

GLOBAL EMERGENCY UPDATE

This is the latest snapshot of Catholic Relief Services' ongoing emergency response and recovery activities around the world. Our work is possible thanks to the generous support of private and public donors, the dedication of local partners, and the unwavering presence of Caritas and the local Catholic Church.

LATIN AMERICA + THE CARIBBEAN



Hurricane Matthew killed as many as 900 people and destroyed tens of thousands of homes in Haiti. Photo courtesy of Caritas

HAITI The country is reeling from Hurricane Matthew, which made landfall on October 4, causing massive devastation and flooding, and claiming a reported 900 lives.

CRS is providing emergency shelter, water and living supplies, while mapping out plans for longer-term recovery in some of the hardest hit areas.

EUROPE + THE MIDDLE EAST

EUROPE Greece has become the epicenter of Europe's refugee crisis, where tens of thousands of refugees remain stranded. Shelter is an urgent need, and CRS is working with the owners of empty buildings, providing repairs in exchange for refugee housing.

SYRIAN CRISIS October has seen intensified fighting in Syria following the collapse of a cease-fire brokered by the United States and Russia. More than 400,000 Syrians have been killed and nearly 1 million have been injured in the war. CRS is responding across the region with support for nearly a million people.

IRAQ Iraqi security forces are working to liberate Mosul from ISIS control. CRS is positioning critical staff and supplies in areas where uprooted families are expected to arrive, while continuing to support 150,000 people in Dohuk and Erbil.

UKRAINE The conflict between the Ukrainian government forces and separatist groups in the eastern Donbas region has now exceeded 2 years, claiming nearly 9,200 lives. CRS is providing critical aid, including living supplies, shelter, childcare and livelihoods support.

AFRICA

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Boko Haram has carried out attacks killing more than 13,000 people and devastating lives across Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad. CRS is responding across the affected countries with urgent support.

SOUTH SUDAN Five years after the country gained independence, political dysfunction has led to violence, displacement and hunger. While a cease-fire in July ended fighting in Juba, reports exist of widespread hunger and other critical needs, as people are afraid to return home. CRS is ensuring access to water and food, and may also provide emergency shelter.

ETHIOPIA Above average rainfall in the summer brought some relief to a country affected by terrible drought. Still, the drought's impacts have been far reaching. CRS is helping people facing malnutrition access food, and helping communities regain the means to restore their land and livelihoods.

ASIA

THE PHILIPPINES Three years after Typhoon Haiyan struck, CRS' recovery efforts continue to help tens of thousands of people rebuild their homes, communities and lives.

HAITI

HURRICANE

CONTEXT

A powerful Category 4 storm, Hurricane Matthew made landfall early on October 4. Passing over the southwestern peninsula, it killed 900 people and destroyed homes, infrastructure, farmland and businesses—particularly in the South and Grand Anse provinces.

An estimated 2.1 million people have been affected by the hurricane, with 1.4 million in need of immediate humanitarian assistance.

The devastation to farmland threatens to result in a severe food shortage, as well as long term food insecurity and disruption to people's livelihoods. The hurricane damaged nearly 100 percent of the agroforestry farms in South and Grand Anse, decimating staple crops and gardens. The roofs of up to 80 percent of farm homes were ripped off. The storm destroyed much of the seed that had been stored for the planting season, which begins in November for a harvest in April. If farmers are not able to plant seeds immediately, their ability to feed their families and earn any income will be lost.

Due to the limited enforcement of, and compliance with, minimum building and zoning standards, shelter and makeshift housing had been built on floodplains. Also, some farming practices had contributed to erosion. Haiti's urban areas are also often at risk, as they are densely populated and close to the coast.



Only 19 homes remain standing in Roche-a-Bateau, where Hurricane Matthew destroyed buildings like this Catholic church. Photo Marie Arago for CRS

CRS RESPONSE

Thanks to a longstanding presence in Haiti, CRS and its partners were able to respond immediately. Initial emergency plans are targeting 12,000 families in the hard hit areas of the South and Grand Anse Departments, including in and around Les Cayes and Jeremie. Plans and programming strategies are likely to evolve.

PRIORITY NEEDS

Food: People are in urgent need of food, since they have lost food stocks as well as their livelihoods and incomes. They will face challenges during the next planting season.

