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# Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Republic of Congo: Population Movement from DRC

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation n°</b>	MDRCG019	<b>Glide No.:</b>	<a href="#">CE-2022-000317-COG</a>
<b>Issue Date:</b>	28 September 2022	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	3 months
<b>Operation start date:</b>	23 September 2022	<b>Expected end date:</b>	31 December 2022
<b>Category allocated to the disaster or crisis:</b> Yellow			
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 134,088			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	1,700 (340 households)	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	1,700 persons (340 households)
<b>Provinces at Risk:</b>	Pool - North	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	N 'gabé and its 09 Villages
<b>Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> The Congolese Red Cross (CRC) is present in all 12 departments across the country. It has a network of 13,000 volunteers, 10 RDRTs and 15 NDRTs, with 50 volunteers mobilized in the locality of N'gabé in the department of Pool			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the French Red Cross.			
<b>Number of partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Departmental authorities, Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action, Ministry of Transport, UN agencies (WFP, UNDP, FAO, UNICEF).			

## A. Situation Analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 14 September 2022, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action of Congo requested support from partners of the Congolese government, to respond to the population movements observed in N'gabé, following community violence in the Kwamunthu Territory in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Indeed, since 24 August 2022, some villages in of Kwamunthu Territory in the DRC, neighbouring the district of N'gabé in the Republic of Congo are affected by inter-ethnic conflicts between the Batéké, Bayakas and Ngombé. Many of these populations of the DRC belonging to the different ethnic groups affected by this conflict have been forced to cross River Congo to take refuge in different localities of the department of North Pool in the district of N'gabé and its nine villages. They have taken refuge in villages on the right bank upstream of the Congo River on the DRC side, pushing displaced populations back to the left bank of the Congo River on the side of the Republic of Congo (N'gabé). This conflict has caused the displacement of 1,700 people and the destruction of several houses, representing 340 homeless and vulnerable households received by the political and administrative authorities of N'gabé, per Government report issued on 14 September. This displacement is also affecting many others in host families who have taken refuge in villages across N'gabé including Sedeck, Ngobila and Mossengajoko 1. The 340 households are already registered by UNHCR.

According to the information received on 30 August 2022 by the ICRC in the DRC, the conflict has caused a massive movement of populations with 10 deaths, members of some families affected by the conflict in N'gabé. Today, there are 10 dead, including 6 adult men and 4 women. Similarly, 25 children at risk (unaccompanied and separated children) have no news from their relatives in N'gabé. Thirteen (13) seriously injured people were received at N'gabé and transported by volunteers to the N'gabé Basic Hospital. On 08 September 2022, hostilities between rival ethnic groups in Kwamunthu caused 107 new arrivals into Sedeck village. There are also nearly 80 displaced people in Mossanjoko 2 village and 47 new arrivals in Ngobila village.



Figure 1: View of a group interview with the disaster-stricken population in N'gabé @CRC

However, the displaced population is not accepted by the host population, which has led to movement restrictions for the displaced populations, denial of access to boreholes in N'gabé centre, etc, restricting their access to the basic which now leads to lack of drinking water. The IDP management committee reported the continuation of machete killings, clan-ethnic fighting, and the attacks on children with machetes.

### Summary of the current response

#### Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

From onset of the disaster, the chairman of the Departmental Council of the Pool Branch of CRC deployed 50 volunteers in all affected areas, to carry out emergency relief actions (First aid provided to the 13 injured and transport to the basic hospital and integrated health centre of N'gabé Centre).

In coordination with a team from the headquarters of the Congolese Red Cross, the following activities were undertaken:

- Psychosocial support for displaced populations
- Registration of unaccompanied/separated children and search for missing persons,
- A team of 5 volunteers in the district of N'gabé was trained and briefed based on the RFL (restoring family links) within the framework of the RFL/CRC-ICRC program. They oversee RFL issues, specifically in the search for missing people and the psychosocial care of abandoned elderly people. The RFL team works under the supervision of the National Society RFL Coordinator.
- A group of 20 volunteers was briefed and deployed to raise awareness on the prevention of oral-faecal transmitted diseases in communities.
- Participation in the various meetings of the crisis committee organised by the local authorities.
- Support for the distribution of food and non-food items received from Government, certain local officials or notables (rice, oil, cans, spaghetti, salt, soap, etc.).

The volunteers currently deployed (20) are among the CRC volunteers who were trained in 2012 in CBHFA during the Igné-N'gabé project with the French RC. The CRC lacks human resources and requires capacity building. However, the National Society has some experience with interventions on population movements in the country through DREF operations.

To enable a better response, the CRC will consider the lessons learned from these DREF operations to enhance the relevance of its planning and implementation of this intervention.

- Difficulty of access in rainy weather (the rainy season to begin soon) affecting the 53 km Odiba-Odiba-N'gabé stretch, also on the Congo River to reach the nine villages of the N'gabé district.
- The redundancy of the proposed shelter response with the assistance of the UNHCR during the previous Yumbi population movement [DREF Operation](#) led to the [revision of the plan](#) after multiple exchanges. As such, strengthening the coordination system with stakeholders and authorities is a priority in this planning which considers actions already undertaken by other stakeholders and will ensure continuity for non-duplication. In addition, the CRC will ensure the establishment of a system of identification of beneficiaries with the assistance of UNHCR, the authorities and the CAS.
- Ensure that access difficulties are considered in the planning of volunteer activities as well as the number of volunteers deployed to cover awareness-raising and monitoring.
- For CRC staff - there is a risk of having beneficiaries who are unable to use a mobile telephone. These beneficiaries will be identified and trained on topics such as i) how to use a telephone use (functional literacy) and ii) securing mobile money (MoMo) accounts.

#### Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Actions in-country

At the national level, the CRC participates in various meetings organized by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and Humanitarian Coordination (with UN agencies).

- The CRC benefits from the technical support of the IFRC Cluster Delegation based in the DRC for the planning and implementation aimed at helping affected populations. The IFRC provided technical support to the CRC in the development and implementation of this DREF operation.
- A sub-delegation of the French Red Cross is present in the country, but the CRC has not yet received support as part of the recent population movement; negotiations with the FRC are led by the Board of Directors of the CRC. Note that the FRC has activities in Mossaka and Loukolela in the Congo basin as part of the DRM-DG ECHO and OSCAL2 project in the Pool department.
- With regards to Movement coordination, the CRC plans to strengthen communication with partners during the Movement's meetings.

- Thanks to the technical and financial support of ICRC-KIN in the DRC and within the framework of cooperation and operational partnership, among others, the Red Cross was able to conduct a rapid assessment of the needs of the populations affected by the ethnic conflict in Kwamunthu.

