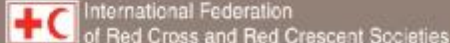


Emergency Plan of Action

DRC: Population Movement in North Ubangi and Bas-Uélé Provinces



DREF Operation: Population Movement of CAR refugees in North Ubangi	Opération n° MDRCD021
Date of issue: 30 June 2017	Date of disaster: 27 May 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Josuane Flore TENE, DCPRR Coordinator, Central Africa Cluster	Point of contact DRC RC (name and title): Moise Kabongo Ngalula, DRC RC Disaster management director
Operation start date: 06 June 2017	Expected timeframe: 02 months
Total budget for the operation: CHF 166,967	
Number of people affected: 17,198 people (3,439 families)	Number of people to be assisted: 8,478 persons (1,696 families) in North– Ubangi and 8,720 persons (1,744 families) in Bas Uele, thus a total of 17,198 persons (3,439 families) of which 5% (860 persons or about 172 families) with NFI distributions
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): DRC RC with 130,000 volunteers, 11 provincial branches and 150 staff members.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation (if available and relevant): International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees [CNR]	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Since Saturday 13 May 2017, the province of North Ubangui, more precisely the territory of Yakoma, in the DRC is experiencing a population influx from the Central African Republic (CAR), fleeing the conflict in their localities of origin in Bangassou. Yakoma has a surface area of 15,397 Km² and is located at a distance of about 200 Km from the town of Gbadolite, the capital of North Ubangi province, and Mobayi Mbongo, located at about 50 Km from Gbadolite in the same province.

It is important to note that these two territories border the Likati health zone (which was declared Ebola affected) at 150 km from the city of Yakoma. To date, these three territories (Gbadolite, Yakoma and Mobaye) are hosting an impressive number of Central African refugees: 8,478 persons or 1,696 households.

Moreover, in Bas Uélé province, which borders the North - Ubangui province, several refugees have also been registered. The partial evaluation conducted by the NS reports that 1,264 people were registered. The NS could cover only 5 out of 12 villages in Bas Uélé province. The ICRC also conducted a more in-depth assessment, which shows that there are 8,720 persons, or about 1,744 refugee households in Bas-Uélé.



Location of the North Ubangi province (Capital: Gbadolite) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)



Location of the Bas – Uélé province (Capital: Buta) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

According to the Red Cross committee in North Ubangi province, these refugees are fleeing clashes between elements of the CAR Armed Forces and Balaka rebels in the province of Bangasou. According to a local press, these refugees, amongst whom are injured persons, pregnant women, as well as separated and unaccompanied children, arrive in difficult conditions with little personal belongings.

These CAR nationals are hosted in foster families and schools, while some are housed in public buildings. It should be noted that, given the continuing tension in their localities, it is expected that several other persons / families will be seeking refuge in neighbouring communities in the DRC.

Summary of the current response

The DRC RC recently conducted an assessment mission to the locality, returning with basic information on the situation. This did not allow to develop an evidence-based plan of action in response to the situation on the ground.

To date, statistics for these refugees are as follows:

Table 1: Number of CAR refugees present in North Ubangi Province

TERRITORY	VILLAGE	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Obsv.
GBADOLITE	Gbadolite	517	882	592	888	2,879	/
	Kambo	537	915	623	925	3,000	/
	Gayivondo	8	12	18	22	60	/
YAKOMA	Sangawi					624	No disaggregated data available
MOBAYI	Satema	238	370	617	690	1,915	/
TOTAL						8,478	/

Thus, a total of 8,478 persons, or about 1,696 households in the North Ubangi province

As at now, figures for Bas-Uélé province are not yet fully available, however, according to some secondary data, it can be summarized as follows:

Table 2: Number of CAR refugees present in Bas Uélé Province

TERRITORY	VILLAGE	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Obsv.
PROVINCE DU BAS - UELE	Baye	78	59	51	37	225	Sources: DRC RC (RC provincial president Baye)
	Kpalakpala	21	18	9	5	53	
	Numgba	42	31	13	12	98	
	Ndimbo	9	17	2	4	32	
	Gbiayo	142	93	29	32	296	
	Bakpolo	76	96	7	10	189	
	Mabia	136	162	21	52	371	
	Total villages assessed by NS					1,264	
4 other villages (Zeta, Lebo, Ndengu and Ngaleka) source : ICRC)					7,456		
TOTAL					8,720		

That is a total of 8,720 people or about 1,744 households in Bas-Uélé province – Source: ICRC Kinshasa.

