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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Republic of Congo: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRCG016	Glide n° XX
Date of issue: 24 January 2019	Expected timeframe: 03 months Expected end date: 24 April 2019
IFRC Focal point responsible for this operation (project manager): Josuane Flore TENE, Disaster Management Coordinator for Central Africa CCST is overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring and compliance.	National Society focal point responsible for this operation): Andre Dianzinga, Secretary General
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 293,664	
Total number of people affected: 11,408 refugees registered by UNHCR and WFP	Number of people to be assisted: 3,000 people (500 HH)
Project manager: Josuaneflore TENE, overall responsible for planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and compliances	
Host National Society presence: Republic of Congo - 13,000 volunteers, 30 staff, 12 branches	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ICRC – Brazzaville, IFRC – DRC country office	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN Bodies (UNHCR, WFP), Congolese government	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On Sunday 16th December 2018, some villages in the Province of Mai-Nambiar, Democratic Republic of Congo, neighboring the district of Makotimpoko in the Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) were affected by inter-ethnic conflict. The fighting has resulted in 400 fatalities and the destruction of property. A large number of the population of the conflict affected areas were forced to cross the river Congo and find refuge in several localities in the Cuvette (Konda and Youmba) and Plateaux (Makotimpoko, Bouemba, Patrick) areas in Congo-Brazzaville.

Families stress that apart from the issues around land ownership, this conflict is directly related to the presidential elections in DRC. The elections that took place on the 30 December have exacerbated the situation with further



increases in unrest following the announcement on 10 January that the opposition candidate has provisionally been declared the elected president.

The vote was supposed to mark DRC's first uncontested democratic transfer of power in 59 years of independence but had been marred by accusations of irregularities and risk of widespread unrest.

The DRC Government and its partners, including UN bodies conducted a multi-sectoral assessment from December 23rd to 26th 2018 to assess the situation and needs of the displaced populations. According to this assessment, more than 11,408 people from the DRC (7,425 in Makotimpoko, 3,049 in Bouemba and 934 in Mpouya) have taken refuge with host families or are without shelter. Other more recent numbers from assessments in DRC report more than 78,928 people from the DRC have taken refuge with host families or living in spontaneous settings in Congo Brazzaville. According to media reports there have been 800 fatalities, with this number likely to increase as it is thought many families who were hiding in their homes died when their houses were burned in Boguende communities.

Table 1: Distribution of Displaced populations by location

<i>Districts</i>	<i>Localities</i>	<i>Number of refugees</i>	<i>Total number per district</i>
<i>Makotimpoko</i>	Makotimpoko centre	5,378	7,425
	Mopongo	1,419	
	Boboukanosso	381	
	Bobi	247	
<i>Bouemba</i>	Bouemba	2,701	3,049
	Bouanga 1 et 2	348	
<i>Mpouya</i>	Mpouya centre	107	934
	Balemo	40	
	Mongolo	444	
	Lilanga	106	
	Legniongolo	33	
	Bobilambomo	31	
	Bouolanga	105	
	Nkassa Ndziba	52	
TOTAL			11,408

Source: UNHCR

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society.

The Congolese RC has **13,000 volunteers (more than 4,300 are trained on emergency related interventions), 30 staff, 12 local branches.** Following this situation, the Congolese Red Cross immediately mobilized its staff and branches in the affected areas, with a team being set up. Meetings were held with local, national and humanitarian actors present in Congo-Brazzaville.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) provides technical support to the Congolese Red Cross Society through its Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) based in Yaoundé, Cameroon, the IFRC Office based in Kinshasa and the Africa Region Office in Nairobi, Kenya. Through this DREF operation, IFRC aims to support the National Society in conducting an in-depth needs assessment and responding to urgent needs in Shelter- NFI, WATSAN and WASH including hygiene promotion and health, as described in the operational strategy.

Discussions between the Movement partners (ICRC, IFRC and the French Red Cross) were held to agree on a common strategy, including roles and responsibilities. Responsibilities of IFRC and ICRC have been committed, with discussions on French RC proposed to support in the WATSAN sector but have not yet done a commitment to this role awaiting confirming.