Shelter: It is reported that 80 percent of the people living in temporary shelters are in the South and Grand Anse provinces, housing 64,300 and 99,400 people respectively. But these figures understate the scale of displacement, since they exclude those who have sought shelter with extended family or neighbors. The temporary shelters lack key infrastructure and supplies.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: With damage to water infrastructure, sewage systems, hospitals and health centers, waterborne illnesses—particularly cholera—are of grave concern.

Livelihoods support: There has been widespread loss of crops and food stocks in the South and Grand Anse provinces, which are important food producing regions for Haiti. The damage may cause food prices to spike in the short term, and could affect the food supply of the region, and people's livelihoods, for years.

RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Shelter response and home repair: CRS' priority is to get families back into safe homes, or living with their extended family, as soon as possible. A large scale effort will be made to assist families with essential home repairs. CRS will provide basic building materials and assistance.

Water, sanitation and hygiene: Disease may spread. Already, increased cases of and deaths from cholera are putting communities at high risk. Reducing this is a priority that will require a significant effort. CRS will provide family-sized water filters, and promote community awareness of safe hygiene and cholera prevention.

Relaunching livelihoods: Many of those affected were farmers or daily laborers. CRS will help farmers repair their irrigation systems by providing cash for work, and provide seeds and tools for the planting seasons. CRS will also conduct a seed security assessment to determine the availability of high quality seed.

IRAQ

CONFLICT + DISPLACEMENT

CONTEXT

Military operations are underway for Iraqi, Kurdish and coalition forces to retake cities including Fallujah and Mosul from ISIS control.

Many people view the recent waves of displacement, of more than 85,000 people from Hawija and Fallujah, as a precursor to as many as 1 million people who may flee Mosul as it is retaken from ISIS. Since January 2014, the violence in northern and central Iraq has caused devastation and mass displacement. Last year, more than 7,500 people were killed in the violence in northern and central Iraq, and 3.3 million fled to other parts of the country.

More than 80 percent of the displaced people are living outside of the organized camps, with host families, or in makeshift or unfinished dwellings. In all, nearly 10 million people in Iraq need humanitarian assistance.

CRS RESPONSE

CRS and Caritas Iraq have helped more than 150,000 people in Iraq. CRS has offices in Dohuk, Erbil, Kirkuk and Baghdad, with 60 staff working in partnership with 250 Caritas staff and volunteers.

Emergency preparedness for Mosul

CRS and Caritas have prepared for new displacement from Mosul by training more than 120 field workers, increasing staff capacity, and selecting vendors to provide lifesaving assistance to those fleeing violence.



CRS is helping deliver immediate relief supplies to the 85,000 people recently displaced by the battle for Fallujah. Photo by CRS staff

Shelter and sanitation

- **For displaced people from Fallujah:** CRS and Caritas are soon to complete 90 transitional shelters, which will house more than 500 highly vulnerable people. We are also completing the construction of 18 communal sanitation centers, each with 8 latrines and 4 showers, designed to be culturally appropriate based on the feedback from displaced women and men.
- **For displaced people in Kirkuk, Dohuk, Ninewa and Baghdad governorates:** CRS and Caritas are repairing and improving unfinished buildings that have become homes for those displaced by violence. To date, CRS has upgraded 2,334 buildings serving almost 35,000 people, and provided water and sanitation to 13,262 people.

Emergency response

- **Supplies for displaced families from Fallujah:** CRS and Caritas distributed kitchen sets, hygiene items and coolers for food to 11,000 people (more than 2,000 families) who are living in informal settlements and had not yet received basic living supplies.
- **Emergency response in Kirkuk:** Our team mobilized quickly and delivered drinking water to 2,100 people as they crossed checkpoints. CRS will continue to provide basic living supplies to those arriving in Kirkuk from ISIS controlled areas.

- **Winter supplies in Dohuk, Ninewa and Kirkuk:** CRS provided cash for critical winter supplies—blankets, carpets, heaters and kerosene—to 38,500 people and unconditional cash grants to 6,929 people.
- **Food assistance:** CRS and Caritas have provided monthly food assistance through vouchers to 27,573 people for 5 months, as well as 6 months of cash grants for food assistance to 7,881 people.

