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## DREF Operations Update

### DRC : Population Movement in North Ubangi and Bas Uélé



<b>DREF Operation:</b> MDRCD021.		<b>Glide n°</b> -----
<b>Date of issue:</b> 08 August 2017		<b>Date of disaster:</b> 13 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> May 2017
<b>Operation Manager (responsible for this emergency action plan):</b> Josuane Flore TENE, DCPRR Coordinator, Central Africa Cluster		<b>Point of Contact DRC RC (name and title):</b> Moise KABONGO NGALULA, DRC RC Disaster Management Director
<b>Operation start date :</b> 14 June 2017		<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 5 months. <b>New deadline:</b> 14 November 2017
<b>Initial budget of the operation</b> CHF 166,967	<b>Additional budget :</b> CHF 308,199	<b>Total budget of the operation:</b> CHF 475,166
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 49,032 people registered in North Ubangi and 37,150 people registered in Bas Uélé, thus a total of 86,182 people registered in the two provinces.		<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 6.5 % of the total number of registered refugees that is, <b>5,602 people (1,121 families)</b> distributed as follows: 500 families in North Ubangi (200 families in Limasa, 200 families in Satema and 100 families in Kambo I and III) and 621 families in Bas Uélé (121 families in Baye and 500 families in Ndu).
<b>Presence of the Host National Society (number of volunteers, staff, branches) :</b> Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC RC), and its 130.000 volunteers, 11 provincial branches and 150 staff members.		
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC),		
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> UNHCR, the National Commission for Refugees [CNR], MSF Belgium of Bangassou (CAR), the Directorate General for Migration (DGM),		

*The following update increases the number of direct beneficiaries to 1,121 families (thus a total of 949 additional families), which is 6.5 % of the total number of registered refugees instead of the 172 families initially planned. It requests a supplementary budget of CHF 308,199, summing up the total budget to CHF 475,166 and a timeframe extension of three months (New end date: 14 November 2017). The total timeframe of the operation will be five (5) months, allowing the operation to reach beneficiaries of all five villages selected during the in-depth assessment.*

## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the Disaster

Between 13<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> May 2017, the provinces of North Ubangi, precisely in Yakoma territory and Bas Uélé, located in Bondo territory, experienced a massive population influx from the towns of Rafai, Zemio and Bangassou in the Central African Republic (CAR). Majority of the people were fleeing the conflict tearing the CAR and causing havoc in their areas of origin. Yakoma territory covers a surface of 15,397 km<sup>2</sup>, and is located about 200km from the town of Gbadolite (headquarters of the province) while the territory of Moyabi-Mbongo is located 50 km from Gbadolite in the same province. Bondo territory, which is located 247km from Buta, the headquarters of the province, has a surface area of 38,075km<sup>2</sup>.



*The provinces of North Ubangi (in green) and Bas Uélé (in red) in the Democratic Republic of Congo*

Following the conflict, there was a need to provide an emergency assistance targeting the displaced population coming from the affected areas. This led to the local Red Cross committees of the North Ubangi and Bas Uélé provincial Red Cross branches, the DRC Red Cross (DRC RC) to raise a DREF request from the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), requesting its support in addressing this massive entry of CAR refugees. At the beginning of the month of June 2017, 8,478 people (1,696 families) had already been registered in North Ubangi and 8,720 people (1,744 families) in Bas Uele, for a total of about 17,198 people (3,439 families) in the two provinces.

According to the territorial committees of the Red Cross in these two provinces, these refugees are fleeing the clashes between the elements of the CAR Army and anti Balaka armed groups in the towns of Bangassou, Rafai and Zemio. At the beginning of this new crisis, the local press reported that these refugees, among which are counted injured people, pregnant women as well as children separated from their families and unaccompanied children arrived in difficult conditions with little personal belongings.

These CAR citizens settled in host families and in schools, while some are sheltered in public buildings. It is worth noting that the tensions taking place in their localities are ongoing and as such, many other people/families are likely to seek refuge in neighbouring communities in DRC.

Owing to insufficient elements to set up an adequate response operation, the DRC RC and the IFRC agreed to conduct an in-depth assessment of the situation, funded by the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). This assessment would allow for the elaboration of an efficient response strategy which, most of all, would be adapted to the situation on the field.

As such, an IFRC team and a RDRT member of the Togolese Red Cross, identified for the purpose, were deployed to join the DRC RC to conduct this assessment. The findings of this assessment mission made this operation update possible.

