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DREF Operations Update n°01

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRCD022	GLIDE n° CE-2017-000116
EPoA 17 August 2017	Timeframe covered by this update: 17 August to 16 October 2017
Operation manager (responsible for this EPoA): Zinedine Kada, Operation Coordinator/ acting Representative, budget holder, and Josuane Flore Tene, DCPRR Coordinator, operations manager	Point of contact Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (RCDRC): Moise Kabongo Ngalula, RCDRC Disaster Management Director
Operation start date: 17 August 2017	Operation timeframe: Original timeframe 2 months (17 August-17 October 2017) Revised timeframe (17 August-17 November 2017)
Operation budget: CHF 271,326	DREF allocation: First allocation CHF 253,588 Second allocation: CHF 17,738 Total DREF allocation: 271,326
N° of people being assisted: 612 families or 3,060 people displaced in Kwilu, Sankuru and Lomami provinces.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), ICRC and in-country Movement partners i.e. Belgium and Canadian Red Cross Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The DRC government, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, ECHO.	

The RCDRC has requested for a DREF allocation of CHF 253,588 to support its initial response of health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items for internally displaced persons (IDPs) from Kasai conflict who have found shelter in neighboring provinces of Lomami, Sankuru and Kwilu. In parallel to the initial response, the DREF supports RCDRC to conduct an emergency multi-sector needs' assessment of this complex humanitarian situation.

Given the complex humanitarian needs, RCDRC, IFRC and partner NSs intend to position themselves with a well-defined operational strategy and plan that relies on a comprehensive needs' assessment to be carried out as part of this emergency phase by engaging a multi-disciplinary technical team such as FACT, ERU and RDRT or joint Movement partners team.



Photo: DRC-Assessments in Lomami provinces - 2017

The Terms of reference (ToRs) of the assessment have been finalized in wider consultation with in-country Movement partners. Two (02) RDRT members will be deployed for the assessment. The emergency

assessment will define the scale and scope of specific needs of IDPs with a framework focused on RCDRC branches for multi-sector (relief, health, WATSAN, food security, shelter, non-food items, etc.) interventions. There will also be regular data collection, monitoring and reporting to ensure that response is in line with evolving needs of households.

The preparation of the assessment i.e. formation, composition of the team, methodologies, geographical space and timeframe has been completed. The assessment team has been deployed in the field for 21 days. The assessment report will be finalized between 3 and 5 days after the end of the mission.

Summary of current response

Preamble

One of the objectives of the DREF is to assess specific needs of IDPs and define a framework focusing on RCDRC branches for a multi-sector (relief, health, WATSAN, food security, shelter non-food items, etc.) intervention in DRC. Since the beginning of the assessments, one of the first observations showed that the identified IDPs are also coming from Lomami province.

Since early December 2016, Kamwina Nsapu militia attacks on state institutions have intensified, including in Kananga and Tshikapa, the capital of Kasai province, and violence has expanded to Kasai, Kasai Oriental and Lomami provinces.

The adepts are strongly motivated by their belief in various forms of witchcraft: many Kamwina Nsapu adepts believe in gaining magical protection from harm by wearing fetishes, specific leaves, and protective amulets. For example, recruits are reportedly forced to walk through fire, and told that by undergoing this initiation ritual, they will be resurrected in case they are killed. Some fighters also believe that wooden weapons can be transformed into functioning guns through magical rituals. For that, many young men and boys from surrounded provinces have been conscripted or joined the militia. Then they had returned to their areas of origin as Lomami and Sankuru to "spread" the Kamwina Nsapu beliefs and create militia.

The civilian population of bordering provinces (as Lomami and Sankuru) are therefore suffering from this conflict situation between Kamwina Nsapu militia and Armed Forces of the DRC.

Thus, IDPs are not only coming from one of the three Kasai provinces but also from inside of Sankuru and Lomami provinces.

Assessments launching

On arrival of the RDRT members in Kinshasa, the identified assessment team has participated in several preparatory meetings of the assessment mission (project objectives, validation of the survey questionnaire, timeframe, composition and responsibilities of each in the team (role, etc.). Those meetings have been organised by the IFRC operation coordinator and RCDRC disaster management coordinator.

The mission started on 11 September 2017 by the province of Lomami as scheduled. To access Lomami province, the team had to transit through Mbuji Mayi, Eastern Kasai. To date, all planned sites have been evaluated in Lomami province.