Education in emergencies

- **Education, emotional care and counseling for children in Dohuk and Ninewa:** CRS has supported 21 formal schools through teacher trainings, learning materials, classroom construction and upgrades to provide emotional care and quality learning to more than 4,000 children. CRS has trained 105 teachers in counseling and teaching techniques, and engaged nearly 450 parents in mothers' and fathers' groups.
- **School improvements in Kirkuk:** CRS is conducting teacher trainings, engaging parents in their children's education and development, and upgrading classrooms for primary school students in Kirkuk. To date, CRS has trained 170 teachers and is currently installing upgrades designed to increase the quality of education in these schools.

SYRIA

REFUGEE CRISIS

CONTEXT

October has seen intensified fighting in Syria following the collapse of a cease-fire brokered by the United States and Russia, which began on September 12, the Islamic holiday of Eid al-Adha. The cease-fire had the goal of allowing time for the United Nations to provide critically needed food and medicine to 78,000 people in Aleppo and other combat zones.

The week provided relative calm until September 19, when the Syrian military declared an end to the cease-fire. Hours later, an airstrike hit a UN convoy, killing 20 civilians. No one has claimed responsibility for the attack, and the UN suspended all aid convoys to the area. The cease-fire had been the second concerted attempt at peace this year, following a partial cease-fire in February, also coordinated by the United States and Russia.

Five years of fighting have resulted in massive destruction of cities, farms, roads, hospitals and schools—and harmed the people who lived, farmed and studied there. More than 400,000 Syrians have been killed and nearly 1 million injured. Half of Syria's population is displaced, having fled either to other parts of the country, or to neighboring countries. Jordan, Turkey and Lebanon bear the heaviest burden, together hosting more than 4.1 million refugees.

Many refugees have attempted a harrowing and sometimes deadly journey to Europe.

CRS has helped more than 1.25 million Syrians in the Middle East—Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Egypt—and Europe, with food, shelter, water, medical assistance, education and trauma healing. We continually adjust our services as refugees relocate.



CRS supported child friendly spaces—like this one in Amman, Jordan—give traumatized children a safe place to play, learn and recover. *Photo by Oscar Durand for CRS*

CRS RESPONSE

CRS works closely with the Catholic Church, especially Caritas and our religious partners, who have deep roots in the region. This network of Catholic partners allows CRS to help people quickly and efficiently, with the trust of local communities.

Shelter and rent assistance:

Monthly rent stipends support the majority of refugees, who live in urban areas. With few opportunities to earn an income, these stipends help prevent homelessness, squatting and destitution.

Living supplies: Prepackaged relief kits equip newly arriving refugees with bedding, stoves, buckets and other household items.

Children's education, support and

trauma counseling: CRS supports education, tutoring, recreational activities and trauma counseling for children.

Food: CRS supports cash and voucher programs so people can buy the food they need. Giving families choice respects their dignity and helps support the local economy.

Medical assistance: This includes immediate care for life threatening injuries, care for chronic conditions like diabetes, and maternal and child care.

Hygiene and sanitation: CRS and our partners are providing vouchers for soap, laundry detergent, diapers and other sanitary supplies to keep families healthy.

“Children are the biggest losers in this conflict. When they hear a voice, they think it is the sound of a rocket. If they see a star in the sky, they think it is a plane.”

Hasan, Syrian refugee and teacher

EUROPE

REFUGEE + MIGRANT CRISIS

CONTEXT

Greece has become the epicenter of Europe's refugee crisis, having received 70 percent of the refugees and migrants who arrived in Europe in 2015. An additional 200,000 people have arrived in 2016, but their options shifted dramatically in March when the Balkan states closed their borders. These nations had been a major pathway for those attempting to reach Germany, Sweden and other countries. Instead of thousands traversing borders daily, about 58,000 refugees and migrants are stranded in Greece and 4,000 more are in Serbia.

What had been open reception centers are now closed detention centers. At the centers, refugees and migrants are supposed to be given the opportunity to claim asylum in Greece, apply for relocation to another European country, apply for family reunification, or return to their country of origin voluntarily.



Talal and his daughter Inas prepare a meal in their temporary home, where the family of eight lives while awaiting asylum. CRS repairs empty and abandoned buildings in Greece for refugee housing. Photo by Oscar Durand for CRS

SHELTER is one of the most pressing issues, as the government established camps in Greece are beyond capacity, and fall short of basic sanitation and protection needs. Most are not meant for long-term stays, and are far from urban centers. The Greek government has asked for support from international humanitarian organizations to help meet the increasing, diverse needs.

