

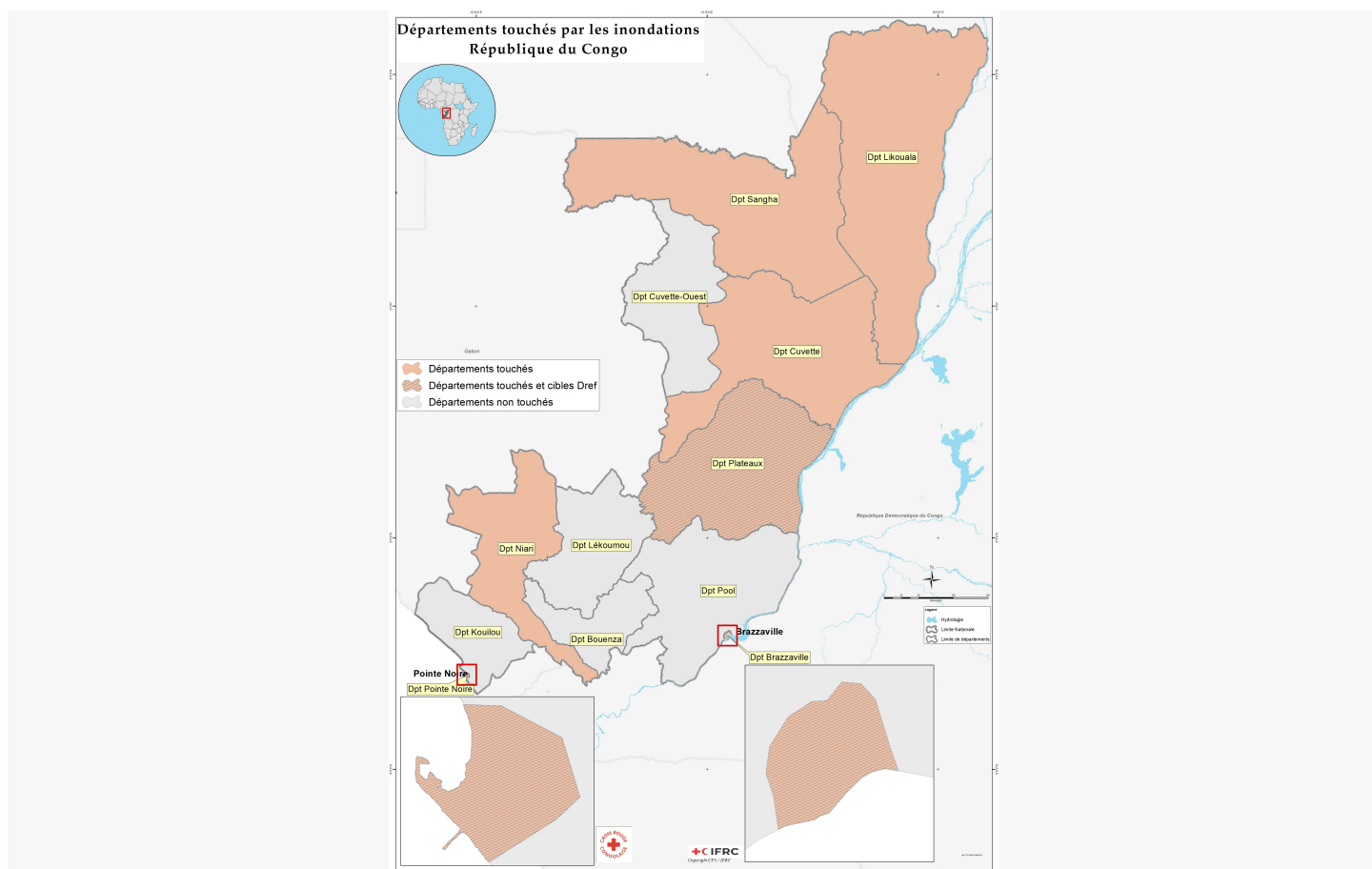


@CRC Volunteer during the evacuation, helping most vulnerables

Appeal: <b>MDRCG022</b>	Country: <b>Congo</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 490,335</b>	
Glide Number: <b>FL-2023-000259-COG</b>	People Affected: <b>320,891 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>16,000 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-01-08</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>31-05-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>16-01-2024</b>

