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DREF Final Report

Democratic Republic of Congo: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation	Operation n°: MDRCD014
Date of Issue: 22 May 2014 Date of disaster: 3 April 2014	
Operation start date: 22 May 2014	Operation end date: 23 August 2014
Host National Society(ies): Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo	Operation budget: CHF 128,640
Number of people affected: 83,060	Number of people assisted: 5,000
N° of National Societies involved in the operation:	
N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: International Organization for Migration, Médecins d'Afrique, Médecins Sans Frontières, United Nations Children's Fund, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

In early 2014, a large operation to repatriate people without official residence permits from the Republic of Congo (RoC) to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was initiated. About 200,000 DRC nationals resident in RoC were forced out of Brazzaville, Pointe Noire and other cities around the country. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC RC) provided assistance through a Disaster Relief and Emergency Fund (DREF) operation, which comprised activities including, the mobilization of volunteers to assist with the registration of deportees, the distribution of food and non-food items (NFIs), first aid first aid, health care, sanitation and violence prevention services. It should be noted that the work of the DRC RC was carried out in collaboration with other agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNCIEF), who provided sheets for the construction of latrines, bladders / tanks (reservoirs) and other equipment for the water supply, distribution and treatment.



DRC RC volunteer during mass awareness-raising session at the Maluku transit site. Source: DRC RC

The European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG- ECHO) contributed CHF 90,048 towards a partial replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO), the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the DRC Red Cross, would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The DRC RC Society has a long experience of responding to emergencies and conducting recovery activities. It works closely with communities through its wide network of volunteers. The volunteers have been active in emergency

operations for many years, including assistance to refugees from the Central African Republic, response to Ebola epidemics, and floods.

Early in the operation, the DRC RC was invited by State authorities to get involved in the assistance operation. More than 60 volunteers were mobilized in the two main returnee entry points (Beach Ngobila and Maluku port), at the first host site, at the Kinshasa Council premises, and later at the Maluku transit site. These volunteers were in charge of receiving, registering and guiding the deportees, as well as providing first aid to the most vulnerable, distributing food and non-food items and supporting them when transferred to the Maluku site.

In Maluku, the DRC RC prepared the site, conducted shelter, sanitation, first aid and health care activities when the medical unit was absent. These DRC RC volunteers worked at the site to ensure:

1. The reception and registration of deportees.
2. The distribution of food and NFIs provided by different partners;
3. The management of the health centre, where volunteers consulted patients and administered basic health care and if necessary, ensured their transfer to the mobile clinic;
4. Quality water supply at the site. Water supply was provided by the State-owned water distribution company; and in some instances through water trucking by the United Nations Mission in the Congo (MONUSCO). In collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the DRC RC rehabilitated the water supply network and installed water distribution facilities. DREF funding was not used for these activities (installation of bladders and water taps); with equipment provided by UNICEF. DREF funding was used for ensuring water treatment as per the Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA).
5. Sanitation at the site: All 10 latrine blocks containing 10 latrines each and 10 emergency bathrooms existing on site were rehabilitated. Moreover, there were also two modern latrine blocks of 27 toilets and 17 bathrooms that were rehabilitated. DREF funding was not used for these activities, which were supported by UNICEF. DRC RC volunteers were also responsible for the management of the sanitation facilities.
6. Hygiene at the site: This was the complete responsibility of the DRC RC. Volunteers kept the whole site clean by installing garbage bins and making sure waste was collected daily.
7. Construction of 15 tents. DREF funding was not used for this activity, which was supported through UNICEF.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

On 22 May 2014, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) released CHF 128,640 from the DREF to support the DRC RC respond to the needs of the affected population; and provided technical support including monitoring through its Central African regional office based in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The ICRC supported the restoration of family links (RFL), while the Belgian Red Cross provided technical support for the operation. The Belgian Red Cross provided funds to the DRC RC prior to the approval of the DREF operation, to enable it to start response activities. Once the DREF operation was approved, the funding was then reimbursed to the Belgian Red Cross.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

During the onset of the crisis, a coordination committee headed by the DRC minister of social and humanitarian affairs was set up. Other State services involved in the operation included the General Directorate for Migration (DGM), Ministry of Health (MoH), National Intelligence Agency (ANR), and the National Police Corps. The DRC RC, as the main implementing of the State was supported by international organisations including Médecins sans frontières (MSF), United Nations Children's Fund and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). A Memorandum of Understanding was signed with UNICEF to provide sanitation services; in addition to 15 tents. MSF provided medical assistance for a while, before handing over its remaining stock to the DRC RC and the police health unit.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs arose in the areas of:

