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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update 1

Republic of Congo: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRCG016		GLIDE n° OT-2018-000155-CMR	
Operation Update n° 1; date of issue: 10 May 2019		Timeframe covered by this update: 24 January - 24 April 2019	
Operation start date: 24 January 2019		Operation timeframe: 05 months (New end date: 24 June 2019)	
Overall operation budget: CHF 317,848	Additional allocation: CHF 24,184	Initial DREF allocation: CHF 293,664	
Number of people affected: 11,408 displaced persons registered by UNHCR and WFP	N° of people being assisted: 3,000 people (500 households ¹)		
Project manager: Josuane Flore Tene, overall responsible for planning, reporting, monitoring, implementation and compliances		National Society contact: André Dianzinga, Secretary General, Congolese Red Cross Society	
Host National Society presence: Congolese Red Cross (CRC), made up of 13,000 volunteers, 30 staff, 12 branches			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Partners of the United Nations System (UNHCR, WFP) and Congolese Government			

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

This operation update is extraordinarily being published after the end of the operational timeframe. While the operation was extended to allow finalization of implementation according to DREF procedures and guidelines, an internal process flow error prevented publishing the operations update in time. Measures have been taken to avoid similar incidents for DREF operations.

The implementation of this DREF operation has been stalled by the in-depth assessment which was to ascertain the needs on the ground. The assessment was conducted in March due to transportation challenges faced both for assessment team to reach affected areas and for materials to reach targeted persons. In addition, the Congolese Government did not approve the building of emergency shelters in two of the 03 affected areas (Mpouya and Makotimpoko) to avoid people settling in camp and prefers the shelters to be done only in the area of Bouemba. As UNHCR is already covering this area with shelter construct, the needs express will be totally covered, thus the operation will no more implement shelter activities

The operational strategy is, therefore, being revised to ensure complementarity with shelter activities implemented by UNHCR, as some initially targeted communities have now changed. As such, this operational update seeks two-month timeframe extension until 24 June 2019 (total operational timeframe will be 5 months), and a supplementary allocation of CHF 24,184 for a total budget of CHF 317,848. The supplementary allocation will cover the cost incurred for additional household items to be procured, transported and distributed, extension of RDRT contract until end of operation to ensure continuity and reporting, amongst other things.

¹ 6 people per household

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

On Sunday 16th December 2018, inter-ethnic violence in the territory of Yumbi in the Province of Mai Ndombé, Democratic Republic of Congo, led to the destruction of properties and forced a large number of the population from the affected areas to cross river Congo and find refuge in several localities in Congo Brazzaville and the territory of Bolobo. At the onset of the crisis, affected families stressed that apart from the issues around land ownership, this unrest was directly linked to the presidential elections in DRC. The elections which took place on 30 December 2018 have exacerbated the situation with further increases in unrest following the announcement on 10 January 2019 that the opposition candidate was declared the elected president. The DRC Government and its humanitarian partners, including UN bodies immediately conducted a multi-sectoral assessment from December 23rd to 26th 2018 to assess the situation and the needs of these displaced populations in order to plan for an appropriate response. According to this initial assessment, more than 78,928 people from the DRC had taken refuge with host families or living in spontaneous settings in Congo Brazzaville, as almost all houses had been destroyed in the three affected villages. Further assessment by the Congolese RC team in partnership with the IFRC, at the start of the DREF operation, found that in the Department of Cuvette, the number of internally displaced persons was finally less than 40 persons for the two localities of Mossaka and Konda. Thus, the operation will now focus on the three localities of the Plateau Department and the activities planned in the Cuvette will be transferred to these 3 localities.



Interview of displaced IDPs hosted in a church in Bouemba ©CRC/IFRC

Summary of current response

One of the key objectives of this DREF was to conduct an in-depth multisector needs assessment in the Plateaux and Cuvette Departments in order to have a better understanding of the situation of displaced persons from the Province of Mai-Ndombe, Democratic Republic of Congo. The assessment has now been completed by a joint Congolese Red Cross (CRC) - and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) team.

A 10-days assessment was conducted from March 03 to 13 2019, covering the localities of Mpouya, Bouemba, Makotipoko in the Plateaux department and Mossaka, Konda in the Cuvette department, as planned in the DREF operation [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

This assessment team was composed six (06) people of which three (03) executives of the National Society CRC, two (02) RDRT (relief and WASH) and a staff of the IFRC Yaoundé CCST (communication Officer/CEA focal point). Thirty (30) volunteers including five (05) per locality were mobilized for this purpose. The logistics RDRT was not able to join the field assessment team as he was monitoring the transfer of material and their custom clearance.