- The ICRC dispatched a team to inquire about the needs for restoring family links (RFL). Currently no action has been taken from their side. However, they continue to observe how the situation evolves.
- For security reasons, five (5) delegates from the IFRC Country Office in Kinshasa were in Brazzaville and were able to support the NS in the development of the EPoA, in consultation with the CCST Office for Central Africa Office.
- A more in-depth joint assessment mission as part of this DREF is being planned to visit the displaced persons installation sites, including new sites in the Cuvette department for a detailed assessment of needs.

Table 3: RCRC Movement support to Congolese RC in response to population movements from DRC

Partners	Needs
ICRC	Rapid assessment in the Plateau Division on Restoring Family Link issues
IFRC	<p>Through the DREF funds, the IFRC intends to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the Congolese RC in conducting an in-depth needs assessment in the Plateau Division. • Support National Society to provide NFI (mats, blankets, kitchen set, dignity kits, buckets and jerrycans, etc.) and conduct their distribution to the displaced populations, beginning with the training of volunteers in distribution techniques. • Provide National Society with support in soft WASH activities (distribution of Aquatabs and hygiene promotion) and first aid related activities to registered refugees in the Plateau Division, beginning with training of volunteers in WASH and Health issues. • Provide water purification tablets and education on household water treatment and conservation. Still in the field of WATSAN, support hygiene promotion through mass and door-to-door sensitization with communication tools (discussion groups, educational talks, use of posters and leaflets), environmental sanitation activities with the provision of sanitation equipment (gloves, mufflers, boots, shovels, racks, brooms, wheelbarrows). • Training of volunteers involved in the operation on sensitization and communication techniques. For the health sector, it will include the provision of first aid kits for response to the displaced population. • Training of volunteers in CEA in order to ensure effective participation of affected communities during the operation.
French RC	Role of French RC is under discussion.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

- The Government

The government, through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, has conducted a multi-sectoral assessment and assisted the displaced population by offering medical equipment to health centres to help provide immediate quality, timely and free care for affected people. The Ministry of the Interior provided approximately 2 million FCFA (CHF 3,571) to support provision of food and support in the evacuation of displaced people with serious injuries to Gamboma town. An appeal by the government was made to the United Nations system to deal with the high influx of displaced persons within the area.

- United Nations system

WFP and UNHCR conducted a multi-sectoral assessment covering the domains of protection, food (market research and livelihoods), health and nutrition, shelters and household items, water hygiene and sanitation. The assessment findings emphasized the urgent needs of the displaced population to be addressed.

An inter-agency meeting was held on 02 January 2019 under the coordination of UNHCR for the preparation of an action plan for 3 months following the guidelines of the Congolese Government. No member of RCRC was represented during this assessment, but local branches of the National Society conducted a rapid assessment of the situation to determine its response strategies. The findings of both these assessments have informed this EPoA and corresponding budget.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The NS rapid assessment and multi-sectoral assessment by WFP, UNHCR and the government identified the following immediate needs for the affected populations: shelter, food and non-food items, protection and education, health care, water, hygiene and sanitation and psychosocial support.

Based on this and mandate of the Congolese Red Cross seeks to mobilize resources and intends to implement activities in the following areas:

- Conduct a thorough and continuous assessment of the situation in order to determine the priority needs and actions to be taken in the Cuvette and the Plateaux regions that are receiving displaced populations from the DRC. The questionnaire will also include the issues of PGI, due to the nature of the emergencies. This will inform whether PGI-specific activities will be included in a revised operational strategy.
- Provide immediate relief assistance to displaced persons in the form of food, water, clothing, hygiene items, emergency shelter materials and psycho-social support.
- In addition to providing emergency shelter materials and support/guidance in building of safe shelters, it may also be necessary to plan the relocation of the displaced populations from Mapongo to Bouemba due to issues related to gender discrimination.
- As for the need for non-food items, the prioritization according to the interviews conducted with the displaced shows an increased need for mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, mattresses/mats and blankets and hygiene Kits (Tumbler, basin, soap, etc.)
- In the health sector, there are Integrated Health Centre (CSI) in Makotimpoko, Mariam and Mbouanga. These Health centres lack personnel, basic materials, inputs and essential medicines. Among the most common pathologies in the displaced populations are malaria and acute respiratory Infections (ARI) for children and adults, followed by diarrhoea. According to the epidemiology of malaria in the area, the current season corresponds to the peak of malaria cases, with the proliferation of mosquitoes. Therefore, mosquito nets will be distributed as part of the operation. It is also important to strengthen epidemiological surveillance and health surveillance and provide first aid where required.
- In the WASAN sector, the very poor hygiene and sanitation conditions and insufficient drinking water exposes the displaced population to waterborne diseases. Thus, it is important to organize communication campaigns behaviour change to improve water management by beneficiaries.

