<b>515</b>
DZINDRI	50	-	50	50	50	110	50	100	50
NGANDZELE II	100	72	100	100	100	200	100	200	100
DZINDRI YA NTSINI	8	-	8	8	8	16	8	16	8
POMONI	121	-	121	121	121	242	121	242	121
KOWE	14	-	14	14	14	28	14	28	14
SALAMANI YA DZINDRI	40	-	40	40	40	80	40	80	40
NINDRI	58	-	58	58	58	116	58	116	58
VOUANI	84	-	84	84	84	168	84	168	84
VASI	40	-	40	40	40	80	40	80	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>2 828</b>	<b>1 703</b>	<b>3 406</b>	<b>1 703</b>

**B: Cleaned and disinfected water tanks**

<b>Region / Community</b>	<b>Nb. of Water Tanks</b>	<b>Estimated Population</b>	<b>Volume in Cubic Meters</b>
<b>Bambao</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>10 738</b>	<b>4427,5</b>
Boueni	10	590	142,2
Daoueni	16	944	376,0
Dzahani	7	413	217,5
Mboudé Adjou	10	590	115,9
Mkazi	26	1 534	859,9
Moindzaza	12	708	298,9
Mvouni	22	1 298	653,7
Ndrouani	7	413	76,9
Nioumadzaha	18	1 062	534,9
Selea	43	2 537	775,7
Vouvouni	11	649	376,0
<b>Hambou</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>3201,6</b>
Bangoi	18	1 062	319,0
Chouani	30	1 770	819,3
Djoumoichongo	25	1 475	779,0
Mdjoiezi	15	885	331,0
Mitsoudje	21	1 239	514,4
Salimani	15	885	438,8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>18 054</b>	<b>7629,1</b>

Region / Community	Nb. of Water Tanks	Estimated Population	Volume in Cubic Meters
<b>Bambao</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>10 738</b>	<b>4427,5</b>
Boueni	10	590	142,2
Daoueni	16	944	376,0
Dzahani	7	413	217,5
Mboudé Adjou	10	590	115,9
Mkazi	26	1 534	859,9
Moindzaza	12	708	298,9
Mvouni	22	1 298	653,7
Ndrouani	7	413	76,9
Nioumadzaha	18	1 062	534,9
Selea	43	2 537	775,7
Vouvouni	11	649	376,0
<b>Hambou</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>7 316</b>	<b>3201,6</b>
Bangoi	18	1 062	319,0
Chouani	30	1 770	819,3
Djoumoichongo	25	1 475	779,0
Mdjoiezi	15	885	331,0
Mitsoudje	21	1 239	514,4
Salimani	15	885	438,8
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>18 054</b>	<b>7629,1</b>

### C: Water tanks covered and repaired

Region / Community	Nb. of Water Tanks	Volume in Cubic Meters	Population	Nb. of Children below 5 years	Nb. of Single Parent Family	Nb. of benef. over 65 years old	Nb. of Handicapped Benef.	Nb. of Pregnant Women
<b>BAMBABO</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>1039,3</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
BOUENI	3	88,2	180	5	6	4	1	0
DAWENI	4	155,0	234	10	0	3	2	1
MBOUDE ADJOU	3	47,7	202	10	0	4	0	1
MKAZI	3	147,0	185	6	1	2	1	1
MOINDZAZA MBOINI	2	33,9	120	1	5	7	0	1
MVOUNI	4	187,1	227	5	0	9	1	0
NDROUANI	2	27,9	90	6	3	3	1	0
NIOUMADZAHA	4	180,9	245	10	1	8	2	2
SELEA	4	75,9	260	15	1	6	1	0
VOUVOUNI	4	95,6	210	5	2	7	0	0
<b>HAMBOU</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>734,9</b>	<b>1336</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
BANGOI	4	95,8	250	15	4	4	0	0
CHOUANI	4	118,3	221	7	1	6	1	1
DJOUMOICHONGO	4	114,7	230	11	2	5	1	0
MDJOIEZI	4	139,7	220	13	7	4	0	1
MITSOUDJE	4	153,6	230	6	3	6	1	0
SALIMANI	3	112,8	185	4	2	5	1	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1774,1</b>	<b>3289</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>

**D: Hygiene promotion activities**

<b>Hygiene Promotion and Epidemiological Surveillance Activity</b>				
	<b>Grand Comore</b>	<b>Mohéli</b>	<b>Anjouan</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Nb. of CRCo Volunteers</b>	30	25	30	<b>85</b>
<b>Nb. of targeted Communities</b>	17	17	14	<b>48</b>
<b>Nb. of Participants</b>				
<b>September</b>	2 329	2 100	1 903	<b>6 332</b>
<b>October</b>	6 594	2 400	8 033	<b>17 027</b>
<b>Sub Total</b>	8 923	4 500	9 936	<b>23 359</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>23 359</b>			

# EMERGENCY APPEAL

08-01-13

## MDRKM004 Comoros Islands Flash Floods

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Clothing & Textiles	43,940			43,940
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	103,555			103,555
Teaching Materials	9,814			9,814
Utensils & Tools	52,034			52,034
Other Supplies & Services	21,029			21,029
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>230,372</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>230,372</b>
Computer & Telecom Equipment	1,126			1,126
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,126</b>
Storage, Warehousing	71			71
Distribution & Monitoring	25,540			25,540
Transport & Vehicle Costs	29,149			29,149
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>54,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>54,760</b>
International Staff	104,520			104,520
National Society Staff	19,543			19,543
Volunteers	50,358			50,358
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>174,420</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>174,420</b>
Workshops & Training	10,563			10,563
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>10,563</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,563</b>
Travel	34,400			34,400
Information & Public Relations	3,698			3,698
Office Costs	9,086			9,086
Communications	6,043			6,043
Financial Charges	43,558			43,558
Other General Expenses	14,709			14,709
Shared Office and Services Costs	1,935			1,935
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>113,429</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>113,429</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	38,004	0		38,004
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>38,004</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>38,004</b>
Pledge Earmarking & Reporting Fees	1,400			1,400
<b>Total PLEDGE SPECIFIC COSTS</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>624,074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624,074</b>
<b>NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS</b>	<b>624,074</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>624,074</b>