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Emergency Appeal Operation Update

Democratic Republic of Congo: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal N° MDRCD013 GLIDE n° OT-2012-000154-COD 12-months summary update 30 June 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update: 27 March 2013 to 30 April, 2014.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,011,511

Appeal coverage: 89 %; [click here](#) to go directly to the updated donor response report, or [here](#) to link to contact details

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 27 March, 2013 for CHF 1,122,910 for 6 months to assist 15,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF150,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- [Operations update n° 1](#) and [n° 2](#) were published on 16 May and 17 June 2013 respectively providing the status and progress of the response operation.
- [Operations update n° 3](#) was published on 30 September, 2013, extending the timeframe by 1 month, to October 2013, and adjusting the budget downwards to CHF 1,011,511 from CHF 1,122,910.
- [Operations update n° 4](#) was published on 30 October, 2013 to provide an update on the progress of the operation and to further extend the timeframe for an additional three months to enable the Red Cross of DRC provide shelter to CAR refugees with the new funding received from U.S. Department of State.
- [Operations update n° 5](#) was published on 19 December 2013, and outlined a new shelter objective and related activities to provide 300 families with semi-permanent shelters with the recently received additional financial support, following an assessment conducted by the national society and after discussions with UNHCR in Kinshasa and in Gbadolite. To enable the national society complete this activity, this update further extended the operation timeframe for an additional three months. The operation was therefore to be completed by 30 April 2014, and a final report will be made available by 30 July 2014.
- This update represents a twelve-month summary of the operation that highlights progress on the construction of 150 additional shelters, for 150 most vulnerable families, funded by the US Department of State.



Semi-permanent shelters under construction by DRC Red Cross volunteers (Photo: DRC Red cross)

Summary: In response to the influx of Central African refugees fleeing the armed conflict that has been pitting various armed factions in the Central African Republic, since March 2013, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) launched an Emergency Appeal to address the priority needs of the most vulnerable segments of the 21,352 Central African Republic (CAR) refugees and host communities. After a thorough assessment of the situation on the ground, an operations manager was deployed to oversee this operation. This operation consisted of life and dignity-sustaining interventions in the areas of emergency shelter and non-food items distribution, health and care, water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion, disaster preparedness and risk reduction and the restoration of family links (RFL), for the benefit of pre-identified pockets of refugee populations. These services have been provided for both refugees and host communities along the Ubangi River, and to date, 22,315 beneficiaries have been reached. The operation was expected to be completed by the end of

January 2014, but was extended by a further 3 months, to enable the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Red Cross implement a new shelter objective and related activities to provide 150 families with semi-permanent shelters, with the recently received additional financial support, following an assessment conducted by the national society, and after discussions with UNHCR in Kinshasa and Gbadolite. The operation, therefore, had to be completed by 30 April 2014, and a final report made available by 30 July 2014.

The Appeal budget remains the same at CHF 1,011,511 but a revision of the budget lines has been made.

The following is an explanation of the budget variances

Construction materials.

The construction materials was procured in order to build some shelter for the refugees. The entry will be moved to the budget line Shelter before issuing final report.

Others (machinery & equipment)

This budget line was initially CHF 51,000, the Program Manager while revising the budget last December reduced it up to the actual expenses. However there were a late booking from Geneva related to procurement of vehicles which came later.

Logistics services

The Logistic services related to procurement and importation of vehicles was unfortunately not budgeted.

International staff

The variance here is due to the booking of the salaries of the Regional Operation Coordinator who was fully funded by Canadian RC, his salaries was not initially budgeted in there but he was the one managing the operation.

National staff

The Appeal was extending for couple of months, however the budget did not capture the additional running cost needed.

Professional fees

This represent the security cost of the storage in the field and the custom clearance fees for a vehicle. The entry will be moved to respectively the budget line of **storage** and **distribution & monitoring** before issuing final report.

