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# Final Report

## DRC: Floods in Saké, North Kivu

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRC031</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 15 July 2021</b>	<b>Glide number: <a href="#">FL-2020-000206-COD</a></b>
<b>Operation start date: 13 October 2020</b>	<b>Operation end date: 30 April 2021</b>
<b>Host National Society: Democratic Republic of Congo Red Cross Society</b>	<b>Operation budget: CHF 143,447</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 35,422 persons (Approx. 5,903 households)<sup>1</sup>.</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 35,422 people (Approx. 5,903 households)<sup>2</sup>.</b> <b>Direct targets: 2,568 people (428 households)</b> <b>Indirect targets: 32,854 people (5,475 host households)<sup>3</sup></b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Luxemburg Red Cross.</b>	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Government, Catholic Church, CPK Church, 7th Day Adventist Church	

*The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of Democratic Republic of Congo Red Cross Society (DRC RC), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.*

<Click [here](#) for final financial report and [here](#) for contact>

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On 1 October 2020, the city of Saké and its surroundings in the Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, experienced flooding following heavy rains, causing material damage and loss of life. The city of Saké is located about 25 km from the city of Goma, with a population of 108,249. At least ten people were reported dead as a result of the floods and three people were reported missing. The rainfall caused erosion, resulting in enormous damage with the bridge over the Kihira River linking the Saké-Masisi road and Saké-Minova road washed away. This also led to a breakdown in communications between Goma-Masisi on the one hand and between Goma and South Kivu on the other. Houses were washed away with everything they contained, schools were flooded, fields and pastures for cows, sheep and goats were under water. Some 3,825 people were affected and moved into 339 host families.



Figure 1: Flooded school in Saké. Photo: IFRC, December 2020

<sup>1</sup> This number was reached mainly due to success of hygiene promotion activities.

<sup>2</sup> This number was reached mainly due to success of hygiene promotion activities.

<sup>3</sup> Cumulative number of people reached with Health and WASH activities

Soon after the disaster, the DRC Red Cross in Saké deployed 30 volunteers to the different sites for first aid, search and rescue and rapid assessment on 2 October 2020. The volunteers also ensured the community was sensitized on the risks of water-borne diseases. Restoring family links (RFL) was also ensured by volunteers who traced families of children separated from their parents. The following were the findings of the initial assessment:

- 428 households were identified for the NFI kits
- 189 households were identified for the Shelter Kit
- Need for isolation shelters for COVID-19 cases identified

After an initial assessment, several partners assisted the people affected in diverse areas so as to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure that the same people were not assisted twice with the same kind of support. The DRC Red Cross, in collaboration with community leaders and the political and administrative authorities, based on the various lists of assistance already provided, carried out a door-to-door census of the victims to identify those who had not yet received assistance.

**Table 1: Situation on damage caused by the floods**

Village	No. Of persons affected	No. of houses totally destroyed	No. of houses partially destroyed	No. of flooded houses	No. of latrines destroyed
Rutoboko	1,020	182	10	12	182
Kimoka	295	0	0	59	59
Kaduki stade	2,510	100	0	402	502
Katembe		Flooded fields: 20 hectares			
Murambi		Destroyed crops: 25 hectares			
Total	3,825	282	10	473	743

In response, DRC RC launched CHF 143,447 [DREF operation](#) with support from IFRC to provide immediate support to 5,520 people (1,104 households) affected by the disaster for three months. In January 2021, [Operation Update 1](#) was published to allow a no cost timeframe extension of two months to enable IFRC and DRC Red Cross (DRC RC) to complete the procurement process to replenish shelter tool kits distributed to affected families during the response. This challenge was due to a change in the global stock borrowing system, with a new lead time for delivery in mid-March 2021. Unfortunately, by the third week of March 2021, the procurement was still not completed. To avoid penalising the National Society by not replenishing, [Operation Update 2](#) was published to inform stakeholders of a one month no-cost timeframe extension during which procurement was finalized. Overall, the operational timeframe was 6 months, of which 3 of active response.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Operating National Society

Soon after the disaster, the DRC Red Cross in Saké deployed 30 volunteers to the different sites for first aid, search & rescue and rapid assessment. The volunteers also ensured the community was sensitized on the risks of water-borne diseases. Restoring family links was also ensured by volunteers who traced families of children separated from their parents.