Photo: DRC-Assessment team in Lomami Province-2017

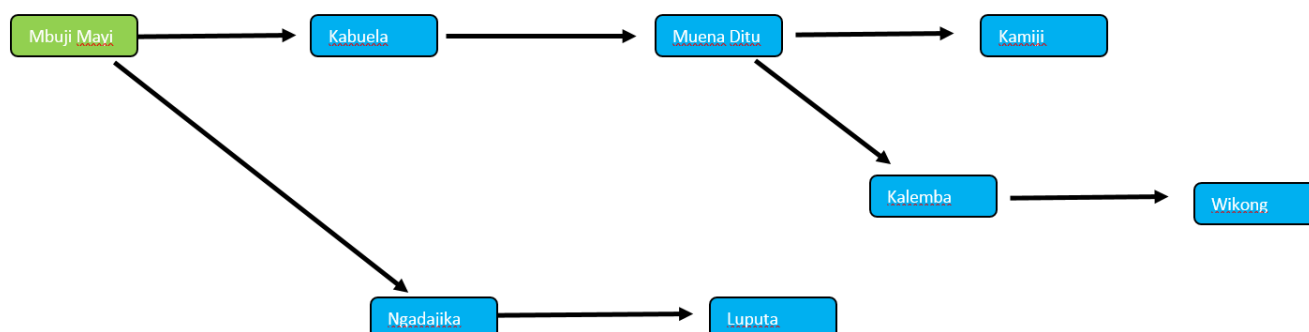
Chronogramme Evaluation Province de Lomami

Figure n° 01 : Chronogramme par villes/villages – Province du Lomami

Lomami Province

The first step of the multisector assessment has started with the pre-identified sites of the Lomami Province (see chronogram by city/village).

Two findings have been made during the assessment of the sites of the province of Lomami:

- IDPs are located in the towns of Mwene Ditu and Luputa, and in the village of Kalenda;
- Returnees are mainly located in the towns of Kamiji and Wikong and the villages on the Mulundu / Wikong axis.

Most IDPs and returnees who have lost their essential goods and personal belongings are now living with host families. The Kasai conflict has limited access to basic resources and therefore has increased the number of people with basic humanitarian needs in the host population (host families), returnees (who have been affected by violence and looting) and IDPs.

A fewer number of families (displaced and returnees) are currently living in precarious shelters in bush not far from their villages where they are most vulnerable. According to the first observations, they faced a lack of food, shelter, health care, access to water and adequate sanitation facilities.

Table n° 01: Number of households per host populations and internally displaced – Lomami Province

N°	Sites	Host Populations			IDPs
		M	W	Total Households	Total Households
1	Kabuela	7,616	8,251	15,867	158
2	M-Ditu	262,220	285,823	548,043	1,260
3	Kalenda	102,115	110,624	212,739	58
4	Luputa				
5	Kamiji	982,347	56,708	1,039,055	1,171
6	Wikong	61,956	67,117	129,073	1,073
TOTAL		1,416,254	528,523	1,944,777	3,720

This paragraph presents some brief findings for each assessed location (Kabuela, Mwene-Ditu, Kalenda, Kamiji, Wikong, Ngadajika and Luputa).

Health

- Assessed health zones (Mwene Ditu, Kamiji, Wikong, and Kalenda) have been supported until 31 July 2017 by PROSANI (USAID-funded Bilateral Integrated Health Project). PROSANI has provided with comprehensive support including the supply of essential medicines, medical equipment, compensation of staff and support for community activities; health zones do not have access any more to those services since PROSANI project ended;
- Severe acute malnutrition (SAM) has been observed in visited health zones. It is one of the causes of morbidity and mortality in almost all health zones;
- Looting and burning of healthcare facilities has reduced capacity of medical infrastructures (which has also reduced health zones' capacities to provide care to affected populations);
- No psychosocial support for cases of physical violence and violent sexual abuse (rape) in Wikong areas.

Wash

- Insufficient supply of water in the main towns (Mwene Ditu and Luputa);
- 90% of traditional unprotected wells;
- Lack of water treatment;
- The water container is not covered during the transportation from well to the houses;
- Lack of simple hand washing devices in schools;
- No hand washing devices in latrines in villages and main towns;
- Several schools with few latrines (no VIP latrines);
- Presence of Rec Cross volunteers in each village/town but lack of skills in Wash (insufficient training).