The SN has no data on the other four villages in the same territory (Zete, Lebo, Ndengu and Ngaleka) where the Central Africans have found refuge.

The National Society, through the Red Cross committee in the North-Ubangi province, is currently supervising these refugees, raising awareness on the rules of hygiene and carrying out dead body management. To implement these activities, 47 members of the committees of North Ubangi province are deployed on the field, including 35 first aid volunteers and seven (7) officers of the territorial committees (Gbadolite, Yakoma and Mobaye) and five (05) from the provincial committee (North Ubangi). The villages, where the rapid assessment was conducted in this province and which will be taken into account during the in-depth assessment are Gbadolite, Kambo & Gayivondo (Gbadolite district), Sangawi (Yakoma district) and Satema (Mobayi Bongo district).

The NS also conducted an evaluation in seven (7) of the 11 villages in Bas-Uélé province, namely Baye, Kpalakpala, Numgba, Ndimbo, Gbiayo, Bakpolo, Mabia).

Furthermore, it should be noted that the DRC RC is currently responding to the Ebola outbreak thanks to an operation funded by the Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) in the Bas-Uélé province.

As such, it is key to conduct an in-depth and detailed assessment of the situation, to present an operation with angles which take into account the real situation on the ground.

Overview of Host National Society

With a surface area of 2,345,000 km² and 26 provinces, of which 14 are newly created, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been facing disasters for some time now. Indeed, the country is prone to problems of community health such as cholera, Ebola, measles and other epidemics. Floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, and population movements (internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees) are added to the situation, caused by increasingly frequent armed conflicts, often affecting many parts of the country with serious consequences on the already vulnerable population.

To face these multiple disasters, the DRC Red Cross Society, present throughout its national territory, through its provincial branches, currently has about 159,600 volunteers, of whom about 105,000 are active and trained in several areas. Some of these training areas include first aid, in which their effectiveness is no longer to be demonstrated. Each province has a number of first aid volunteers trained in several areas, a provincial disaster response team (PDRT) and two members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).

This National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) was formed in 2008 and has a dire need to be recycled / renewed. In addition, these DRC RC volunteers and managers are a few members of the Central African Regional Disaster Response Team (ERDAC / RDRT) in various fields (unaccompanied children, shelter, camp management, WatSan, logistics).

In 2013, the DRC RC undertook several actions and interventions in the same region in favour of CAR refugees. It is with regards to this history that DRC RC is requesting DREF funds to provide a response with a view to alleviate the sufferings of these new Central African refugees. However, for an adequate response, it is more appropriate to carry out an in-depth and detailed assessment mission to propose actions stemming from the real needs of this vulnerable population.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Coordination in country

The Belgian, Swedish, French, Canadian and Spanish Red Cross Societies, alongside the IFRC and ICRC have an in-country presence in the DRC, and are working with the DRC RC to provide appropriate responses to the various humanitarian issues faced by the country. However, for the present operation, the NS is in coordination with the Federation alone, although consultations have been held with ICRC management and cooperation to know if some support can be provided by ICRC (for instance, with provision of some NFIs).

In emergency operations, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed between the IFRC and the NS, in which the roles of each and the procedure for implementing the activities are clearly defined for each operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

A joint evaluation mission of UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees [CNR] was carried out by the Provincial Minister of Interior from 17 to 19 May 2017 in North Ubangi.

However, the evaluation mission will strengthen coordination at national, provincial and local levels. This will be done with all partners involved in the management of this situation.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

A first rapid assessment, carried out by the DRC Red Cross indicates several immediate needs in various sectors (Health, Wash, Shelter, NFI, etc.).

In addition to these direct needs, the local Red Cross committees also have a need for capacity-building in several sectors (awareness-raising, distribution, sanitation and emergency latrine construction) and procurement of intervention and visibility equipment.

That said, it is noteworthy to state that this basic information is not enough to enable a proper operation to be planned and implemented, the complexity of the situation. There is, as such, a need to prepare a more detailed and in-depth assessment, to collect more detailed data on the situation to confirm and better plan the response to meet the needs in the various sectors.

For the purposes of this operation, it is necessary to:

Conduct a thorough and detailed assessment of the situation

The assessment mission will be carried out jointly by the IFRC and the DRC RC team (at headquarters and local branches).

