



RCCI needs assessment team leader in flood-affected area

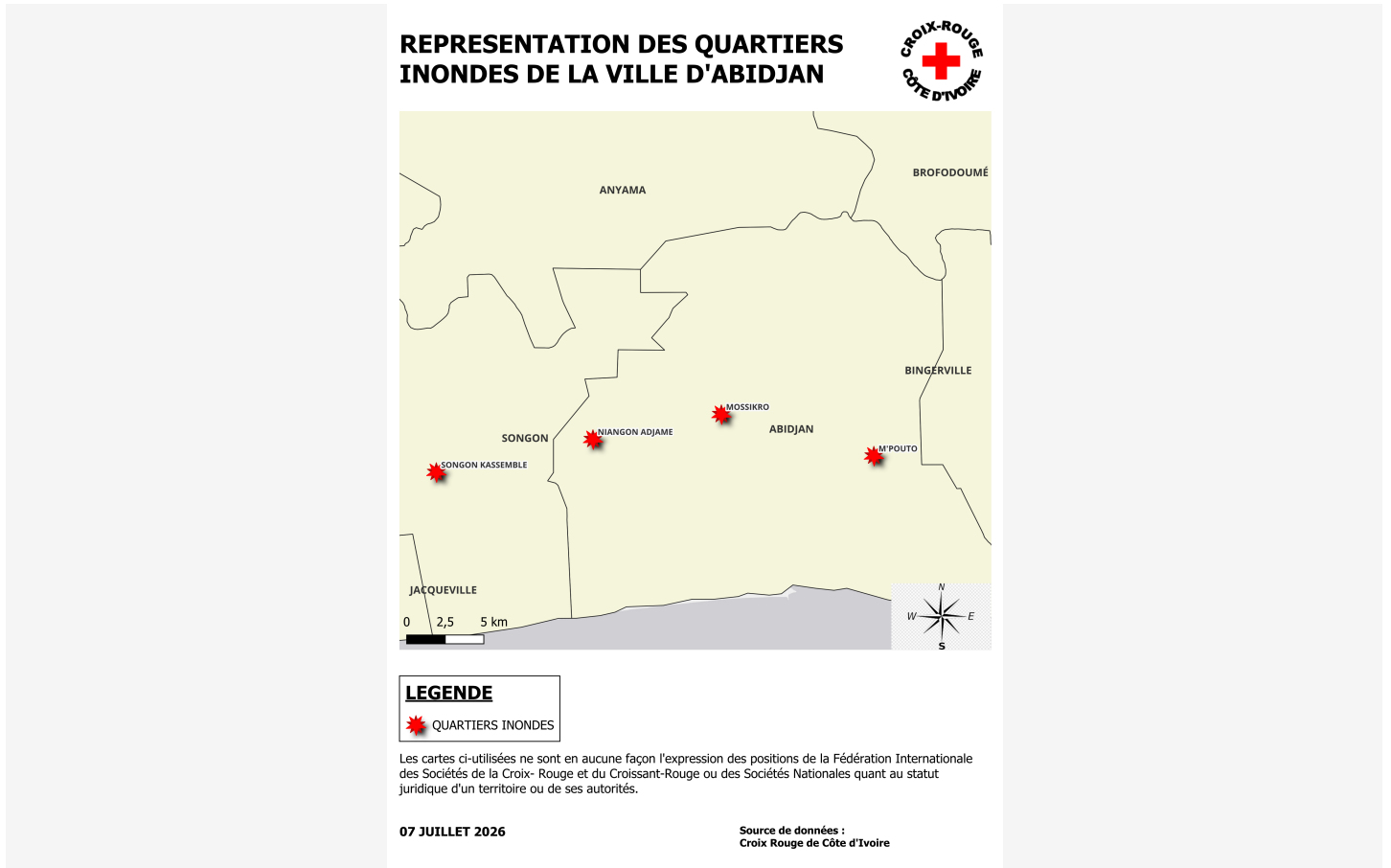
Appeal: MDRCI020	Hazard: Flood	Country: Côte d'Ivoire	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: -	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 134,087	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 3,648 people	People Targeted: 2,500 people	
Operation Start Date: 11-07-2026	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 31-10-2026	DREF Published: 17-07-2026

Targeted Regions: **District Autonome D'Abidjan**

Description of the Event

Date of event

29-06-2026



Floods-affected neighbourhoods in Abidjan District

What happened, where and when?

On 29 June 2026, the Autonomous District of Abidjan was hit by an episode of exceptionally intense rainfall occurring during the peak of the rainy season, which generally extends from May to July. These precipitations caused a rapid rise in water levels, resulting in widespread urban flooding, landslides, the collapse of houses, as well as major disruptions to socio-economic activities in several municipalities of the economic capital.

According to the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, 59 deaths have been recorded since the beginning of the rainy season, with the 28 and 29 June event representing the deadliest incident of the season to date. More than 3648 people affected, essentially in the municipalities of Attécoubé, Yopougon, Cocody and Songon were among the areas most severely affected. The most critical situation was recorded in the municipality of Attécoubé, specifically in the Mossikro neighbourhood, where a major landslide buried several houses. Search, rescue and victim recovery operations, led by the Military Fire Brigade Group (GSPM) with the support of national and local authorities, continued for several days to locate people who may have remained trapped under the debris.