Targeted Areas: **Brazzaville, Plateaux, Pointe-Noire**

# Description of the Event



Map with affected and targeted region by CRC

## Date of event / Date when the trigger was met

2023-12-29

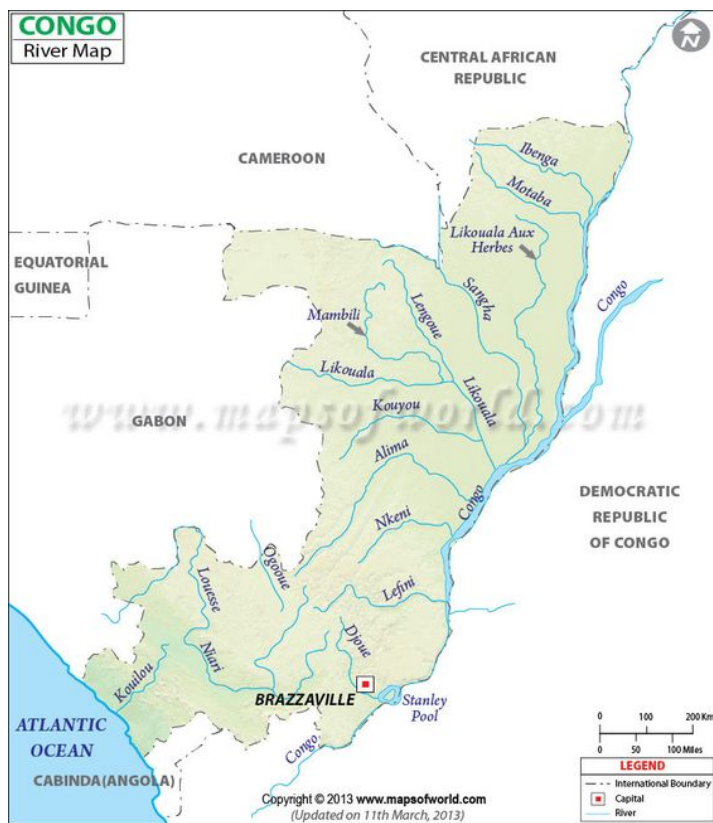
## What happened, where and when?

The Republic of Congo is facing severe floods since the past weeks. On 29th December the Government conveyed an emergency meeting with country partners following the unprecedented increase of Congo River and its main tributaries. The impact of floods is significant with around 189,000 people reported affected on 7th to 320,891 as of 29th December from statement provided by the Government with people directly impacted by the floods, subject to displacement and severe losses as a result of this catastrophe. The worst-affected departments are Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Plateaux, Niari, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire (heavy rains), with 361 villages and 36 neighborhoods submerged due to the exceptional flooding of the Congo River and its tributaries over the past sixty years.

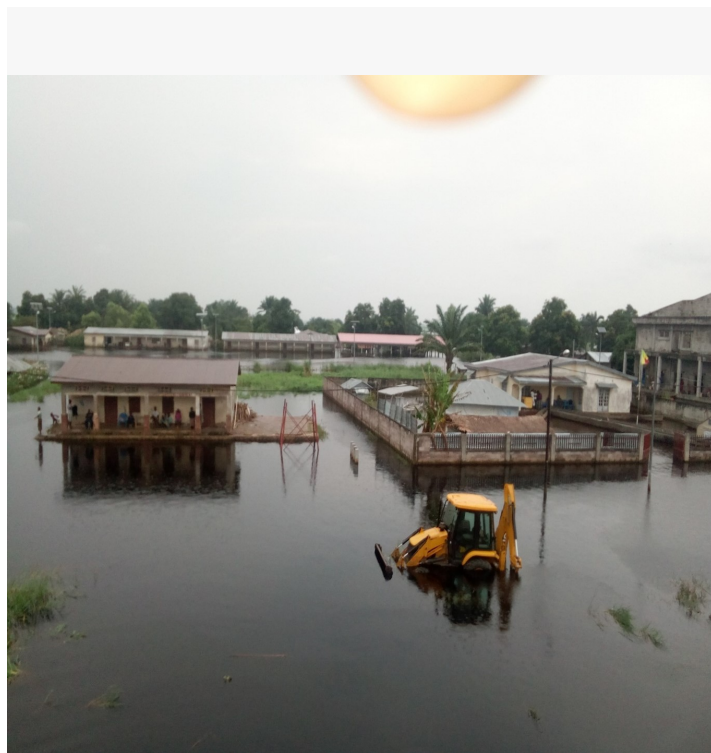
The impact of the rains to date on the population already far exceeds the number of people affected over the OND period during floods in 2021 (164,679 people\_ Evaluation with the Government) and 2022 (222,000 people). Heavy rains being expected until March, the situation is worrying and Government called partners for support. Congolese Red Cross (CRC) as a main partner is mobilized to scale-up the support already engaged in coordination with Government.