A total of 460 questionnaires were administered following the 4 categories of interviews: household surveys for primary data, focus groups discussions with women, men and mixed; the collection of secondary information from key informants, local authorities and technical services in each of the 5 target localities. The reliability of the data was ensured by Divisional officers, councils, the National Refugee Assistance

Committees (CNAR), the village chiefs, the pastors and parish priests who accommodated the displaced, the heads of host households and the displaced persons themselves.

The preliminary data revealed a gradual decrease in the number of displaced persons compared to the previous figures announced. Thus, the displaced people in Makotipoko, housed in administrative buildings and at the Catholic Church are currently 6,991 as confirmed by the authorities, against 7,425 previously announced at the onset. In Bouemba there are 3,067 displaced persons, the majority of which are housed in the Protestant Church (assessment confirmed by the CNAR and the village chief). In Mpouya, there are 687 displaced against 1,250 registered in December 2018 (data confirmed by the authorities).

In the Cuvette, there are currently less than 50 verifiable displaced persons and recognized by the authorities and the CNAR. The evaluation reveals 29 displaced persons present at Mossaka instead of previously announced 200 and 11 individuals in Konda instead of the previous 50 displaced persons announced. All of these people are housed in host families.

The presence of displaced persons in fishing camps is reported to be difficult to access and not recognized by the competent authorities and the CNAR. For these reasons, the evaluation team found it necessary to avoid any risk in moving towards these islands.

The situation is more critical in Makotipoko and Bouemba given the number and conditions of accommodation of displaced persons in the common administrative and religious buildings. Apart from Makotipoko where UNHCR and WFP carried out a distribution of food items (rice = 10kg/person for one month) and household items (01 mat per household from 0 to 5 people, 02 mats per household of 6 and more persons, 1/2 kitchen kit per household and 1 mosquito net, 1 blanket only for orphans, widows and elderly persons. No other locality received assistance. This assistance was considered very small in relation to universal humanitarian norms and standards. The situation in these localities remains worrying with huge needs.

Overall, the findings of the assessment indicate that about 10,785 displaced persons entered the Republic of Congo from DRC between December 2018 and March 2019. The displaced are distributed as shown in the following table:

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT	LOCALITIES	SITE/VILLAGE	NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS	ACCESSIBILITY
PLATEAUX	Makotipoko	Makotipoko centre	5,590	Waterway
		Mopongo	971	Waterway
		Montenge	117	Waterway
		Bobwakossa	313	Waterway
	Subtotal 1		6,991	
	Bouemba	Bouemba centre	2,710	Road
		Bouanga 1 et 2	327	Waterway
		Moladi	30	Waterway
	Subtotal 2		3,067	
	Mpouya	Ngaeke	70	Waterway
		Moledoua	72	Waterway
		Balemon	40	Waterway and road
		Mongolo	103	Waterway and road
		Lilanga	146	Waterway
		Liniongolo	41	Waterway
		Bibalamba	31	Waterway
		Bonabaga	105	Waterway
		Nkassa Ndziba	52	Waterway
		Nkassa village	16	Waterway
Boummo	11	Waterway		
Subtotal 3		687		
CUVETTE	Mossaka	Mossaka centre	29	Waterway

	Subtotal 4		29	
	Konda	Konda centre	11	Waterway
	Subtotal 5		11	
Grand Total			10,785	

It should be noted that this assessment mission was conducted using the community engagement and accountability (CEA) approach through various trainings both at the national headquarters level for the staff, members of the assessment team and even the governance, as well as the on field for the volunteers and Presidents of the local branches responsible for administering the questionnaire.

One of the findings on the field was that the majority of displaced collect key information they need for their daily lives from friends and families, as well as traditional authority and leaders within the displaced population. The main sources of information that the displaced trust are the word-of-mouth channel, local authority and their representatives. Telephone communication networks are currently available in all localities including Airtel and MTN. However, limited access to electricity in most sites except Makotimpoko reduces the use of mobile phones. In addition, displaced persons live in camps away from the main host communities. This is the case of Mpouya where most of the displaced families have found refuge in small settlements around the river whose access remains difficult because of the irregular trade between these islets and the main locality of Mpouya. Most of the information they are currently receiving would be related to the situation prevailing in their locality of origin. They have a great interest in having news of their families in DRC, the decisions of the Government on their current situation and especially the aid that will be provided to them. The largest number of people, especially women and children, can neither read nor write.