These deadly incidents are the initial materialisation of above average rainfall forecasts for the current season. Indeed, forecasts indicated exceptionally high rainfall in June 2026, with cumulative precipitation expected to reach approximately 700 mm, including about 400 mm during the last two weeks of June, significantly increasing the risk of flooding and landslides. Historical comparison shows that flood impacts vary considerably according to rainfall intensity: while the 2024 floods caused around 20 deaths, 2025 experienced more moderate rainfall with no reported flood-related fatalities. This 2026 event, despite being at the beginning of the highest rainfall weeks, has had a more severe humanitarian impact, resulting in fatalities, injuries, damaged and destroyed homes, displacement, and disruption



of essential services, highlighting its exceptional nature compared to recent years.

On 1 July 2026, the Government of Côte d'Ivoire officially acknowledged the severity of the humanitarian situation during the Council of Ministers, highlighting the scale of the impacts caused by the floods and landslides and the urgent need to support affected communities. This official recognition of the emergency constituted the trigger for the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (CRCI) to activate its response mechanisms and initiate the preparation of a Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) request. Following this activation, CRCI launched rapid needs assessments in the most affected areas to determine the extent of the damage, identify the priority needs of affected households and inform the design of an appropriate humanitarian response.

Scope and Scale

The floods and landslides triggered by heavy rainfall on 29 June 2026 affected multiple municipalities of the Autonomous District of Abidjan, particularly Attécoubé, Cocody, Yopougon and Songon. According to preliminary 'CRCI assessments, approximately 608 households (3,648 people) were affected, while 276 of the most severely affected households (1,656 people) have been identified so far through triangulation of preliminary information collected by the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (CRCI), local authorities and community sources.

The floods and landslides significantly affected vulnerable communities in Attécoubé, Cocody, Yopougon and Songon, causing loss of life, damage to homes and household assets, disruption of livelihoods, and deterioration of living conditions. Pre-existing vulnerabilities were exacerbated, particularly among low-income households dependent on informal livelihoods, displaced families, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The impact was compounded by poor drainage, stagnant water and environmental contamination, increasing exposure to public health risks while the ongoing rainy season continues to heighten the risk of further floods and associated impacts. The flooding also disrupted road infrastructure for several days, temporarily limiting access to some neighbourhoods. Damage to homes and essential household items has significantly reduced affected households' ability to meet their immediate needs and has weakened existing coping mechanisms, particularly among households relying on informal businesses and daily labour whose income-generating activities were interrupted.

In Abidjan's flood-prone communities, particularly in Attécoubé and Mossikro neighbourhood, the impacts of rainfall were further amplified by pre-existing vulnerabilities, including rapid urbanisation, settlement in flood-prone and unstable areas, limited drainage capacity, and obstruction of some water evacuation structures. These structural factors continue to contribute to recurrent exposure to hydrometeorological hazards and reduce communities' ability to absorb and recover from shocks. Flooding across Abidjan, destroyed and damaged homes, household assets, roads and drainage infrastructure, disrupting livelihoods and access to services. The impact was aggravated by underlying factors such as inadequate drainage, rapid urbanization and settlement in flood-prone areas amplified the impacts.

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire is leading the response through rescue operations, municipal coordination. In addition, its current efforts are primarily focused on immediate response actions and longer-term urban planning solutions, including relocation of populations from high-risk zones and reconstruction of safer housing, but significant gaps remain in meeting immediate household-level needs. No large-scale international humanitarian response has been activated. Hence, there is limited assistance relative to community-level needs. As an auxiliary to public authorities, CRCI is supporting the most vulnerable households through targeted assistance to address immediate impacts while longer-term government measures are being implemented.

While Côte d'Ivoire experiences seasonal rainfall and recurrent flooding during the rainy season, the current situation is considered exceptional due to the intensity and concentration of rainfall observed over a short period, which exceeded the capacity of existing drainage systems and contributed to both urban flooding and landslides in exposed areas. It is also one of the deadliest in recent years and assistance mobilised so far remains limited compared to the impact. this despite being at the beginning of the most flooding month of the season.

July remains one of the peak months of the rainy season, and rainfall forecasts indicate a continued risk of above-average precipitation following the exceptionally heavy rains recorded in late June. Given that June 2026 rainfall was forecast to reach approximately 700 mm, including nearly 400 mm within the last two weeks, soil saturation, weakened infrastructure and reduced drainage capacity are expected to increase the likelihood of further flooding and localized landslides during July. Many affected households have already exhausted their available coping strategies and have limited capacity to withstand additional shocks.

Source Name	Source Link
1. the NOAA Global Weather Hazards Outlook (9–15 July 2026)	https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/globalweatherhazard/Current.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com



Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	No
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

The lessons learned from the 2022 flood response focused on the following key areas:

- Improve beneficiary targeting: Strengthen selection criteria and community-based verification mechanisms to ensure that assistance reaches the most affected households and reduce inclusion and exclusion errors.
- Strengthen the capacities of response teams: Provide practical training for volunteers and local committee teams on needs assessments, targeting, emergency tools, cash assistance and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), in addition to operational briefings.
- Enhance preparedness and anticipation: Promote a flood preparedness approach based on updating risk area mapping, developing Early Action Protocols (EAPs), and pre-positioning emergency stocks in the most exposed areas.
- Strengthen the institutional capacities of the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross: Continue assessing the operational capacities of the headquarters and branches in order to identify organisational strengthening needs and improve the coordination of future interventions.
- Promote stronger community mobilisation: Adapt the planning of awareness-raising and training activities to community availability in order to maximise participation and ownership of disaster risk reduction actions.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	No
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	No specific child protection risk analysis was conducted during previous operations. Although the multisectoral assessment identified protection needs, it did not include a formal analysis of the specific risks faced by children.