A detailed needs assessment was conducted to identify the most vulnerable people and it was found that their immediate recovery needs were shelter construction and awareness on prevention of water-borne diseases. As a result, there was construction of 189 temporary shelters for disaster-affected households and 4 COVID-19 isolation shelters in the three health areas targeted. Each shelter kit that was given to households comprised of:

- tarpaulins (3 pieces)
- slats (4 pieces)
- wood (4 pieces)
- rafters (7x7 of 5m)
- rafters (10 pieces of 5x5m)
- nails with a point of 6 (3kg) and a point of 10 (2kg).



*Figure 2: NFI distribution with the ICRC. Photo DRC Red Cross*

A total of 29 volunteers, (28 volunteers and 1 supervisor) of whom 4 were females, were trained in temporary shelter construction techniques. Below is a summary of activities carried out by the DRC RC volunteers:

**Table 2: Summary of volunteer activity in the response**

Activity	No. of volunteers trained		No. of people reached		People reached	No. of HH
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Hygiene promotion activities	12	18	14,536	16,028	30,564	5,094
Aqua tabs distribution	12	18	10,832	22,927	33,759	5,635
WASH activities	12	18	7,267	16,343	23,610	3,935
PSS activities	7	8	1,970	1,408	3,387	545
Risk communication and community involvement (CEA)	18	18	12,170	13,731	25,901	4,317
Feedback entry and analysis	2	1				
Data reporting via ODK	1	1				
Monitoring – PDM and BSS	3	2				

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Partner National Societies (PNS) present in the country, include the Belgian Red Cross, the Spanish Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross, the French Red Cross and the Norwegian Red Cross. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a strong presence in the eastern provinces of DRC and provides analysis of the security situation to Movement partners.

The DRC Red Cross, IFRC and ICRC participated in the Movement's internal coordination meetings for this operation. The ICRC supported the operation by providing NFI kits to 428 affected households and transportation for NFI kits, shelter kits and construction materials. The IFRC assisted disaster-affected people with temporary shelters and their vehicles provided transport for volunteers to Saké. The DRC Red Cross mobilised rapid response teams to search for the missing, conduct safe burials for the dead, carried out assessments, targeting, distribution of kits, mobilised and trained volunteers for the effectiveness of CEA, PSS, WASH and PDM activities.



*Figure 3: NFI distribution and construction of temporary shelter for households affected by the floods in Saké*

### Overview of other actors' actions in-country

After the Head of State's visit to Saké, the government proceeded to distribute food and NFI as well as shelter construction materials, especially iron sheets. Rebuilding of the Kihira bridge, which was cut off following the disaster was also completed. The Catholic Church provided flood-affected families with food and NFIs. The CBCA church, (*Communauté Baptiste au Centre Afrique*) for its part contributed with beddings and clothes alongside the Seventh Day Adventist church.

The Red Cross coordinated with community leaders to ensure that beneficiaries of government assistance did not benefit from Red Cross assistance; a list of beneficiaries of government assistance was given to the targeting team when they visited the community.

### Needs analysis and scenario planning

A preliminary assessment carried out at the onset of the floods showed that 3,825 people were affected and moved into 339 host families. The following were the identified needs:

- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) - environmental sanitation, safe drinking water since the water infrastructure had been damaged. Installation of hand-washing stations to reduce the spread of waterborne diseases such as cholera.
- Shelter and household items (including mosquito nets)
- Food supply
- Psychosocial support (PSS)
- First aid and evacuation to health facilities for medical care

A second flooding occurred on 15 November 2020, leading to a second multi-sectoral assessment done to provide a comprehensive view of the impact of these floods and identify affected households. This enabled details of the damage to people and their property to be specified and the response of the DRC Red Cross, the Movement and other actors to be planned according to these findings. The DRC Red Cross recorded a significant number of families affected by the floods, including 350 households in three neighbourhoods in the city of Saké after the rain of 15 November 2020.