1. **Operation Coordination:** maintaining and strengthening coordination.
2. **Food:** the repatriated population came in lacking the means to enable them purchase a minimum of food. Some of them spent entire days on hungry stomachs, thus, food distributions was used to prevent malnutrition which was a real problem.
3. **NFIs:** Although the first arrivals had received NFIs, most of them lacked blankets, mats, kitchen kits, jerry cans, clothes, hygiene kits and mosquito nets because most of the deportees arrived in Kinshasa without such basic items.
4. **Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion:** tap and shower fittings at the reception facility had been stolen. Latrines were full and had to be emptied by replacing the drums that serve as pits.

5. **Health:** although it was important to provide first aid to the deportees, it was more rational to strengthen existing health facilities. Pharmaceutical products were also lacking at the health unit.

Table 1: Health issues recorded among the deportees

Health issue	Number of cases
Diarrhoea	411
Wounds	144
Urinary tract infections	111
Tuberculosis	11
HIV-AIDS	9
Measles	2
Varicella	2

The total number of consultations stood at 4,148 on 8 July 2014.

Education: the deportees complained that basic education was free in the RoC, but not in DRC; and therefore asked for financial support to enrol their kids in school.

Risk Analysis

The repatriation of DRC nationals living in Congo Brazzaville without any legal documents is expected to continue, according to the Government authorities. However, it should be noted that the operation was sufficiently humanized, (i.e. people were treated with dignity both in the country of departure (RoC) and at the destination country (DRC) and the Red Cross National Societies of the two countries were present to convey messages of comfort, awareness and on-the-spot assistance to the victims, etc.) thus, significantly reducing the influx.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Assist 1,000 returnees in provision of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services, first aid and restoring family links.

Proposed strategy

The proposed strategy focused on the reception, registration, guidance/resettlement (entry points and sites), and the provision of water and sanitation, and hygiene promotion services to the targeted individuals at transit sites. Emergency shelter and non-food items were distributed by the national society to 150 families, and these DREF funds were used to replenish the stock of distributed items. The items were distributed to beneficiaries that were identified, with priority accorded to the elderly, the sick, pregnant women and those from the provinces of Bas Congo, Equateur and Kasai Oriental; the most distant provinces from the transit sites.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

- A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT), specialised in water and sanitation was identified as needed to support the implementation of water and sanitation activities for a period of two months; however the DRC RC had an RDRT with this experience at its headquarters, it was decided that this deployment was no longer needed. was assigned to the operation, this deployment not required. It has resulted in a 100 per cent (CHF 12,000) variance on budget line "International Staff", which was not used; and an overspend on the "National Staff" (CHF 819) to cover the costs of DRC RC expertise that was used in the absence of the RDRT; and "Travel" (CHF 2,529) to cover the costs of technical support provided by the Central Africa regional representation.
- In total, 90 DRC RC volunteers were mobilized to support the implementation of the DREF operation, this comprised 65 deployed to the transit site; and 25 deployed to reception sites and at the transit site at the Kinshasa Council premises. Six supervisors were also deployed. All first aiders were trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion, disease prevention and awareness-raising techniques. Please note that "Medical and First Aid" budget was not used, as the activities planned were related to the deployment of volunteers, contributing to an overspend of CHF 12,417 (96 per cent) on the "Volunteers" line.
- DRC RC volunteers had to be deployed at night in some cases to carry out activities, when the health centre in Maluku was closed, which was not budgeted at the onset of the operation contributing to an overspend CHF 12,417 (96 per cent) on the "Volunteers" line.