### **Summary of the current response**

During the month of July, the DRC RC conducted a joint in-depth assessment of the needs of these refugees in the provinces of North Ubangi and Bas Uélé with the Federation, as planned in the emergency action plan of the operation. The following data were collected from this assessment:

Table 1: Statistics of refugees in North Ubangi on 17 July 2017

TERRITORY	SITES	MEN	WOMEN	CHILDREN		TOTAL	OBSERVATION
				Boys	Girls		
YAKOMA	LIMASA and its surrounding villages	275	365	1,101	1,327	3,068	* 54 pregnant women * 10 widows * 01 blind person * 02 physically disabled people
	GOMBA	30	52	107	143	332	
	NGAZAMBA	35	50	487	613	1,185	
	NDAYO	31	51	491	529	1,102	
	YAKOMA CITY	19	38	225	305	587	
	BIRA	15	21	190	200	426	
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>2601</b>	<b>3,117</b>	<b>6,700</b>	
MOBAYI-MBONGO	YAM'BA	298	441	659	689	2,087	
	GBOGONBO	185	228	588	577	1,578	
	NGBANDA	142	115	357	305	919	
	YAKE	173	197	279	292	941	
	SANGUI	198	231	349	363	1,141	
	SATEMA	759	988	1,598	1,702	4,954	
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>	<b>1,755</b>	<b>2,200</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,928</b>	<b>11,618</b>	
MOBAYI - MBONGO	MONBAYI Centre+NDIA GBOUTE+NDIA MBESSEMBI+SOUMI						
	<b>SUB-TOTAL Mobayi Centre and agglomerations</b>					<b>11,532</b>	
GBADOLITE	Gbado centre Kambo1					1763	
	Kambo 3					379	
	Nganza					2,008	
	NGAYVONDO+GUNZA+MOG ORO+ YEBE1,2,3+GBANGO	2,075	3,161	4,541	5,255	15,032	
	<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>					<b>19,182</b>	
<b>TOTAL NORTH UBANGI</b>							

Source: North Ubangi Provincial Red Cross committee

It should be noted that only the volunteers of the North Ubangi provincial committee registered refugees in this province; According to information gathered during the assessment, the CNR is barely starting this exercise, two months after the mass arrivals. In Bas Uélé, the figures received from the volunteers and refugees themselves are as follows:

**Table 2: Estimate of the number of refugees in the Bas Uélé province (according to the RC volunteers and the refugees themselves)**

PROVINCES	AXIS/LOCALITIES	MEN (20 %)	WOMEN (35 %)	CHILDREN (0-14 YEARS OLD) 45%	RETURNEES	OTHERS	TOTAL	COMMENTS
Bas Uélé	Bondo – Baye Axis: Localities with a high concentration of refugees: Baye Centre and Gangu Séminaire	500	875	1,125 that is 45 % (with more than 45 UAC)	/	/	2,500	Other localities concerned (Baye, Gbiavu, Adama, Kpalapkala, Nungba, Bakotolo, Bona, Kpeté)
	Bondo – Baye Axis: High concentration localiy: NDU	6,000	10,500 with 75 % women of childbearing age	13,500 (that is 45 %) with 15 % of ENA	100	Elderly people (10%) Physically disabled (3%)	30,000 (3/4 of the population of Bangassou)	Other localities concerned : Monga, Yélé. Yanki, Sali, Zere,
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>32,500</b>	

It should be noted that contrary to the volunteers of North Ubangi, those of Bas Uélé had never undertaken any refugee registration work before this influx. Thus, the data retained for Bas Uélé province are those of a partial registration by the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), undertaken at the beginning of the mass arrivals.

**Table 3 : Statistics of refugees registered on Bondo territory on the 13 of July 2017 (day of assessment team meeting with the CNR at Bondo)**

Bondo Territory							
N	Localities	3 July		4 July		5 July	
		People	househ olds	People	househ olds	People	hou seh olds
1	NDU	27,078		27,078		27,078	
2	SAHALI	98		98		98	
3	DONGOBE	91		91		91	
4	YANGI/MVUNGU	130		130		130	
5	BAKUTULU	5		5		5	
6	BAYE	174		174		174	
7	SIMISI	432		432		474	
8	KANZAWI	2,273		2,273		2,273	
9	BAKPOLO	2,698		2,698		2,698	
10	KPETE	732		732		732	
11	GBIAVO	1,037		1,037		1,037	
12	KPALAKPALA	21		21		21	
13	MANAVUE	16		16		16	
14	NUNGBA	69		69		69	
15	KPAKPA	9		9		9	
16	MBITO	579		579		579	
17	NDONYAMA	74		74		74	
18	KOMANDA	96		96		96	
19	MABIA	367		367		367	
20	NDIMO	32		32		32	
21	BISANGO	157		157		157	
22	GONA	155		155		155	
23	BASOKPIO	90		90		90	
24	ADAMA	608		608		608	
25	MAGBANGU	87		87		87	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>37,108</b>		<b>37,108</b>		<b>37,150</b>	

**Source :** CNR, Bondo.

Unfortunately, these registrations were interrupted due to a shortage of registration forms. A total of 49,032 people were registered in North Ubangi and 37,150 people were registered in Bas Uélé, amounting to 86,182 refugees present in the two provinces. It is important to note that, due to its proximity with Bangassou, the refugees in Ndu frequently travel back and forth, depending on the recess in the fightings, to CAR (by crossing River Mbomou).