A rapid assessment based on interviews as well as field observations was done on 17 November 2020 by a Red Cross team, local leaders of Kimoka and the head nurse of the Kimoka health centre. After triangulation, a total of 20 households, whose houses were totally reduced in size, were selected by mutual agreement with the leaders and the community as eligible for shelter kit assistance.

From the beginning of this disaster until today, 302 houses have been totally destroyed, 10 houses partially destroyed, 473 flooded houses and 743 flooded latrines.

### **Risk Analysis**

The first likely risk in the implementation of this operation was related to the health of volunteers and beneficiaries in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, which could hamper the implementation of activities within the time frame. The DRC Red Cross monitored the situation through direct communication with the local health system while also observing the government guidelines of social distancing, wearing of masks and regular washing of hands. In addition to this, there were four isolation shelters built for use in case there was a COVID-19 case and it was necessary to quarantine/self-isolate. In the end, the implementation of the DREF was not affected by government restrictions and lockdown measures.

The second medium risk was related to increased rainfall that would increase the number of people affected beyond what had been planned and budgeted for. The recommendation was to monitor the risk and review the implementation of the DREF as necessary and when heavy rains were experienced in November, it was necessary to conduct a second distribution of shelter kits as there were 20 households whose shelter was swept away, although they had been recipients of the first distribution. It is important to note that where roads were impassable by car, the team used paths accessible on foot.

The third likely and high risk was insecurity caused by armed robbers and militias operating in Masisi territory. There was close coordination with ICRC and local leadership on the security situation on the ground that enabled safe passage and transportation of items needed for implementation of the DREF. In addition to this, IFRC, DRC Red Cross and ICRC vehicles were used to transport both staff and kits to be distributed. There was also regular monitoring of the security situation by radio and security rules on the ground were strictly adhered to.

The fourth, and unfortunately, unforeseen risk was the delay in procurement of shelter tool kits to be replenished. This delay was due to changes in the global stock borrowing system, which obliged the operation to be extended for 3 months. Finally, the items were received in early April and the operation to be concluded.

## **B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY**

### **Proposed strategy**

The strategy proposed by the DRC Red Cross focused on assisting the 3,825 people affected by the floods and 339 host families (1,695 people), with emergency shelter assistance and household items, information and awareness information on prevention of malaria, cholera and water-borne diseases; and community engagement as well as PSS and first aid as needed.

Following the needs assessment conducted in the three flood-affected localities of Saké (Kaduki, Kimoka and Rutoboko), the DRC Red Cross organized a beneficiary targeting activity using the door-to-door approach and direct observation. This activity was supported by the IFRC's ICT and IM departments, which deployed data collection equipment for data encoding on the KoboCollect platform. Twenty (20) volunteers were trained on the use of the form and the criteria for selecting households according to vulnerability. The team involved the local leaders in the process of verification of the people affected. Vulnerability was categorized at three levels according to whether the household lost all its assets including the house, lost essential assets with part of the house, lost essential assets whether the house was not destroyed (or was only partially destroyed).

As previously mentioned, a second rapid assessment was done after heavy rains on 15 November that necessitated a second distribution of shelter kits to the affected households.

A beneficiary satisfaction survey (BSS) was carried out by the PMER of the DRC RC during the second distribution of the shelter kits to the 20 households targeted from the November floods. The survey shows that 83% of beneficiaries stated that they were consulted by the Red Cross for the planning of assistance. Beneficiary satisfaction indicated that

the specific needs of women and elderly people were considered in the operation, for example, there were volunteers on hand to assist the elderly and the disabled to carry their kits out of the distribution centre. In addition, the NFI kits distributed contained hygiene kits for women. More details of the achievements are highlighted in section C below.