### Overview of other actors' actions in country

On the situation unfolding in the Pool department and specifically in N'gabé, contacts were established with stakeholders on the ground including UNHCR, SEMIR and the staff of the Ministry in charge of humanitarian action (CAS). The CRC will maintain these contacts and play an active role in initiatives to provide assistance to vulnerable people.

At local level, the leaders of the affected branch participate in the meetings of the crisis committee initiated by the public authorities (the Sub-Prefect, the police and gendarmerie, the representative of displaced persons).

Organisations	Actions
<b>Government</b>	The Government distributed food and non-food items to displaced populations and pre-positioned 60 tents for household relocation. It coordinates all humanitarian activities on the situation of N'gabé. It is contemplating the relocation of the displaced population from the centre of the port to a transit site development road
<b>UNDP</b>	During the crisis meeting held in Brazzaville on N'gabé with the Minister of Humanitarian Action, UNDP decided to support the Congolese government by granting tents in addition to the 60 the government pre-positioned in the city of N'gabé. UNDP made the commitment with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Congo to equip all places of accommodation with tents as a dwelling.
<b>UNHCR</b>	It is present in N'gabé with teams that rotate, it records in the database the displaced people in N'gabé centre and in the 9 villages in this district. He continues to advocate with the government on the relocation of IDPs to a more appropriate site
<b>CEMIR</b>	CEMIR is taking over from UNHCR on the census of displaced people, based on UNHCR data.
<b>UNICEF</b>	Participation in the crisis meeting held in Brazzaville to plan a response in the coming days.
<b>WFP</b>	It has also planned a response to help the displaced in the coming days with its office in the Congo Basin (Cuvette) department.

According to the government's report of 14 September, the details of the government's distributions were made in batches.

- Initial distribution to 171 households in the presence of the Ministry and additional distribution of some 600 buckets and cups, kitchen items and beddings
- The second batch of distribution was planned on 12 September 2022 to reach the remaining households but has not yet been carried out according to information from CRC.
- Only one distribution took place on 26 August 2022 for quantities covering about 1 month of the needs in of food and non-food items as seen in the table on the right.

*Table 1: List of items distributed by Government*

Items	Quantities
Rice	01 bag for 5 households
Oil	05 litres for 5 households
salt	01 bag for 5 households
sardines	25 tins per household
mattress	01 per household
Mosquito nets	02 per household
Bedsheets	02 per household
Soap	20 bars per household

### Coordination

This operation will be implemented by the CRC departmental branch of Pool, supported by the national headquarters and Movement partners. A Movement coordination mechanism will also be put in place to provide necessary support to the CRC. The implementation of this operation is part of a Movement response.

The Ministry has strategic response and recovery plans, which must serve as a basis for all the actions of the partners involved in this response, as well as the actions of the Congolese Red Cross, per information received at the meeting on 14 September 2022). Following this crisis meeting chaired by the government, WHO deployed a medical team to conduct a health needs assessment.

Currently, the crisis committee set up by the Government and humanitarian partners will harmonize the activities to be carried out on the ground such that all areas of need will be covered without gaps or duplication. The CRC participates in crisis meetings with humanitarian actors under the coordination of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action in Brazzaville and in the affected department.

## Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

### Needs analysis:

Based on the results of the preliminary assessment conducted from 31 August to 03 September 2022 by the CRC, supplemented by disaggregated UNHCR data. Immediate needs include:

- Emergency shelters, non-food items (blankets, kitchen utensils, mats, mosquito nets), soap, hygiene kits (for women of childbearing age).
- Environmental sanitation, hygiene promotion and personal protective equipment from Covid-19.

The evaluation report was finalized and made available to all stakeholders; the Congolese Red Cross received the report on 14 September 2022.

Considering the above, and the multisectoral assessment carried out in N'gabé, the Congolese Red Cross is planning to provide effective assistance in the targeted areas, with the support of Red Cross Movement partners. The affected villages are accessible by river and there is little presence of the Red Cross through its branch.

Indeed, as part of the implementation of the Igné-N'gabé project in 2012, CRC volunteers from the two cited localities had acquired a basic experience on the concepts of psychosocial support for victims of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). However, the affected branch of the CRC in N'gabé does not have sufficient capacity to meet the needs identified in the 9 villages and in the centre of N'gabé: Mossandjoko 1, N'gabé Centre, Mossandjoko 2, Ngobila, Bokaba 1, Talangai, Tambola Peté, Mboka Lefini and Sédeck following the population movement. N'gabé District volunteers have very limited experience in conducting initial assessment activities, CASH transfer activities and post-operation monitoring. In addition, they have a basic knowledge of the implementation of WASH, psycho-social support activities that require strengthening.

The needs identified during the evaluation can be summarized as follows:

#### 1. Household essentials

According to preliminary estimates received from CRC teams and disaggregated data from the field, 1,700 displaced people have been identified to date, i.e., in the field, 340 households have found refuge in the district of N'gabé broken down as follows:

Table 2: People statistics in N'gabé Centre and Villages

Pool Department	Neighbourhoods/villages	workforce	Households	Women	Men
N'gabé and Villages	N'gabé centre	575	115	399	176
	Mossandjoko 2	240	48	145	95
	Mossandjoko 1	130	26	98	32
	Ngobila	105	21	84	21
	Bokaba 1	85	17	67	18
	Talangai	75	15	50	25
	Tambola Pete	65	13	48	17
	Mboka Lefini	60	12	39	21
	Sedec	365	73	275	90
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>		<b>1700</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>1205</b>	<b>495</b>

The team of 5 CRC volunteers in the field and the CAS service (Social Affairs Division) produced very similar estimates. According to local authorities, some families share the same house, so more information is still being collected on their needs.

Shelter needs will not be covered in this DREF response, as the National Society cannot provide beneficiaries with assistance around shelter through this operation, this area being reserved for UNDP and the Government for the granting of tents which is in line with the response plan desired by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. Agencies currently present in the localities, such as UNDP, have provided operational emergency funds from the month of

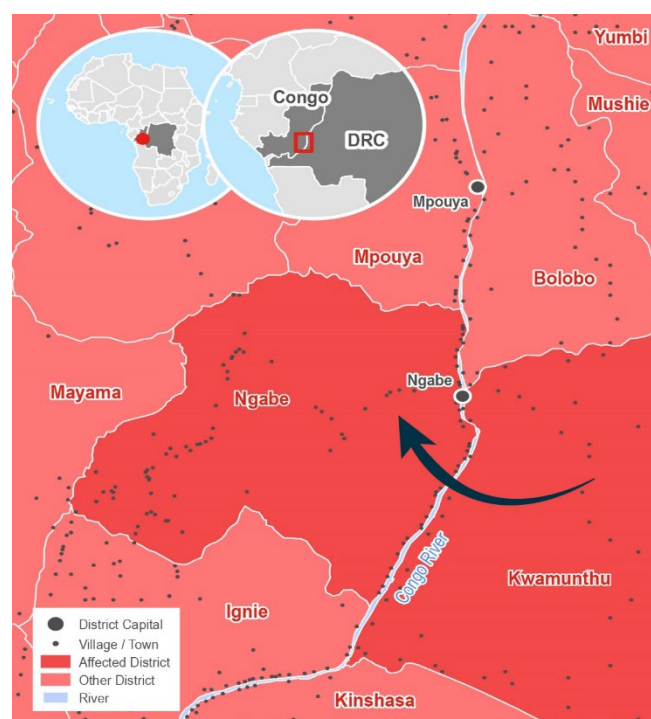


Figure 2: Map of affected area across RoC and DRC borders

November 2022 to potentially take over this assistance if the populations have not returned. In the meantime, most of the affected population has taken refuge in the premises of the immigration services and the national police, 30 meters from the N'gabé pier in dilapidated buildings; the site located for possible relocation is not yet operational (lack of electricity, water and tents).