General expenditures

The Appeal was extending for couple of months, however the budget did not capture the additional running cost needed

The situation

Following continued armed conflict in CAR, on 24 March 2013, thousands of citizens fled for their lives and sought refuge in some localities in neighbouring countries, including the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This emergency appeal was then launched to initially assist 13,800 CAR refugees in the DRC. One week after the launch of the emergency appeal, intense fighting led to the overthrow of President Bozize of the CAR, causing the security situation to further deteriorate. This situation then worsened in Bangui, following an attempt by one of the factions to disarm people in neighbourhoods of the city. This led to an increase in the number of CAR refugees fleeing into the DRC, and thus, the number of people in need of assistance. The new refugees were from the 7th Subdivision of Bangui, precisely from Ouango, Ngaragba and Kassai villages, where armed conflict between one armed faction and the population had led to several deaths. The Equateur Province in the DRC also faced a relative influx of thousands of refugees from the CAR, fleeing the violence and crisis in their home country.

Faced with this emergency, the DRC Red Cross sort the assistance of IFRC, which responded favourably to their request for assistance. The IFRC, therefore, provided emergency assistance in order to save lives and contribute to the wellbeing of the refugees in the DRC. In order to effectively provide this assistance, the IFRC initially deployed a fact finding team, followed by the deployment of 2 Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members and later hired an operations manager to oversee the management of the operation. His mission was to ensure that the immediate needs of Central African refugees and host communities are addressed through the provision of emergency shelter, community-based health, water/sanitation services, relief distribution as well as the restoration of family links. The intervention targeted the relief emergency phase only.

Since the operation only received had 62 percent funding, it was not possible to implement all activities to the fullest. This assistance took the form of targeted distribution of a tailored relief package (tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, solar lamps, soap, buckets, jerry cans and community tool kits to help install tents and the construction of latrines) to 1,000 refugee families in Bosobolo, the provision of community-based health and care services including sensitization on Malaria prevention, water-borne diseases, hygiene and sensitization on

sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS prevention for 22,300 beneficiaries (refugees and host populations), the improvement of access to safe water and basic sanitation services for the same beneficiaries, and the restoration of family links.

The living conditions of the refugees in Bosobolo who received IFRC and DRC Red Cross non-food items have improved. They have built their own shelters, use mosquito nets, have access to latrines, use kitchen sets to cook and drink purified water. They also have access to health centres, where they can get free drugs for common ailments. Despite these advancements in living conditions, they lack food and additional water purification tablets and their children need to go to school. They have been informed that in order to get this added assistance and more benefits as refugees, they need to go to the UNHCR camp at Inke.

As stated in the previous operation update number 4, the U.S. Department of State allocated funds for this Emergency Appeal. As a result, a three months extension was made until the end of January 2014. Given the additional funding, an assessment was required to clarify shelter needs of CAR refugees. Several meetings took place with UNHCR in November in Kinshasa and in the city of Gbadolite. A team of two DRC national society staff were sent to Gbadolite in order to conduct an assessment of CAR refugee needs. The result of the meetings and assessment was that semi-permanent shelters will be constructed for 300 of the most vulnerable families.

Starting the construction phase of the shelters took more time than expected. This is because it was important to sign a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with the UNHCR in Gbadolite first, since they are the lead in refugee management in the camps. Thus, administrative provisions lasted almost three months (longer than expected). However, these three months were used to purchase equipment and preposition them on the field. The construction phase finally started several weeks later (3 ½ months) due to delays in the signing of the agreement.

To date, 87 roofs have been mounted on poles, and the brick walls will be progressively mounted as they get dry. In addition, due to the lack of equipment (supply disruption) such as battens and rafters, 57 other thatch roofs have been mounted, making a total of 144 shelters.

Coordination and partnerships

Following discussions with UNHCR, it stood out that the most urgent needs for the refugees was shelter. IFRC and the Red Cross of DRC then pledged to use the additional funding received to build shelters for the refugees. However, IFRC could not build all 2,000 remaining shelters initially planned because of funding shortage. It was stated in the last operation update that the proportion of emergency versus semi-permanent shelters would be determined by a field assessment undertaken at the beginning of November, based on an assessment conducted by the national society and partners. The decision was made based on beneficiary needs, national regulations, costs of material and costs of logistics (especially transport which is extremely expensive). Between 5 and 7 November, IFRC's regional operations coordinator travelled to Kinshasa and met UNHCR and DRC Red Cross. UNHCR advised that semi-permanent shelters would be needed by the refugees because it is expected that they will stay in DRC for a long time. Following this meeting, it was agreed with DRC Red Cross that two national staff would travel to Gbadolite in order to assess the beneficiary needs. This assessment confirmed the need for semi-permanent shelters in Inke camp, situated 45 km from Gbadolite. The reason why semi-permanent shelters were preferred to emergency shelter was to improve living condition of beneficiaries. Also, semi-permanent shelters were considered stronger, safer and could have a longer life span than emergency shelters. Given logistics difficulties and high costs linked to NFI procurement and shipment in DRC, semi-permanent shelters were the preferred option. In fact, all required material and tools could be found on site or in Gbadolite city, 45 km from the construction site. Finally, given recent developments in CAR, it is highly probable that refugees may stay in DRC for a longer time than originally anticipated.