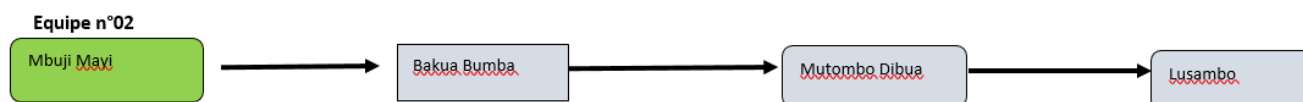
Food security / Livelihoods

- IDPs have one meal a day (mostly in the evening);
- Children under 5 years show signs of malnutrition;
- Shortage of food and grain: food and grain stocks are destroyed, stolen or burned;
- Food is not available and accessible; families missed the first growing season and have just missed the current one;
- Several agricultural fields have been destroyed and burned;
- Due to conflicts, no quality seed (improved and resistant seed varieties) available in these areas;
- At least 95% of producers do not have essential agricultural inputs (in assessed areas);
- Livestock heads have been stolen in several villages;
- Markets are not structured, and often organized once a week;
- Irregular supply of agricultural products in markets;
- In all markets assessed, prices for basic agricultural products have doubled or tripled during the period (from March to September 2017);
- Irregular supply of agricultural products.

Lusambo Province

Currently, the assessment team is in Lusambo, Sankuru province, to continue multisector evaluations. Following several calls, the local committee of Lusambo has already confirmed the presence of IDPs in the pre-identified zones.

Chronogramme Evaluation Province de Sankuru



Overview of Host National Society

The RCDRC is a neutral humanitarian organization and auxiliary to the public authorities. At the national HQs there is an operational management structure including six technical departments and professionals trained as part of the national disaster response team (NDRT). The RCDRC has provincial disaster response

intervention teams (PDRT) with 110 members, NDRT with 30 members, and 10 staff members that are trained as regional disaster response team (RDRT) members. Moreover, the RCDRC has a pool of approximately 130,000 registered volunteers, of which 60,000 are active.

The RCDRC has one branch in each of the 26 provinces. The RCDRC has wealth experience in managing natural disasters and civil unrest. Recurrent disasters in the country include floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, population movements and air crashes.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The recent conflict in Kasai has triggered Movement partners to review readiness and to discuss how they can reinforce National Society (NS) efforts in delivering humanitarian assistance to the new influx of IDPs. There has been regular interaction and discussions between Movement partners since the beginning of the crisis. Under the leadership of the RCDRC national President, Movement partners in-country met on 11 July 2017 and agreed upon a common approach for a Movement wide multi-sector needs assessment regarding the Kwilu, Lomami and Sankuru provinces and has requested for IFRC support to conduct said needs assessments in these provinces.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The humanitarian response community has been overwhelmed. The UN has launched a flash appeal for additional funding and ECHO has granted additional Euro 5,000,000 for Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) to cover increased humanitarian needs. The ECHO additional grant is targeted to support food, nutrition, health, water sanitation and hygiene, non-food items/shelter, education, protection/child protection, advocacy and disaster risk reduction.

UNOCHA has launched a Flash Appeal for the Kasais for US\$64.5 million to assist 731,000 with lifesaving assistance over six months. In 2017, humanitarian response plan has increased its requirement to \$812.5 million to deliver humanitarian assistance to people in need.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

According to the UN, there are immediate needs in health, WASH, shelter and non-food items (NFIs). In addition, local Red Cross committees also require support to meet community expectations, particularly around awareness-raising, sanitation and emergency latrine construction.

For the purposes of this operation, the following activities are essential.

Conduct a thorough and detailed assessment of the situation

The assessment mission will be carried out jointly by IFRC, RCDRC (at headquarters and local branches) and PNSs team. The assessment will suggest areas for strengthening coordination between RCDRC and neighboring National Societies regarding transboundary collaboration over refugees and IDPs. Movement partners met and nominated technical experts in respective sectors for the assessment. This assessment will focus about IDPs in Lomami, Sankuru and Kwilu provinces and will be coupled with the implementation of some activities in the following areas:

Wash

- Hygiene promotion by sensitizing IDPs and host population on hygiene rules to avoid epidemics in the 03 provinces. This activity will be carried out in favour of 612 families.
- Environmental sanitation by the local volunteers' team. Sanitation kits will be made available to volunteers (shovels, hoes, wheelbarrows, etc.). Besides, there are also bibs for volunteers, posters and flip charts for sensitization. Megaphones with batteries will also be made available to volunteers for this activity.
- Distribution of aqua tabs or sachets of PUR to purify drinking water, and demonstration sessions on their use. The NS had set up sensitization teams in charge of water purification.
- Training for 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 of the 03 provinces. These kits will be used to provide first aid to IDPs and host population. Each province main town will need 15 first-aid kits and 03 kits will be made available for the mission team, making it a total of 48 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 reinforce makeshift shelters.