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

02-07-2026

Coordination	The Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has strengthened coordination with key stakeholders at both national and community levels through field assessments, information sharing and engagement with local structures. Assessment missions were conducted in disaster-affected localities, including Attécoubé, Songon, Cocody and Yopougon, in close coordination with the respective local Red Cross branches covering the four affected communes of the Abidjan District. These missions enabled the teams to engage with affected communities, community leaders, municipal authorities and technical services to collect first-hand information on the impacts of the disaster, identify priority needs and support the planning of an appropriate response. In parallel, the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross has maintained regular bilateral exchanges with the Ministry of Solidarity and Social Cohesion and Civil Protection to ensure alignment with government-led efforts and facilitate effective coordination among stakeholders. These coordination mechanisms help promote complementarity between interventions, avoid duplication, identify operational gaps and ensure that assistance is effectively directed towards the most vulnerable populations and priority areas.
Assessment	Following the Government's announcement on 1 July, the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross (CRCI) initiated a rapid multisectoral assessment in the municipalities of Attécoubé, Songon, Cocody and Yopougon. This assessment made it possible to document the scale of the impacts caused by the floods and landslides. Data collected by CRCI from households, community leaders and local authorities indicate that approximatively 600 households were directly affected, with reported loss of life, injuries, destruction of homes and significant deterioration of livelihoods. Field observations also confirmed health risks related to the contamination of water points, the accumulation of waste and overcrowding in temporary hosting sites. The assessment highlighted priority needs in shelter, essential household items, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health and psychosocial support, while also emphasizing the need for food assistance and cash support to help restore the dignity and coping capacity of vulnerable populations.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC Country Cluster Delegation (CCD) based in Niamey provides technical, operational and coordination support to the CRCI for the implementation of the DREF operation. This support aims to ensure a rapid and effective response, in line with the standards of the International Federation. The IFRC has a permanent presence in Côte d'Ivoire through its country team based in Abidjan, including programme/operations, finance and NSD staff supporting the CRCI.
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	The IFRC supports the CRCI in operational planning, needs assessments, implementation monitoring, reporting, as well as the integration of cross-cutting approaches such as Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA). Specialised teams in operations, disaster management, health, Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning (PMER), finance and logistics will provide regular technical support throughout the operation. The IFRC will also support the financial and administrative management of the DREF, compliance with IFRC procedures and budget monitoring. Finally, it will facilitate coordination with Movement partners, national authorities and humanitarian actors to ensure a complementary and harmonised response aligned with national humanitarian priorities.
Participating National Societies	Monaco Red Cross is present in country but mostly active in the Daloa region.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has a regional delegation in Abidjan, but for now is not involved in this operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Following the floods, the Ivorian authorities rapidly implemented several measures aimed at protecting affected populations and supporting early recovery efforts. Civil Protection coordinated evacuation operations for people living in damaged houses or in high-risk areas in order to prevent further loss of life and reduce exposure to ongoing risks. At the same time, the Government announced a large-scale resettlement programme targeting the most vulnerable households. During the Council of Ministers, authorities confirmed the construction of 12,000 housing units, which will enable the relocation of approximately 60,000 people to sites located in Songon and along the Northern Highway. Households who lost their homes following the demolition of buildings exposed to risks will be among the first beneficiaries of this initiative, which aims to provide safer and more sustainable living conditions for populations exposed to recurrent flooding and landslide risks. The Ministry of Women, Family and Children conducted an emergency outreach operation during the night of 3 to 4 July 2026 in Cocody and Yopougon, providing support to vulnerable street-connected children affected by the heavy rains. This intervention highlighted the increased protection risks faced by vulnerable groups in the context of floods. In parallel, authorities have continued to monitor the evolution of the situation and collect additional information to better understand the scale of the impacts and the needs of affected populations. Data collection remains ongoing, with further

	assessments required to consolidate information on affected households, damages and priority needs. Emergency services continue to support rescue operations, evacuations and assistance to communities affected by the floods and landslides. At this stage, no formal humanitarian coordination mechanism has been activated specifically for the flood response. However, authorities, humanitarian actors and local stakeholders continue to exchange information and coordinate their respective actions to promote complementarity, avoid duplication and ensure that assistance is directed towards the most affected populations.
UN or other actors	At this stage, the flood response has been primarily led by the Ivorian authorities, with the support of national civil protection structures, local authorities and relevant technical services. No major deployment of international humanitarian assistance has been reported. In this context, the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross is acting as an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, complementing government efforts to address the needs of the most vulnerable households and strengthen response capacities to the consequences of the floods.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the household assessment conducted in the affected areas, approximately 608 households were directly impacted by floods and landslides, representing around 3,648 people that experiencing material losses, partial or complete destruction of their homes, and a significant deterioration of their living conditions. These households are facing heightened vulnerabilities and require immediate assistance in shelter, essential household items, safe drinking water, hygiene and health services to reduce health and psychosocial risks and restore a minimum level of community resilience.