National Society Capacity Building:

The DRC Red Cross and IFRC have undertaken volunteer training in the fields of health (assessment, sensitization), Water and Sanitation (assessment, sensitization on water borne diseases, sphere norms), Shelter construction using Sphere norms, Disaster Response and management identification response, sensitization, identification of vulnerable, victims and in the distribution of relief supplies.

The host communities at risk benefited from mechanisms on emergency response, disaster management and risk reduction managed by the DRC Red Cross Society at all levels.

The communication capacity of the DRC Red Cross has been strengthened and the International Community informed on the humanitarian context in the DRC, and the national society and the IFRC positioned as principal

humanitarian partners in the region.

The construction of semi-permanent shelters in Inke is being managed by two experienced DRC National Society staff, under the coordination of the national disaster manager.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	
Outcome: The immediate shelter needs of the targeted refugee population are met	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3,000 households provided with materials and training required to construct emergency shelters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise/train DRC Red Cross volunteers in the construction of emergency shelter to ensure knowledge transfer to beneficiaries, as well as on relief distributions and logistics practices; Conduct beneficiary registration of refugees; Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) shelter materials to spontaneous settlements; Train refugees in the construction of emergency shelters, based on the construction of model shelters and in line with Sphere standards; Distribute basic tools required for the construction of emergency shelters; Distribute 2 tarpaulins per household, and 20 m of rope per household; Monitor the construction of shelters and their upkeep over time, access permitting based on the rainy season.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise/train DRC Red Cross volunteers in the construction of emergency shelter to ensure knowledge transfer to beneficiaries, as well as on relief distributions and logistics practices; Conduct beneficiary registration of refugees; Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) shelter materials to spontaneous settlements Train refugees in the construction of emergency shelters, based on the construction of model shelters and in line with Sphere standards; Distribute basic tools required for the construction of emergency shelters; Distribute 2 tarpaulins per household, and 20 m of rope per household; Monitor the construction of shelters and their upkeep over time, access permitting based on the rainy season.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1,000 households are provided with essential household items (NFIs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) NFIs to spontaneous settlements; Distribute NFIs to registered households as follows: One solar light per household, one kitchen set per household and one nylon grain (rice) bag per household for the storage and transportation of NFIs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shelter situation for 300 CAR refugee families is improved by providing semi-permanent shelters using traditional construction adobe to refugee families. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 60 volunteers with experience in semi-permanent shelter construction are recruited. 20 masons lead 60 volunteers (20 teams composed of three volunteers and one mason each). Recruit two supervisors Beneficiaries are selected Build 300 semi-temporary shelters of 6x3m (18m²) each. Monitor and supervise the construction of semi-permanent shelters. Report on progress of activities, problems encountered and lessons learnt.

Progress:

The construction of the additional 150 shelters under the US State Department funds for 150 vulnerable families started off with the building of sample shelters, amongst which, 9 are already inhabited. However, 2 of the 9 inhabited have collapsed, fortunately without any casualties. All the partners on the field, including the UNHCR, agree on the fact that more time is needed to properly dry the bricks before using them to build.

Other options have been chosen to carry on with construction works. Thus, the building phase now begins with roofing on poles and rafters, so that they can be used to better dry the bricks and reduce damage by rain.

In principle, the planned number of shelters was 360; but given the situation on the field, the national society thought it wise to reduce them to 150 shelters for the most vulnerable. The construction of these 150 shelters which should had normally lasted 45 days, started on 2 May, and had to be completed by 16 June, 2014. Unfortunately, given the harsh climatic conditions (rainy season), the construction will need an additional month and a half for the work to be properly completed. To date, 87 iron sheeting roofs have been mounted on poles and rafters, while the brick walls will be progressively mounted after they get dry. In addition, due to the lack of equipment (supply disruption) such as battens and rafters, 57 other thatch roofs have been mounted. In any case, the prerequisite for the completion of works is for the stock of lacking equipment to be provided. The purchase of this equipment, which has not been provided to date, is the responsibility of the IFRC representation in Kinshasa and available suppliers they contacted. However, additional funds expected from the French government will be used to complete the remaining shelters.