Moreover, according to information gathered by the CRC from the communities, most of the households met, cannot for the time being return to their homes in the DRC and some have seen their homes destroyed. The majority testified that they did not want to be more than 60 kilometres away from their original lands in the hope of quickly leaving once the violence quells down. The palliative solution for these displaced populations remains N'gabé Centre and its 9 Villages. But the National Society will keep a good watch on population movements coming from the DRC along the shore.

In addition, most households have lost their essential household items (EHI). Affected households did not have time to take their kitchen goods with them, given the suddenness and intensity of the violence suffered. According to the government's preliminary needs assessment report of 28 September 2022, approximately 98% of affected households reported losing essential household items and food stocks. People have access to the market of N'gabé and others who are by the river, mainly rich in food and necessities (lack of money).

## **2. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)**

### **Hygiene and sanitation promotion:**

Hygiene and sanitation needs are acute. At the level of the transit site where the displaced population is located, there is a lack of latrine; defecation takes place in the river, and this same water is taken as drinking water by the displaced population. In the host villages mentioned above, the hygiene situation is more than dramatic, rainwater causes the stagnation of waste and its dumping in community spaces. There is therefore a clear risk of water-borne diseases. In addition, villages such as Sedeck, N'gabé Centre, Mossandjoko 2 and Mossandjoko 1 risk being affected by cholera (on population in the temporary host site). To prevent water-borne diseases, large-scale awareness-raising campaigns on hygiene promotion would be needed. This will address hygiene and sanitation needs. The National Society will contact the other partners to meet the need for distribution of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs).

### **Hand washing stations:**

Taking into account the health measures still in force in the Republic of Congo on Covid-19, in large host families and public places, the installation of handwashing stations is necessary, especially with regard to COVID 19. In addition, disinfection and spraying of foster homes and public places would also be actions to be implemented to help prevent the spread of COVID-19 in the N'gabé district.

### **Drinking water needs:**

The district of N'gabé has a population of approximately 30,091; in addition, there are 1,700 displaced people with only three boreholes in N'gabé Centre, which are not accessible to the displaced population, who have access only to river water; the Congolese society's drinking water network is non-existent. This river water can be harmful because in this area of the river the navigation of boats, motorized canoes and many others infect the quality of the water, not to mention the dumping of human waste, the defecation of livestock and the waste of dead animals. All this fosters a high level of water contamination on this part of the river. There is therefore a strong need both to clean up the environment and to ensure the distribution of aqua tab and jerry cans to the displaced population for the purification of drinking water. Volunteers must be trained in water testing as well as community leadership groups to ensure ongoing monitoring during this period.

## **3. Food Security**

Information gathered from local authorities indicates that not all IDPs have food, they do not have access to arable land held by N'gabé district residents, and government assistance (since August 26, 2022) is almost exhausted. This will be a very difficult time, and without humanitarian assistance, the displaced community will have difficulty surviving.

## **4. Health needs**

### **Disease prevention**

In addition, it is essential to raise community awareness on water-borne disease case management, community surveillance for disease case monitoring and first aid, and the existing health centres in N'gabé need to be strengthened with essential commodities for the care of the sick and injured.

### **Psychosocial support and first aid**

The traumatic experience for these populations has obviously created psychosocial vulnerabilities. Psychosocial needs are exacerbated by unsanitary and overcrowded conditions at the transit site and in host families, as well as all the protection problems that they generate. The assessment made jointly by the Government and UNHCR on 28 August 2022 (source UNHCR) estimated that 43% of the displaced population with special needs are likely to need

psychological support. These include the chronically ill, the disabled, the elderly, female-headed households, child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, etc.

The injured IDPs were referred to the integrated health centres in N'gabé and others were rescued by CRC volunteers. The integrated health centre and the basic hospital in N'gabé lacked the medicines found in the DRC; a sanitation kit could be given to the two health facilities to raise the level of sanitation in these centres.

## 5. Community commitment and protection

Although the possibility of relocation to the transit site chosen by the Government of Congo Brazzaville is underway, to date, the information of this relocation process concerns primarily the case of displaced people from N'gabé Centre, while some of these populations are still in the other villages (8 other villages). Creating a risk of conflict within communities that are resistant to the presence of these refugees and increasing risks of access to water for daily needs. In addition, pending the finalization of the settlements of all internally displaced persons in the site, the refugees will continue to liaise with the host communities.

### Targeting

In total, this DREF operation will target 340 households among the most affected, broken down by village in the table above in the needs analysis section. The objective of the targeting is established based on the number of internally displaced people according to the last shared Government report of 14 September. All are vulnerable due to the conditions of their flight. The operation will focus on water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), health and protection interventions, with the following distribution of targets by village.

It should be noted that these targeted households are identified through a thorough needs and vulnerability assessment by joint teams composed of UNHCR, the Government, the CRC and the IDP Committee in N'gabé district, with the support of CAS services (N'gabé social affairs ward).

Regarding distributions, they will consider the work of other humanitarian actors and the Government. Beneficiary information lists and planned activities will be shared with the above-mentioned actors and members of the joint team.

Repression and acts of non-acceptance of host communities require making it a key target also for this DREF response with a strong CEA approach to improve acceptance. Mainly host communities living around water points, markets and community leaders who can contribute to mitigating the refusals observed so far. Approximately 10% of the host population will therefore be included in sensitization.