Priority shelter needs include:

- Safe, dignified and appropriate temporary shelter: Many households have lost their homes or are living in shelters that have become unsafe due to water infiltration, soil instability or structural damage. Immediate needs include the provision of temporary shelter solutions (tents, reinforced tarpaulins, light structures) as well as the rapid rehabilitation of public buildings that can serve as temporary accommodation sites, in order to provide protection from weather conditions and ensure the safety and dignity of displaced people.
- Essential household items for shelter support: Affected households also require essential household item (EHI) kits, including mats, blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, water storage containers, solar lamps and hygiene items. These items are critical to improving living conditions in temporary accommodation sites or shelters, reducing exposure to health risks and enabling families to regain a minimum level of independence in their daily activities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Displaced and vulnerable households have expressed an urgent need for food assistance to meet their basic nutritional requirements and reduce the risks of malnutrition and food insecurity. They also require cash assistance to enable them to address their priority needs in a flexible manner (including food, health, hygiene and transportation), while supporting the functioning of local markets. In addition, affected populations need livelihood recovery support through targeted assistance to small traders and informal workers who have lost their stocks or equipment, in order to rapidly restore their income-generating activities. These combined needs highlight the importance of ensuring immediate survival, preserving dignity and promoting a rapid socio-economic recovery in the affected areas.

Affected populations require support to restore their livelihoods through targeted interventions for small-scale traders, artisans and informal sector workers who have lost their stocks, equipment, tools or places of business as a result of the floods. For many households, these activities represent their main, and sometimes only, source of income. The disruption of these activities leads to an immediate loss of income, reduces households' ability to meet essential needs, increases the risk of indebtedness and undermines their recovery capacity. The loss of productive assets and the disruption of income-generating activities may further exacerbate the economic difficulties faced by affected households beyond the emergency phase.

Given the geographical dispersion of affected populations and the multisectoral nature of the impacts, cash seems the best approach. The volatile nature of the situation requires flexible assistance alternatives.

Appropriate support will enable households to replenish their stocks, replace damaged or lost equipment and quickly resume their economic activities. The restoration of livelihoods will contribute to gradually rebuilding household income, reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and strengthening self-reliance. It will also support the recovery of local economic activities, thereby contributing to the functioning of markets and supply chains in the affected areas.

Beyond immediate recovery, this support will contribute to strengthening community resilience to future climate-related shocks by improving households' ability to restore their livelihoods more quickly after disasters and reducing reliance on negative coping strategies, such as the sale of productive assets, excessive borrowing or reducing essential expenditures.



Multi purpose cash grants

The 608 households affected by floods and landslides have an urgent need for multi-purpose cash grants to cover their essential expenses. They require flexible financial assistance to address their priority needs, including food, hygiene, health, transportation and the recovery of small-scale economic activities.

Vulnerable families also expressed the need to preserve their dignity by having the freedom to choose and prioritize their own expenditures, while contributing to the stimulation of local markets. Finally, the most affected populations require these cash transfers to be accompanied by robust monitoring and follow-up mechanisms to ensure transparent and effective use of funds, thereby supporting community economic recovery and strengthening collective resilience.



Health

Flood- and landslide-affected populations have an urgent need for immediate medical care to reduce mortality and mitigate secondary impacts. They require the presence of volunteers to provide first aid assistance at affected sites and organize care for injured people, with the possibility of referring severe cases to functional health facilities. Vulnerable households also need access to essential medicines (including antibiotics, analgesics and antiseptics) to address emergency needs and replenish the stocks of partner health facilities.

In addition, communities require health awareness-raising activities to prevent waterborne and infectious diseases, particularly through the promotion of hygiene practices and proper waste management. Finally, bereaved families and people experiencing trauma require psychosocial support through group sessions and individual follow-up to restore their well-being and strengthen collective resilience.

Floods and landslides significantly increase health risks among affected populations. Stagnant water creates favourable conditions for the spread of waterborne and infectious diseases, including cholera, typhoid fever, acute diarrhoea and malaria. Disaster-affected communities therefore have an urgent need for immediate medical assistance to reduce mortality and limit complications related to injuries, infections and precarious living conditions.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Floods and landslides have resulted in loss of lives, destruction of homes and increased contamination of water sources, exposing affected populations to major public health risks. The accumulation of stagnant water creates favourable conditions for the proliferation of disease-carrying mosquitoes. Limited access to functional latrines and inadequate household waste management further increases the spread of waterborne diseases. Displaced families, often forced to live in overcrowded temporary shelters, are particularly vulnerable to skin and respiratory infections linked to poor sanitary conditions. In this context, access to water treatment products, hygiene kits and hygiene awareness-raising activities is essential to reduce epidemic risks and protect public health.

A total of 608 households across four locations (Yopougon: 151 households; Cocody: 229 households; Attécoubé: 122 households; Songon: 106 households) are facing water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) challenges. Access to safe drinking water could become a major concern, potentially leading to outbreaks of waterborne diseases, particularly among homeless communities and households that previously relied on wells and water points that have been affected by flooding. Drinking water in the communities is essentially through public water service company or buying water at households' level, hence, financial resource remains at the core to restore that basic need.

Rapid assessments conducted by the National Society indicate that several wells have been contaminated by runoff water and require stabilization and/or treatment to ensure they can be used without posing significant health risks. Household-level water treatment activities are therefore required for these communities. In addition, several latrines have been partially damaged and require materials for rehabilitation and repair.