The 15 trained volunteers organised individual and group psychosocial support activities, psycho-education sessions and sensitisation sessions on psychosocial support that benefited 3,252 people according to the needs identified within the community but also in favour of 120 volunteers who were operational in the implementation of DREF activities.

A feedback management system was in place to receive feedback from the community and adapt actions according to the community's recommendations. During the operation, 270 complaints were collected and analysed of which 256 were responded to favourably and 14 were channelled to the DRC Red Cross committee for an appropriate response. To date, 1,725 community feedback collected from CEA, WASH, PSS and shelter activities have been analysed.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	<b>Shelter</b> <b>People reached: 2,568</b> Male: 642 Female: 1,926	
<b>Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
% of targeted people reached with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	38% (1,460 people)	67% (2,568 people)
<b>Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# households provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance	292	258
# Isolation shelters provided to prevent spread of COVID-19	4 (2 per location)	4
# households reached with distribution of HHIs provided by ICRC	765 HH or 3,825 people	428 HH or 2,568 people
Distributed pre-positioned shelter kits are replenished	Yes	Yes
<b>Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers and community resource persons trained in Participatory Approach for Safe Shelter Awareness (PASSA)	27	29
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>As part of this operation, shelter activities started on 17 November 2020 with the training of 29 DRC Red Cross volunteers. Targeting of shelter beneficiaries was carried out at the same time as the distribution of essential household kits (on 3 December 2020 for the first wave of floods and on 20 December for the additional 20 households in the second wave of floods). With technical and logistical support from the IFRC and the ICRC, Red Cross volunteers were deployed to carry out the distribution in Saké, following awareness-raising activities provided by the volunteers to community leaders and beneficiaries. The distribution was carried out three times according to the programme described below:</p>		

- On 3 November 2020 - Distribution of NFI kits to 428 households at the Kamuronza office (Saké town), received from the ICRC.
- On 6 November 2020 - Distribution of mosquito nets to the same 428 households (2 per household).
- On 7 October 2020 - Distribution of additional construction materials (rafters and slats) to 168 households selected from the 238 households that received shelter kits as part of this DREF operation.
- 17 December 2020 - Additional distribution of 20 shelter kits to 20 additional households in the locality of Kimoka who were affected by the second wave of flooding.

A total of 258 households were provided with emergency shelter and settlement assistance through this DREF funding. As a result of the assessments and registration conducted, the actual number of households requiring shelter kits had reduced to 238 instead of the targeted 292 households. Other households needed support for either tarpaulins or other construction material like timber to secure their existing structure hence this increased the numbers leading to 2,568 people with support to improve their shelter.



*Figure 2: DRC RC volunteers supporting in construction of temporary shelter*

Following the distribution of shelter kits to households, the Red Cross deployed volunteers to help build at least 189 emergency shelters for vulnerable households. In total, 227 beneficiaries were actively involved in the construction of their own shelters, complementing the efforts of the volunteers. In addition to shelters built for households, four isolation shelters were erected in three health areas, namely AS. Saké, AS. Kaduki and AS. Kimoka as part of COVID-19 prevention.

Initially, two carpenter technicians were planned in the team of 27 but after assessment of the need and time available for completion of the shelters, two more technicians were selected, increasing the number of builders to 29. After the construction of the isolation shelters, the works were handed over to the above-mentioned health structures.