Logistics and supply chain

- The DRC RC also distributed Non-Food Items (NFIs) (500 blankets, 200 buckets, 50 hygiene kits, 800 plastic plates, 500 plastic cups, and 100 pots) from its pre-positioned stocks, which are jointly managed with the IFRC, and were replenished through the DREF operation. In addition, the DRC RC also procured the following items during the operation:
 - Sanitation materials: 100 caps, 10 gallons of chlorine, 50 bottles of cresol, 250 hard brushes, 20 garbage bins, 100 gas masks, 30 pairs of hard gloves, 20 hoes, 100 leaf rakes, 10 machetes, 5 measuring cups, 10 megaphones, 1,000 nose masks, 100 overalls, 5 pickaxes, 1,000 plastics buckets, 100 rakes, 15 rubber boots, 2,000 detergent sachets, 100 safety goggles, 10 shovels, 250 simple brushes, 5 x 16-litre sprayers, 2,000 pieces of washing soap, 1,000 water purification tablets (Aquatabs) and 5 wheelbarrows.
 - NFI kits: 500 blankets, : 200 plastics buckets, 500 plastic cups, 800 plastics plates, and 50 pots.
- Due to the proximity of the transit sites to Kinshasa, and use of pre-positioned stock, resulted in the transportation of these items to be carried out at a lower cost contributing to an underspend of CHF 2,761 (55 per cent) on the “Distribution and Monitoring” line.

Communications

Below is a summary of communications activities carried out to promote the DREF operation, this included

Table 2: Summary of communication activities conducted as part of the operation

No.	ACTIVITIES	TEAM	PARTICIPANTS	THEMES	SITE
1	Video coverage	Communication DRC RC and Cameraman of Club of journalists	National president Deportees	Distribution of kits by DRC RC Testimony of deportees	Cardinal Malula stadium
2	Information gathering	Communication DRC RC and journalists of Be ONE Television	Volunteers and deportees	Contribution of DRC RC volunteers, Testimonies ; Living conditions of deportees /advocacy	Cardinal Malula stadium
3	Video coverage and Information gathering	Communication DRC RC and Cameraman of Club of journalists	Volunteers, Watsan coordinator and president of Maluku communal president	Cleaning of site by volunteers Assessment of needs at the site	Maluku transit site
4	Video coverage and Information gathering	Communication DRC RC and Cameraman of Club of journalists	Volunteers and Watsan coordinator	Cleaning of site, installation of water bladders, sensitization on prevention of epidemics by volunteers	Maluku transit site
5	Video coverage and Information gathering	Communication coordinators of 11 provinces on practical work after national communication workshop	Volunteers, Watsan coordinator, deportees and representatives of ministries present at the site, Maluku communal president	Testimonies, living conditions of deportees, needs assessment, contribution of volunteers and organizations working at the site.	Maluku transit site
Materials produced					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reports - Interviews - News articles - Documentaries 					

Please note that there was an underspend of CHF 1,424 (23 per cent) on the “Information & Public Relations” line as the DRC RC was able to negotiate a lower cost for these items. Furthermore, due to the increase in missions carried out by the Central Africa regional representation (refer to Human Resources), the budgeted costs for communications were not required, which contributed to an underspend of CHF 998 (31 per cent) on the “Communications’ line.

Security

The site was permanently guarded by elements of the DRC forces of law and order, and unassigned soldiers were not allowed around the site. The site also had power supply at night. Thus, no major security-related incidents were reported.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

The PMER officer of the DRC RC regularly visited the site to monitor the operation. This report has been made possible through a monitoring mission carried out by the regional program coordinator. New guidelines on reporting (updates and final reports) were drawn up following working sessions with the DRC RC's technical teams. From 6 to 14 July 2014, the IFRC Central Africa regional representation deployed its regional disaster management coordinator and PMER assistant to monitor the implementation of the operation. The regional finance and administration delegate also visited to carry out financial monitoring.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Health and Care

Needs analysis: Some of the deportees came in with injuries and body pains that had to be immediately attended to through the provision of first aid.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 returnees.