Major decisions are made by the site heads with the participation of heads of households. Adults groups often organize meeting on the sites. Many displaced persons already know the Red Cross through the multiple assistance activities carried out by the Red Cross Society of the DRC (DRC RC) and are motivated to participate in the Red Cross activities if the opportunity arises.

The following number of people received CEA training as part of this operation:

Location	Number of people trained	Observations
Head quarter in Brazzaville	18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 NS staff • 2 RDRT
Mpouya	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 volunteers • 1 Member of the governance (Plateaux)
Bouemba	11	Red Cross volunteers
Makotimpoko	11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Red Cross Volunteers • 8 community volunteers
Mossaka	12	Red Cross volunteers
Konda	12	Red Cross volunteers
Total number of people trained	76	

The CEA training organized with headquarter members prior to the field activities contributed to the capacity building of the project teams and other departments on the CEA approach and its related tools for a better engagement with the communities and their participation in the overall response process. The training also aimed at promoting the CEA approach in a holistic way in order to accompany its gradual adoption by the National Society, which at the end of the session expressed its desire to benefit from an additional three-day CEA training. The CEA training provided to the 76 Red Cross and community volunteers identified at the sites was intended to familiarize the teams with the CEA tools facilitating the implementation of a two-way communication with the IDPs and host communities; taking into account their information needs and better access these communities, considering the specific needs of the different target groups. This methodology allowed to take into account the following concrete actions:

- Ensure better access to information on aid by affected communities, most of whom live in difficult-to-access camps; engage with canoeist associations to facilitate better access to communities living in

remote camps; ensure better coordination with local authorities and UNHCR to better cover information needs on the status of displaced;

- Involve displaced communities in the response activities through different committees representing different groups within the displaced communities; the selection of the representatives and setting up of the committees must be done in consultation with the communities who designate their representatives;
- The role of the various committees must be clearly defined in consultation with the members; a briefing must be given to the members as well as to the communities on their rights in the context of the assistance and the mandate of the Congolese Red Cross.
- Establishment of a mechanism for feedback and complaint management: focus on channels accessible by all groups: discussion groups, information desk during distribution periods, community meetings, visits to home, coordination meetings; the information collection sheets were made available to the trained CEA teams. The assignment of roles within feedback and complaints management teams must be done to ensure a better functioning of the mechanism. Work in coordination with other partners of the response in the management of feedback and complaints.
- Involve the displaced populations and host communities in the activities, particularly in the WASH sector, through the committees that are representative of the different groups within the two communities.

Overview of Host National Society

The Congolese Red Cross has a long history of disasters including floods, landslides and cholera epidemics. In addition, due to the geography of the Republic of the Congo, it is subject to other transboundary disasters with its neighbour, the Democratic Republic of the Congo in population movements and most disease outbreaks.

To cope with these multiple disasters, the Congolese Red Cross, present in the country through its various regional committees and local branches, currently has 13,000 volunteers of which about 4,500 are trained and active in several areas. It must be highlighted that this National Society has not been very active for a while due to some institutional and financial constraints. As a result, its volunteers and other staffs have remained without real capacity building, which requires close support for the various operations. It therefore needs the capacities of the disaster response teams at both community and national level to be strengthened.

Since the beginning of this operation in late January 2019, CRC has continued to participate in the various crisis meetings at the country level. With support from the IFRC, the NS led the detailed needs assessment in the two departments concerned, namely the Plateau and the Cuvette. The NS has equally received training on community engagement and accountability both at Headquarters and in the field by the IFRC Yaoundé CCST CEA focal point. This opportunity allowed the NS to designate a CEA focal point to be supported by the CEA focal point of Yaoundé CCST, to ensure the integration of CEA activities into the ongoing and future operations.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Present in-country, the ICRC did not participate in the in-depth assessment mission but remained available in the framework of collaboration and information sharing with the NS and IFRC teams. It should be noted that ICRC conducted a rapid field assessment at the beginning of the crisis as part of restoring family links (RFL) activities. The French RC, sole PNS in country, is yet to position itself.

The IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Office, which supports the Central African regional from Cameroon, is supporting the Congolese Red Cross with this operation through technical and financial support from DREF funds. In fact, IFRC supported the deployment of three (03) RDRT member (RDRT relief/coordination from Burkina Faso RC, RDRT WatSan from Togolese RC and RDRT logistic from Cameroon RC who are presently in Congo supporting the Host National Society with this operation. This evaluation mission was coupled with training sessions of the personnel of the National Headquarters of the Congolese RC and the volunteers of the various localities concerned by the DREF implementation on the community engagement and accountability, as entry point for an improved involvement of beneficiary communities at the centre of the operation.

Moreover, IFRC coordinated with the other Movement partners present in Congo to organize the in-depth needs assessment which took place in March 2019.

The IFRC Office in DRC maintained close collaboration with Yaoundé CCST and the Congolese RC, not only because of proximity and for information sharing on the operation which emanated from an ethnic conflict in the Yumbi village in the DRC, where the displaced hail from, to find refuge in the border villages of the Republic of Congo, precisely in the departments of the Plateaux and Cuvette.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The DRC government is planning to organize the repatriation of these displaced people from RoC to DRC as soon as possible. For this purpose, two intergovernmental meetings have already been held between DRC and RoC. A period of 6 months from January 2019 was decided by the Government in order to organise the return of all the displaced population.

In all five localities, the displaced are under the protection of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action. They are monitored and managed by the National Council for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), migration services, sub-prefectures and local government bodies.

The UNHCR undertook some actions alongside the distributions of household items at the Makotipoko site. The displaced persons accommodated on the site of the Makotipoko Catholic Church benefited from UNHCR temporary housing made of local materials and tarpaulins. It mainly envisages the relocation of the site of Makotipoko which is highly floods-prone to Bouemba. For a better response, specific meetings of the shelter sector are held at UNHCR headquarters in Brazzaville every Wednesday. General coordination meetings of all sectors and partners are also held at UNHCR every Friday. To note, with the transfer of the displaced from Makotipoko to Bouemba, the Government has now given the mandate for shelter action to UNHCR alone.

As for the World Food Programme, two food parcel distributions consisting mainly of rice and corn flour were conducted in Makotipoko.

The NGO “Shelter Box” carried out a rapid assessment in the shelter sector in Makotipoko, Bouemba and Mopongo and continues to deepen the feasibility study.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Most of the displaced population consists mainly of fishermen with a large number of women and children. There are equally unaccompanied children, new-borns and pregnant and lactating women who all live in a common setting with host families and in administrative and religious buildings. However, no cases of ill-treatment and/or discrimination have been revealed so far. The displaced indicate that they feel safe and there are no protection problems for now. Their relations with the host communities appear to be very close and friendly, but prolonged stress on resources could create tensions.

UNHCR and its partners have proposed relocating the displaced persons to a common camp in Bouemba, but a problem arises because many displaced in Makotipoko are reluctant to relocate for protection reasons and both Governments want them to quickly return to their respective communities in DRC. However, most displaced in Bouemba and Makotipoko do not foresee a return in the near future. During group and household discussion sessions, they stated that they did not feel safe returning to DRC now or even up to a year due to the violence experienced there.

On the contrary, on the sites of Konda and Mossaka, there is a voluntary and uncontrolled return of the displaced to DRC. Only 29 displaced persons could be registered in Mossaka and 11 in Konda during the assessment. In Mpouya community, the number dropped from 1,250 to 687 displaced persons. The investigation revealed that many of these displaced persons are not from the conflict zone but have moved in for their safety.

These displaced persons are still to be registered and have no refugee status. No organization currently has a reliable list detailing the identities of households and their numbers, the disaggregation by age group, information about people with special needs thus making it difficult to plan for distribution operations.

In terms of communication, all localities are covered by telephone networks (MTN and Airtel) but only Mossaka has a functional community radio.

The detailed assessment by the joint CRC/IFRC team identified the following requirements in order of priority. These include health care (malaria, water and skin diseases, gastroenteritis, needs for essential medicines, etc.), access to drinking water (transport, treatment, storage), hygiene promotion, shelters and non- food, nutrition/food, livelihood resources (lack of resources to cover basic needs), protection problems, etc.