Given the current situation and the increased risk of waterborne diseases during the ongoing rainy season, hygiene promotion and awareness-raising activities are considered a priority throughout the season. Community mobilization will also be necessary to support the implementation of hygiene and sanitation activities and strengthen local capacities to prevent disease outbreaks.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The floods have exacerbated pre-existing vulnerabilities among populations already exposed to social, economic, and environmental risks. The groups most at risk include children living and working on the streets, people living in precarious shelters, female-headed households, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other individuals requiring specific assistance.

In this flood context, the main Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) needs include:

- Identification and referral of particularly vulnerable individuals, including separated and unaccompanied children, children living and working on the streets, and people exposed to protection risks;
- Ensuring safe, equitable, and inclusive access to assistance, as well as prevention of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and other forms of protection violations;
- Dissemination of accessible information and establishment of safe feedback and complaints mechanisms;
- Strengthening community-based protection mechanisms and early warning and referral systems to specialized services;
- Raising community awareness on protection risks, gender-based violence, child protection, and available services;
- Ensuring that humanitarian assistance is accessible and adapted to the needs of older persons, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized groups;
- Providing psychosocial support to affected people to help mitigate the impacts of loss, displacement, and distress resulting from the disaster.

Priority needs identified through CRCI assessments

1. Basic needs assistance

The main immediate gap is the loss of essential household items and reduced ability to meet basic needs. Many households lost mattresses, bedding, cooking utensils, clothing and other belongings, while families with damaged homes face additional costs for repairs, temporary displacement and loss of income.

Compared to the pre-crisis situation, affected households have reduced coping capacity and face increased financial pressure. Multipurpose cash assistance is therefore prioritised to support families in addressing their most urgent needs.

2. WASH needs

Flooding has worsened existing WASH challenges in vulnerable neighbourhoods, with flooded drainage systems, stagnant water and increased contamination risks. This has increased the likelihood of diarrhoeal diseases, cholera, malaria and dengue.

Priority actions include hygiene promotion, risk communication, monitoring of public health risks and environmental cleaning activities.

3. Health needs

The floods have increased health risks through injuries, exposure to contaminated water and reduced access to health services in some affected areas. CRCI identified needs for health risk communication, disease prevention, referral support and psychosocial support for affected people.

4. Protection needs

Households with damaged or destroyed homes, displaced families and people living in unsafe conditions face increased protection risks. Vulnerable groups, including children, older persons and persons with disabilities, require particular attention.





Community Engagement And Accountability

The main Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) needs relate to ensuring communities have access to reliable and timely information on flood risks, available assistance, and how to safely access services, while promoting meaningful community participation, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and rumour management to strengthen trust and response effectiveness.

The high number of fatalities, particularly in previously identified high-risk areas, together with forecasts of continued heavy rainfall in July, highlight persistent gaps in risk awareness and preparedness and the need to strengthen community-based early warning and risk communication.

In addition, as direct health and WASH assistance remain limited in the immediate assistance proposed as further assessment will help better defining it, CEA will help mitigate public health risks by promoting safe water, sanitation and hygiene practices, supporting disease prevention, and enabling the early identification of community concerns and potential disease outbreaks during the ongoing rainy season.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

While the Government rapidly mobilized civil protection services and initiated evacuation operations, available formal information on affected populations, damages and sectoral needs remains fragmented and limited. The Need analysis and intervention design is based on preliminary CRCI assessments, that have helped identified the main humanitarian priorities among affected households which are for now immediate basic needs assistance, WASH, health and protection support. Due to the rapid nature of the assessment, some findings at the moment are based on estimates, key informant interviews and field observations rather than comprehensive verification. CRCI therefore relies on its own assessments, information shared by the National Office of Civil Protection (ONPC) and the Ministry of Social Cohesion, Solidarity and Poverty Reduction, as well as feedback from volunteers in the affected areas. Additional assessments will be required and are planned to further refine targeting and inform emergency response and early recovery interventions.

Limited information, especially for sectors such as wash and health for specific focus activities, make detailed planning on these sectors too inefficient at the moment. Immediate lifesaving support remains the key first step as further data is being collected. In another hand, initial assessments indicate that affected households are primarily facing the loss of essential household items, difficulties in accessing food, safe drinking water, and hygiene items, as well as urgent needs related to the repair or replacement of essential belongings. In mainly urban areas and knowing access to these goods and service depends on purchase power, cash is the most appropriate assistance modality as it provides speed, flexibility, and dignity, enabling households to prioritize and address their most pressing needs according to their specific circumstances.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to provide rapid, dignified, and appropriate emergency assistance in order to support access to basic lifesaving goods, foods and services and reduce the socio-economic vulnerability of households affected by heavy rainfall and flooding in the Autonomous District of Abidjan, by providing multipurpose cash transfers to enable affected households to meet their immediate essential needs, including food, shelter, water, and other priority expenses, alongside community awareness-raising and sanitation activities serving floods prevention, disaster risk reduction, health risks and ensuring the protection, dignity, and resilience of vulnerable communities over the operation period.

Operation strategy rationale

Given the existing information and the evolving nature of the situation, the response will initially remain focused on addressing immediate lifesaving and priority needs of the most affected households, subject to potential revision if additional needs are identified.