Thanks to the Provincial Red Cross Committee of North Ubangi, the National Society is currently supervising these refugees, sensitizing them on hygiene rules and dead body transportation and management. In order to implement these activities, 47 members of various Red Cross committees in North Ubangi were deployed on the field: 35 first aid volunteers, 7 territorial committees agents (Gbadolite, Yakoma and Mobaye) and 5 provincial committee agents (North Ubangi).

The villages taken into account during the in-depth assessment in North Ubangi are Gbado centre, Kambo I and III, Nganza, Mobaye centre, Kotakoli centre, Satema, Yakoma centre, Ngazamba, Ndayo and Limasa. However, only the refugees selected in the localities of Limasa, Satema and Kambo shall directly benefit from assistance within of this operation.

In Bas Uélé, the RC coordinations of the Bondo territory, specifically those of Bondo, Baye, Gangu Seminary and Mongo organised themselves as best they could to register these arrivals. In fact, without any prior training and given the absence of a RC antenna at Ndu, the registration work effected by the volunteers of Bas Uélé was limited.

The villages taken into account by the assessment in Bas Uélé during the in-depth assessment are, Bondo, Baye, Gbiavo, Kpalakpala, Monga, Ndu, Nungba and Adama amongst others, but only the refugees selected in Baye and Ndu localities will benefit from assistance as part of this operation.

### ***Overview of the Host National Society***

With a surface area of 2,345,000km<sup>2</sup>, divided in 26 provinces out of which 14 are newly created, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has been facing disasters for some time now. Indeed, community health problems such as Cholera, Ebola, Measles and other epidemics are common in the country. In addition to these, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides and population movements (internally displaced persons and refugees) caused by the increase in the frequency of conflicts which generally affect many parts of the country and have serious consequences on the already vulnerable population.

In order to address these multiple disasters, the DRC Red Cross Society, whose presence is marked throughout the country via its provincial branches, currently has close to 159,600 volunteers amongst which 105,000 are trained and active in several areas including first aid, where its effectiveness is no longer to be demonstrated. Each province has a number of first aid volunteers trained in several other areas, a Provincial Disaster Response Team (PDRT) and two members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT).

This National Disaster Response Team was formed in 2008 and has a dire need to be recycled/renewed. Moreover, the DRC RC volunteers and managers assist the Regional Disaster Response Team for Central Africa (ERDAC/RDRT) in several domains (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 in response to this new population movement that the DRC RC sought funds from DREF to alleviate the sufferings of these new CAR refugees. However, for an adequate response, it was more appropriate to carry out an in-depth and detailed assessment of the situation, in order to propose actions stemming from the real needs of this vulnerable population.

### ***Action of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country***

The Belgian, Swedish, French, Canadian and Spanish Red Cross Societies, alongside the IFRC and ICRC have an in country presence in DRC and are working in collaboration with the DRC RC to provide appropriate responses to the different humanitarian issues faced by the country.

A work session was organised by the NS in a bid to present the operation to Movement partners in DRC before the assessment team left for the field. Another work session was held on their return in order to give a feedback of the results of the assessment. Nonetheless, at this level of the operation, the National Society is only collaborating with the Federation.

In emergency operations, a Memorandum of Understanding is signed between the IFRC and the National Society, in which the role of each party and the implementation procedure of activities are clearly defined for every operation.

### ***Action of non-Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement actors in the country***

The joint assessment mission undertaken with all the partners involved in the management of this new crisis has led to strengthening the coordination at national, provincial and local levels.

The Government, through the CNR, carried out registration of new refugees in the province of Bas Uélé and shared the statistics available with the Red Cross. In North Ubangi, the Directorate General of Migration (DGM) is also participating in refugee registration, jointly with the Red Cross.

Furthermore, the assessment team held two technical meetings with the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Solidarity and Humanitarian Action to present the operation to them and be informed of actions already taken by Government to address this issue. The key takeaway from these meetings is that the Government intends to carry out actions in the province of North Ubangi in sectors still to be determined. On the other hand, no decision has

been taken yet with regards to the Bas Uélé province, because the area is landlocked and lacks partners involved with these particular refugees.

A joint UNHCR and the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) assessment mission was carried out in collaboration with the Provincial Delegate of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from the 17th to the 19th May 2017 in North Ubangi. Another joint mission of UNHCR and the Governor of the province of Bas Uélé was conducted in mid-July in Ndu, to get a feel of the situation on the ground.