Beneficiary selection

Due to the situation of conflict in Kasai, the entire population, IDPs and host population, are considered as vulnerable. However, with the support of RCDRC and other partners in the field, the selection criterion will focus on women headed households with children aged 10 and below; pregnant and lactating women, elderly, persons with disabilities and unaccompanied minors (UAM). 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 around security and logistics, as the affected areas are notably difficult to access. Air transportation is the safest means of transportation, but costs are very high.

The multi-sector needs assessment will identify specific needs and target populations to be provided with humanitarian assistance.

The multi-sector needs assessment will take place in Kwilu, Sankuru and Lomami provinces. The following table provides a breakdown of IDPs living in these provinces. Thus, the assessment will define the people to be assisted accordingly.

Provinces	Total populations	IDPs	Returnees
Lomami (Ngandajika & Kabinda & Mwene Ditu)	2,831,700	95,400	43,300
Sankuru (Lusanbo)	1,784,300	14,000	–
Kwilu (Idiofa & Gungu)	4,458,600	13,000	–
Total	9,074,600	122,400	43,300

The ToRs have defined that the assessment will analyze the context and focus needs of people in health, wash, food, livelihood, shelter and associated essential/household items, protection against gender and sexual violence, capacity building for RCDRC branches. In addition, it will suggest areas for strengthening coordination between RCDRC and neighboring National Societies regarding transboundary collaboration over refugees and IDPs. Movement partners met and nominated technical experts in the respective sectors for the assessment.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The initial response in health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items for IDPs will help reducing further deterioration of humanitarian conditions for the most vulnerable, and allowing people to settle into temporary settings.

While providing an initial response, the RCDRC together with IFRC and other Movement partners will conduct a multi-sector assessment of the situation of IDPs in Lomami, Sankuru and Kwilu provinces.

The main purpose of the multi-sector needs assessment is aimed at defining the strategy and specific target groups for strengthening IFRC support to the RCDRC in delivering humanitarian assistance to affected people in Kwilu, Sankuru and Lomami provinces. The mission will also support the distribution of health care, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items activities to the most vulnerable people.

Specific objectives

- to provide IDPs with initial response in health, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter and non-food items;
- to procure, transport and distribute NFIs, such as blankets, kitchen kits, mosquito nets, buckets and jerry cans, as well as hygiene kits for women of childbearing age and other vulnerable people who will be identified during the assessment mission;
- to assess scale and scope of specific needs of IDPs and define a framework focusing on RCDRC branches for a multi-sector intervention in DRC (relief, health, watsan, food security, shelter, non-food items, etc.);
- to facilitate the appropriate response (for instance Emergency Appeal) that will enable the RCDRC to assist the most vulnerable IDPs affected by the conflict in Kasaï in the three selected provinces; and
- to propose an IFRC comprehensive and interdisciplinary support structure required for emergency and long-term operations.

Proposed strategy

Based on its specific mandate, the ICRC will intervene in provinces affected by conflict while IFRC will assist IDPs that found shelter in safer communities not directly affected by conflict. In both cases, they will ensure a consistent approach by strengthening open and fluent exchange of information and coordination on assessment, planning, monitoring and implementation of the operations.

IFRC will work in collaboration with RCDRC and in-country Movement partners including ICRC and PNSs to ensure a coordinated operational setup. Together with RCDRC and ICRC, IFRC will promote SMCC (Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation) to reinforce inclusiveness in the operation in terms of who is best place for what. Moreover, IFRC will bring in knowledge, skill and capacity to the operational planning, implementation and monitoring through its joined leadership groups such as ADMAG (African Disaster Management Working Group) and its world-wide network.

- [Participatory needs assessment tools such as VCA](#);
- [Guidelines for assessment in emergencies](#);
- [IFRC Minimum standard commitments to gender and diversity in emergency programming](#);
- [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\) tools, Better Programming Initiative: Options for better aid programming in post-conflict settings](#); and
- SPHERE Standards will be applied in multi-sectors needs assessment.