Targeting

The DREF operation intends to target 3,000 displaced persons (500 households), based on same selection criteria as indicated in the [EPoA](#). These persons represent 28% of the 10,745 displaced people registered as at now in the 3 localities of Makotipoko, Bouemba and Mpouya in the Plateaux department. They include, Makotimpoko (6,991), Bouemba (3,067) and Mpouya (687).

The percentage of people to be provided support per locality as indicated in below table:

Localities	Number of displaced people	% of total population being assisted	number of people targeted	Number of families targeted (6 persons/family)
Makotimpoko	6,991	65	1,950	325
Bouemba	3,067	28.5	855	142
Mpouya	687	6.5	195	33
Total	10,745	100	3,000	500

With support from authorities of the local branches of the RC, other partners and especially the displaced persons themselves will use the existing lists to facilitate the selection, respecting the set criteria. To this effect, a selection Committee, a validation Committee (with women and men) and complaints and claims committees will be put in place to ease the process.

Scenario planning

Scenario planning remains the same as in the [EPoA](#).

Operation Risk Assessment

Although some of the risks highlighted in the EPoA are still present, most of them have been reduced. As at now, the major challenge related to this operation is the logistics and procurement. Indeed, the clearance of equipment at the from Congolese Customs (a risk that had not been planned) was greatly delayed at the start of the operation. In addition, the availability of household items for distribution is also scarce. As mitigation method, most items were sourced from Yaoundé CCST and packaged at the national headquarters. This had a negative impact on the deployment period of the logistics RDRT as more time was spent for customs clearance, resulting in delay of procedures for local purchases. This highlighted a serious handicap especially at the level of the NS, where there is a real need for support and capacity building in the area of logistics.

As regards field transportation, there are areas which are only accessible by waterway such as Makotimpoko, which has the largest number of families and also overland for Bouemba and Mpouya. It should be noted here that the Cuvette department, whose access is only by waterway, has been removed from the response, since the number of displaced persons have significantly reduced.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Objectif

The overall objective of this operation is to provide health, WASH assistance, as well as shelter related household items to the most vulnerable displaced persons in Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Mpouya in Plateaux department of the Republic of Congo (RoC).

To be able to achieve this objective, the operational strategy has been reviewed to focus only on the Plateaux department, taking out emergency shelter construction in view of the orientation provided by Government, giving shelter provision mandate to UNHCR.

Reviewed operational strategy:

The operational strategy and activities mainly remain the same, except for the fact that the In-depth needs assessment has now been conducted and there will no longer be provision of emergency shelter. However, shelter related household items (HHIs) will be maintained, so indicators in this section will be reviewed to reflect new elements which are being monitored. To read more on operational strategy, please refer to [EPoA](#).

The below activities will be conducted to ensure continuity of the implementation:

- Finalize the Customs clearance processes to make available the needed HHIs for distribution;
- Finalize logistics processes for local purchases;
- Provide life-jackets for volunteers travelling by boat;
- Transportation of items to the field for distributions. This will require the authorization of technical services that can serve as a warehouse at the level of each locality in order to lessen the cost of logistics. It will also be necessary to deepen the feasibility analysis for the transport of the HHIs to the inland waterway distribution sites and also to increase the handling loads.
- Distribute household items to targeted 500 most vulnerable displaced households. These distributions will target 3,000 people who correspond to 28% of all displaced persons in the 3 localities. These kits consist of essential products namely blankets, mosquito nets, soap, water purification tablets, mats, buckets, cans, kitchen kits and dignity kits. The 1,500 tarpaulins which were part of the emergency shelter kits had already been purchased and transported to Brazzaville, before decision of the Government on UNHCR being sole agency acting in the area of emergency construction was made. Note that these will be stored at the NS warehouse to be used for future emergencies.
- Conduct distribution of household items (HHIs) by 44 volunteers trained in distribution techniques.
- Conduct hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation activities using flyers and posters, picture boxes during mass sensitization sessions that will take place 2 days a week for 2 months for volunteers and 3 days per week for 2 months for supervisors. The third day will be used by supervisors for compiling data and activity reports. Door-to-door sensitizations will allow families to be trained on the use of water purification tablets. These volunteers will also be involved in the clean-up of the environment with the involvement of displaced populations and host populations with the use of sanitation kits made available and through the establishment of committees sanitation in all 3 localities. Volunteers trained on distribution techniques will carry out the distribution of household items.
- Conduct a satisfaction survey after distribution.
- Conduct a lessons learned workshop at the end of the operation.