Moreover, the assessment team met UNHCR team in Kinshasa before its field trip, to collect information on these refugees. The outcome of these talks led the assessment team to Ndu (Bondo territory) in Bas Uélé, which to UNHCR, shelters the forgotten CAR refugees in DRC. Information was equally gotten that UNHCR had NFIs, purchased during the early hours of the crisis for these refugees, but not distributed as they are still working on a sure route for their shipment on the field. As such, they are, like the Red Cross, having strategic discussions for an adequate logistics plan to solve the landlock issue for this province in particular. At the end of this mission, a second meeting took place to share the results of the assessment.

### **Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario Planning**

The in-depth assessment carried out by the DRC RC / ICFR joint team highlighted the following needs in order of priority : healthcare (malaria, waterborne and skin diseases, the need for medication, etc.), water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, nutrition (availability of food in the market but lack of means to purchase them), education (school reopening is fast approaching and parents worry over the academic future of their children), shelters and NFI, income generating activities (IGAs), care for the elderly, and security (fears that the young people from DRC might copy the example of the insurgents in CAR due to geographical proximity).

Given limited means, this operation intends to solely focus on actions initially planned because they involve some of the priority areas cited by the refugees and also noticed on the field. These include :

#### **WASH**

- Conducting hygiene promotion through sensitization of refugees in the five (5) villages selected in the two provinces (Limasa, Satema and Kambo in North Ubangi and Baye and Ndu in Bas Uélé) on hygiene rules in a bid to avoid epidemics and diseases caused by dirty water. This activity will be open to all refugee families and host populations.
- Carrying out environmental sanitation through the local team of volunteers. Sanitation kits will be made available to volunteers (shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows, etc.). Moreover, volunteers will also have Red Cross flags, bibs and raincoats, as it is already the raining season.
- Improving water sources by the local team of volunteers. In addition to the sanitation kits mentioned earlier, cement, gravel, iron bars, wood, sand, etc., shall be made available to the volunteers. This activity shall be jointly carried out with the local population and refugees whose input will include labour and the supply of wood and sand.
- Producing pamphlets, posters and flip charts for sensitization. Battery-powered megaphones will be made available to volunteers within the framework of this activity.
- Distributing sachets of Pure or Aquatab tablets to purify drinking water and conducting demonstration sessions on how to use them. Drinking water points will also be set up along Ubangi River. Indeed, as noticed in 2013 and from this assessment, the refugees use water from the river for all their activities (including defecation). The National Society had set up sensitization teams in charge of water purification.

WASH activities will reach the overall population, however, only 6.5 % of registered refugee families shall be direct beneficiaries of distribution activities, that is the 1,121 most vulnerable families (5,602 people).

#### **Health**

Long lasting impregnated mosquito nets (LLINs) shall be provided to selected refugees in the 5 five villages, and distributed 3 mosquito nets per family. Moreover, volunteers from the local Red Cross coordination staff will be given first-aid kits. These kits will be used to administer first-aid to refugees who most of the time arrive wounded. Every Red Cross Coordination will receive 2 first-aid kits while 2 kits will be made available to the team coordinating the operation, making it a total of 12 first-aid kits.

## Distribution of kits with non-food items

- Supply, transport and distribution of NFI kits (blankets, mats, buckets, jerry cans, soap, kitchen and dignity kits) to the most vulnerable. However, given that most families are homeless, the distribution of tarpaulins in order to reinforce makeshift shelters is planned.

Apart from these immediate needs, the local Red Cross committees equally need to strengthen their capacities in several sectors (including sensitization, distribution, sanitation and the construction of emergency toilets) and to be supplied in intervention and communication equipment.

### **Beneficiary selection :**

Thanks to the registration of refugees in the two provinces; volunteers (North Ubangi) and the CNR (Bas Uélé), the operation has a list of pre-registered refugees which could serve as a work base for the selection of direct beneficiaries. With the support of the refugee committees, a selection of the most vulnerable will be done with respect to the following criteria:

- Families with women heads of households;
- Breastfeeding women;
- Pregnant women;
- Households with elderly people;
- Households with people living with disabilities;
- Households receiving unaccompanied children.

It is never easy to select beneficiaries in a situation where the entire population is vulnerable. Nonetheless, with the help of Red Cross authorities and other partners on the field, the lists of refugees established will be used to facilitate the selection work. In all, non-food items will be distributed to 6.5 % of the registered refugee population, that is 1,121 families (5,602 people) instead of the 172 families initially planned.

### **Risk Analysis**

The main risk related to the implementation of this project remains the logistical challenges in the affected areas of Bas Uélé, particularly the difficult access to these areas both for goods and people. The safest means to get to North Ubangi is by air but is very costly. Furthermore, for some areas sharing borders with CAR, the waterway is the only possible transportation means through Rivers Ubangi and Mbomou, because roads are impassable especially due to the rainy season. It is also worth noting that the operation implementation areas are not geographically far from each other, but are not easily accessible by land.