This assessment will be coupled with the implementation of some activities in the following areas:

WASH

- Hygiene promotion by sensitizing refugees on hygiene rules to avoid epidemics including the Ebola virus fever in the five (five) villages, as well as cholera which constitutes one of the major risks for water borne disease. This activity will be carried out in favour of all refugee families registered during the initial rapid assessment, i.e. the 1,696 families or 8,478 persons.
- Environmental sanitation by the local volunteer team. Sanitation kits will be made available to the volunteers (shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows etc.). Besides, there are also bibs for volunteers, but also raincoats because it is already the rainy season.

- Production of pamphlets and posters as well as flip charts for sensitization. Megaphones with batteries will also be made available to volunteers for this activity.
- Distribution of Aqua tabs tablets or sachets of Pure to purify drinking water, and demonstration sessions on how to use them. Drinking water points will equally be setup along the Ubangi River because in 2013, these refugees did everything with the water from the river (including defecation in the river). The Ns had set up sensitization teams in charge of water purification.
- Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage and safe use of water treatment products
- Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.

Health

Provision of first aid kits for volunteers in each district. These kits will be used to provide first aid to refugees who come in most times with wounds. Each village will need 2 first-aid kits and 2 kits will be made available for the mission team, making it a total of 12 first aid kits.

Distribution of NFI Kits

- Procurement, transportation and distribution of NFIs (blankets, tarpaulins, mats and kits, buckets, jerrycans and hygiene kits for women of childbearing age), for the most vulnerable. Also, since most of these families are homeless, it is planned to distribute tarpaulins to solidify makeshift shelters.

Although WASH activities will reach the overall population, distribution activities will involve just a minimum of 5% of the registered families, i.e. 172 most vulnerable families (860 persons).

Beneficiary selection

It is not easy to select beneficiaries in situations where the entire population is vulnerable. However, with the support of Red Cross authorities and other partners in the field, the selection criterion will focus on women heads of households with children aged 10 and below; pregnant and lactating women, the elderly and persons with disabilities, unaccompanied minors (UAM). To do this, the lists drawn up during the registration of these refugees will be used to select 5% of the registered population, to which NFIs will be provided. The assessment will allow supporting more affected people with a clearer picture of the situation on the field, by redefining new selection criteria.

Risk Analysis

The risk for carrying out this operation remains the logistics challenge of the affected area, notably the difficulty to access the area both for persons and goods. Air transportation is the safest means of transportation, but costs are very high. In addition, for certain areas bordering the CAR and the Ubangi river, the waterway is the only way that can be used, as the roads are very bad, especially with the rainy season. It should also be noted that these areas are not far from the areas affected by the Ebola and cholera epidemics in the DRC.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Conduct an in-depth and detailed assessment of the situation of Central African refugees in North Ubangi province of the DRC and provide emergency assistance by distributing NFIs to the most vulnerable.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy is to provide support to the DRC RC for a more thorough and detailed assessment of the situation of Central African refugees in the North Ubangi province of the DRC. This will allow for a relevant assistant that meets the needs of the field to be proposed. Also, this field mission will be coupled with the distribution of the NFIs to the most vulnerable people.

This will include:

- Conduct an in-depth assessment to have the most detailed data and field needs, in collaboration with other field partners and beneficiaries themselves.
- Procure, transport and distribute NFIs to the most vulnerable people, who will be identified during the assessment mission, i.e. 5% of registered families corresponding to 172 families (860 people). These NFI kits will be made up of basic necessities including blankets, kitchen kits, mosquito nets, buckets and jerry cans, as well as hygiene kits for women of childbearing age (1 kit per family).
- Training of volunteers (60) and supervisors (6) (30 per province) on hygiene promotion and use of IEC materials (three-day training). Following the training, the volunteers and supervisors will be mobilized to carry out hygiene promotion outreach activities in the affected villages for two (2) to three (3) days per week (depending on other activities planned, e.g. distributions) for eight (8) weeks. Aqua tabs or "Pure" tablets, according to local availability, will be distributed for purification of drinking water.

This mission will be carried out jointly by the IFRC and the National Society.

Operational support services

Human resources

The DRC Red Cross has the available human resources and volunteers to support the Plan of Action of this operation in North Ubangi (two NDRT and 10 PDRT members in Equateur).