Health and Care	
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Output(s)	Activities planned
1.1 Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	1.1.1 Provide first aid services
Achievements	
<p>1.1.1 Emergency health issues (injuries and body pains) suffered by deportees were managed by The DRC RC responded to emergency health issues (injuries and body pains) through the provision of first aid at the Beach Ngobila (main port of entry and reception of deportees), at the transit site at the Cardinal Malula Stadium, and at the Kinshasa Council Hall premises and at the Maluku site. In total, 2,316 cases were managed across the sites. DRC RC volunteers also raised awareness on HIV-AIDS transmission and prevention.</p> <p>In addition, a first contact health centre was set up by the DRC RC for patients at the final installation site at Maluku, with support from the MoH. In total, 4,722 consultations were carried out, comprising 344 cases at the Stadium and the Kinshasa Council sites, and 4,378 cases at Maluku, with cases referred cases to the mobile clinic, which was managed by the Ministry of Public Health. DRC RC volunteers also provided first aid to patients if required before their transfer to a mobile clinic; as well as provided health care services (those volunteers that were health workers and nurses) when the clinic was closed at night, including minor surgeries and deliveries.</p> <p>A total of 117 cases of pregnancies were recorded, while 9 fatalities (2 women, 3 men and 4 infants) were also registered at the Maluku site. They were all buried by DRC RC volunteers.</p>	
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">DRC RC was not the lead in this sector; but carried out activities in addition first aid services, in the absence of other actors, and experienced challenges including: an insufficient supply of medication, and difficulties evacuating patients at night (when the health centre in Maluku was closed).	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">As noted, the DRC RC was not the lead in this sector; however due the expertise of some volunteers, it was able to manage the range of cases presented by deportees during the absence of the mobile clinic and/or when other health care services were not available.	

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Needs analysis: For the displaced population staying at the temporary sites, emergency assistance in the areas of water, sanitation and hygiene promotion were needed. Tap and shower fittings in facilities at the Maluku transit site

had been, and had to be replaced. Latrines were also full and had to be emptied by replacing the drums that serve as pits. Since the site had been abandoned, there was an urgent need to clear it.

Population to be assisted: 5000 returnees

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Output(s)	Activities planned
1.1 Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population (5,000 individuals) . 1.2 Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population (5,000 individuals)	1.2.1 Train 50 volunteers in good hygiene practices and disease prevention. 1.2.2 Sensitize returnees on good hygiene practices and disease prevention. 1.2.3 Produce posters with hygiene promotion messages. 1.2.4 Distribute 50 hygiene kits and 200 buckets.
Achievements	
1.1.1 Sixty-five (65) volunteers were trained in good hygiene practices and disease prevention, including: awareness-raising techniques and messages to be disseminated on hygiene promotion, diseases related to dirty hands, latrine and water source usage etc. This is equal to 130 per cent of the target (50); and provided a person per hygiene promoter ratio of 77:1, which is well within the agreed Sphere standards (500:1). 1.1.2 The DRC RC was assigned as the lead for hygiene promotion activities; and each day, alternating teams of volunteers sensitized returnees on good hygiene (hand washing, latrine usage etc.) and (water borne and water related) disease prevention . In total, 5,000 returnees (150 households) were reached through these activities, which equates to 100 per cent of the target (5,000). 1.1.3 The DRC RC produced 5,000 A3, 5,000 A4 posters, and 5,000 leaflets bearing messages on good hygiene practices and the use of hygiene facilities and garbage bins, which were posted on walls at the site. They carried hygiene and sanitation promotion messages in Lingala, the language spoken by all the deportees. Posters with messages on cholera were also placed on walls at the Maluku transit site. 1.1.4 In total, 1,200 buckets and 50 hygiene kits were distributed to 150 returnee households across the three sites. Please note the 1,200 buckets distributed exceeds the target (200) by 600 per cent.	
Challenges	
None reported.	
Lessons learned	
None reported.	
Output(s)	Activities planned
1.3.Reduce waterborne and water related diseases in targeted sites	1.3.1 Purchase sanitation kits and materials for volunteers. 1.3.2 Undertake cleaning / sanitation activities on temporary sites with involvement of returnees. 1.3.3 Establish hygiene promotion and sanitation committees at temporary sites.
Achievements	
1.3.1 The following sanitation equipment/kits and materials were purchased for volunteers: 100 caps, 10 gallons of chlorine, 50 bottles of cresol, 250 hard brushes, 20 garbage bins, 100 gas masks, 30 pairs of hard gloves, 20 hoes, 100 leaf rakes, 10 machetes, 5 measuring cups ,10 megaphones, 1,000 nose masks, 100 overalls, 5 pickaxes, 1,000 plastics buckets, 100 rakes, 15 rubber boots, 2,000 detergent sachets , 100 safety goggles, 10 shovels, 250 simple brushes, 5 x 16-litre sprayers, 2,000 pieces of washing soap, 1,000 water purification tablets (Aquatabs) and 5 wheelbarrows. 1.3.2 Cleaning / sanitation activities were carried out by DRC RC volunteers in collaboration with the Hygiene Brigade for the area, which supported the collecting and emptying of bins; and the National Director of Sanitation, which provided a 35 ton vehicle once a week for waste collection, as well as a large fumigator for the disinfection of the Maluku site. 1.3.3 In total, 35 local DRC RC volunteers were trained; and established committees to ensure that hygiene and sanitation was maintained at the Maluku deportee transit site.	
Challenges	