However, during the in-depth assessment, the team was informed about the existence of a possible overland route connecting Bas Uélé to North Ubangi passing through Yakoma territory. An exploratory mission, essentially based on the elaboration of a logistics plan, will be carried out in a bid to establish a routing scheme for the NFI on the field.

Besides the logistical challenge, there is a risk pertaining to the security of goods and people stemming from the landlocked nature of these areas. Due to the acceptance of the Red Cross in these areas, risks of assaults of all types could be limited. Indeed, visibility material (flags and bibs) and the respect of security hours could limit potential security difficulties.

## **B. Operational Strategy and Plan**

### **Overall Objective**

According to results obtained during the in-depth and detailed assessment mission of the situation of Central African refugees in the provinces of North Ubangi and Bas Uélé in the initial Plan of Action of the operation the overall objective of the operation is to **provide assistance to the most vulnerable through WASH, health, shelter/distribution of NFIs as planned in the operation.**

## Proposed Strategy

The proposed strategy is to provide support to the DRC RC in the implementation of activities within this operation. This will enable to provide relevant assistance to Central African refugees in both afore-mentioned provinces in order to meet the needs on the field, depending on budget limitation.

This will include:

- Carry out an exploratory mission in order to establish a logistic plan that will enable the delivery of NFIs in the 5 targeted villages of the two provinces in one trip.
- Procure, transport and distribute non-food items to the most vulnerable people, identified according to the criteria mentioned in the “Beneficiary selection” section. These distributions target 6.5 % of refugee families registered, that is 1,121 families (5,602 persons). These NFI kits will include products of basic necessity such as, blankets, mosquito nets, soap, water purification tablets, tents, mats, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen and dignity kits (1 per family).
- Mobilize previously trained volunteers in the 5 targeted villages for hygiene and sanitation promotion through the use of flyers and massive sensitization and door to door sessions. These activities will be carried out for a period of two (2) to three (3) days per week (depending on other planned activities such as distribution) during the operation period. Aquatabs or “Pure” tablets (according to availability at the local level) will be distributed to purify drinking water.
- Conduct environmental sanitation with the participation of refugee and host populations through the setting up of hygiene and sanitization committees in the 5 target villages.
- Identify and improve 5 water sources in the 5 target villages, that is one per village. This activity shall be carried out together with the refugee and local population, whose input will include labour force and supply of wood and sand.

## Operational Support Services

### Human Resources

The DRC Red Cross has human resource constituted of volunteers trained in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and group leaders workshops (approximately 1000 active volunteers in North Ubangi and 335 volunteers in Bas Uélé, notably on the Bondo territory). Of the above-mentioned volunteers, 33 volunteers (in North Ubangi) and 25 volunteers (in Bas Uélé) were trained in sensitization and distribution techniques as provided in the initial EPoA of this operation.

However, for the purposes of the this operation, the National Society will only deploy the following number of volunteers for the implementation of activities:

- 60 volunteers, that is, 10 volunteers in each of the 5 target villages for sensitization and sanitation activities, and 2 supervisors per village.
- The same 60 volunteers shall equally be deployed for distribution activities and shall be divided as above.

Following the logistical challenges posed by the terrain, expertise in the domain is essential and will be brought in by the IFRC logistics delegate present in Kinshasa. He will be working in collaboration with the RDRT who will be selected for a period of 2 months, as well as the resource person of the NS who shall be the focal point for this operation.

### Logistics and supply chain

The logistics teams of DRC RC and IFRC shall continue working together for the purchase of additional equipments. These equipments shall be kept in the warehouse of the national headquarters of DRC RC and later transported to the two provinces, before being delivered in the 5 target villages.

### Procurement Plans:

Due to time and cost challenges relating to the transportation of items from Yaounde, Cameroon to Kinshasa, DRC, the procurement of all items at the local level will be done with the help of the IFRC logistics delegate based in Kinshasa. Purchase shall be done in Kinshasa, due to the fact that the local market will be unable to satisfy the demand for this operation. The IFRC Central Africa Cluster, Africa Region and the Global Logistics

Service (in Dubai) will ensure that the DRC is equipped with relevant information concerning procurement procedures; and the RDRT deployed in collaboration with the logistics delegate will be expected to assist in ensuring compliance.

**Transport and Fleet Needs:** Transportation between Kinshasa and the two provinces is very costly, long and difficult as it is done by air, land (tracks in the forest) and waterway (various river crossings in canoes). Non-food items will be purchased in Kinshasa, due to their unavailability in the towns of Gbadolité and Buta, headquarters of the provinces of North Ubangi and Bas Uélé.

Consequently, the cost of transportation at local level for the purchase and distribution of NFIs is budgeted in this operation. These costs include flight tickets, air freight, car, motor bike, bicycles and canoe rentals, according to needs on the field for the implementation of activities.