Operation support service

Human Resources

For the purposes of this operation, the CRC volunteers are deployed according to the areas of activities to be covered and as described below, the number of volunteers planned for the two localities of the Basin Department will reinforce those of the Department of the plateaux depending on the number of people to attend,

For the activities relating to shelters and the distribution of NFIs, 50 trained volunteers are already mobilized and divided as follows:


- 25 volunteers deployed in the locality of Makotimpoko instead of 10 as originally planned
- 15 volunteers in the locality of Bouemba instead of 10 as originally planned,

- 10 volunteers in the initial locality of Mpouya.

These volunteers were already trained on the assembling tents/tarpaulins techniques, building emergency shelters and distribution of equipment; but based on the assessment results, this activity will not more be implemented,

- For health activities, the 50 selected volunteers will be deployed according to the number of people to attend (25 for Makotimpoko instead of 10 as originally planned, 15 to Bouemba against 10 initially planned and to Mpouya 10) as initially planned; will be trained on psychosocial support.
 - Under the Wash sector, 75 volunteers and supervisors have already been mobilized (30) in Makotimpoko, (25) in Bouemba and (20) in Mpouya instead of 15 per localities as originally planned. All will be trained on hygiene promotion and all are going to conduct campaigns on hygiene and the use of water treatments in the 3 localities. The volunteers will be deployed to the field twice a week over two months while supervisors will go the field three times a week over the same 2-month period. These additional days will allow supervisors to monitor the implementation, compile data, and synthesize reports. The volunteers trained on the WASH will guide the teams on the management of menstrual hygiene and the risks associated with the deficiency and problems of healthy living conditions in the wash sector.
 - In addition, 5 volunteers (member of the CDRT) and 5 community volunteers will be assigned to manage the sites (3 in Makotimpoko at the gathering/accommodation sites, 1 in Bouemba and 1 in Mpouya)
 - A total of 180 volunteers CR and 25 community volunteers will be involved in this operation and deployed in the various areas of intervention (50 for shelters, 50 for health and 75 for WASH, + 5 for site management).
 - The IFRC will continue supports to the Congolese RC in implementation through the effective deployment of three RDRT (logistics and WASH). Thanks to the regional emergency fund, an RDRT relief was also deployed. These deployments are planned for a period of one to two months with the possibility of extension.
 - A CEA FICR focal point for Central Africa conducted a two-week support mission for CEA training in the five targeted localities of the DREF and trained a NS focal point
 - The IFRC will also provide support to the various logistical challenges and constraints, the logistic RDRT contract will have to be extended over two weeks and at the end of its mission, the Logistics Manager of the Yaoundé cluster office will have to follow up and support the NS as the need for capacity-building in this area was expressed both at the headquarters level and in the local branches. Also, to ensure adequate financial follow-up throughout the operations, a member of the finance team of the Yaoundé Office will be deployed to support this operation.
- Finally, it should be noted that there is a crucial need to accompany the national society in providing additional motivation/incentive to the staff involved in the implementation of this DREF at the headquarters level in addition to the per diem they receive during field missions,

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter Target: 3,000 people (500 HH) Male: 1,920 Female: 1,080</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households receiving shelter related household items	500	0
Output 1.1: Short shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and supervisors trained and mobilized for shelter distribution	50	44
# of households provided with tarpaulins	500	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>No emergency shelters will be built as part of this operation, as the Government has only authorized UNHCR to conduct emergency shelter construction in Bouemba. However, the due assessment of shelter situation has been carried out and NS/IFRC regularly share information with other relevant partners</i> 		

including UNHCR and Shelter Box. Given that the 50 tarpaulins planned for initial distribution while conducting assessment were already purchased, they will be stored at NS warehouse for use in future operations.