None reported.	
Lessons learned	
None reported.	
Output(s)	Activities planned
1.4 Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	1.4.1 Identify water points on the temporary sites. 1.4.2 Treat water points.
Achievements	
1.4.1 The DRC RC identified 20 existing water points, including 15 that were non-functional, but which were rehabilitated in collaboration with UNICEF to increase the number of supply points and minimize the time spent at the pump. Four bladders and six water taps were also installed. As noted, water supply was provided by the State-owned water distribution company and MONUSCO. It was put into the bladders; and then distributed through a distribution ramp to the site. In addition, DRC RC also distributed water received as gifts from individuals, to the deportees at the Beach Ngobila and transit sites.	
1.4.2 The DRC RC established chlorination points to ensure that the water could be treated to make it safe for consumption.	
Challenges	
None reported.	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and distribution of water at the Maluku site helped to avoid water-related diseases. This made it possible to keep deportees healthy before their transfer to their home provinces. 	



DRC RC volunteers cleaning around the Maluku site Photo: DRC RC



Posters with cholera prevention messages in Lingala, placed at the Maluku site. Source: DRC RC

Shelter and Settlements

Needs analysis:

Most of the deportees were sent with very few or none of their belongings. Therefore, essential household items / non-food items had to be provided to them. For the displaced population staying at the temporary sites, emergency assistance in the area of shelter was needed. Due to the number of individuals displaced and the limited facilities in the temporary sites, other partners came in to support this sector.

Population to be assisted: 150 households

Shelter and settlements	
Outcome 1: The immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population are met	
Output(s)	Planned activities

1.1 Essential household items / non-food items are provided to the target population	1.1.1 Provide 500 blankets, 100 pots, 800 plastic dishes and 500 plastic cups from pre-positioned stocks 1.1.2 Replenish distributed non-food items
Achievements	
1.1.1	At the onset of the DREF operation, the DRC RC distributed NFIs (500 blankets, 500 plastic cups, 800 plastic plates and 100 pots) to 150 returnee households, from its pre-positioned stocks. In addition, food items provided by other organizations and individuals (<i>Usine de Panification de Kinshasa</i> (UPAK), a local bakery provided 3,300 loaves of bread per day) were also distributed; and 15 tents (provided by UNICEF) also erected.
1.1.2	As noted, the NFIs that has been pre-positioned and then distributed, were all replenished through the DREF.
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient quantity due to massive arrival of deportees and therefore the DRC RC could not cover all needs of new arrivals. Items were also insufficient as the procurement of some, such as mats, kitchen sets and mosquito nets, had not been planned for. 	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IFRC-stamped tents should be provided to NSs during such operations. It would have been worthwhile for the Red Cross emblem to be placed on the tents (provided by UNICEF), considering the contribution of Red Cross volunteers in erecting them, however this was not negotiated with the partner. 	

Restoring Family Links

Needs analysis:

Since most of the deportees came into the DRC in dispersed ranks, contacts had to be re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas. They had to be provided access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with their loved ones

Population to be assisted:5,000 deportees

Restoring family links	
Outcome 1: Contacts are re-established and maintained between family members separated by the disaster, within and outside the affected areas	
Output(s)	Activity planned
1.1. 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	1.1.1 Relevant tracing activities undertaken with persons who have not succeeded in re-establishing contact with loved ones. 1.1.2 Measures are taken to provide necessary protection and relief to registered vulnerable individuals and their caretakers
Achievements	
1.1.1	Back in Congo Brazzaville, all the deportees were in contact with family members from whom they could get information to locate their homes in the DRC. Communication companies made telephone booths available to the deportees, thus enabling them contact their families and locate them.
1.1.2	The DRC RC was able to reunite vulnerable individuals with their families, including: 24 unaccompanied children from Bas-Congo Province; and eight children from Beach Ngobila. The DRC RC also referred nine children to the “REJEER” (Network of educators of children and street youth) centre at Kinkole, of which one returned to the Maluku site. One deaf and dumb child was identified, and measures were taken to bring in a sign language teacher to help him.
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some of the unaccompanied children were sent to an orphanage, but some decided to return to the Maluku site because they claim they were not being given enough food. 	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide specialists to handle cases of children and persons with special needs. The presence of communication agencies and restoring family links volunteers enabled contact to be maintained 	

between deportees and their respective families. Also, collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs facilitated the placement of unaccompanied children in the REJEER centre before their respective families were found.