For this operation, however, the NS will only deploy the following number of volunteers for the implementation of the activities:

- 60 volunteers, i.e. 30 volunteers from each province for outreach activities with 3 supervisors/province
- Of the 60 volunteers, 30 will be deployed (15 by provinces) with 04 supervisors (2 per province) for distribution activities. These volunteers and supervisors will be divided by village and according to the size of the beneficiaries

However, it will be necessary to provide close support to this NS team by deploying a DM RDRT and IFRC staff from the Central Africa Cluster (DM / PMER or communication) in Yaoundé. Moreover, logistic expertise is necessary given the logistical challenges in this region.

All these human resources will only be deployed for a period of less than one month, to conduct the assessment and revise the plan of action, considering the data collected on the field.

Logistics and supply chain

The logistics teams of the DRC RC and the IFRC will work together to procure the items that will be stored in the warehouse at the national headquarters of DRC RC and later transported to North Ubangi province, the implementing area, before being shipped to various sites.

Procurement plans: Local procurement of all items will be carried out with support from the IFRC Central Africa Cluster due to the challenges in transporting items from Yaoundé, Cameroon to Kinshasa, DRC in terms of cost and timeliness. The IFRC Central Africa, Africa region and Global Logistics Service (in Dubai) will ensure that the DRC is equipped with relevant information on the procurement procedures; and the RDRT will be expected to support them to ensure compliance.

Transport and fleet needs: Transportation from Kinshasa to the provinces of North Ubangi and Bas Uélé is only by air and very expensive. Given the availability of NFIs in the city of Gbadolité and Buta, and the proximity of the city to the implementation areas, purchases will be made on site in Gbadolité (North Ubangi) and in Buta (Bas – Uélé)

Therefore, the cost of transport at the local level is budgeted for purchase and distribution. This involves the rental of a vehicle on the field for the implementation of the activities.

Logistics and warehousing: The NS has a warehouse at the national headquarters (Kinshasa), but on the field, it will be necessary to rent a warehouse for the storage of NFIs before their distribution as well as the purchase of the pallets. It will be necessary to ensure the security of the rented warehouse.

Information technologies (IT)

Given the isolation of the affected localities, it will be necessary to have IT equipment such as GPS as well as satellite phones in addition to commonly used mobile phones.

For real-time reporting, it would be necessary to have an RBGAN or an IP-Thurayas to enable the on-site team to be able to report on activities effectively.

Communications

In collaboration with the IFRC Central Africa Cluster, the DRC RC will develop a communication plan based on the needs and the action plan to be implemented as part of the assistance operation.

It is important to have a communication focal point in the evaluation team to better identify the information needs of the affected population and to identify the communication channels existing in the area, which will then be used as part of visibility actions / advocacy / specific report / media response on the humanitarian situation in the affected areas. It is also the occasion to highlight silent disasters especially in this context of isolation and difficult access to vulnerable population. As part of the implementation of an operation, the productions (web-stories, photos, videos, interviews, press releases, etc.) will be used on the various IFRC and DRC RC online media platforms.

Security

Aside from the fact that the implementation area is landlocked, North Ubangi Province is a well-secured area; the provincial committee of the Red Cross has developed a good working relationship with the provincial and territorial political authorities.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER)

Continuous monitoring of the DREF operation will be carried out by the DRC RC with technical assistance provided by the IFRC Central Africa Cluster in Yaoundé. The Yaoundé Cluster will support the DRC RC in developing a monitoring plan with indicators to measure the progress and performance of the DREF operation through the PMER assistant and if required, the preparation of an Operations Update to revise the EPoA. The IFRC Central Africa regional DCPRR coordinator will carry out a technical monitoring mission to support the effective implementation of the DREF operation, while the IFRC Central Africa finance assistant will support the closure (e.g. reconciliation of justifications for reporting). The DRC RC NHQ will also carry out monitoring visits. Regular reports on the implementation will be produced and shared with all relevant partners.

In addition, a survey could be carried out amongst the beneficiaries to have an overall view of their perception of the operation and gauge their engagement. In doing so, the implementing team will be able to measure their satisfaction and record their claims, including their participation, how they were treated, access to resources and changes.

It should be noted that the DRC RC is a French-speaking NS and as such, translation costs will have to be taken into consideration. This is because, the document(s) are received from the NS in French and will need to be translated into English for the full understanding of colleagues at the Africa Region. Back and forth translations of documents will thus be done since the validated versions must be shared with the NS.

This applies to all documents shared during this operation, from the DREF EPoA to Ops updates and the Final report.