- Household items including (blankets, mats, buckets, jerrycans, soap and dignity kits) intended for the 500 most vulnerable displaced households have been procured and await dispatching for distribution.
- Some 50 volunteers have been mobilized to conduct distribution of shelter related household items.
- *The training on shelter construction techniques and distribution of household items was organised and reached 44 volunteers in the overall three localities of Plateaux. These volunteers will be deployed to conduct HHIs distributions in the coming days.*



Health

Target: 3,000 people (500 HH)

Male: 1,920

Female: 1,080

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	3,000	ongoing

Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and supervisors trained on psychosocial support	50	40
# of people reached by psychosocial support	3,000	0
# of women of child bearing age reached with dignity kits	1,080	0

Progress towards outcomes


- Health promotion activities are currently ongoing, as such there is no final data on the number of people reached. This will be communicated in the final report. It is important to note that the work being carried out by volunteers on the field has helped to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Some 40 volunteers have been trained in PSS, to be able to provide necessary support to these displaced persons, who fled their homes in tragic and violent conditions. Note that the 50 volunteers planned to be trained as part of this operation could not be reached as the Cuvette department was pulled out of the operation due to the assessment revealing that most displaced had returned to their areas of origin in DRC. These trained volunteers are now deploying to provide the necessary support through discussion groups with people mentioning the need for these services, and those who have been highlighted by members of their community as needed PSS.
- The 1,080 dignity kits (sanitary pads, towels, underwears, bathing soap, etc.) planned for distribution (two kits per person) to women and girls of childbearing age were purchased in Brazzaville and are currently stocked at the NS HQ warehouse in Brazzaville, while they await dispatching to intervention areas.

Community-based surveillance is recommended for early detection of any health-related problems. Strengthening the capacities of first aid and community-based health and first aid volunteers (CBHFA) is necessary. In addition, the heads of healthcare centres are being recommended to provide needed healthcare assistance to displaced persons, who in general do not have the means to pay for consultations. There is need to have community relays involved in community-based surveillance. Volunteers have been advised to monitor use of mosquito nets by conducting house visits.

Output 1.6: Target population provided with access to community-based health services, including provision of first aid and distribution of mosquito nets

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by community-based health activities	3,000	0

# of First Aids Kits procured and provided to local branches	15	15
# of volunteers engaged in providing first aid services to people affected	50	40
# of people reached with FA services	3,000	0
# of Mosquito nets procured	1,500	1,500
# of Households reached with Mosquito nets	500	0
Progress towards outcomes		
Activities under this section are ongoing as the 15 FA kits planned have been procured and were distributed to local branches during the volunteers training. Likewise, procurement of 1,500 mosquito nets to be distributed (3 per household) has been completed. They await dispatching to affected areas for distribution. The same 40 volunteers trained in PSS also received community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) training and have been made available to provide first aid services as needed. It is important to note that the NS has limited resources for disaster preparedness.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene Target: 3,000 people (500 HH) Male: 1,920 Female: 1,080</p>		
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	500	ongoing
Output 12.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of assessments conducted	1	1
# of volunteers trained on safe use of household water treatment techniques (HHWT)	75	44
Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	3,000	Ongoing
# of water purification tablets procured	270,100 tablets	270,100 tablets
# of community leaders trained on safe use of water (displaced and host population)	25	Ongoing
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	3,000	0
Output 1.4: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	3,000	ongoing
# of IEC materials produced with HP messages	1,000 leaflets 500 posters 10 images boxes	1,000 leaflets 500 posters 10 images boxes
# of hygiene promotion campaigns held throughout the duration of the operation	16	0
# of households reached with provision of soap	1,500	0
Progress towards outcomes		

- The validation of key messages for hygiene promotion was done by the MoH of Congo. As such, the IEC material was produced and distributed to the volunteers to be used for sensitization. Those which were to be posted have been in highly concentrated areas such as markets and churches.
 - A multisector in-depth needs assessment was conducted, highlighting needs already identified. This assessment helped reorient the operation as necessary, especially in light of the realization that there were only less than 50 displaced persons left in the Cuvette department.
 - Water purification kits as well as disinfection and sanitization equipment have also been procured and await dispatching for distribution in targeted areas.
 - Of the planned 75 volunteers to be trained, some 44 received WASH training in Plateaux department. They will provide support on use of water treatment tablets at household level.
- Clearance of purchased household items from Congolese customs has now been completed, although this was the main cause of delay in implementation. However, the cost for transportation is yet to be settled.