Operational support services

Human resources

For the implementation of the activities, the DRCRC will deploy 60 volunteers (20 for each province) and 6 supervisors (2 for each province).

Concerning the assessment, the team comprising of technical experts from Movement partners i.e. RCDRC, PNSs and IFRC has been formed. The technical role includes coordination, health, wash, food security/livelihood, shelter, gender and diversity, community engagement and accountability, NS capacity building, logistics, security, communication and PMER. Two RDRT members expert in multi-sector needs assessment has been deployed. Human resources identified for the assessment are deployed for less than one month, to conduct the assessment, collect data, monitor and report on progress on a regular basis, and revise the plan of action, considering the data collected from the field. The assessment is led by RCDRC Secretary General and IFRC Acting Representative for DRC.

Overall responsibility for the successful implementation, reporting and compliance of this DREF will be the head of the cluster office.

Logistics and supply chain

The logistics teams of RCDRC and of the IFRC will work together to procure items that will be transported to Sankuru, Lomami and Kwilu provinces. They are currently working together to procure the items that will be

stored in the warehouse at the national headquarters of RCDRC and later transported to Kwili province, before being shipped to the various sites.

Procurement plans: For Lomami and Sankuru provinces, local procurement of items is currently carried out from Kasai Oriental province due to the challenges in transporting items from Kinshasa. The IFRC Central Africa Cluster, Africa Region and Global Logistics Service (in Dubai) will ensure that the RDDRC is equipped with relevant information on the procurement procedures; and RDRT members will be expected to support them to ensure compliance.

Transport and fleet needs: Transportation from Kinshasa to the provinces of Sankuru and Lomami is only done by air and it is very expensive. Given the availability of NFIs in Lusambo and Kabinda, and the proximity of the city to the implementation areas, purchases should be made on site in those provinces.

Therefore, the cost of transport at 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 and the purchase of the pallets. It will be necessary to ensure the security of the rented warehouse.

The RCDRC with support of IFRC and Movement partners such as partner NSs will organize appropriate transport to access the remote locations. The assessment team will maintain liaison with logistics cluster in terms of communication infrastructure and seek assistance if needed.

IFRC Africa Regional logistics department will provide necessary guidance in dealing with safe transportation, procurement and supply chain.

Information technologies (IT)

In consultation with RCDRC, IFRC will ensure appropriate IT equipment for the assessment team to be able to communicate with Kinshasa Headquarters base, Yaoundé and Nairobi. Depending on the needs, provision of alternative telecommunication equipment such SATPHONE, BGAN will be made.

In case IFRC vehicles are used, it would be better for security reasons to install VHF radios in each car that would assure communication in the event of breakdown phone and SAT phone communications.

The needs are the following: two VHF bases, five mobile phones, and ten handsets.

Communications

IFRC regional communication officer based in Yaoundé and DRCRC Head of communication will take overall responsibility for communication related to the assessment. An additional local hire will support this effort. In addition, IFRC Africa Regional Communication manager will provide guidance and support the team in addressing communication needs.

Security

The IFRC employs a preventative approach to security and safety. Security management accountability rests with the field manager, i.e. the Head of CCST Yaoundé. An in-country security focal point has been appointed to address security and safety on a day-to-day basis. Considering the prevailing security environment in the country, including in the implementation area and its environs, an adequate security management system is required for this and all other operations in DRC. This includes but is not limited to relevant security assessments, security plans, contingency plans, security briefings, and trainings. All RC/RC personnel (incl. IFRC, RDRT, NDRT, volunteers, supervisors, and local personnel) deployed as part of this operation must be covered by a relevant insurance, and must have completed the relevant IFRC online security courses (Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security). The IFRC and RCDRC must ensure good and consistent security and safety analysis and staff/mission tracking.

IFRC will maintain liaison with ICRC about access to affected provinces. The IFRC Africa Regional Security Coordinator will provide necessary guidance and advice to the team during the assessment. A security professional is expected to join the assessment team. Prior to the deployment of the assessment team in the field, a security briefing will be organized.