Targeting

The DREF operation intends to assist a total of 500 displaced households (i.e. 3000 people) with special emphasis on people with special needs, including

- Elderly;
- Female headed households
- Unaccompanied children
- Pregnant women
- Women with children under the age of five

- Low-income families
- Large families (with more than 7 people);
- Persons with disabilities;

These 500 households will be targeted in the various localities that host the largest number of displaced people, such as Makotimpoko and Bouemba in the department of Cuvette (Youmba and Konda), where there are 5,378 and 2,701 people respectively. These localities were not covered by the rapid multi-sectoral evaluation carried out by United Nations agencies and no other partners are responding to needs there.

Scenario planning

Worst case scenario	Most likely scenario	Best case scenario
Would occur in the event of a resumption of hostilities or deterioration of the situation during the post-election period, as these people also report that, apart from the land problem, this conflict is also directly related to the Presidential elections as was the case before the 2006 and 2011 elections in DRC. Should this happen, the influx of the displaced population would increase and the humanitarian community would be obliged to strengthen the intervention, and an emergency appeal will be launched to respond to the situation.	The hostilities end and there is reconciliation between the two ethnic groups. The return of the displaced persons is envisaged after three months while waiting for the reconstruction of destroyed houses.	The hostilities have ended, the 2 communities proceed for the reconciliation and the return is planned within three months.
Assumptions		
Launching of an Emergency Appeal at the Red Cross Movement level.	Assistance is given for the waiting time for the gradual return.	The volunteers of the Congolese RC with those of the DRC RC are organizing to give support to the return activities.

Operation Risk Assessment

- Continued conflict with resumption of hostilities
- Proliferation of diseases with epidemic potential, such as cholera, in the areas hosting displaced populations
- Election violence
- Stakeholder insecurity/Less secure access to intervention area
- Flooding in the host communities
- Security case of RCRC personnel will be managed in collaboration with ICRC. Field movement will be monitored, and evacuation will be considered in case the situation deteriorates.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The objective of this operation is to conduct an in-depth multisector assessment of the needs of displaced populations from DRC and provide urgent relief in the form of emergency shelter, NFI and WASH assistance to 3,000 displaced people, or 500 households in Plateaux and Cuvette divisions of Congo-Brazzaville.

Proposed strategy

This emergency action plan will be implemented in the localities of Plateau and Cuvette divisions. The operation will be carried out during a period of three (03) months and will aim to support 500 households.

A Movement coordination team will be organized at national level with ICRC, IFRC, the Congolese CR, and French RC (the only in-country PNS). The skills transfer and capacity building aspects of Congolese RC will also be considered at all stages of project implementation.

The activities will be carried out by the local branch committees under the supervision of the departmental branches and support from the national headquarters. The national coordinator of the operation will be based in Makotimpoko with three (3) supervisors for each of the three (3) sub-prefectures concerned. The volunteers will be recruited and trained locally.

Technical support will be provided by one WASH and one Logistics RDRT for the implementation of this DREF. Additional support will also be provided by a Relief RDRT, which will be funded through IFRC Africa Regional surge funding. Joint supervisory missions will be carried out by the ICRC, IFRC and Congolese RCCRC technical teams. Coordination meetings will be held with the two National Societies (DRC RC and Congolese RC) to discuss the evolution of operations. A psychosocial support/psychological first aid trainer will carry out a training mission in both departments and follow up on the ground.

The operation will be carried out by integrating the participation of the displaced communities and the target people for assistance through the use of tools and techniques to facilitate a continuous dialogue between the Red Cross teams and the various parties. The implementation of the Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approach also results in the strengthening of the capacities of the volunteers in the techniques of communication and feedback, the management of complaints and a better knowledge of the objectives of the operation to be implemented. With regards to the communities it is indispensable for the Red Cross teams to inform on the populations of the institution while emphasizing the objectives covered by the operation.