### Challenges

- The entire population of Saké wanted to be assisted because they were used to having humanitarian assistance reaching everyone (blanket distribution and no targeting of assistance to vulnerable only). This meant that the CEA volunteers had to sensitise the community on the selection criteria used to identify the vulnerable households and only them to be given assistance. A lot of work was done to ensure the community understands to minimise resistance on the distribution days.
- Lack of space for the construction of shelters for disaster-affected households whose plots were still underwater. This meant that some shelters had to be constructed close together to ensure shelter for the affected people as the community waited for the waters to subside.
- DRC Red Cross volunteers encountered households building near riparian land that was flooded. This informed the messaging on safe location of housing away from the flood risk areas.

### Lessons Learned

- Clear communication with the community is essential for success in implementation. In order to respect the selection criteria and only serve the vulnerable, DRC Red Cross team held several meetings with the leaders and the political and administrative authorities to explain the criteria and methodology used to select affected households that would receive the assistance bearing in mind to target those who had not received assistance from any other humanitarian actors. This made it possible to cascade this information to the affected communities and lists were generated based on this criteria and later verified by the DRC Red Cross volunteers during the registration process.
- Close collaboration with the local authorities enabled DRC Red Cross to lobby for assistance for those whose land was still flooded. Through the local authorities, members of the affected families allowed their affected brothers and sisters to build on their plots of land in order to avoid flooding.
- Sensitizing the community on safe siting of shelter is to be an ongoing process to reduce future risks to flooding



#### Health

**People reached: 26,201**

Male: 12,190

Female: 14,011

### Outcome 1: Reduced health risks of the affected populations

Indicators:

Target

Actual

% of target population reached with health promotion	100% (3,825 HH)	103% (3,935 HH or 26,201 People <sup>4</sup> )
<b>Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are profiled</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of awareness sessions conducted	3 sessions	3
# of mosquito nets distributed (2 per household)	584	896
<b>Outcome 6: The psychosocial impacts of the emergency are lessened</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of people who have access to PSS	3,825 people	3,252
<b>Output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers trained on PSS	15 volunteers	15
# of staff and volunteers who have access to PSS	120 staff and volunteers	120
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Given the high risk of water-borne diseases in affected communities, health campaigns were organized to reduce this possibility and to train the affected community on the right measures to take in the event of an outbreak. In addition, to mitigate the emotional impact of the floods on the communities, psychosocial first aid was provided, as needed, to the community and staff involved in the operation. Mosquito nets were distributed to 448 households to prevent malaria transmission (2 per household).</p> <p>To date, the DRC Red Cross has trained 15 volunteers (including 8 women) in first aid and psychosocial support. These volunteers organized 551 individual sessions in the health zones of Kaduki, Kimoka and Rutoboko for members of communities directly affected by the floods. These activities have benefited 551 people (including 265 women and 286 men) who have participated in the sessions through the door-to-door visitations in the affected households. Group sessions were also organized for community members, as well as awareness sessions on PSS.</p> <p>Regarding the CEA activities, the Red Cross mobilized and trained 39 volunteers (including 19 women) to implement mass and door-to-door sensitization activities in the Saké community. These 39 volunteers were distributed as follows, according to their responsibilities: 30 volunteers for awareness activities, 3 team leaders, 1 supervisor. Five volunteers, including (1 woman) were trained to enter feedback data with two of them entering quantitative awareness data into the ODK platform.</p> <p>During the door-to-door awareness-raising activities, the volunteers reached 3,935 households (26,201 people) who received messages on disaster prevention by building in areas less exposed to flooding. In addition to door-to-door outreach, mass awareness activities (at markets and crossroads) reached 2,710 people. CEA volunteers collected 1,725 data points as feedback on WASH, CEA, PSS and shelter activities. This feedback helped the Red Cross to assess the quality of the intervention while also collecting and responding to community complaints. The main key messages disseminated focused on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid building on/near riverbeds,</li> <li>• Avoid frequenting high-risk areas during the flood period,</li> <li>• Planting trees to combat erosion.</li> </ul> <p>The volunteers organised these activities between 7 December 2020 and 2 January 2021, working six days a week (Monday to Saturday).</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
None reported		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
None reported		