**Logistics and warehousing:** The National Society 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 distribution, as well as pallets after purchase. It will equally be important to ensure security of the rented warehouse(s).

### Information Technologies (IT)

Given the isolation of the affected regions, it will be necessary to have IT equipments such as GPS and satellite telephones in addition to the commonly used mobile telephones.

The IP- Thuraya, already available at the IFRC Cluster in Kinshasa provided with units will be essential to enable the team on the field to communicate their activities reports efficiently and in real time.

### Communication

Within the framework of the present operation, the DRC RC in collaboration with the IFRC Central Africa Cluster, will elaborate a communication plan based on the needs and the present implementation plan of action.

The DRC RC communications focal point will contribute to activities aimed at ensuring visibility of the operation/advocacy/specific reports/of the media's response on the humanitarian situation in the affected areas. It is equally the opportunity to highlight silent disasters, notably in this context of isolation and difficult access to vulnerable people. As part of the implementation of the operation, productions (web-stories, pictures, videos, interviews, press release, etc.) shall be used on the various IFRC and the DRC RC media platforms.

### Security

Aside from the fact that the implementation area is landlocked, North Ubangi and Bas Uélé provinces are relatively secure; the provincial committees of the Red Cross have developed a good working relationship with the political, provincial and territorial authorities.

### Planning, monitoring, assessment, and reporting (PMER)

Continuity of monitoring of the DREF operation will be ensured by the DRC RC with the technical assistance of IFRC Central Africa Cluster, Yaounde. Through its PMER focal point, the IFRC Cluster in Yaounde will support the DRC RC in elaborating a monitoring plan with indicators meant to measure the performance and progress of the DREF operation, and if need be, in the preparation of an operations update of the various possible project orientations. The DCPRR coordinator and the Head of PMER of the IFRC Central Africa Cluster as well as the RDRT member of the Togolese RC, carried out an in-depth assessment mission together with DRC RC as planned in the initial Emergency Plan of Action of the operation. Conclusions of this assessment enabled this Operation Update. Close technical monitoring will be ensured by the new RDRT who will be selected and deployed to support the effective implementation and production of reports of the DREF while, the finance assistant of IFRC Central Africa Cluster will assist in closing of accounts (e.g collecting justifications for reporting) and producing financial reports. Furthermore, the Headquarters of the DRC RC will carry out regular follow-up missions. Regular reports on the implementation will be produced and shared with all relevant partners.

In addition, a satisfaction survey will be carried out amongst beneficiaries to have an idea of their perception of the project and measure their commitment. By doing this, the team in charge of the implementation will be able to measure their level of satisfaction and register their claims, including their participation, how they have been treated, their access to resources and the changes observed.

It should be noted that the DRC RC is a French-speaking National Society, and as such translation costs will have to be taken, into consideration. Indeed, documents produced by the National Society are written in French and will be translated into English for understanding by colleagues at the Africa Region. In addition, documents produced will be translated into English or French depending on the situation given that the final versions will be shared with the National Society and the IFRC Africa Region.

This rule applies to all documents which will be shared in-line with this operation, from the DREF Emergency Plan of Action to operations updates and the final report.

### **Administration and Finance**

An amendment to the initial Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be signed between the IFRC Central Africa Cluster and the DRC RC. It will outline the responsibilities of each Party in the implementation of activities planned within the context of this DREF operation and will ensure the respect of appropriate guidelines as regards the terms of use of the DREF allowances. The DRC RC has a permanent administrative and financial department that will ensure that financial resources are appropriately used, in compliance with the terms set out in the MoU. More so, it will be important that a member of the IFRC finance office in Yaoundé closely follows up the collection and validity of justifying documents.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality programming/Areas common to all sectors			
Outcome 1 : Conduct an in-depth assessment to obtain more detailed data and identify needs on the field in collaboration with other partners on the field and beneficiaries themselves.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 : A detailed needs assessment is conducted to inform preparation/revision of the Emergency plan of action ; coordination continuity with all stakeholders.		100 %
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Conduct a detailed assessment in collaboration with partners and beneficiaries	X		100%
1.1.2. Revise the Emergency Plan of Action based on analysis of information obtained from the assessment or launch an Emergency Appeal	X		100%
1.1.3. Monitoring of activities planned by the National Headquarters	X		100%
1.1.4. Deploy a Regional Disaster Response Team member and IFRC Central Africa staff	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1. An in-depth assessment of the situation of Central African refugees was conducted from 10 to 24 July 2017. For the purposes of the survey, the assessment team met with partners such as the HCR, CNR, and the various Limasa, Satema, Kambo (North Ubangi) and Baye and Ndu (Bas Uélé) refugee committees. They carried out various group discussion sessions with refugee men, women and children, as well as with traditional and religious authorities of the above mentioned villages.			
1.1.2. At the end of the mission, the assessment team updated the EPoA based on the assessment results. At the request of the NS, the adopted strategy is an extension of the initial DREF with a revision of the number of beneficiaries and de facto, a budget revision for an additional implementation timeframe of 3 months. This strategy will not only help in consolidating acceptability of the DRC RC and the RC Movement in general, but also ensure credibility in the affected provinces. It will equally give priority to humanitarian intervention in favour of those refugees to the DRC RC, which will in the long run contribute to NHQ visibility but also in building institutional and technical capacities of affected RC coordinations, thus preparing them for an eventual expansion of the operation.			
1.1.3. As part of monitoring of activities planned by the national headquarters, two disaster management department staff of the DRC RC were deployed for the purpose of the assessment mission, under the technical supervision of the disaster management national director and the SG. Moreover, the SG of the DRC RC organized presentation and restitution meetings of the operation to the various Movement partners in the DRC.			
1.1.4. A RDRT team member was deployed for the purpose of the detailed assessment mission. In the same line, two IFRC Central Africa Cluster (DCPRR and PMER) employees were also deployed as planned, for the assessment mission.			