On the current impact, a multipurpose cash assistance approach has been selected to enable affected households to address their most urgent needs according to their individual priorities while allowing the response to remain flexible in a rapidly evolving context. Initial assessments identified significant losses of essential household items, reduced access to food, safe water and hygiene items, temporary



livelihood disruptions, and additional expenses linked to displacement, shelter repairs and access to basic services. At the same time, local markets remain functional and accessible, making cash the most appropriate modality for supporting diverse needs across affected households.

This approach also builds on lessons learned from previous flood responses in urban areas of Abidjan, which demonstrated that in-kind assistance was often less relevant than cash due to the diversity of household needs and the availability of goods and services through local markets. Findings & learnings from the 2022-2025 floods response, further reinforced the value of flexible assistance that allows families to determine and prioritize their own needs. The transfer value has been established based on the National Society's calculation of a reasonable contribution to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), combining a standard transfer of XOF 50,000 with a top-up of XOF 15,000 to reflect the additional costs associated with accessing goods and services in an urban environment. Through two instalments totaling XOF 130,000 per household, 300 vulnerable households will receive rapid, flexible and dignified support to cover priority expenditures related to food, shelter, water, hygiene, healthcare, transportation or other lifesaving services. The base transfer value is aligned with previous Red Cross interventions and will remain consistent with national Cash Working Group guidance until the MEB is formally revised

In the designed response, NS also includes integrated community awareness-raising activities. Leveraging CEA strategies such as Group discussion, direct messages, community representative, CRCI will have intense community awareness session covering different messages from flood risk reduction, preparedness, protection, and health-related risks and WASH best practices with the aim of reducing disease risk; and strengthening the resilience of communities living in flood-prone areas. This integrated approach not only addresses immediate humanitarian needs but also contributes to reducing vulnerability to future episodes of heavy rainfall and flooding. Given the ongoing rainy season and the continued risk of flooding, the operation will not only to address the immediate humanitarian needs resulting from the 29 June floods, but also to strengthen the capacity of CRCI and affected communities to manage the continued risks associated with the ongoing rainy season. Training conducted for the response team will enable that capacity to deliver key early warning messages and strengthen the CEA strategies to enhance the prevention and reduce the mortality and exposure risk for upcoming floods.

NS volunteers visit will also serve to provide flood preparedness, health and hygiene practices, and protection issues, reaching at least 2,500 people.

CRCI has incorporated lessons learned from previous floods and other response DREF operations into the design of recent DREF requests. The relatively limited size of this Floods Response is informed by these learning, aiming to focus interventions on areas where CRCI already demonstrates strong operational capacity such as preparedness, particularly cash assistance, supported through an extensive cash preparedness journey and existing agreements with the FSP, as well as community-based interventions. In addition, procurement have been minimized where possible, and plan and budget designed using realistic assumptions from recent operations and evidence collected at this stage on the current situation.

Still building on lessons learned from previous interventions, implementation will be supported through regular monitoring by CRCI branches, technical support from IFRC and the deployment of Surge support during the most critical three months of the operation. Coordination meetings, community feedback mechanisms and findings from further assessments will inform implementation and allow adjustments to priorities and activities based on evolving needs.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target 2,500 people in total - mostly reached through awareness-raising.

For the cash assistance, the operation will target households identified through the rapid multisectoral assessment conducted in the four most affected municipalities of the Autonomous District of Abidjan. A total of 300 flood-affected households, representing approximately 1,800 people, have been identified and targeted for the cash assistance.

The geographical distribution is as follows:

- * Attécoubé: 42 households (approximately 252 people)
- * Cocody: 159 households (approximately 954 people)
- * Songon: 25 households (approximately 150 people)
- * Yopougon: 74 households (approximately 444 people)

The operation will therefore target all of these vulnerable households, taking into account their direct exposure to flooding and landslides, as well as their priority needs. Assistance will primarily be provided through unrestricted multipurpose cash transfers,



enabling households to meet their most urgent needs, including food, shelter, water, hygiene, healthcare, and other essential expenditures. In addition, community-based awareness activities on flood risk reduction, health, hygiene, and protection will be conducted to strengthen preparedness and resilience.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The selection criteria for the target population are based on the severity of the impact of the floods, the extent of damage to housing and essential household assets, and the vulnerability of affected households. Priority will be given to households whose living spaces have been flooded and that have suffered damage to or loss of essential household items, food stocks, and livelihood assets.

Particular attention will also be given to households headed by or including isolated older persons, persons with disabilities, socially vulnerable families, and large households with limited financial resources and reduced coping capacities. These groups are more likely to face challenges in recovering from the effects of the disaster without external support.

The combination of disaster impact and pre-existing vulnerabilities ensures that assistance is targeted to those most in need through a transparent, needs-based, and impartial approach, in line with humanitarian principles.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,510	Rural	0%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	100%
Men	990	People with disabilities (estimated)	2%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	2,500		

Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	No
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	No
Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.	