Engaging with communities will also involve informing them of their rights to complain and provide feedbacks in the course of the operation. The NS will as much as possible use preferred channels of communication to act on information needs while introducing, where possible and accepted, innovative two-way communication tools to provide life-saving information on WASH to communities (community theatre, sensitization during cultural shows, interactive radio shows, community meetings, help desk etc.)

To do this, the following activities will be carried out:

1. In-depth multisector needs Assessment:

The DREF operation will take into account a joint Congolese RC/IFRC in-depth needs and capacities assessment as a key aspect for better understanding of the situation on the ground. The suggested complementary assessment will also focus on the needs of the communities in terms of information and identification of the various communication channels existing in the regions of intervention as well as the preferences of the communities to better engage them. These complementary assessments will be carried out in the departments of the Plateau and Cuvette, with an emphasis on the Cuvette department where no assessment has been conducted (the assessment made by the United Nations system was only done in the Plateau department.) The data collected during this exercise will inform the course of the operation and whether a scale up of interventions is required.

The assessment team at IFRC level will consist of disaster management, communication/CEA, shelter and RDRT members (WASH and Logistic), while at National Society level, it will include the program coordinator or Secretary General, and disaster management focal point.

2. Shelter and NFI

The Congolese RC intends to carry out the following activities:

- In-depth assessment of emergency shelter needs, as part of the multi-sectoral assessment, with Identification of the most vulnerable families.
- Shelter training for volunteers and on the techniques for distribution.
- Purchase and distribution of emergency shelter and NFI (blankets, mats, tarpaulins and mounting accessories, kitchen kits, buckets and cans).

The shelter activities will be implemented in collaboration with the administrative authorities, the traditional and community leaders, as well as the other partners present in the area in order to ensure quality delivery and avoid duplication. No long-term shelter construction is envisaged in this emergency phase, nevertheless, tarpaulins and accessories will be distributed to help the population prepare makeshift shelters and support provided in their erection.

3. Health and Care:

The Congolese RC will promote good health practices among the displaced populations (DPs) and host populations with a view to curb water and vector borne diseases such as malaria and diarrheal diseases. This initiative will be marked by the following activities:

- Procurement and distribution of IEC material (a total of 1500 leaflets and 500 posters as well as 15 images box will be printed) in the different languages of communication of the beneficiary communities.
- Procurement of 1,080 dignity kits for women and girls of childbearing age (about 20% of targeted DPs). The women and girls will be engaged through discussions in order to contextualize what items to comprise the dignity kits, therefore procurement will take place after the assessment.
- Procurement of 1,500 mosquito nets (3 per HH)
- Procurement First Aid Kit for the provision of First Aid services where needed.
- Training of 50 volunteers on basics of CEA and psychosocial support to the DPs, and Epidemic Vector Control. 10 volunteers in each of the 5 target areas will be trained (3 in districts in Plateaux and 2 in districts of Cuvette).

4. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene:

In the Plateau and Cuvette areas, the Congolese RC intends to support 500 targeted displaced people with access to safe drinking water and sanitation. The district of Makotimpoko does not have water points and the populations fetch water from the river. The village of Bouemba also does not have access to safe drinking water as the water point is broken. The support will be done through the distribution of water purification tablets.

These activities will be conducted by integrating the community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach through existing community structures. Community leaders and water committees' and women, youth and men committees/groups (DPs and Host Population) will be trained on safe use of water to better help relay messages within the community.

There are no latrines in these villages and most people defecate in the open. The following activities are therefore planned:

- Training of volunteers on sensitization and water purification techniques as well as the basics of community engagement. This training will involve briefings on communication techniques with emphasis on how to conduct focus group discussions; community meetings and household visits.
- Briefing of 25 community leaders (DPs and Host population) (5 persons /site) on safe use of water (Religious, traditional, women groups, etc.).
- Procurement and distribution of 270,100 water purification tablets (Aquatabs) i.e. 1 tab / pers (3,000 person) per day for 3 months to be diluted in 15 to 20 liters of water. In addition, an extra 100 tablets will be procured for demonstration during volunteers and community trainings and campaigns sensitization.
- Deployment of volunteers to provide technical support to target households on the use of water purification.
- Production of sensitization materials (flyers and leaflets for hygiene promotion activities through mass sensitization and door to door and sanitation kits (gloves, mufflers, etc.)
- Procurement and distribution of 3,000 pieces of 250g soap to 500 families (6 bars per family)
- Procurement of 10 sanitation Kits (gloves, wheelbarrows, mufflers, racks, shovels, boots, brooms, etc.)

5. Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Particular importance will be given to PGI aspects during the in-depth needs assessment and considered during distribution of relief. The assessment will inform on the needs under PGI to be addressed through inclusion of risk-related questions and specific questions for women, girls, men and boys including people with disabilities.

Human Resources

RC volunteers will be deployed depending on the areas of activity to be covered.

- For shelter activities, 50 volunteers will be organized in teams of 10 and deployed on the 5 sites of Makotimpoko, Bouemba, Mpouya (in the department of Plateau) and Youmba and Konda (in the department of Cuvette). These volunteers will be trained on tent/tarpaulin setting up techniques, emergency shelter construction and distribution. These volunteers will help the beneficiaries to hang the tarpaulins.
- For health activities, there will be a mobilization of 50 volunteers in teams of 10 volunteers per site namely Makotimpoko, Bouemba, Mpouya (in the department of Plateau) and Youmba and Konda (in the department of Cuvette). These volunteers will be trained on psychosocial support.

- For WASH activities, there will be 5 groups of 15 volunteers in each of the 5 sites of Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Mpouya, including a supervisor in each group chosen among the selected volunteers. There will therefore be a total of 75 volunteers. 30 in Plateaux department in the two target sites of Konda district and the remaining 45 in the three target sites of Youmba district in Cuvette department. All volunteers will be trained on Hygiene promotion, and all 75 volunteers and supervisors will conduct sensitization on hygiene promotion and the use of water treatment on the 5 sites. They will be deployed in the field twice a week for 2 months and supervisors 3 times a week for 2 months. These extra days will allow supervisors to monitor implementation, data compilation and synthesis of reports. The trained volunteers within the WASH sector will guide teams on menstrual hygiene management and protection risks related to inadequate WASH facilities and accessibility to WASH facilities
- In addition, there will be 5 volunteers (CDRT member) for the management of the sites. In total, 180 volunteers (50 for Shelter, 50 for Health and 75 for WASH + 5 for site management) will be involved in the operation and deployed in different sectors.

IFRC will support Congolese RC in the implementation through the deployment of two RDRT's (Logistics and WASH) Through regional surge funding, a relief RDRT will also be deployed. The RDRTs will be deployed for one and two months respectively, which could be extended if necessary. In addition, to ensure proper finance follow up throughout the operation, a member of the Yaoundé CCST finance team will be deployed to the operation as well as communication/CEA staff.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER)

Monitoring will form an integral part of the operation and will help ensure that it is consistent with the changing situation on the ground. In collaboration with the IFRC and Congolese RC operation team, the PMER Manager will ensure the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the activities. At the end of the operation, a lessons learned workshop to document good practices and lessons learned to inform future responses will also be organized, in collaboration with DRC NS.

Communication

The communication units of the National Society and IFRC will be deployed to support the operation through the production of a set of items for visibility and information on the operation including the writing of articles, newsletter, photos, key messages, leaflets, posters, management of interview requests and communication on social media. The communication officer will also lead a field mission as the CEA focal point and provide basic training of volunteers involved in the CEA activities with a focus on communication skills, feedback and complaints as well as how to conduct focus groups discussion, community meetings, door-to-door sensitization and the presentation of National Society missions. The focal point will also contribute to building teams' capacity to conduct a questionnaire during needs assessments by providing them with them tools for community engagement and accountability.

Logistics and Supply Chain

IFRC and National Society Logistics services will provide inputs on procedures for the procurement of items/materials, their delivery on the field, their storage and make arrangements for distributions.

Procurement: Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures. Current procurement plans will include the sourcing of shelter, NFI, health and WASH related items from the IFRC warehouse in Yaoundé, where possible, and using the DREF funds to replenish. Items not available at the warehouse will be directly procured.