Challenges

The difficult rainy season and logistical difficulties have made shelter construction very difficult. Mud bricks do not get dry on time, and material supply is done late.

Health and Care	
Outcome: The immediate risks to the health of targeted refugee and host population are reduced.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using IFRC guidelines approximately 18 pre-identified communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross nurses and community health workers in the assessment of the health situation and immediate risks, Conduct initial assessment of the health situation and immediate risks in 18 refugee sites and host communities, including immunisation coverage, Continuous monitoring of the health situation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 beneficiaries reached with community-based disease prevention and promotion activities, mostly via river access by pirogue. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross nurses and community health workers in community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities including HIV/AIDS prevention Visit target communities every 7 to 10 days* for the duration of the operation to conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities; Implement health promotion interventions Ensure access to mosquito nets for 15,000 beneficiaries and sensitise communities on their use Facilitate the vaccination of beneficiaries from vaccines available through the DRC health system Exchange disease surveillance data with ministry of health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15,000 beneficiaries are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross nurses and community health workers on the medical management of injuries and disease Visit target communities every 7 to 10 days* for the duration of the operation with a view to screen the targeted population for injuries, diseases and malnutrition Offer first aid when appropriate and/or refer patients to community health reference centre or medical outposts In extreme cases, facilitate emergency medical transportation for patients to reach reference centres For beneficiaries suffering from malnutrition, refer to UNHCR camps for comprehensive treatment, including the facilitation of transport as required Provide medicines to 10 selected health posts acting as first-line reference centres for local health care.

Progress: A total of 4,463 households composed of 22,315 direct beneficiaries, including host families and refugees, were sensitized on health care and health risks by DRC Red Cross. Up to 10 clinics were identified to receive medical kits and their staff sensitized to provide free access for refugees to come to these facilities in case of illness. Up to 218 volunteers were trained in health evaluation and they undertook health sensitization visits to the refugee sites. After a preliminary health assessment conducted by the IFRC-RDRT and DRC Red Cross, refugees were sensitized on malaria prevention, basic hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, water-borne diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera which are endemic in the region, on how to use mosquito nets including sanitation campaigns that were organized. These activities took place in Gbadolite, Mobaye, Mbongo, Bosobolo and Zongo, where refugees based outside the camp were found. Refugees were also sensitized on yellow fever, respiratory tract infections, and recommended vaccination. Sensitization also took place on nutritional surveillance and sexually transmitted infections.

IFRC and DRC Red Cross procured medical kits for these refugees. The kits were distributed to 10 government identified clinics (7 in Northern Ubangi Satema, Lembo, Mobayi, Sidi, Gbangi, Mogoro, Kambo and 3 around Zongo in Southern Ubangi) adjacent to CAR refugee locations. Refugees will have access to basic medicines and will also receive ambulatory care in district hospitals. Besides the supply of medicines, DRC Red Cross health volunteers will continue to sensitize the refugees on the need to visit health centres if they fall sick and also monitor health conditions regularly in the refugee settlements. Continuous health monitoring of the refugee population is undertaken by DRC Red Cross health volunteers. A total of 181 volunteers were trained in Northern Ubangi. These were drawn from Zongo - 76, Mobaye Mbongo - 28, Bosobolo - 54 and Gbadolite - 23. They were sensitized on the use of mosquito nets, water purification and latrines. These have also been provided to the

refugees. Their living conditions have improved due to this intervention.