Violence prevention

Needs analysis:

Since acts of violence, be physical, psychological, emotional and otherwise, are a common feature during population movements, awareness of violence prevention methods had to be heightened and support provided in the form of community-based social support and self-help activities.

Population to be assisted: 5,000 deportees

Violence prevention	
Outcome: Awareness of violence prevention methods increased	
Output(s)	Activities planned
1.1. Support provided on community-based social support and self-help	1.1.1 Identify specific risks for violence within the temporary sites and available proactive factors 1.1.2 Promote family and community mechanisms for protection and psychosocial support 1.1.3 Support adults to prevent children from becoming separated from their families
Achievements	
1.1.1	DRC RC volunteers carried out violence prevention activities, including raising awareness on the prevention of violence and strategies to control it with the support of forces of law and order.
1.1.2	Deportees were also educated to carry on petty income-generating activities in order not to continuously rely on assistance and thus improve their psychosocial wellbeing. Deportees that were already engaged in such activities, for example, selling firewood, food items and carrying out hair dressing activities were encouraged morally to continue with them.
1.1.3	See "Restoring family links" 1.1.2.
Challenges	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite awareness-raising on violence prevention and basic psychosocial support provided to the deportees by DRC RC volunteers, some were still aggressive. Thus, the DRC RCs psychosocial support capacity has to be strengthened, especially as the country is bracing up to receive deportees from other neighbouring countries. Support in the implementation of income-generating activities was mainly moral, as nothing was planned under this sector. 	
Lessons learned	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DRC RCs psychosocial support capacity has to be strengthened, especially as the country is bracing up to receive more deportees from other neighbouring countries. 	

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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.

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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**MDRCD014 - DR Congo - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 22 May 14 to 22 Aug 14

Appeal Launch Date: 22 May 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/5-2014/10	Programme	MDRCD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/5-2014/8	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		128,640				128,640	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		128,640				128,640	
C4. Other Income		128,640				128,640	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		128,640				128,640	
D. Total Funding = B +C		128,640				128,640	

* 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		128,640				128,640	
E. Expenditure		-117,619				-117,619	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		11,021				11,021	

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Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/5-2014/10	Programme	MDRCD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/5-2014/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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)			128,640			128,640		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Clothing & Textiles	2,500		2,236			2,236	264	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,363		32,948			32,948	-585	
Medical & First Aid	7,500						7,500	
Teaching Materials	5,250		4,696			4,696	554	
Utensils & Tools	7,138		6,351			6,351	787	
Other Supplies & Services	1,200		1,073			1,073	127	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	55,951		47,304			47,304	8,647	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Distribution & Monitoring	5,000		2,239			2,239	2,761	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,820		9,903			9,903	-83	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,820		12,141			12,141	2,679	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000						12,000	
National Staff	3,770		4,589			4,589	-819	
National Society Staff	1,064		528			528	536	
Volunteers	12,900		25,317			25,317	-12,417	
Total Personnel	29,734		30,434			30,434	-700	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	4,060		4,004			4,004	56	
Total Workshops & Training	4,060		4,004			4,004	56	
General Expenditure								
Travel	5,213		7,742			7,742	-2,529	
Information & Public Relations	6,259		4,835			4,835	1,424	
Communications	3,252		2,254			2,254	998	
Financial Charges	1,500		1,725			1,725	-225	
Total General Expenditure	16,224		16,556			16,556	-333	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,851		7,179			7,179	673	
Total Indirect Costs	7,851		7,179			7,179	673	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	128,640		117,619			117,619	11,021	
VARIANCE (C - D)			11,021			11,021		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCD014 - DR Congo - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 22 May 14 to 22 Aug 14

Appeal Launch Date: 22 May 14

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2014/5-2014/10	Programme	MDRCD014
Budget Timeframe	2014/5-2014/8	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	128,640		128,640	128,640	117,619	11,021	
Subtotal BL2	128,640		128,640	128,640	117,619	11,021	
GRAND TOTAL	128,640		128,640	128,640	117,619	11,021	