Warehousing: Warehousing needs are limited for the time being, but may be needed and will be budgeted for as a contingency.

Fleet: Local rental of trucks will be required to send relief items to the area of operation. Routing of equipment on the ground will be done by truck or boat and speed boats. IFRC cluster and regional level staff will be available to provide support to the National Society.

Support Services (Finance – IT)

The IFRC and National Society Finance services will provide support for the various financial operations (monitoring and compliance with budget lines) as well as reporting according to the deadlines defined in the funding agreement.

IFRC and National Society IT/Telecom services will, each in its sphere of competence, make adequate telecommunication equipment available to persons involved in the operation.

These support services will cover the operation, which will be organized by the national coordination of National Society programs and projects in direct collaboration with the IFRC Disaster Management and PMER units.

Security

To reduce the risk of RCRC personnel against crime or violence, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). Contingency plans must be in place to manage the emergencies sufficiently.

AP081	Purchase of NFIs													
AP081	Transportation of items to the field													
AP081	Selection and training of 50 volunteers on NFI distribution													
AP081	Actual distribution of NFI (blankets, buckets, kitchen kits, for 500 households)													
AP081	Post Distribution Monitoring													
P&B Output Code	Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households	# of households supported target:500												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP006	Identification and mobilization of volunteers for shelter intervention													
AP006	Training of volunteers for emergency shelter construction													
AP006	Development of appropriate technical guidance, training and messaging (appropriate to the type of support being provided)													
AP006	Awareness raisinn/training on safe local building techniques to local builders													
AP006	Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for transfer of knowledge to beneficiaries													
AP006	Monitoring of adoption of technical guidance													
AP006	Evaluation of adoption of technical guidance													



Health

People targeted: 3,000

Male: 1200 (40%)

Female: 1800 (60%)

Requirements (CHF) 9,240.36

Needs analysis:

Due to the upcoming rainy season, there is a high risk of vector and water borne diseases such as malaria and diarrheal diseases, which if not prevented, could easily lead to health outbreaks. In this case, it is necessary to carry out community sensitization activities on the adoption of good hygiene practices aimed at reducing the risk of malaria and other water-borne diseases. In addition, women and girls will also be supported with dignity kits for 18% of the registered IDP population. Given the conflict situation experienced by these population, it is important for Red Cross volunteers to provide psychosocial support.

Population to be assisted:

The Congolese RC aims to assist approximately 3,000 people through this operation, as distributed below:
3,000 DPs or 500 families with health

Programme standards/benchmarks: Sphere standards will guide the implementation of activities under this sector.

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF) 40,315

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	# of coordination meetings attended by Red Cross staff or volunteers Target: NA											
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	Number of RDRT deployed Target: 2											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP046	Participate in all coordination meetings organized by the Ministry of the humanitarian actions at all levels												
AP046	Participate to all coordination meetings, including specific cluster meetings												
AP046	Organize skype/ phone calls or use any other communication channels												
	Deployment of 1 RDRT - Relief to support CRC for 2 months												
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.2: NS Operation activities are well monitored, evaluated and accounted for at different levels	# of monitoring visits conducted Target: 15											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP063	Organize a joint monitoring visit (1 mission X3monthsX5 sites)				X				X			x	
AP063	Organize a mid-term review of the operation						X						
AP063	Organize a final end-term evaluation											X	
AP063	Draft and submit monthly progress report and a final report for the operation (narrative and financial)				X				X				X

Budget

DREF Operation

17/01/2019

MDRCG016: Republic of Congo Population Movement

Budget Group	DREF grant budget
Shelter - Relief	43,950
Clothing & Textiles	17,354
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	76,563
Medical & First Aid	1,845
Teaching Materials	2,488
Utensils & Tools	19,423
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	161,623
Storage, Warehousing	814
Distribution & Monitoring	21,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	4,938
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	26,752
International Staff	22,500
National Society Staff	6,212
Volunteers	13,928
Total PERSONNEL	42,640
Professional Fees	784
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	784
Workshops & Training	19,822
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	19,822
Travel	16,155
Information & Public Relations	3,879
Communications	3,000
Financial Charges	1,085
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	24,119
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	17,924
Total INDIRECT COSTS	17,924
TOTAL BUDGET	293,664

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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