CRS RESPONSE

In the past year, CRS and its local partners have provided assistance to more than 350,000 refugees and migrants across Greece and the Balkans. About half are Syrians, with Iraqis representing the next largest portion. CRS is working with 10 local partners in Greece, Macedonia, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Albania and Bulgaria, and is adapting programs as the needs and contexts change.

Food and emergency living supplies: With a focus on the most vulnerable—women, children and the elderly—support includes food, sleeping bags and mats, raincoats, backpacks, sanitation supplies, hygiene kits for babies, and access to toilets and showers. In recent months, CRS has prioritized the use of a prepaid debit card system. CRS co-leads a group of governmental and nongovernmental organizations

that standardizes the amounts. Cash allows families the dignity of choice, so they can prioritize what they need most. It also helps restore a sense of control in the incredibly challenging situation.

Temporary shelter: In Athens, CRS and Caritas are leasing vacant apartment blocks, offices and hotels, and repairing them to a safe standard. This involves identifying suitable buildings and neighborhoods; negotiating lease agreements; working with building owners, the private sector and local officials; furnishing units; and covering maintenance costs. The average stay of a refugee family will likely be 5 to 6 months, at a cost of \$20 to \$40 per person per month, or about \$1 per day. We will engage local communities in activities to build relations between host communities and refugees and migrants.

During the initial months of the response, CRS provided temporary shelter and infrastructure support at transit sites in Serbia and Macedonia.

Urban services: CRS and Caritas are managing two service hubs in central Athens that provide hot meals, child friendly spaces, shower facilities, access to social workers and translators, referrals to legal and medical services, resting areas, and internet access. An estimated 600 people use these services daily. CRS' transitional shelters will also offer families access to a variety of social services.

Information, translation and legal resources: CRS and Caritas provide information, translation and legal resources so refugees and their families can understand their rights and make informed decisions.

UKRAINE

CONFLICT + DISPLACEMENT

CONTEXT

The conflict between Ukrainian government forces and separatist groups in the eastern Donbas region has now exceeded 2 years, claiming more than 9,500 lives. Although a cease-fire is in place, the frontlines remain highly unstable, with hundreds of violations reported every day. August 2016 saw the highest number of civilian casualties in more than a year.

More than 1.7 million people have been internally displaced, and 1 million more have left the country. Along the frontline, 800,000 people face the loss of security, livelihoods, and the rule of law, and struggle to meet their basic needs. In areas not controlled by the government, 2.1 million people lack access to basic services and commercial goods. An estimated 1.1 million people are experiencing food shortages, including 280,000 in need of immediate food assistance. However, humanitarian access to certain areas has been severely restricted by separatist leaders.

Compounding matters, the economy is severely depressed. In March, the government suspended social payments, including pensions, to internally displaced people. As the crisis drags on, displacement centers for the elderly and people with disabilities are being shut down, and residents evicted. Families have exhausted their savings. Many seek to cross the contact line between the separatist region and the government controlled region to access their banks, seek medical attention, and visit or care for relatives. But areas near the checkpoints are heavily mined, and to cross safely people must typically stand in line for 6 to 8 hours.



Maria Boyko and her family are among the millions of people uprooted by violence in eastern Ukraine. Photo by courtesy of Matthieu Alexandre/Caritas Internationalis

CRS RESPONSE

CRS and our Caritas partners are supporting more than 96,000 conflict-affected people across Ukraine.

Relief to families: Distributed 21,000 cash grants to help families afford rent, utilities, food, clothing, medicine and fuel.

Livelihoods:

- Provide grants and mentorship to more than 600 former small business owners, helping 77 percent of them to date restart business activities and generate revenue.
- Provide business training to displaced entrepreneurs via the CRS/Caritas Business School.
- Award grants to businesses to create jobs for displaced entrepreneurs (146 to date).
- Support skills training for 151 displaced entrepreneurs, working in such fields as information technology, beautician services and accounting.

Shelter repair: Provide financial and technical support to 700 families, helping them repair the roofs, windows and walls of their explosion damaged homes.

Child friendly spaces: Support child friendly spaces that helped 800 children cope with stress and adapt to new living conditions. CRS has also launched adult focused peer support activities to help parents manage stress.

Peacebuilding: Piloted activities that reduce discrimination and help displaced people integrate into host communities.