<sup>4</sup> Based on actual number of people reached by volunteers, not calculated on estimated 6 persons per household.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 32,854

Male: 16,192

Female: 16,662

#### Outcome 1: WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of target population reached with WASH activities	100% (5,520 people)	595% (32,854 people)

#### Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers involved in hygiene promotion activities	60 volunteers	60
# households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	765 HH	5,094 HH

#### 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
# households provided with safe water services	1,104 HH	5,635

#### Narrative description of achievements

At the beginning of the operation, the Red Cross trained 30 volunteers (20 from the local coordination of the Saké Red Cross branch and 10 from the Goma branch) in hygiene promotion and sanitation. In addition, 30 community leaders were trained in water conservation and treatment.

In the area of water treatment, the Red Cross engaged and trained 27 local volunteers in the distribution and use of Aqua tabs. WASH activities focused on hygiene and sanitation awareness, water treatment and community activities. A total of 5,094 households (32,854 people) benefited from hygiene awareness activities to prevent the contamination and spread of waterborne diseases.

Indoor water chlorination activities benefited 5,635 households using water purification tablets. At least 33,810 tablets were distributed at a rate of 6 packs of 10 tablets per household for 60 days' use. In addition, the Red Cross helped the community to clean two gutters and rehabilitate three water channels to direct river and rainwater to reduce the risk of flooding during the rains, and decontaminated 115 households and 87 latrines, 18 showers and 38 waste bins. In terms of WASH awareness activities, volunteers implemented awareness activities on the key messages below:

- Proper handwashing techniques
- Sanitation/cleanliness of the environment
- Barrier measures against COVID-19
- Individual water treatment and storage
- Latrine management
- Household waste management
- Raising awareness at community events.

Note that WASH activities target the same communities and households as CEA activities in affected communities.

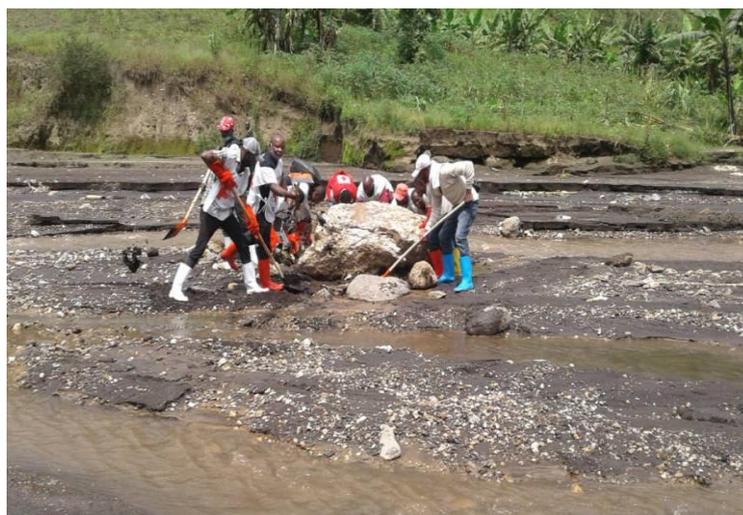


Figure 3: DRC Red Cross volunteers involved in clean-up activities (©DRC RC)

#### Challenges

- There were inadequate sanitation materials that led to the involvement of community to support the clean-up activities with their equipment.

### Lessons Learnt

- As a result of community engagement activities, it was possible to get community participation in the clean-up exercise. Community involvement is key to ensuring continuity and that future clean-up initiatives can be taken up by the community.

## Strategies for Implementation

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers insured	120	120
# of staff and volunteers reached by psychosocial support	120	120
# of coordination meetings DRC RC has attained (Target: 3 meetings)	3	11
# multi-sector needs assessment conducted (Target: 1 assessment)	1	2
# of volunteers provided with protective equipment (Target: 50 volunteers)	50	33

### Narrative description of achievements

With the support of the ICRC and the IFRC, the DRC Red Cross mobilised a total of 120 volunteers who were insured to perform the activities planned to support the flood-affected communities. Of the active volunteers, 33 received protective equipment such as boots, mackintoshes, etc. to facilitate work during community WASH and decontamination activities. The other 17 volunteers used equipment already at their disposal for this work.