International Disaster Response

Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# number of coordination meetings attended by NS (cluster meetings)	NA	12
# number of coordination meetings organised by the Ministry of the Humanitarians actions affairs attended by NS	NA	05

Output 1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge staff deployed to support the NS	3 (1 Relief, 1 Watsan, 1 logistics)	3 (1 Relief, 1 Watsan, 1 logistics)
# of IFRC Shelter staff deployed to support the NS	1	0

Output 1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted by the NS Headquarters / sites	3	2
# of revised EPoA published as a result of the continued assessment of the situation	1	1
# of after-action review workshop conducted	1	0

Progress towards outcomes

- Some five (05) coordination meetings have been held with government and humanitarian partners ensure that assistance was delivered in compliance with Government recommendations. It is during these meetings and because of NS participation at the same that information was shared about decision to have UNHCR as sole implementing partner for shelter activities. In addition, NS has attended 05 cluster meetings with humanitarian partners.
- As part of coordination, reports are being shared between partners to ensure everyone is at the same level of information.
- The IFRC shelter focal point was no longer deployed due to government refocus of shelter construction to only be conducted by UNHCR.
- Three (03) RDRT's were deployed to provide NS support in implementation of this operation. These regional technicians were deployed to provide support in the areas of relief, logistics and Watsan. As part of this operation update, the NS seeks the extension by one month of all three RDRTs to provide support to the NS since HQ is facing structural difficulties and implementation areas are very far away from HQ. In addition, the insufficient capacities in the NS makes it difficult for them to be left at this stage of implementation. It is thus key to ensure continuity by maintaining the RDRTs for an additional month.

D. BUDGET

This Operation update seeks a second allocation of CHF 24,184 in addition to the initial grant of CHF 293,664. The total budget for this operation will thus be increased to CHF 317,848 as detailed in below budget.

DREF OPERATION

MDRCG016 - Republic of Congo - Population Movement

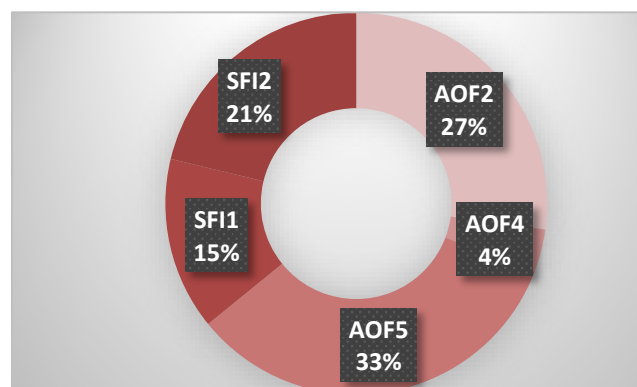
10/05/2019

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	22,500
Clothing & Textiles	17,353
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	82,532
Medical & First Aid	1,845
Teaching Materials	2,938
Utensils & Tools	20,814
Other Supplies & Services	5,000
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	152,982
Storage	813
Distribution & Monitoring	25,629
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,939
Logistics, Transport & Storage	31,381
International Staff	45,000
National Society Staff	8,212
Volunteers	13,928
Personnel	67,140
Professional Fees	784
Consultants & Professional Fees	784
Workshops & Training	19,822
Workshops & Training	19,822
Travel	17,125
Information & Public Relations	5,129
Communications	3,000
Financial Charges	1,085
General Expenditure	26,339
DIRECT COSTS	298,449
INDIRECT COSTS	19,399
TOTAL BUDGET	317,848

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	86,375
AOF4 Health	11,552
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	105,951
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies Effective International Disaster	46,465
SFI2 Management	67,506
TOTAL	317,848



Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

Congolese Red Cross Society (CRC)

- Secretary General: Andre Dianzinga, email: pp.ddading@gmail.com; phone: +242 05 551 17 01
- Deira Wilfrid Ongasa, National Disaster Management Director, email: wilfriddeira@yahoo.fr; phone: +242 05 651 65 10

IFRC Country Cluster Office, Yaoundé:

- Pape Moussa Tall, acting Head of Cluster, IFRC Yaoundé Multi-country Cluster Support Office for Central Africa; phone: +237 679 53 86 72; email: papemoussa.tall@ifrc.org
- Josuane Flore Tene, DCPRR of IFRC Yaoundé Multi-country Cluster Support Office for Central Africa; phone: +237 677098790; email: josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh Tripathee, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; phone +254 731067489; email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org
- Khaled Masud Ahmed, Regional Disaster Management Delegate, phone: +254 (0) 731067286; email: khaled.masud@ifrc.org

In IFRC Geneva:

- Karla Morizzo, Senior Officer, Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF); Email: karla.morizzo@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for resource Mobilization and Pledge: Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Acting Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: franciscah.cherotich@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit: RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email: fiona.gatere@ifrc.org; phone: +254 780 771 139

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.**