*Table 3: Table of information on persons with specific needs*

N°	Host Villages	Children unaccompanied	Separated children	Living persons with handicap	Elderly living alone	Women heads of households	Pregnant and breastfeeding women	Person suffering from a serious illness
1	Bokaba	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
2	Mboka Lefini	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	Talangai	0	3	0	0	0	1	0
4	Ngobila	0	5	4	0	0	3	0
5	Mossandjoko 2	2	1	0	0	0	5	0
6	Mossandjoko 1	0	4	1	0	2	2	0
7	Ngobila	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
8	Tambola Pete	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	N'gabé centre	2	7	0	3	191	6	7
10	Sedeck	5	8	4	7	90	15	3
	<b>Overall total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>10</b>

When targeting, in case of new arrivals until distribution, a set of vulnerability criteria will be considered in the selection of beneficiaries. These 4 criteria are:

- Unaccompanied minor children
- Female headed households
- Pregnant Women
- Elderly population
- identified as potentially malnourished
- Persons with chronic diseases

The needs identified will also be based on and adjusted according to the evaluation reports. Discussions with community leaders (COSA, traditional leaders, etc.) will be undertaken, beneficiary lists will be established and validated with these opinion leaders, vulnerability and selection criteria will be shared with the community to ensure their inclusion and acceptance, also during implementation.

Similarly, close coordination will be established with other humanitarian actors working in the affected neighbourhoods to ensure complementarity and coherence of response without duplication.

### Planning Scenario

Scenario	Humanitarian consequences	Potential response
<b>Best case scenario:</b> Fighting has ceased between tribal groups and no further spillover, or movements of displaced persons are observed, the displaced population leaves for Kwamouth without being disturbed.	<b>MEDIUM</b>	The response will be limited to this DREF operation as described and provided for in this EPOA. Partners will be regularly informed of the work of the CRC.
<b>Most probable scenario:</b> According to information received from the interior ministers of two countries, fighting continues in Kwamouth, leading to an increase in the number of disaster victims and victims on the ground, and causing new displacement of people from Kwamouth to the locality near N'gabé. This will cause overcrowding of internally displaced persons in N'gabé Centre and in host villages, with a challenge to access the transit site and host village or cases of water-borne diseases, famine and malnutrition for children, unhealthy conditions will be reported in N'gabé Centre and in the 9 villages.	<b>HIGH</b>	The CRC will continue the response outlined in this action plan and will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates as necessary. If necessary, the CRC will extend its action. Partners will be regularly informed of the work of the CRC.
<b>Worst-case scenario:</b> The tribal conflict is deepening and deepening, and the community of Kwamouth is being emptied of its population. This situation leads to an exponential increase in population movements towards N'gabé Centre and its 9 villages, with the emergence of epidemics and water-borne diseases, and cases of drowning due to the crossing. The number of internally displaced people has tripled in the coming weeks in the N'gabé district because of intense fighting. Displaced population seeking access to other localities such as Odiba, Ignoni or neighbouring districts.	<b>VERY HIGH</b>	The CRC ensures monitoring of developments and ongoing coordination with partners to ensure that the best approach to addressing increased humanitarian needs is identified on an ongoing basis without duplication of assistance. A revision of this action plan will also be included in the response possibilities.

### Risk assessment of the operation

By level of risk, from most likely to least likely, the following risks are included in this transaction:

**The risk of low official ID card coverage** remains present in border areas, making it difficult to identify beneficiaries during previous operations. This risk has increased in the current context, where many households in their hasty departure do not have official identification documents. When identifying beneficiaries, only 31% of heads of households had a valid national identity card.

Considering that, this is an endemic problem in most of the DREF operations conducted by the CRC, during DREF [MDRCG018](#), a preliminary consultation with the competent authorities was conducted to establish a reliable identification mechanism adapted to the procedures. It will be the same in this operation. Moreover, the best identification will remain physical with the support of the authorities, community leaders, the FSP and volunteers. In the previous DREF, the authorities had also, based on this physical identification, drawn up temporary identification documents for the beneficiaries.

**Health risks:** Water-borne diseases (cholera, malaria, yellow fever). Given the context, the risk of spreading water-borne diseases, which consist of faecal-oral diseases, water-related diseases and aquatic diseases, is very high. Due to the lack of latrines, garbage dumps, Congo River water in this area is submerged by its waste, exposing displaced populations to epidemics and oral diseases, including cholera, which has spread in recent years in the district of N'gabé and in the Plateaux department near N'gabé.

For this displaced population in N'gabé district, it is essential to take measures to ensure their access to safe drinking water (for example, through the distribution of drinking water treatment products and storage containers), as well as

to manage epidemics (for example, the distribution of SRO sachets). The cleanliness of the river water and vegetation in the vicinity of the transit site 30 meters from the pier is very conducive to the cultivation of malaria vectors.

### COVID-19

As we know, the Congolese government has not yet declared the lifting of the barrier measures on the COVID-19 disease; therefore, this population movement is coupled with COVID-19. It is plunging people into psychosis. The rules of social distancing, limitation of gatherings and hand washing will be scrupulously applied. These rules are key aspects in choosing a cash intervention approach or distribution of goods even though in this part of the Republic of Congo they have never been COVID-19 cases.

This DREF operation is aligned and will contribute to the current global strategy and the regional EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC Africa Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners.

### Risks and access difficulties

Access to the town of N'gabé is virtually non-existent, with N'gabé Centre and its nine villages accessible by road and by the Congo River. The state of the roads to some villages makes long journeys very short at first glance. According to the Government's report, it took 6 hours for 90 km.

### Security risk

For security, the department Pool in its northern part in particular the district of N'gabé and one locality are relatively stable. CRC will operate in this locality of N'gabé without problem and enjoys very good local acceptance. Similarly, all operations of this DREF will be implemented according to the principles of safety (Safe Access). CRC volunteers have been trained in this regard and have been applying the code of conduct and the 7 fundamental principles of the Movement since 2012, recycling is necessary. In general, there is no security risk, but a global monitoring of the security situation is to be considered with the context of displacement of populations, from one place to another.

IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC personnel. A security risk assessment specific to each operational area will be conducted if IFRC personnel are deployed; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. All IFRC members must, and RC/CR staff and volunteers are encouraged, to take the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security e-learning. All deployments must be coordinated with the RSU.

At the time of writing this DREF, there is little data classified *precise* concerning the target locations and territorial risks of the planned operation. Documents in terms of security in the district of N'gabé have been made available to all humanitarian workers by the police present on the ground. The deployment of all humanitarian personnel is fully guaranteed.

## B. Strategy of the Operation

### Overall operational objective:

The objective of this DREF operation is to provide humanitarian assistance to 340 households (1,700 people) affected by the movement of displaced populations from the locality of Kwamouth in the DRC to the district of N'gabé in the department of Pool in Congo-Brazzaville. There are 340 households in the villages of N'gabé: N'gabé Centre 115 households; Mossandjoko 2 with 48 households; Mossandjoko 1 with 26 households; Ngobila 21 households; Bokaba1 with 17 households; Talangai 15 households; Tambola Peté 13 households; Mboka Lefini 12 households and Sédéck 73 households.