Open defecation which was the order of the day in refugee sites has stopped, as refugees have started using their new latrines. Refugees have also been sensitized on hand washing after defecation and the use of pit latrines.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in 18 pre-identified communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross volunteers on the conduct of water/sanitation and hygiene assessments Conduct initial assessment of the water/sanitation and hygiene situation in 18 communities Monitor the water/sanitation and hygiene situation in 10 communities every 7 to 10 days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene and water/sanitation related NFIs are accessed by 15,000 beneficiaries; which meet minimum Sphere standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) hygiene and water/sanitation related NFIs to spontaneous settlements; Distribute NFIs to registered households as follows: one collapsible jerry can per household, one bucket with lid per household, 200 grams of soap per beneficiary per month and 200g of laundry soap per household per month.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross volunteers on hygiene promotion activities Identify and train community volunteers in the delivery of hygiene promotion messages using a train the trainers approach Monitor the on-going delivery of hygiene promotion messages into 18 communities every 7 to 10 days*, and through the use of mass communication media (Radio).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate sanitation in line with minimal Sphere Standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 18 communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross volunteers on emergency sanitation Using a community mobilisation approach, regionally procured tools will be distributed to the communities, supervise the digging and maintenance of emergency latrines in 18 communities Construct 10 latrines on refugee's sites (2 per site x 5 sites) (new activity) Conduct monitoring visits every 7 to 10 days.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access to safe drinking water is improved for 15,000 beneficiaries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct refresher training for DRC Red Cross volunteers on the treatment of water using Pur™ (or a similar flocculent/disinfectant product, based on availability, given the high turbidity of the water at most sources) Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) water treatment products for 15,000 beneficiaries Distribute water treatment products in sufficient quantity to purify 5,000L of drinking water per household Using a trainer-of-trainer approach, train communities on the use of Pur™ (or similar product) Monitor water treatment practices into 18 communities every 7 to 10 days.

Progress:

A total of 4,463 households composed of 22,315 direct beneficiaries, including host families and refugees were sensitized on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion by DRC Red Cross and IFRC. These households, located in Gbadolite, Mobaye Mbongo and Zongo were sensitized by DRC Red Cross and IFRC staff on water and sanitation best practices according to Sphere standards. A total of 218 DRC Red Cross volunteers were trained in the domain of water purification, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, and on the cleaning of surroundings and latrines. They were also trained in the use of water purification – Pur™. Sensitization was undertaken by RDRT Health and DRC Red Cross WatSan volunteers. Sensitization was focused on water-borne diseases and ensuring that water was safe for drinking before being used by the refugees. Staff emphasized the use of Pur in water before drinking. The water treatment product was enough for 1,000 households. Sensitization workshops were conducted on water, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.

A total of 10 latrines were constructed in 5 refugee sites in Bosobolo and the work on this latrine construction was undertaken by the refugees themselves, and supervised by DRC Red Cross volunteers and a DRC Red Cross

latrine construction specialist, hired to follow up to ensure that they were built according to Sphere standards. The living conditions of the refugees have improved after water and sanitation sensitization and the construction of latrines. They now have access to latrines, thus reducing instances of open defecation.

Restoring Family Links

Outcome 4: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the population movement

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with loved ones 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the DRC Red Cross RFL offices in Zongo and Gbadolite Activate the RFL office in Bosobolo Based on demand, visit communities and camps to collect and return Red Cross messages administered through the national DRC Red Cross RFL network, supported by the ICRC

Progress: In July 2013, 38 unaccompanied children were identified in Gbadolite and 62 Red Cross messages were collected and transmitted through the ICRC. In August 2013, 11 unaccompanied children, including 5 girls, were identified and 18 Red Cross messages sent. In July 2013, 1 unaccompanied child was found and 14 Red Cross messages were sent and 5 Red Cross messages were received and disseminated. In August 2013, an unaccompanied girl-child was identified and the search request sent and 21 Red Cross messages were sent by demobilized CAR soldiers of the former regime and 5 by refugees.

Up to 11 DRC Red Cross staff were trained by the ICRC in Bosobolo to help restore family links of refugees in northern Ubangui.

As of 30 August 2013, 38 unaccompanied children had been identified among whom were 19 girls, and 62 Red Cross messages were sent from Northern Ubangui. 21 of these messages were from former soldiers who are now based in Zongo. Sensitization on family reunion has linked refugee families within the CAR and the DRC. As the situation improves in the CAR, more reunification is taking place. Sensitization should continue in order to reinforce these linkages and more Red Cross letters should be encouraged within the refugee communities.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

Outcome: Communities at risk will benefit from an improved early warning early action mechanism managed by DRC RC at all levels.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks and increased volunteer engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of population movement contingency plan for DRCRC Raise awareness of staff and volunteers of mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction (DRR) in emergency relief activities. Strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarter level.