Administration and finance

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be agreed between the IFRC Central Africa office and DRC RC, which will outline the parties' responsibilities to implement the activities planned within the DREF operation, and ensure that the appropriate guidelines are complied with in terms of the use of DREF allocations. DRC RC has a

1.1.3. Monitor treatment and storage of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.								
Output 1.2: Target population is provided with adequate environmental sanitation measures (Target 17,198 people (3,439 families))								
Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.1. Procurement of environmental sanitation materials and protective equipment								
1.1.2. Develop community sanitation committees (Target: 5 villages in North Ubangui and villages in Bas-Uélé)								
1.1.3. Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns (Target: 5 villages in North Ubangui and villages in Bas-Uélé)								
Output 1.3 : Target population is provided with hygiene promotion, which meets SPHERE standards (Target: 17,198 people (3,439 families))								
Activities planned Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.2.1. Training of volunteers on hygiene promotion and the use of IEC materials (Target: 60 volunteers + 5 volunteer supervisors)								
1.2.2. Production of information, education and communication materials (Target: 1,000 posters, 1,000 leaflets, and 3 image boxes)								
1.2.3. Conduct hygiene promotion through mass sensitizations and at host locations (Target: 3,439 families)								
1.2.4. Procurement /distribution of hygiene related NFIs comprising buckets (one pc per family), hygiene/dignity kits (one pc per family), jerry cans (one pc per family) and soap (10 pcs per family); and provide sensitization on their use (Target: 172 families); for the 172 most vulnerable families identified.								

Health & care

Outcome 1 : Immediate risks to health of refugees are reduced through the provision of community-based health services in the five affected villages of the North Ubangi and Bas Uélé									
Output 1.1. Target population of the five affected villages of the North Ubangi and bas - Uélé is provided with access to community based health services, including provision of first aid									
Activities planned	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.1. Purchase / setup of first aid kits									
1.1.2.									
1.1.3. Installation of emergency stations									
1.1.4. Setup of first aid teams.									
1.1.5. Provide first aid to victims									
1.1.6. Monitoring of activities and reporting									

Shelter and settlements

Outcome 1: Immediate settlement needs of the targeted most vulnerable population in host-affected areas in North Ubangi Province are met over a period of two months									
Output 1.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) (Target: 860 people (172 families))									
Activities planned	Weeks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.1.1. Training of volunteers on distribution techniques (Target: 30 volunteers + 5 supervisors)									
1.1.2. Procurement/transportation of NFIs in accordance with IFRC procurement standards (blankets (two pcs per family), kitchen sets (one pc per family), mats (two pcs per family), (Target: 172 families)									
1.1.3. Mobilization of volunteers for a distribution (Target: 30 volunteers + 5 volunteer's supervisors) in Gbadolite district (Gbadolite, Kambo & Gayivondo), Yakoma district (Sangawi) and Mobayi Bongo district (Satema) for North-Ubangui and in Bas – Uélé Province (Baye, Kpalakpala, Numgba, Ndimbo, Gbiayo, Bakpolo, Mabilia; Zete, Lebo, Ndengu and Ngaleka)									

D. BUDGET

See budget attached.

DRCmvt population Nord Ubangui - EPoA budget

01/06/2017

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	26,058	26,058
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	10,423	10,423
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	2,556	2,556
Medical & First Aid	2,182	2,182
Teaching Materials	2,534	2,534
Ustensils & Tools	5,177	5,177
Other Supplies & Services	3,770	3,770
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	52,700	52,700
Land & Buildings	0	0
Vehicles Purchase	0	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
Medical Equipment	0	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,869	1,869
Distribution & Monitoring	3,030	3,030
Transport & Vehicle Costs	14,059	14,059
Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	18,958	18,958
International Staff	11,360	11,360
National Staff	1,620	1,620
National Society Staff	2,020	2,020
Volunteers	20,203	20,203
Total PERSONNEL	35,203	35,203
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	1,010	1,010
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,010	1,010
Workshops & Training	15,249	15,249
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	15,249	15,249
Travel	28,179	28,179
Information & Public Relations	438	438
Office Costs	0	0
Communications	3,525	3,525
Financial Charges	1,515	1,515
Other General Expenses	0	0

Shared Support Services		
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	33,657	33,657
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	10,190	10,190
Total INDIRECT COSTS	10,190	10,190
TOTAL BUDGET	166,967	166,967

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

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