### Strategy

The CRC's intervention will focus on the following areas:

- Support to livelihood and EHI (essential household items) through unconditional and versatile cash transfer, to cover the most urgent needs of the 340 households (food, sanitation, household items according to household needs, etc.). The preferred mechanism in this operation is the transfer of Mobile Money through the services of a financial services provider.
- Healthcare: Psychosocial support and awareness-raising on water-borne diseases.
- Emergency first aid
- WASH: hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation,
- Establishment of a community feedback system.
- In terms of capacity, the National Society will be supported by the IFRC delegation in the DRC for continuous technical support. The proximity of the two countries facilitates the support and the exchanges.

As part of its strategy, the CRC will conduct a detailed needs assessment at the beginning of the implementation of this operation. The CRC volunteer teams will follow a refresher training /refresher package to ensure that all volunteers have up-to-date information on vulnerability and needs assessment, WASH, health prevention, psychological support, protection. These trainings will also include elements of community engagement and protection to ensure volunteers understand how to engage and communicate with the community during the assessment and planning stages.

CRC will not focus on shelter needs in the context of this operation, as it is in line with UNDP commitments to cover existing shelter needs. See section on actors. This plan will cover a cash response that can cover livelihoods and EHI needs, WASH awareness, first aid to volunteers and health through the supply of clean water treatment kits and a wide opening to medicines to be provided to local hospital centres.

### Specific objectives:

#### 1. Multi-purpose CASH to cover livelihoods and basic needs (target: 340 households)

##### Needs Assessment and Market Assessment

- A rapid assessment covering WASH, food security and cross-cutting sectors as a priority will be conducted. The evaluation will also be used to confirm and complement data from needs assessments conducted by the Government and other humanitarian partners such as UNHCR and SEMIR using a survey application such as ODK or KOBO which will be installed on the phones of the supervisors responsible for centralizing the data collected.
- Rapid evaluation of the market in the villages and mainly in the areas around the relocation sites will be carried out in the locality of N'gabé and its nine villages. The objective of this assessment will be to determine the extent to which displaced populations will be able to access the essential commodities they usually buy from markets, and to identify market-based ways to help people access these commodities when and where they need them. This precise information on the market system will also allow us to confirm the most appropriate transfer mechanism.

##### The CASH support process

CASH assistance will be provided by mobile transfers made via the services of a financial service provider (MTN) with which the CRC has a framework contract activated during the previous DREF. Specifications approved by both parties already exist between the CRC and MTN in which are defined the commitments and operational responsibilities of each party among others, all aspects related to the identification of beneficiaries, provisioning of SIM cards, applicable rates, opening of accounts, data protection and collection.

The confirmation by the Financial Service Provider and the assessment of **the existence and accessibility of reliable and functional** payment systems in the host locality, as well as the existence of a reliable beneficiary identification system and favourable security conditions, the CRC has opted for an unconditional multi-purpose electronic money transfer (by mobile transfer) to cover the most urgent needs of the 340 households. The objective of this versatile transfer is to offer the highest possible degree of flexibility, dignity, and efficiency to the beneficiaries to meet their different needs: food, health, WASH essentially the dignity and/or hygiene kits for households. It also helps to empower the most vulnerable beneficiaries; to support local markets and host communities that shelter them.

Each household will receive 50,000 FCFA in a single distribution. The estimate is based on different minimum expenditure baskets used in the country and considers the plans of other humanitarian agencies to ensure consistency. This cash support aims to address the priority needs of the communities but also to support the host community who hold most of the trade on the ground and contribute to the hosting of these communities. This approach will also strengthen the membership activities of the host communities. The amount will cover the following priorities identified with the rapid assessment as urgent needs and gaps to complement government distributions.

Urgent and basic needs	Content details based on Minimum expenditure basket and communities' consultation during the rapid need assessment
Food	Rice, oil, beans, fish and/or meat
WASH	Hygiene products for women, young women and women of childbearing age, Water storage material/ 2 buckets with lids and any necessary material to improve water access and hygiene improvement considering already available materiel (Government distribution and material bring from initial home)
Others : mainly Health	Contribution for access to medical care requiring money
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000 FCFA</b>

On the **technical capacity**, as part of the preparation of cash transfers, the CRC has already benefited from IFRC guidance on the previous operation. Following this support by Surge CASH, it also benefited from cash-trained staff with 1 CASH Focal Point and the tools necessary for this operation. In addition, CRC regularly participates in capacity-

building workshops in this area and is part of a regional platform of practitioners (CVA Community of Practice for Central Africa). Having benefited from capacity building in the field of cash transfer ([the DREF flood 2021](#)), it is not excluded that a technical expertise of the Kinshasa delegation on cash transfer supports the CRC in its implementation, and provides continuous support through monitoring missions and the deployment of surge CASH over 3 months.

A reminder briefing will be provided at the outset of the operation for the staff along with a training for CRC volunteers on the technical and operational aspects of money transfers. According to the ToR with the financial services provider, a briefing on the use of the online interface to access the disbursement account is also held; training of the staff in the resolution of technical complaints (identification, creation of MOMO accounts, renewal of SIM cards).

The activities to be carried out after the briefings will follow the following activities for the execution of CASH:

- Introduction to administrative, traditional authorities and Community leaders on planned assistance. Both host communities/community leaders and heads of displaced populations committees.
- Awareness of beneficiaries of the project's objectives.
- Establishment of beneficiary targeting committees.
- Awareness-raising, identification and registration of beneficiaries.
- Establishment of complaints management committees and feedback mechanisms.
- Verification/processing of lists with the validation committees of the targeting process.
- Sharing lists with the FSP.
- Creation of a WhatsApp group (FSP focal point, CRC staff, CRC volunteers) dedicated to the management of technical complaints. Indeed, all cases of complaints recorded in the field will be instantly shared in the group for technical agents of the FSP.
- Opening of MoMo account and distribution of SIM cards of the same series to facilitate control and reduce the risk of fraud. 340 SIM cards will be given to each registered and identified head of household.
- Transfer of funds to recipients (cash collection) who will receive SMS, based on MoMo phone number.
- Supervision of cash collection operations by local supervisors and a team from the CRC headquarters.
- Post-distribution monitoring which will involve a total of 20 volunteers, the supervisors and a mission of the NS Cash Focal Point, the financial consultant as well as the project manager. 10 from CASH and 10 WASH volunteers.

## 2. Healthcare: Psychosocial support and awareness-raising on water-borne diseases.

In response to the needs of the health sector, the CRC plans to:

- Mobilization of 10 volunteers and 2 supervisors who will receive training in psychosocial support and a briefing on water-borne diseases.
- Design and distribution of IEC material: 250 posters, 10 picture boxes.
- Deployment of 10 volunteers 2 days a week for 8 weeks to provide psychosocial support to affected households and to cover first aid deployments already initiated and community sensitization on water-borne diseases. Awareness-raising will focus on information messages on cholera, malaria and community surveillance, household protection measures against communicable diseases, including COVID-19
- Development of community awareness materials and tools that will also be used for WASH.