However, as part of this operation, a IFRC security officer should be deployed to conduct in-depth security analysis and put in place a more robust security plan in the assessment area. At this stage, the safety assessment has not yet been carried out. The identified consultant (Belgian national) has difficulties to get an entry visa. DRC and Regional offices have proposed several options including the deployment of the Nigeria IFRC security delegate. This option was selected and validated. The evaluation will start by 26 September 2017.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The RCDRC PMER officer and IFRC regional communication officer, PMER Officer based in Yaoundé will also cover the PMER component. IFRC Africa Regional PMER team will remotely provide support to conduct the assessment and produce the assessment report.

Partnerships and Resource Development

Partnership between Movement partners in country regarding the multi-sector needs assessment has been established. Partners' calls on DRC were held on 31 July and 16 August 2017 to brief them on the current ICRC and DRC RC operations and to announce the planned IFRC assessment. An assessment report will be shared with Movement partners indicating the plan for complex humanitarian response. Two strategic meetings (IFRC, ICRC and RCDRC) were first held on 3 and 9 August 2017.


As already set up, IFRC, DRCRC and ICRC are coordinating in terms of information sharing and coordination at various levels.

Administration and Finance

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be agreed between the IFRC Central Africa office and RCDRC, 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. The RCDRC has a permanent administrative and financial department, which will ensure the proper use of financial resources, in accordance with the IFRC Standard Financial Management procedures. IFRC finance staff in Kinshasa and Yaoundé will extend necessary support if needed.

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

 Programmation / Domaines communs à tous les secteurs			
Outcome 1: Implementation of a participatorily response to identified needs of households that ensures adequate and timely response to emergency needs focusing on the most vulnerable.	Outputs		
	1.1: A detailed needs assessment is carried out to inform/revision of the Emergency Plan of Action		
activities	Is implementation on time ?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Develop ToRs	X		100
1.1.2. Mobilization of assessment team	X		100
1.1.3. Field assessment		X	50
1.1.4. Draft assessment report		X	0
1.1.5. Identification of caseload and verification of beneficiaries in different target groups – inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response		X	0
1.1.6. Coordination with other sectors for effective programming	X		50
1.1.7. Final assessment report and draft operational plan		X	0
Progress towards results			
1.1.1. The ToRs have been developed in collaboration with Movement partners (NS, PNSs, and ICRC).			
1.1.2. After having finalised the ToRs, Movement partners have been solicited to participate in the assessment. Thus, the assessment team was constituted according to the availability of persons. Thus, Spanish Red Cross has made available its food security project manager for the whole			

assessment. French and Canadian Red Cross are available to be involved in assessments that will take place in the province of Kwilu.
1.1.3. Multi-sector assessments began on 11 September 2017, 3 days after the arrival of the RDRT members.
1.1.4. To date, an interim report has been sent to Kinshasa Coordination (SG of the DRCRC and HEOs IFRC).
1.1.5. The verification of beneficiaries has been done in Lomami province. The identification of caseload and in different target groups is still ongoing in Sankuru province and then in Kwilu province.
1.1.6. In addition of consultations which have been held in Kinshasa, the evaluation team met several humanitarian actors in Kasai Oriental and Lomami Provinces (INGO, NU, national NGO, local organizations and sectoral and administrative authorities)
1.1.7. Final report would be ready on 10 October 2017.



Health & care

Santé			
Output 2.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines and effective responses are implemented.	Outputs		
	Output 2.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines and effective responses are implemented.		
activities	Is implementation on time ?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
1.1.1. Target population of the five affected villages of the (Lomami, Sankuru et Kwilu) is provided with access to community based health services, including provision of first aid and purchase / setup of first aid kits (12)	X		50
Progress towards results			
1.1.1. 10 first-aid kits will be sent on Wednesday 27 September by a cargo flight from Kinshasa to Lomami and Sankuru provinces and then transported in identified local committees. Concerning the province of Kwilu, 5 first-aid kits will be transported by the assessment team on 02 October 2017.			