 **CRS** CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES **faith.
action.
results.**

WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

BOKO HARAM CRISIS

CONTEXT

Boko Haram has carried out attacks that have killed more than 13,000 people, primarily in northeastern Nigeria, since 2009. The group has planted bombs in public places, abducted women and girls, conscripted young men and boys, and destroyed villages and towns. The effects of the violence have been spreading, devastating lives. At least 9.2 million people urgently need food, water and basic supplies. Of these, 2.7 million also need shelter, having been uprooted from their homes. Boko Haram is destroying farmland, seizing livestock and forcing markets and farms to shut down. In some areas, people have been unable to plant or harvest for 3 years, and millions now face severe food shortages.



Families displaced by Boko Haram collect water delivered to the community by CRS.
Photo by Michael Stulman/CRS

CRS CROSS REGIONAL RESPONSE

CRS and its local partners are providing emergency support to more than 100,000 people.

Nigeria

CRS will support host communities and informal settlements in and around Maiduguri. Activities will include:

Phase 1. Emergency food and living supplies: Provide food through monthly vouchers. Food will remain a priority in all phases of this effort. CRS will also provide hygiene and living supplies such as soap, water containers and cooking kits.

Phase 2. Shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene, and emotional care: We will take a multisector approach, centered on emergency shelters, multi-family latrines and intensive hygiene promotion. We will also provide trauma healing and emotional care.

Phase 3. Livelihoods and sustainability: Increase people's resilience by adding livelihoods support to seed and tool distributions.

Ongoing health assistance:

Treatment for malnutrition, diarrhea, pneumonia and other illnesses at health camps and temporary clinics.

Niger

CRS has reached about 6,000 households, with plans to extend support to about 40,000 people. Support includes:

- Food vouchers for 2,000 displaced and host families
- Household kits with cooking, water and hygiene items
- Shelter support, including accommodation for pregnant women, the elderly, people with disabilities, and children raising their younger siblings
- Cash-for-work opportunities for 2,000 vulnerable families
- Construction of boreholes, latrines, and laundry and hand-washing stations
- Distributing water purification tablets, improving water and waste management, forming water management committees, and conducting health awareness campaigns
- Peacebuilding activities to reduce and prevent tensions between displaced people and host communities
- Establishing gardening and microsavings groups to strengthen families' savings

Cameroon

- **Agriculture and food security:** Providing seed and tool fairs, cash-for-work activities, cash grants and agricultural training to improve food production
- **Youth empowerment:** Supporting vocational training for unemployed and underemployed youth

Chad

- **Agriculture and food security:** Providing 3,500 families with food, seeds, tools and agricultural training.
- **Livestock:** Providing 1,000 families with 2 goats each, veterinary care and 2 months of livestock fodder. CRS will also train 50 animal health workers on livestock health and management.
- **Livelihoods:** Through 25 microsavings groups, CRS will help 1,750 people build financial resilience.
- **Emergency "lean season" support:** Supporting 700 of the most vulnerable uprooted families with 2 months of food, seed and fishing kits.

SOUTH SUDAN

CONFLICT + DISPLACEMENT

CONTEXT

Five years after the country gained independence from Sudan, political dysfunction has led to violence, displacement and hunger. The July 11 cease-fire ended fighting in Juba, but there are reports of widespread hunger and other critical needs, as people are afraid to return to their homes and livelihoods. Since 2013, the country has been embroiled in internal conflict, largely recognized as a struggle between its two largest ethnic groups. Tens of thousands of people have been killed in ethnic clashes, and a record 5.8 million people—half the population—are facing severe hunger.

At least 150,870 people—most of them women and children—have been forced to flee as refugees to Uganda since July. The local currency has depreciated, causing food and fuel prices to rise steeply, and there are also increased reports of cholera.

The southern portions of Eastern and Central Equatoria remain volatile, with sporadic skirmishes between government troops and local armed groups. The violence is heaviest in the city of Yei, where up to 100,000 people are unable to leave, resulting in a humanitarian crisis: Tens of thousands are stranded without food, water or shelter.

The state of Jonglei was badly affected during the early stage of this conflict, in early 2014; many were killed or displaced and destruction was widespread. Fortunately, Jonglei has largely escaped the recent conflict affecting the rest of South Sudan.