### First aid

The purchase and provision to the affected CRC local committee of 10 first aid kits for the volunteers who will use them during this response operation. This will allow volunteers to easily provide first aid services to the displaced population. The local committee of the CRC of N'gabé has first-aid volunteers, the first-aid kits will also be provided to them, followed by a refresher training /training in EFA of 25 volunteers of this local branch is also planned.

## 3. Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

WASH assistance will begin with a volunteer briefing on the concepts of WASH as it has not been mobilized for a response for a long time. 30 volunteers will be mobilized in this sector and will receive training for 3 days on hygiene promotion, water quality analysis and/or water treatment, Use of IEC equipment.

Volunteers deployed will have to ensure that

- Engage community leaders through directed focus groups to foster host acceptance of access to existing water points.
- Disseminate messages of acceptance, peace and tolerance within host communities.
- Health and hygiene awareness by 30 volunteers, three days a week for eight weeks (depending on other planned activities, such as distributions). Volunteers will be equipped with IEC/Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) kits, turbidimeters and pool tests to control the quality of the water to be chlorinated.
- Awareness messages will also include a variety of simple household potabilization water methods in addition to the demonstration of the use of aqua tabs.

- Community awareness of acceptance remains the basis for the implementation of drinking water access activities. The NS will use a community engagement approach by integrating community leaders and working on their acceptance of the populations of the DRC.
- For beneficiaries, there is a plan to distribute aqua tabs per household for 90 days based on a consumption of about 20L per household. On average, 1 tablet per day per household. The cash will serve for households to purchase buckets or jerrican and other wash items needed, considering that Government has also distributed some items to the displaced families in N'gabé.
- Supporting communities in sanitation by providing committees with 10 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing vessels, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows)
- Fifty (50) protective kits (boots, gloves, helmets, silencers and COVID protective equipment such as masks). CRC sanitation teams will work with community sanitation committees to clean drains and gutters in their communities to reduce the risk of water-borne diseases.
- The use of awareness tools purchased as part of WASH activities that consider the COVID-19 context through further communication considering the barrier measures. To do this, the following tools and IEC will be purchased and made available to volunteers for awareness-raising: 250 posters, 10 image boxes.

**Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement:** Integrating into all sectors of intervention, the CRC will ensure that the DREF operation is conformed to IFRC's commitment to gender equality and diversity; by adapting the beneficiary selection criteria to the targeted people (female-headed households, persons with disabilities, conferring the table on persons with specific needs). Other specific aspects examined include the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and the protection of children. The CRC enjoys a high level of acceptance within the local communities of N'gabé. The CRC will ensure immersion in host communities and beneficiary households to make sure that power dynamics and relationships within community groups are well understood to identify who is making decisions, who is trusted in the community, as well as any vulnerable/marginalized groups. To date, the NS can already count on the commitment and inclusion in the decision-making and implementation process of the President of the Committee of IDPs who will be mobilized to ensure the transmission of information to displaced populations and will be part of the decision-making committee for the targeting and implementation of the distributions.

The following activities are also planned:

- Briefing on the CEA to better engage communities in an inclusive way in the process of identifying their needs and involving them in the actions to be carried out. In addition, the evaluation questionnaires will aim to collect the information needs of affected communities, as well as their usual sources of communication, in addition to other areas. The results of this assessment will serve as the basis for the community needs assessment tools that will be deployed to support the sectors identified as priorities in the ongoing emergency response.
- Ensure the two-way information chain between communities and displaced populations by engaging the identified community leaders in each process. The latter will be involved in the decision-making and implementation of the operation.
- Volunteer Briefing on the Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA).

Messages relating to protection and prevention against abuse will be given priority in the message broadcasts by volunteers, especially considering the density of female populations over the number of people received with 80% of female heads of household. It will also include messages promoting tolerance, peace towards displaced and host communities in the content of the messages during the various awareness-raising events.

### **Business Support Services**

**Human resources:** A national and departmental coordination unit will be set up at the CRC headquarters for the proper management of the operation. Fifty (50) volunteers can be mobilized for the district of N'gabé to cover the entire operation. One (01) workshop for 6 days in total will be organized for the briefing waves for 10 first aid/PSS volunteers, 10 CASH, 30 WASH selected. They will also be briefed on the code of conduct, the principles, and rules of humanitarian assistance.

IFRC human resources will be used to support the NS in this operation. For the money, the deployment of a Surge and for support to the technical coordination of the CRC office. The IFRC delegation in the DRC will deploy a resource person for the duration of the activities. The same applies to logistical and financial support (if possible). A surge cash will be deployed.

**Logistics:** The operation will budget fuel costs for 02 vehicles to cover transport needs in the locality of N'gabé Centre and the intervention areas, not to mention the rental or purchase of an outboard to serve the 9 villages covered by the DREF. Local purchases will be made in accordance with IFRC procedures. Some NFIs can be made available from Brazzaville in case they cannot be found in local agencies.

**Planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER):** The IFRC cluster's PMER team will support the monitoring of this operation. A one-day workshop on lessons learned will be organized at the end of the operation. This workshop will bring together aid recipients, local authorities, partners, volunteers, the management team, CRC officials and an IFRC cluster team based in DRC. It will allow the national company to evaluate the operation and gather information for future operations.

**Communications:** To support volunteers in their mission as well as the visibility of Red Cross actions in the field, the CRC, through this DREF operation, will purchase protection and visibility items for volunteers, including bibs, mackintoshes, and boots.

**Finance and Administration** The departmental and local branch of the Pool CRC and N'gabé have a financial service which has been strengthened by the various partners of the Movement, the IFRC. For the implementation of this operation, it will benefit from the support of the IFRC in various areas, in terms of Treasury, washing and management of DREFs. The CRC headquarters in Brazzaville and the IFRC in Kinshasa will provide all the necessary support to ensure proper and timely monitoring, administrative and financial reporting.

**Safety practices:** The security risks in the locality of N'gabé are moderate, the locality has a commercial pier with the organization of carnival markets twice a month. There are also mobile phone providers and cooperatives. The risk will be mitigated by the reduced visibility of individual transactions from money points in N'gabé Centre and villages provided by mobile phone agents (as opposed to large in-kind distributions). For a proper implementation of the DREF, security plans must be put in place/updated before any deployment. All Red Cross and Red Crescent staff actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC's online safety training courses (personal safety, security management or volunteer security).

IFRC Safety Phases:

- Yellow phase - Brazzaville and the rest of the country.
- Orange phase zones
- Red phase areas - Likouala area (buffer zone 50 km from the border with the Central African Republic).