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1 : The immediate risk of contamination by water borne diseases is reduced through improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in affected areas of North Ubangi and Bas Uélé provinces for a period of two months	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1 : The target population is provided with safe water		18.23 %
	Output 1.2 : Target population is provided with adequate environmental sanitation measures (Target : 5,602 people or 1,121 families)		
	Output 1.3 : Target population is provided with a hygiene promotion campaign in compliance with SPHERE Standards (Target : 5,602 persons or 1,121 families)		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Supply and distribute of Aquatabs or “ Puretabs ” tablets for purification of drinking water, and demonstration sessions on their use to the identified 1,121 vulnerable families.	X		25 %
1.1.2. Training of host populations on drinking water conservation techniques and on the use of water purification products		X	0%
1.1.3. Follow up of the treatment and conservation of drinking water through close supervision		X	0%
1.2.1. Procurement of environmental sanitation equipment and protection equipment	X		25 %
1.2.2. Develop community sanitation committees (Target : 5 villages)		X	0 %
1.2.3. Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns (Target : 5 villages)		X	0 %
1.3.1. Volunteer training on hygiene promotion and the use of IEC equipment (Target : 30 volunteers + 3 volunteer supervisors per province)	X		99 %
1.3.2. Production of information, education and communication materials (Target : 1 ,000 posters, 1 ,000 flyers and 3 image boxes)		X	0 %
1.3.3. Conduct a hygiene promotion campaign through mass sensitization at host locations	X		8.33%
1.3.4. Provision/distribution of noon-food items meant for hygiene including buckets, hygiene /dignity kits, jerry cans, (one per family each), soap (10 bars per family), and plan sensitization sessions on their use for the 1,121 families identified as the most vulnerable.	X		25 %
Progress towards outcomes			

1.1.1. Water purification tablets were purchased as planned in the initial DREF. However, due to the difficulties in access and the limitations on knowledge of the field (particularly in the Bas Uélé province), the assessment team was unable to transport the equipment to be delivered.
1.2.1. See 1.1.1 above ; equipment was purchased following the logistics procedure of the IFRC and the DRC RC, but could not be delivered; thus not distributed.
1.2.2. This activity has not started yet nevertheless, it will in the days ahead as part of this DREF extension.
1.2.3. See 1.2.2 above.
1.3.1. 30 volunteers and 3 supervisors were trained in sensitization (hygiene promotion and IEC equipment use) and distribution techniques in North Ubangi. In Bas Uélé, 22 volunteers and 3 supervisors were equally trained in the same modules mentioned above. In total, 58 volunteers (52 volunteers and 6 supervisors) out of the 66 (60 volunteers and 6 supervisors) initially planned did, indeed, receive training.
1.3.2. Regarding production of information, education and communication materials (Target : 1 ,000 posters, 1 ,000 posters and 3 image boxes), this activity has not started yet but will in the days ahead, within the framework of this DREF extension.
1.3.3. Hygiene promotion campaigns through mass sensitization have begun on the host locations in the villages of Limasa, Satema and Kambo (North Ubangi). In Bas Uélé, they will be carried out in Baye and Ndu village locations. In fact, the 5 villages mentioned above are those which were selected during the detailed assessment as a result of the high concentration level of refugees.
1.3.4. See 1.1.1 and 1.2.1. Moreover, this update increases the number of direct beneficiaries and consequently, the quantities to be purchased and distributed. (New target : 1,121 families, approximately 949 additional families).