CRS has distributed lifesaving food assistance, in coordination with the World Food Program, often by helicopter due to the remoteness of target locations. Photo by Donal Reilly for CRS

CRS RESPONSE

Throughout fiscal year 2016, CRS has distributed 5,173 metric tons of lifesaving food assistance, in coordination with the United Nations World Food Program, to 184,815 people in both opposition and government controlled areas. Due to remote locations, and lack of access to roads, CRS airdropped the food for mobile teams to collect and distribute.

Across Jonglei, since 2014, CRS has provided emergency food and supplies to people affected by the conflict through the USAID-funded Jonglei Food Security Program (JFSP). The JFSP is now also improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene, and repairing and drilling boreholes. This year alone, CRS supported 223,055 people directly and reached 1.1 million people indirectly.

In the areas affected by the most recent violence, CRS is focused on ensuring access to water and food, and may expand efforts to provide emergency shelter. CRS programming continues throughout much of the states of Jonglei and Lakes. In neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic,

CRS is coordinating with the United Nations and other organizations to track new refugee movement and identify needs.

CRS is supporting water, sanitation and hygiene activities at three elementary schools in Juba. We conduct teacher trainings, build latrines, and repair and construct boreholes, benefitting 1,320 school children. CRS' cholera intervention has reached 55,000 people to date, exceeding its goal of reaching 40,000 people in the area. Community hygiene promoters travel door-to-door sharing information about cholera hygiene.

CRS is supporting the many families in Yei that have little to eat or drink. We are also working with local partners:

- Caritas South Sudan to distribute food to the most vulnerable households in Torit.
- Solidarity with South Sudan to distribute food, water and shelter materials to vulnerable families in Yei.
- The Parish of Malakal to provide food to 1,000 households in Upper Nile.

ETHIOPIA

DROUGHT + FOOD INSECURITY



Emergencies like the current drought can set back a family for a generation. CRS is working to ensure people do not fall deep into poverty because of their immediate food needs.

Photo by Petterik Wiggers for CRS

CONTEXT

Above average rainfall in the summer months brought some relief to a country that has faced its worst drought in 50 years. The rain enabled some land preparation and planting. However, it remains to be seen how much the rains will transform the areas most affected by the drought—such as Southern Afar, northern Somali, eastern Oromia, southern Tigray, and areas along the Tekeze catchment of Amhara and Tigray.

The impacts of the drought have been diverse and far reaching. First, without sufficient rain over the past 2 years, families have been unable to grow food to eat. Second, without crops to sell, farmers cannot earn incomes. And third, many people without land earn a living harvesting crops as day laborers, but without productive land to cultivate, they are unable to earn. As a result, people are resorting to increasingly desperate coping mechanisms.

Eighty-five percent of Ethiopians are farmers, completely dependent on rain-fed agriculture. Without rain, many must sell their livestock—often a family's most valuable asset—at very low prices, to buy food and basic supplies like clothing for their children. Some migrate or send older children to cities and towns to find work. Many tell CRS about eating fewer meals per day, and lacking nutrition.

More than 10.2 million people face hunger and malnutrition,

and depend on emergency food aid, a number that is expected to increase in late 2016 and early 2017.

If more rain comes, recovery can begin. But without rain or immediate aid the number of people who need emergency food assistance could rise above 15 million. Stunting, caused by inadequate nutrition and repeated infection in early life, is largely irreversible and has long term effects. Children need improved nutrition now to be able to thrive in the future.

In addition to this crisis, in early October, the government of Ethiopia declared a 6-month state of emergency following months of political unrest. Protestors have been demanding political change, including greater representation of the two major ethnic groups—the Oromos and Amharas—in a government largely dominated by the Tigray ethnic group.

A SNAPSHOT FROM EAST HARARGHE

During Ethiopia's short rainy season, which comes in March and April, 150,900 acres of land is cultivated on average, producing 122,556 tons of crops for harvest across East Hararghe. However, due to a lack of rain during the 2015 season, only 5,680 acres were planted, and farmer families had no harvest whatsoever.