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Food Security and Livelihoods

People targeted: 1700

Male: 495

Female 1205

Requirements (CHF): 37,180

**Needs analysis:** Families had to leave their homes hastily and left behind essential household items and food stocks due to ethnic tribal clashes, etc. To help displaced families without resources, and to rebuild and reconstitute their livelihoods lost during the tribal conflict, the need for hygiene items for households must be met, seeing that women who make up most people received in villages. Rapid assessments confirm that these items are readily available on the local N'gabé market.

**Population to be assisted:** 340 households from the displaced population found refuge in Congo-Brazzaville in the district of N'gabé.

**Program Standards and criteria:** IFRC treasury standards will be applied.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs outcome 1: Displaced populations in N'gabé district restore and strengthen their livelihoods.	Percentage of assisted households surveyed who state that cash assistance is sufficient to cover their basic needs.															
	Livelihoods and basic needs output 1.1: The target population benefits from vocational training and/or productive assets to improve their livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households receiving cash grants (Target: 500 households)</li> <li>Number of evaluations carried out (Target: 2)</li> <li>Number of PDMs completed (Target: 1)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP081	Multisectoral vulnerability/needs assessment																
AP081	Market assessment to ensure that the market is functioning normally																
AP081	Identification of target households for money transfer (including volunteer briefing on the money transfer process and community engagement).																
AP081	Presentation of the cash assistance process to communities, leaders of the IDP community, volunteers and selection committees.																
AP081	Unconditional distributions of sim and cash																
AP081	Post-distribution monitoring and market monitoring with satisfaction assessment.																
AP035	PGI messages are introduced into the content of assessments and for community information meetings.																
AP035	Volunteers and staff receive a briefing on the PSEA.																



## Health

People targeted: 1700

Male: 495

Female 1205

Requirements (CHF): 5,564

**Needs analysis:** The displaced population needs first aid and PSS services, as well as information on diarrhoeal diseases and epidemics that may occur in this context.

**Population to be assisted:** 1700 people in N'gabé district.

**Program Standards/References:** CBHFA first aid as provided by CRC, PSS approach

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: Immediate health risks for displaced populations are reduced through improved access to medical treatment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of households affected by health intervention (Target: 340 households)</li> <li>Number of emergency kits purchased and positioned in villages (10)</li> </ul>															
	Health Output 2.3: Target population reached by search and rescue activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of volunteers providing first aid (Target: 25 volunteers)</li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	First aid and transport services to health facilities																
AP022	Provision of first aid services throughout implementation																
AP022	Develop a standard document for assessment teams that provides communities with general information on the assessment process, objectives and mission of the Red Cross, while ensuring that the main concerns of vulnerable individuals and groups are taken into account.																
AP084	Brief/train assessment teams on the CEA approach and its specific tools for initial assessment, with emphasis on communication skills, participation, feedback and gender PEAS/Inclusion modules to ensure good engagement and involvement of target groups.																
AP084	Integrate volunteer information into the EAPS and GBV. Gender inclusion to ensure good engagement and participation of target groups and host populations																
AP084	Engaging Community Leaders through Directed Focus Groups																
P&B Code	Health Outcome 6: Psychosocial impacts of the emergency are mitigated.	Number of people receiving psychosocial support (Target: 500 people)															
	Health output 1.1: Psychosocial support provided to target population and CRC volunteers and employees	Number of supervisors and volunteers trained in PSS (Target: 25 volunteers and 3 supervisors)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP023	Identification and training of psychosocial support volunteers (PSS)	■	■															
AP023	Assess the needs and resources available in the community for public support services.	■	■															
AP023	Provide PSS to IDPs in N'gabé District		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								
AP023	Provide PSS to staff and volunteers		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■								



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People targeted: 1700

Male: 495

Female 1205

Requirements (CHF): 45,442

**Needs analysis:** Displaced populations have needs resulting from the status of water and access to safe drinking water, sanitation; the promotion of hygiene and sanitation; and the drinking water needs of populations.

**Population to be assisted:** 1700 people in N'gabé district.

**Programme standards and benchmarks:** IFRC CEA standards

P&B Output Code	WASH Result 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of people benefiting from WASH services (Target: 1700 people)</li> <li>Number of focus groups conducted with communities (Target: 45)</li> </ul>																
		Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct a baseline survey to identify hygiene issues and assess the ability to resolve the issue.	■	■															
AP030	Select the target groups,	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement the communication plan activities.	■	■															
AP030	IEC Material Design/Printing	■	■															
AP030	Review the progress and results				■					■			■					
AP084	Involve the community in the design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP030	Raise awareness of hygiene promotion in targeted communities.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP030	Voluntary and community mobilization for sanitation activities			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				
AP084	Engage community leaders through directed focus groups to foster acceptance.	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				

AP084	Disseminate messages of acceptance, peace and tolerance within host communities																	
AP035	Include prevention messages in awareness-raising actions, including messages against gender-based violence in all targeted communities and host populations.																	

**Strategy Implementation Requirements (CHF): 45,902**

P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S1. 1: Capacity building and organizational development objectives of the National Society are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the legal, ethical, and financial foundations, systems and structures, skills and capacities necessary to plan and implement the following activities.</b>	<i>Percentage of volunteers participating in the operation who understand their rights and responsibilities (Target: 100%)</i>															
	<b>Output S1.1.4: The National Society has effective and motivated volunteers who are protected.</b>	<i>Number of insured volunteers (target: 50 volunteers)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure volunteers are insured																
AP040	Conduct comprehensive information sessions on the roles and risks of volunteers																
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers																
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																
AP040	Ensure the safety and well-being of volunteers by incorporating safety briefings into training.																
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																
AP040	Ensure the involvement of volunteers in the decision-making processes of the respective projects they implement.																
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>Number of articles published on the operation (Target: 3 articles)</i></li> <li><i>Number of broadcast channels used (Target: 4)</i></li> <li><i>Number of workshops on lessons learned organized (Target: 1)</i></li> </ul>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP042	Communication ensures the necessary media coverage of the volunteering operation.															
AP042	Logistical support from the NS is provided for implementation.																
AP042	Monitoring of the operation shall be ensured at operational and support level.																
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1.3: Improved compliance of National Societies with the Principles and Rules of Humanitarian Assistance.</b>	<i>Percentage of community feedback collected (Target: 90%)</i>															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

	Week																	
AP049	Ensure that the principles and rules of the DREF are well understood and applied with a continuous briefing to all stakeholders.																	
AP049	Advocate for the engagement of national society partners and managers in the promotion and use of principles and rules.																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1.3: Improved compliance of National Societies with the Principles and Rules of Humanitarian Assistance.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of surge deployed (Target: 01)</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of surge monitoring reports submitted to the NS before departure (Target: minimum 03)</i></li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP046	3-month surge rollout of cash profile with project manager base																	
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high quality research and evaluations that inform advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Number of LLW achieved (Target: 1)</i></li> <li>• <i>Number of translations produced (Target: 2)</i></li> </ul>																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
AP055	Organize a workshop on lessons learned																	
AP049	Ensure translation of working documents for NS and reports																	