Water, sanitation and hygiene



Water, sanitation and hygiene			
Outcome 3: Immediate risk of waterborne diseases is reduced through the provision of improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in targeted provinces for two months.	Outputs		
	3.1: Target population is provided with access to safe		
	3.2: Target population is provided with adequate environmental sanitation measures (60 volunteers and 6 supervisors in 3 provinces)		
	3.3: Target population is provided with hygiene promotion, which meets SPHERE standards		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
3.1.1. Procure and distribution of Aqua tabs or Pure tablets for purification of drinking water followed by demonstration sessions on use for the 612 most vulnerable families identified.	X		50
3.2.1. Procurement of environmental sanitation materials and protective equipment	X		50
3.3.1. Training of volunteers on hygiene promotion and the use of IEC materials (Target: 60 volunteers + 6 volunteer supervisors)		X	0
3.3.2. Production of information, education and communication materials (Target: 750 posters, 750 leaflets, and 9 image boxes)			
3.3.3. Conduct hygiene promotion and sanitation activities through mass sensitizations in the 12 villages assessed		X	0
3.3.4. Procurement /distribution of hygiene related NFIs comprising buckets (one piece per family), hygiene/dignity kits (one piece per family), jerry cans (one pc per family) and soap (10 pieces per family); and provide sensitization on their use (Target: 612 families) for the 612 most vulnerable families identified.		X	0
Progress towards results			
3.1.1. Water purification tablets are currently stored in RCDRC warehouse in Kinshasa. They have been transported to Mbuji Mayi (Kasai Orientale) on Wednesday 27 September and then transported on Friday 29 September 2017 in Lomami and Sankuru provinces.			
3.2.1. Procurement of environmental sanitation materials and protective equipment has been finalised. Materials and equipment will be directly delivered to Mbuji Mayi (Kasai Orientale) on Wednesday 27 September and then transported on Friday 29 September in identified sites in Lomami and Sankuru provinces.			

3.3.1. Planned trainings are currently being carried out in Lomami province (training in awareness-raising techniques, training on distribution techniques, and training in sanitation). To date, 11 volunteers and 2 supervisors were trained on hygiene promotion and the use of IEC materials.
3.3.2. On their departure to Lomami and Sankuru provinces, the evaluation team took 2,000 leaflets / 1,000 posters and 2 image boxes. The remaining image boxes will be sent with assessment team on 2 October.
3.3.3. Sensitisation activities have begun in the villages evaluated in Lomami province
3.3.4. Procurement of hygiene related NFIs comprising buckets (one piece per family), hygiene/dignity kits (one piece per family), jerry cans (one per family) and soap (10 pieces per family) have been finalised. Materials and equipment will be directly delivered to Mbuji Mayi (Kasai Orientale) on Wednesday 27 September and then transported and distributed in identified sites in Lomami and Sankuru provinces.



Shelter and settlements

Shelters & NFI			
Outcome 4: Immediate settlement needs of the target population in affected areas of (Lomami, Sankuru et Kwilu) are met over a period of two months	Outputs		
	Output 4.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
4,1,1, Procurement/transportation of NFIs in accordance with IFRC procurement standards (tarpaulins (two pieces per family), blankets (two pieces per family), kitchen sets (one pc per family), mats (two pieces per family), (Target: 612 families)		X	0
4.1.2 Mobilization of volunteers for a distribution (Target: 45 volunteers + 6 volunteers' supervisors)		X	0
Progress towards results			
4.1.1 Procurement of tarpaulins (two <i>pieces</i> per family), blankets (two <i>pieces</i> per family), kitchen sets (one <i>piece</i> per family), mats (two <i>pieces</i> per family) has been finalized. They have been directly delivered to Mbuji Mayi (Kasai Orientale) on Wednesday 27 September.			
4.1.2 The distribution begun as soon as the items has been pre-positioned in the identified sites on 29 of September).			

D. Budget

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget	Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	49,450	49,450
Shelter - Transitional	0	0
Construction - Housing	0	0
Construction - Facilities	0	0
Construction - Materials	0	0
Clothing & Textiles	37,087	37,087
Food	0	0
Seeds & Plants	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,609	7,609
Medical & First Aid	2,727	2,727
Teaching Materials	2,665	2,665
Utensils & Tools	18,420	18,420
Other Supplies & Services	10,508	10,508
Emergency Response Units	0	0
Cash Disbursements	0	0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	128,467	128,467
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	1,919	1,919
Distribution & Monitoring	15,150	15,150
Transport & Vehicle Costs	13,665	13,665
Logistics Services	0	0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	30,734	30,734
International Staff	26,665	26,665
National Staff	1,620	1,620
National Society Staff	2,020	2,020
Volunteers	11,775	11,775
Total PERSONNEL	42,080	42,080
Consultants	0	0
Professional Fees	1,010	1,010
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	1,010	1,010
Workshops & Training	17,122	17,122
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	17,122	17,122
Travel	29,876	29,876
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	35,354	35,354
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,560	16,560
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,560	16,560
TOTAL BUDGET	271,326	271,326

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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.