Risk	Mitigation action
Outbreaks of waterborne diseases, particularly cholera, in affected areas	Conduct intensive community awareness-raising sessions on good hygiene practices, sanitation, disease prevention, and safe water use. Maintain coordination with relevant health and WASH stakeholders to monitor emerging public health risks and ensure timely dissemination of prevention messages and referral mechanisms.
Continued heavy rainfall and forecasts of further flooding	Maintain continuous coordination with government authorities, meteorological services, and partners to monitor the evolution of weather conditions and ensure the timely dissemination of alerts to populations living in affected or at-risk areas. Strengthen early warning and community communication mechanisms to support timely decision-making and the implementation of appropriate protective measures. Raise community awareness on recommended actions in the event of alerts, including preventive evacuation from high-risk areas and the protection of essential belongings.
Inaccessible roads in affected areas	Regularly monitor the condition of roads and key access routes in coordination with local authorities. Identify alternative routes and adapt logistics plans according to access constraints. Pre-position essential stocks and equipment in areas at risk of isolation.
Gender-based violence (GBV) risks associated with cash assistance, including exposure of women and girls to pressure, exploitation, diversion, or abuse during access to and use of cash transfers	Consult communities on safe locations, timings, and payment modalities; establish confidential and accessible reporting channels; and apply the Do No Harm approach.
Increased protection risks for vulnerable persons (GBV, exploitation and abuse, family separation, child labour), exacerbated by displacement and loss of livelihoods	Train volunteers on PGI, PSEA, and child protection; refer protection cases to specialized services; provide dignity kits; identify and monitor vulnerable children and households; and integrate PGI and Do No Harm principles across all activities.



Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The operation will be implemented in flood-affected areas of the Autonomous District of Abidjan. While no major security incidents are currently reported in the targeted areas, some operational and safety risks may affect personnel, volunteers, and communities during implementation; mainly waterlogged and unstable terrain, reduced accessibility due to damaged or flooded roads, open drainage channels, and potential landslides in vulnerable areas. These conditions may increase the risk of accidents, particularly for volunteers and staff conducting assessments, community engagement, and cash assistance activities. To mitigate these risks, CRCI will ensure that all personnel and volunteers involved in the operation receive appropriate safety, security, and protection briefings before field activities.

The operation will follow CRCI and IFRC safety and security procedures, including the use of appropriate personal protective equipment where required, application of the Code of Conduct, Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) measures, and integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Do No Harm principles throughout all activities. Feedback and complaint mechanisms will be established to ensure communities can safely raise concerns and report any protection or assistance-related issues.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 67,101

Targeted Persons: 1,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with cash assistance	1,800
Percentage of cash transfers completed within the planned timeframe	100
Percentage of beneficiary households reporting that the cash assistance received satisfactorily addressed their priority needs	79
Number of volunteers trained in CVA	50
Percentage of households who received assistance surveyed through Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)	50

Priority Actions

- Conduct a feasibility study and initial assessment to confirm the appropriateness of cash assistance and inform the intervention approach.
- Train 50 volunteers on cash transfer programming (CTP).
- Sensitize beneficiary communities on the assistance process, eligibility criteria, and feedback mechanisms.
- Coordinate with the Payment Service Provider (PSP) to ensure safe and timely delivery of cash assistance.
- Conduct information-sharing meetings with key stakeholders, including community leaders.
- Identify and register 300 beneficiary households (1,800 people) based on vulnerability criteria.



- Provide cash assistance of XOF 65,000 to each beneficiary household, delivered in two instalments.
- Conduct a Post-Distribution Monitoring



Health

Budget: CHF 6,307

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached with risk communication messages	2,500
Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services	1,000

Priority Actions

- Disseminate risk communication messages on potential disease outbreaks linked to floods, including information on symptoms, transmission pathways, when and where to seek care, as well as prevention and mitigation measures.
- Provide psychosocial support and psychological first aid to individuals and families affected by the floods, prioritizing those experiencing distress, displacement, loss of property, or increased protection risks.
- Strengthen coordination with health authorities and relevant stakeholders for the surveillance, early detection, reporting, and timely response to potential outbreaks of flood-related diseases, including waterborne and vector-borne diseases.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 5,631

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people covered with hygiene promotion activities.	2,500

Priority Actions

- Conduct hygiene promotion and awareness-raising sessions among affected households and communities, focusing on key flood-related risks and preventive behaviours, including safe water handling, handwashing, food hygiene, household sanitation, and prevention of waterborne diseases.
- Support environmental decontamination activities in flood-affected areas



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 300

Targeted Persons: 2,500



Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and staff trained on PGI, PSEA, GBV, child protection and disability inclusion	50
Number of people (including people with disabilities) sensitized on the prevention of GBV/SEA, child protection and disability inclusion	2,500

Priority Actions

- Conduct a child protection risk analysis in the flood context, including risks affecting orphans, separated children, child labour, and other vulnerable children.
- Train 50 volunteers and 10 staff members on the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles into the flood response, including the Cash Transfer Plus component, prevention of GBV/SEA, child protection, and disability inclusion.
- Ensure the collection and analysis of sex-, age-, disability-, and vulnerability-disaggregated data to inform the DREF flood response.
- Ensure safe and confidential referral of individuals with identified protection needs during cash transfer activities, in line with existing national referral mechanisms.
- Conduct community awareness-raising sessions on cash transfer modalities, incorporating Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) messages, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and available referral services.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 6,908

Targeted Persons: 2,500

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people sensitized on activities on flood preparedness and response	2,500
Number of volunteers and staff trained on CEA	50

Priority Actions

- Conduct community awareness-raising activities on flood preparedness and response, including best practices during floods, health risks, hygiene promotion and protection.
- Disseminate clear, accessible, and context-appropriate information on flood-related risks, targeting criteria, cash transfer modalities, beneficiaries' rights, and feedback and complaints mechanisms.
- Organize four inclusive community meetings to promote community participation in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and improvement of the response, including cash transfer activities.
- Establish accessible, safe, and inclusive feedback and complaints mechanisms enabling communities to share concerns and report potential incidents.
- Monitor community feedback, rumours, and misinformation to adapt messages, strengthen trust, and improve the quality of the response.
- Train 50 volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches, community communication, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and communication principles applied to cash assistance.





Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 27,917

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

Title	Target
# Deployment of Surge	1
#Support missions	3

Priority Actions

- Ensure continuous technical and operational support to the Côte d'Ivoire Red Cross Society through the IFRC delegation based in Côte d'Ivoire and the CCD teams in Niamey.
- Deploy Rapid Response personnel and technical support missions from the Niamey CCD in the areas of operations, finance, PMER, CVA, logistics, and risk management.
- Support CRCI in the planning, implementation, monitoring, and reporting of activities in line with IFRC procedures.
- Support procurement processes, financial management, and compliance to ensure effective, transparent, and accountable implementation of the operation.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 19,922

Targeted Persons: 50

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained, equipped and insured	50
Number of lesson learnt workshop	1

Priority Actions

- Strengthen and consolidate Red Cross Côte d'Ivoire structures and capacity at national and local levels, including volunteers, and build capacity in key technical areas and support functions.
- Organization of orientation and training sessions for CRCI volunteers on key topics, including CVA, CEA, PGI.
- Ensure a multi-sectoral efficiency by coordinating the team deployed for the various activities
- Volunteer insurance and safety management
- Organize coordination meetings on the operation progress, bottlenecks and priorities
- Organize a lesson learnt workshop at the end of the operation



About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The CRCI coordination team will comprise 10 staff members from the CRCI Headquarters, who will support the overall supervision and smooth implementation of the Floods DREF operation, as well as the training and guidance of volunteers. These staff members have expertise in CVA, WASH, PGI, CEA, Operations, Finance, PMER, and IM.

At the field level, a network of approximately 50 volunteers will be mobilized in the targeted areas, and all volunteers involved in the operation will be covered by insurance. The number and profile of mobilized volunteers will vary depending on the activities and the required roles and expertise: some volunteers will support cash assistance activities, while others will contribute to community engagement, awareness-raising, and assessments.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

To ensure the relevance, accountability, and acceptance of assistance, the volunteer team will reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the communities being supported. This inclusive approach will help reduce access barriers during emergencies, respect local sensitivities, and ensure context-appropriate support tailored to each area. However, several structural gaps remain, which the CRCI is committed to addressing through concrete measures, in line with its PGI and CEA approaches.

Will surge personnel be deployed? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes

Yes, one Operations Manager Surge personnel is planned to be deployed to support the CRCI in the implementation of the response.

The Operations Manager will provide technical support and guidance to strengthen the overall coordination, planning, and delivery of the DREF operation. The deployed personnel will have expertise in emergency operations management, response coordination, operational planning, and support to National Societies in the implementation of humanitarian activities.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

No procurement is planned, as cash assistance is the main modality and the CRCI has an agreement with one Financial Service Provider (Orange).

How will this operation be monitored?

The monitoring and evaluation mechanism applied within the framework of ongoing projects and programmes of the CRCI will also be used for this operation. A regular monitoring system will be established to ensure effective and transparent implementation, in line with the objectives set.

Activities will be documented and reported in a disaggregated manner (by sex, age, location and vulnerability category) to ensure better visibility of results and enable more accurate analysis of the intervention's impact.

Harmonised data collection and management tools will be developed and made available to field teams to facilitate indicator tracking,



feedback collection and data quality assurance. These mechanisms will support regular measurement of activity progress, early identification of potential operational challenges, and the implementation of necessary adjustments to ensure effective delivery of the operation.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The CRCI's communication strategy for this operation will focus on ensuring effective, transparent and inclusive communication to strengthen acceptance of the intervention, inform affected populations about available assistance, promote preventive behaviours and ensure accountability throughout the project. Specifically, the strategy will aim to:

- Inform communities about the CRCI's intervention and the support provided by the International Federation.
- Clearly communicate beneficiary selection criteria to prevent misunderstandings, manage expectations and reduce potential tensions.
- Raise awareness among affected populations on good practices related to hygiene, sanitation and disease prevention.
- Promote feedback mechanisms and complaints management channels to ensure communities can safely share concerns, suggestions and feedback.
- Highlight the humanitarian work of the CRCI and its partner while ensuring respect for the dignity, needs and perspectives of affected people.

To support visibility and accountability, the CRCI will develop communication materials throughout the operation, including human-interest stories, beneficiary testimonies, photos and video content showcasing the response activities, community engagement and impact of the intervention. These materials will contribute to documenting the response, promoting transparency and highlighting the partnership between the CRCI and the International Federation.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCI020 - Cote d'Ivoire RC
Floods

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	86,247
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	67,101
Health	6,307
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	5,631
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	300
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	6,908
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	47,840
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	27,917
National Society Strengthening	19,922

TOTAL BUDGET	134,087
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all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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National Societies' Integrity Focal Point: Dr. Dezai Paule Marina, Secretary General a.i, dezai.paule@croix-rougeci.org

[Click here for the reference](#)