Health and Care			
Outcome 1 : Immediate risks to health of refugees are minimized through the provision of community-based health services in the five affected villages of North Ubangi	Outcome		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 : The target population in the five affected villages of North Ubangi and Bas Uele province has access to community-based health services, including first aid.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Procurement / elaboration of first aid kits	X		100%
1.1.2. Setting up of emergency stations		X	0%
1.1.3. Setting up of first aid teams		X	0%
1.1.4. Providing first aid to victims	X		50%
1.1.5. Monitoring of activities and reporting	X		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1. The 12 first aid kits provided for in this DREF were actually purchased and constituted.			
1.1.2. At the moment, first aid stations have not yet been installed in the various target villages. Nevertheless, RC volunteers provide first aid to wounded refugees. In addition, they provide psycho-social support to refugees who usually arrive traumatized by the on-going violence in CAR. In North Ubangi for example,			

	Red Cross volunteers constituted themselves into groups to build sheds, which are used as shelter for refugees against bad weather.
1.1.3.	Although they have not been teamed up, Red Cross volunteers in both provinces, provide basic first aid to all wounded persons on the refugee camps.
1.1.4.	See 1.1.3 above.
1.1.5.	The RDRT and two IFRC Yaounde staff deployed for the mission ensured monitoring of the operation, leading the operation together with the DRC RC. The mission report was prepared and this DREF update was produced.

Shelter and Settlements			
Outcome 1 : The immediate settlement needs of the population targeting the most vulnerable people in host-affected areas in North Ubangi Province are met within a period of two months	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1: Target population is provided with non-food items (Target:5,602 people approximately 1,121 families)	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Volunteer training on distribution and sensitization techniques (Target : 30 volunteers + 3 volunteer supervisors per province)	X		99%
1.1.2. Procurement/transport of non-food items in accordance with IFRC procurement standards [blankets (two pieces per family), kitchen sets (one piece), mats (two pieces per family)] (Target : 1,121 families)	X		25%
1.1.3. Mobilization of volunteers for distribution (Target : 30 volunteers + 3 supervisors per province) in Gbadolit� district (Gbadolit�, Kambo and Gayivondo), Yakoma district (Sangawi) and the Mobayi Bongo district (Satema) in North Ubangi and Baye, Kpalakpala, Numgba, Ndimbo, Gbiavo, Bakpolo, Mabilia ; Zete, Lebo, Ndengu and Ngaleka in Bas U�l�		X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
1.1.1. Volunteer training in distribution techniques (Target : 30 volunteers + 3 volunteer supervisors) per province.			
1.1.2. See 1.1.1 and 1.2.1 under "Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion" section ; the items have been purchased. Furthermore, this update increases the number of direct beneficiaries and consequently, the quantities to be purchased and distributed. (New target : 1,121 families, approximately 949 additional families). See "proposed strategies".			
1.1.3. Mobilization of volunteers for distribution (Target : 30 volunteers + 3 supervisors per province) has not yet been carried out as the NFIs are still to be delivered to the 5 refugee locations selected. They are : Limasa, Satema, and Kambo in North Ubangi province and Baye and Ndu in Bas U�l� province. This new selection was made following the in-depth assessment planned in the initial DREF.			

## D. BUDGET

		DREF Grant Budget	Budget CHF
	<b>DRC : Population Movement</b>		
500	Shelter - Relief	90,577	90,577
501	Shelter - Transitional	0	0
502	Construction - Housing	0	0
503	Construction - Facilities	0	0
505	Construction - Materials	0	0
510	Clothing & Textiles	65,668	65,668
520	Food	0	0
523	Seeds & Plants	0	0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	22,185	22,185
540	Medical & First Aid	15,768	15,768
550	Teaching Materials	2,534	2,534
560	Ustensils & Tools	70,310	70,310
570	Other Supplies & Services	26,584	26,584
571	Emergency Response Units	0	0
578	Cash Disbursements	0	0
	<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES</b>	<b>293,627</b>	<b>293,627</b>
580	Land & Buildings	0	0
581	Vehicles Purchase	0	0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0	0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0	0
587	Medical Equipment	0	0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0	0
	<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
590	Storage, Warehousing	1,869	1,869
592	Distribution & Monitoring	3,030	3,030
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	24,210	24,210
594	Logistics Services	0	0
	<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>29,108</b>	<b>29,108</b>
600	International Staff	34,080	34,080
661	National Staff	1,620	1,620
662	National Society Staff	4,020	4,020
667	Volunteers	28,687	28,687
	<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>68,407</b>	<b>68,407</b>
670	Consultants	0	0
750	Professional Fees	1,010	1,010
	<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,010</b>
680	Workshops & Training	15,249	15,249
	<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>15,249</b>	<b>15,249</b>
700	Travel	29,189	29,189
710	Information & Public Relations	0	0
730	Office Costs	0	0
740	Communications	6,545	6,545
760	Financial Charges	3,030	3,030
790	Other General Expenses	0	0
790	Shared Support Services		
	<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>38,764</b>	<b>38,764</b>
599	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	29,001	29,001
	<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>29,001</b>	<b>29,001</b>
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>475,166</b>	<b>475,166</b>

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

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