**Budget**

The total budget for this DREF operation is CHF 133,088

**DREF OPERATION**

MDRCG019 - Republic of Congo - Population Movement

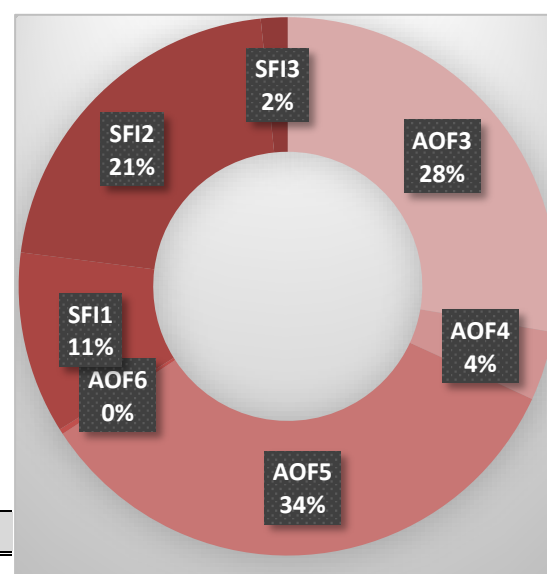
23/09/2022

**Budget by Resource**

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	34,571
Medical & First Aid	2,795
Teaching Materials	2,541
Cash Disbursement	29,638
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>69,544</b>
Transport & Vehicles Costs	1,556
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>1,556</b>
International Staff	19,826
National Society Staff	2,382
Volunteers	16,154
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>38,361</b>
Professional Fees	794
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>794</b>
Workshops & Training	4,566
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>4,566</b>
Travel	3,088
Information & Public Relations	667
Communications	953
Financial Charges	1,350
Other General Expenses	5,025
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>11,082</b>
DIRECT COSTS	125,904
INDIRECT COSTS	8,184
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>134,088</b>

**Budget by Area of Intervention**

AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	37,180
AOF4	Health	5,564
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	45,442
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	423
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	14,658
SFI2	Effective International Disaster Management	28,665
SFI3	Influence others as leading strategic partners	2,156
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>134,088</b>



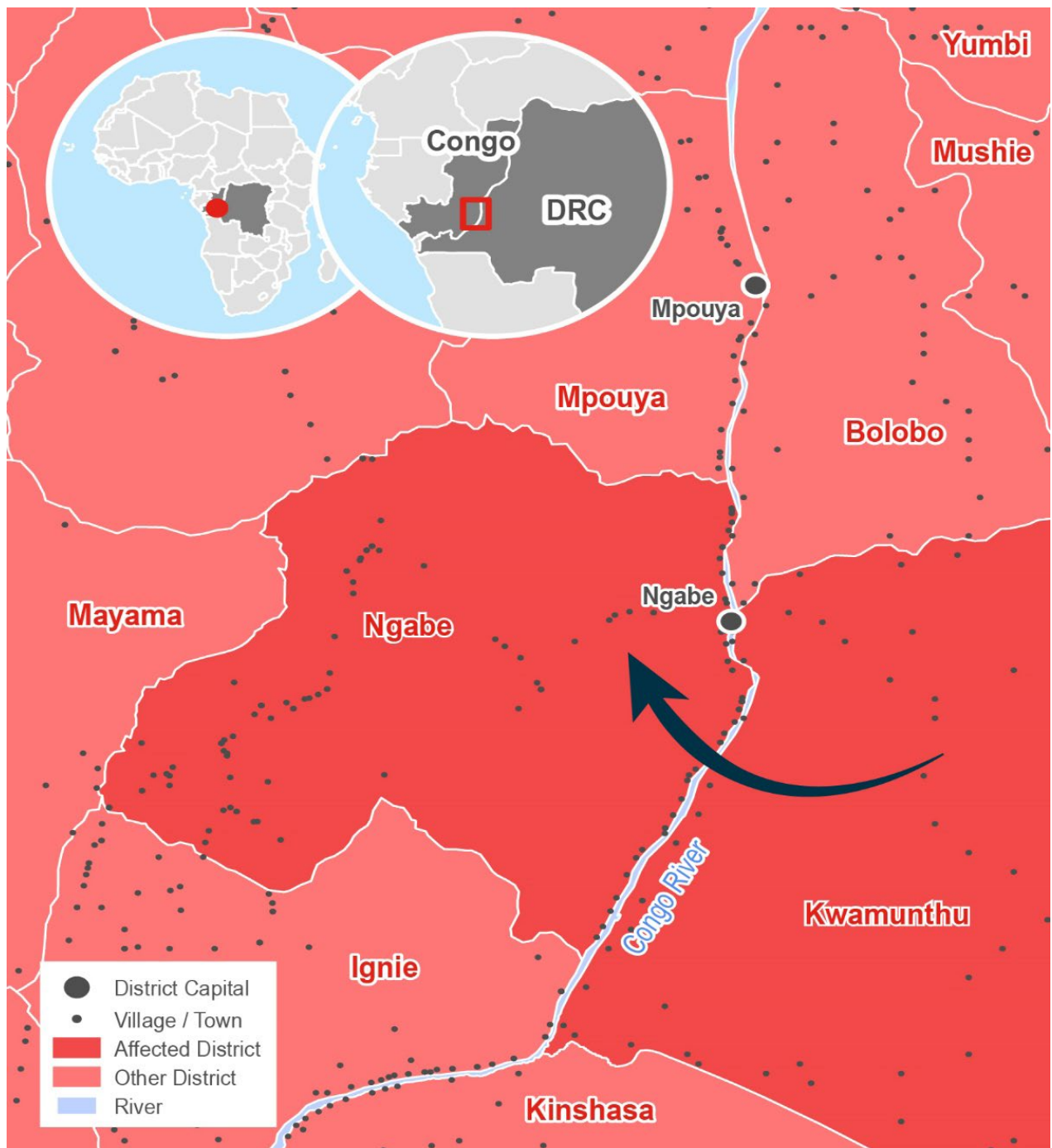


Figure 3: Map of affected area across RoC and DRC borders

## Reference documents

Click here for:

- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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## How we work

All IFRC assistance aims at adhering to the Code of Conduct of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the field of disaster relief, as well as the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Humanitarian Response (Sphere) for the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable. The vision of IFRC is to inspire, to encourage, facilitate and always advance and in all its forms the humanitarian action of the National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering and thus making its contribution to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world