To ensure the psychological well-being of the volunteers, PSS sessions were organised for them to ensure their wellbeing and increased capacity to support the flood-affected communities.

During the operation, regular meetings were organised between Movement partners to discuss issues and challenges related to the operation. To date, the DRC Red Cross has participated in at least 11 inter-Movement meetings, as well as one meeting with the political and administrative authorities of Saké.

Two assessments were carried out; the first was an initial assessment, the second was a mid-term assessment which allowed the enumeration of beneficiaries who were assisted by the DRC Red Cross volunteers.

A feedback management system was in place to receive feedback from the community and adapt actions based on community recommendations. By the end of the operation 1,725 had been analysed.

### Challenges

- Not all key personnel needed in the coordination meetings attended. This meant that a lot of communication was made in advance to enable good attendance at meetings and actions implemented by each actor after the meetings.

### Lessons Learned

- Sensitisation of relevant key stakeholders on the importance of participation in meetings is a key aspect to help reduce delays in implementation and duplication of efforts.

## D. Financial Report

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 143,447 of which CHF 142,960 (99.6%) was spent. A balance of CHF 487 will be returned to the DREF pot. The underspent of less than 5% is as a result of over budgeting on some line items.

## Contact information

### Reference documents

- [Operation Update 2](#)
- [Operation Update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**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 (NGOs) 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.

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**Saving lives, changing minds.**



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

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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/1-2021/6	Operation	MDRCD031
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 12/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCD031 - Dem Rep Congo - Floods in Saké

Operating Timeframe: 13 Oct 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

### I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>143,447</b>
DREF Allocations	143,447
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-142,960</b>
Closing Balance	<b>487</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	4,556	4,550	6
AOF2 - Shelter	66,374	66,321	54
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	3,813	3,808	6
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	37,095	37,085	9
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>111,838</b>	<b>111,763</b>	<b>75</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	27,544	27,528	16
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	2,058	1,686	371
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	1,073	1,057	16
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	934	925	9
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>31,609</b>	<b>31,196</b>	<b>412</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143,447</b>	<b>142,960</b>	<b>487</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2018/1-2021/6	Operation	MDRCD031
Budget Timeframe	2018-2021	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 12/Jul/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCD031 - Dem Rep Congo - Floods in Saké

Operating Timeframe: 13 Oct 2020 to 30 Apr 2021

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>58,467</b>	<b>58,365</b>	<b>102</b>
Shelter - Relief	16,513	16,504	9
Construction Materials	20,766	20,740	25
Clothing & Textiles	10,457	10,457	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7,972	7,904	67
Teaching Materials	2,760	2,760	0
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>17,876</b>	<b>17,817</b>	<b>59</b>
Storage	529	475	53
Distribution & Monitoring	7,042	7,042	0
Transport & Vehicles Costs	7,452	7,446	6
Logistics Services	2,853	2,854	0
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>37,181</b>	<b>37,160</b>	<b>21</b>
National Staff	1,721	1,721	0
National Society Staff	5,428	5,409	19
Volunteers	30,033	30,031	2
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>0</b>
Professional Fees	920	920	0
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>11,203</b>	<b>11,191</b>	<b>12</b>
Workshops & Training	11,203	11,191	12
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>9,044</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>263</b>
Travel	2,015	2,015	0
Information & Public Relations	2,199	2,199	0
Office Costs	920	832	88
Communications	2,208	2,037	171
Financial Charges	1,703	1,699	4
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>8,755</b>	<b>8,725</b>	<b>30</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	8,755	8,725	30
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>143,447</b>	<b>142,960</b>	<b>487</b>