CRS RESPONSE

Besides emergency interventions, CRS will help communities build resilience. CRS is working with local partners and the government of Ethiopia. Activities include:

- **Emergency food:** Emergency food for 2.8 million people through the Joint Emergency Operation Program, a CRS-led consortium funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.
- **Agriculture and livestock support:** Providing seeds and cuttings, and feed for core breeding livestock. Seed and voucher fairs are held where seeds are not available, engaging both commercial seed firms and local seed traders. CRS will monitor crop performance and distributions, and conduct post harvest evaluations.
- **Access to water:** Scaling up water, sanitation and hygiene activities to ensure 54,000 people have sufficient access to clean drinking water, as well as water for their livestock and irrigation.
- **Natural resource management:** Teaching communities to prevent soil erosion, deforestation and flooding. Engage farmers in climate smart agricultural practices, such as growing more drought-resistant crops. Provide opportunities for people to earn an income while improving their land, through activities like terracing hillsides, repairing roads and building irrigation systems.
- **Microsavings groups:** Helping communities recover their assets and livelihoods through small business activities and by joining microsavings groups.
- **Improved nutrition:** Working with communities to improve maternal and child nutrition. CRS educates pregnant and young mothers, and increases the quality and coordination of local health and nutrition services through training, coaching and supervision.

PHILIPPINES

TYPHOON HAIYAN UPDATE

CONTEXT

November marks 3 years since Super Typhoon Haiyan hit, claiming 6,201 lives and leaving entire swathes of the islands of Leyte and Samar. It left 1.1 million homes damaged or destroyed. In advance of Haiyan, CRS had deployed staff to areas under threat and mobilized resources to support our local partners. Our emergency response and recovery efforts continue. Over the past 3 years, we have focused our emergency recovery programs in the hard hit areas of Eastern Samar and Leyte, including Tacloban City. Recovery activities are expected to be completed in or before 2018, and will have cost \$50 million. An outpouring of generosity by people across dioceses, communities, organizations and partners has made the following results possible.

EMERGENCY PHASE (FIRST 3 MONTHS)

CRS supported 40,000 families—200,000 people—with emergency shelter, clean water and sanitation:

- Provided emergency shelter materials for 39,200 families and living supplies for 42,200 families
- Distributed 32,400 water kits and 40,800 hygiene kits
- Trained 153 hygiene promoters who disseminated information to 10,000 people
- Facilitated 32 livelihood fairs benefiting 6,400 people
- Provided water taps and bladders for 13,100 people
- Supported cash-for-work activities that removed almost 4,000 tons of debris and benefitted 9,640 families

TRANSITIONAL PHASE (YEARS 1-2)

Shelter CRS supported the repair and reconstruction of homes through technical trainings, materials, cash assistance and construction. We helped communities build safe, durable, disaster resistant homes.



In Tacloban, communities flourish in newly built homes and neighborhoods supported by CRS.
Photo by Kim Pozniak/CRS

We trained carpenters and supplied them with essential tools. The shelter design incorporated latrines and septic tanks to ensure clean and sanitary environments.

To date: More than 20,000 families—100,000 people—have received support to rebuild and repair their homes. Also, 17,600 families have latrines.

Livelihoods CRS and Caritas continue to work with families to help them strengthen and stabilize their incomes. We are helping them restore their assets and diversify employment options, with vocational training in small business, agriculture, livestock production, fishery and aquaculture, or gardening.

To date: 8,600 people have strengthened their livelihoods in agriculture, intercropping and livestock. Of those employed, 48 percent are women.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Those receiving CRS shelter support were eligible to receive a latrine if theirs had been damaged or destroyed in the typhoon. We worked with local government to find long-term solutions for environmental and waste management.

To date: 7,740 household latrines have been built or repaired; 17,230 people attended CRS hygiene promotion trainings or campaigns; 60 schools received hand-washing stations. Hand-washing facilities benefited 97,000 people.

RECOVERY PHASE (YEAR 3 AND BEYOND)

Disaster risk reduction in Palo,

Leyte Island When families and communities are prepared for natural disasters, it has a tremendous impact on their mitigation of risk, as well as their resilience and recovery.

CRS helps communities strengthen their neighborhood and family capacities to prepare for future emergencies. CRS also helps improve local infrastructure for protective buffer zones between the coast and homes.

Shelter and neighborhood resettlement

CRS has been helping families who lived in dangerous areas along the coast of Tacloban City relocate to permanent homes nearby. Many coastal areas inundated by Typhoon Haiyan were later deemed “no dwell zones,” meaning that families who owned or rented homes in the area were not allowed to return.

CRS, through the Archdiocese of Palo, bought 2 lots in Bagacay (Barangay 93) in Tacloban City, with a total area of 40 acres. This will be developed for the resettlement of 900 families. Construction has started at the site with the installation of a perimeter fence to secure the lots. Shallow wells have been built as an alternative water source.