Progress: Some volunteers have been trained, but it would be better to train more in order to set up strong first aid brigades along the CAR border. The population movement contingency plan is still to be developed. Now that additional funds have been made available, this activity will be implemented to contribute to the enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of risks and increased. It will also lead to the development of a population movement contingency plan for the DRC Red Cross and raise awareness of staff and volunteers on mainstreaming of disaster risk reduction in emergency relief activities. The implementation of this activity will also strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarters level.

Logistics

Outcome: Communities at risk will benefit from an improved early warning early action mechanism managed by DRCRC at all levels.

Outputs (expected results)	Logistics Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Logistics support enable the delivery of all sector activities and services outlined above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the supply chain and control of supply movement from point of entry to final distribution point. Procurement and mobilization of goods and services (coordinated by

	<p>the Global Logistics Service Dubai Office).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforce and increase the DRC Red Cross logistics capacity through one training workshop, as well as on-the-job training.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks and increased volunteer engagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of population movement contingency plan for DRCRC Raise awareness of staff and volunteers of mainstreaming of DRR in emergency relief activities. Strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarter level.

Progress: The regional office provided the Gbadolite office with a 4 x4 vehicle, and two boats were procured in Kinshasa for river transport and traffic.

DRC Red Cross and IFRC issued a call for tenders to supply NFIs in Kinshasa. After this tender meeting was held, identified suppliers were chosen and they later provided all the NFIs for 1000 refugee households as outlined earlier. This process was transparent. These items were air-freighted to Gbadolite, warehoused and later transported by lorry and by boat to the refugee settlements, by the banks of the Ubangi River in Bosobolo. IFRC Regional Office also procured two boats for use in the river; a faster high speed canoe for staff and another boat with a capacity of 1 ton. The NFIs weighed 35 tons and this needed a larger boat which was hired to take the items at once to the five distribution sites in Bosobolo. The 4x4 vehicle was used by staff to oversee operations. These means provided by the Regional Office greatly eased some of the logistical problems the operation faced for over three months.

Challenges:

Just like in the past, logistics remained a challenge in this region due to limited access to paved roads, thus, making access very difficult, particularly during the rainy season. Many areas where the refugees were based are mostly accessible by motorbike or pirogue. In addition, the annual heavy rainy season also rendered roads impassable and heightened travel delays, with the possibility of experiencing a breakage in the commodity supply chain.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information	
Objective 1: To raise international awareness of the humanitarian context in DRC and position the National Society and the IFRC as key humanitarian partners in the region.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The humanitarian context of DRC is widely reported and the unique position of the IFRC and DRC Red Cross as humanitarian actors is recognized. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain media relations with focal point to respond to interview requests, pitch story ideas, brief media, and position spokespeople with key international and regional media Generate public information content including web stories, blogs social media, video footage and photo galleries that will be posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals Support field visits by donors and media Develop advocacy tools in coordination with the Africa zone advocacy delegate and DRC Red Cross
Objective 2: To build the capacity of communications within DRC RC.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DRC Red Cross communications staff increases their skills, and are equipped with tools and resources to support their fundraising, marketing and communications efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support DRC Red Cross to produce effective and engaging media resources; press releases, photographs, videos, stories Support DRC Red Cross to develop social media strategies and manage social media accounts and online media Work with DRC Red Cross to identify and develop relationships with local media. Provide brand management training and support for DRC Red Cross Work with the DRC Red Cross to develop templates for emergency and disaster communication

Progress: While in Kinshasa, the IFRC operations delegate participated in a conference call coordinated from Geneva, which brought together all Red Cross partners. He briefed the audience on the emergency response. He mentioned the bottlenecks faced and the need for additional funding to cover pressing needs on the ground.

DRC Red Cross volunteers in Zongo, Bosobolo, Gbadolite, Yakoma and Mobayi were briefed by the operations manager on the communication of sensitive information concerning the refugees to the public and to relay information concerning the emergency operation only through appropriate Red Cross channels.

Information about the IFRC and DRC Red Cross assistance was distilled regularly to all humanitarian partners in northern Ubangi, to the local and provincial authorities and the ICRC. Due to shortage of resources, media materials were not produced for public consumption and due to operational concerns, the Operations Delegate could not travel as planned to Kinshasa to participate in a local TV interview to inform the public about the activities the IFRC and the DRC Red Cross were undertaking to support CAR refugees.

Challenges

On a macro level, communications was difficult as there was poor internet connectivity and difficulty using even the mobile phone out of Gbadolite. The satellite phone we had could not be used often as it was very costly to operate. Despite these bottle necks, we managed to stay regular in every operation and emergency update from the field.

Security

So far, the current security situation in northern DRC has been relatively stable, as no incidents have been reported. That in the CAR is beginning to stabilize, though a few cases of acts of violence are reported from time to time.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.



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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Mar 13 to 30 Apr 14

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/3-2014/4	Programme	MDRCD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/3-2014/4	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,011,511				1,011,511	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		140,542				140,542	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		48,300				48,300	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		154,625				154,625	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		37,100				37,100	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		46,221				46,221	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,346				12,346	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>		90,000				90,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		93,542				93,542	
<i>United States Government - PRM</i>		213,658				213,658	2,049
C1. Cash contributions		836,333				836,333	2,049
Inkind Personnel							
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		53,400				53,400	
C3. Inkind Personnel		53,400				53,400	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		889,733				889,733	2,049
D. Total Funding = B + C		889,733				889,733	2,049

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		889,733				889,733	2,049
E. Expenditure		-891,373				-891,373	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		-1,641				-1,641	2,049

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,011,511			1,011,511		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	114,000		46,571			46,571	67,429	
Construction Materials			66,102			66,102	-66,102	
Clothing & Textiles	40,750		2,439			2,439	38,311	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65,020		11,831			11,831	53,189	
Medical & First Aid	34,900		22,196			22,196	12,704	
Teaching Materials	2,000		869			869	1,131	
Utensils & Tools	128,250		69,102			69,102	59,148	
Other Supplies & Services	18,000		4,545			4,545	13,455	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	402,920		223,654			223,654	179,266	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	56,000		45,733			45,733	10,267	
Computers & Telecom	4,000		2,140			2,140	1,860	
Office & Household Equipment	12,000		8,299			8,299	3,701	
Others Machinery & Equipment	7,600		19,956			19,956	-12,356	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	79,600		76,127			76,127	3,473	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	14,600		2,191			2,191	12,409	
Distribution & Monitoring	81,000		63,282			63,282	17,718	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	47,820		43,442			43,442	4,378	
Logistics Services			1,624			1,624	-1,624	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	143,420		110,538			110,538	32,882	
Personnel								
International Staff	116,000		179,202			179,202	-63,202	
National Staff	10,100		30,189			30,189	-20,089	
National Society Staff	51,300		11,503			11,503	39,797	
Volunteers	41,856		34,285			34,285	7,571	
Total Personnel	219,256		255,179			255,179	-35,923	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			3,115			3,115	-3,115	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			3,115			3,115	-3,115	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12,000		24			24	11,976	
Total Workshops & Training	12,000		24			24	11,976	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000		50,881			50,881	-25,881	
Information & Public Relations	22,300		1,518			1,518	20,782	
Office Costs	3,680		9,471			9,471	-5,791	
Communications	14,600		18,135			18,135	-3,535	
Financial Charges	12,000		28,309			28,309	-16,309	
Other General Expenses			318			318	-318	
Shared Office and Services Costs	15,000		19,145			19,145	-4,145	
Total General Expenditure	92,580		127,777			127,777	-35,197	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			35,856			35,856	-35,856	
Total Operational Provisions			35,856			35,856	-35,856	
Indirect Costs								

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III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,011,511			1,011,511		
Programme & Services Support Recove	61,735		50,627			50,627	11,109	
Total Indirect Costs	61,735		50,627			50,627	11,109	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			5,477			5,477	-5,477	
Pledge Reporting Fees			3,000			3,000	-3,000	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			8,477			8,477	-8,477	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,011,511		891,373			891,373	120,138	
VARIANCE (C - D)			120,138			120,138		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,011,511		889,733	889,733	891,373	-1,641	2,049
Subtotal BL2	1,011,511		889,733	889,733	891,373	-1,641	2,049
GRAND TOTAL	1,011,511		889,733	889,733	891,373	-1,641	2,049