According to experts, the rainfall is twice as heavy as the usual average. The deadly floods and heavy rains continue. According to the same source, the floods caused 17 deaths in the departments of Likouala, Plateaux, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire. 6 people were reported missing in the Likouala and Cuvette departments. In all, more than 2,292 hectares of farmland were flooded.





@Congo river and tributaries



Submerged facilities by floods

## Scope and Scale

The flooding is of rainwater and river origin, but mainly river flooding following the overflowing of the Congo River since the last week of December. On December 29, 2023, the Congo River reached a flood level of 5.94m, 30 cm higher than the exceptional record set in 1961.

The Government's declaration of emergency at a contingency meeting on the 29th highlighted the current extent of the disaster. The data available to date from the branches (collected on December 26, from the Government published on the 29th and from the WFP on the 25th) enable us to triangulate the impact of the floods, with 13 districts affected in the Likouala department, 9 districts affected in Pointe Noire, 9 districts affected in Brazzaville, 7 districts in the Sangha department, 4 districts in the Cuvette department and 1 district in the Plateaux department. The thousands of hectares flooded and 320,891 people affected far exceed the impact in the last three years. The number of people affected is also growing rapidly. On 07.12.2023, data from the joint assessment with the Ministry and the CRC showed that 1,89675 people had been affected. On 29.12.2023, following further flooding, the number of people affected stood at 320,891. However, the continuous flow of water, access difficulties and the continuity of the rains make it difficult to collect information on all the localities affected. According to data available on 01.01.2024, the impact of the floods is as follows:

- Plateaux Department (MPOUYA): 450 houses destroyed with over 4,928 people displaced, 3,000 of whom are living in precarious conditions. The most affected districts are Gamboma, Makotipoko and Mpouya.
  - The department of Brazzaville was exceptionally affected in four districts: 475 houses were flooded and 9,000 people affected. These disaster victims are being received in host families.
  - Pointe-Noire department: 13,602 people affected, 7 dead and 2 missing.
  - Departement de cuvette with the most affected districts according to current branch data being Loukoléla, Mossaka, Ntokou, and Owando.
  - Likouala department: Nearly 30,000 people are affected, mainly in the districts of Bouanila, Epena, Impfondo, Liranga and Betou.
- Rapid branch assessments in some districts have highlighted the following information:
- In the district of Bétou and its surroundings, more than 15,000 people are affected in villages such as Yako, Nyamoba, Mahouya where almost 1,500 hectares of farmland have been swallowed up.
  - In the district of Epéna, branches were able to identify more than 3,000 victims. Public buildings are flooded and schools are closed, from even the shops. The only basic hospital is overrun with patients.
  - Sangha department: districts reported affected include Mokéko, Pikounda.

Worsening rainfall coupled with the overflowing waters of the Congo River and flooding have led to the displacement of populations. The majority of those affected have been registered and referred (host families and Mairi), and are living in extreme precariousness with a lack

of basic services and necessities: e.g. lack of drinking water, electricity and means of subsistence. Among the people affected by the floods, there are several already vulnerable segments of the population at high risk of disease, malnutrition and protection due to their



displacement, notably pregnant women, children under 5 and the elderly.

Based on current river levels and the data provided, rainfall would exceed the usual average level (around 150mm) according to historical data. Flooded areas are double those of 2022-2023. A total of 2,292 hectares of cultivated land, with almost the entire peri-urban market garden belt being submerged. This land is usually home to several hundred households. Schools and administrative buildings are also flooded, including health centers.

According to meteorological forecasts, the heavy rains are set to continue and the weather calendar in Congo usually records a peak in rainfall until March (see link 1 below). There is a strong likelihood that the situation will deteriorate, with a greater impact on communities already affected and others. It is feared that the situation will lead to further displacement in the departments of Congo and with the DRC or deteriorate the health situation.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Precipitation levels over the last 1 years	<a href="https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/congo-rep">https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/congo-rep</a>
2. weather forecasts	<a href="https://fr.climate-data.org/afrique/congo-brazzaville/brazzaville/brazzaville-4600/t/mars-3/#google_vignette">https://fr.climate-data.org/afrique/congo-brazzaville/brazzaville/brazzaville-4600/t/mars-3/#google_vignette</a>

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	No
Did it affect the same population group?	-
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

**If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:**

-

### Lessons learned:

The NS has learnt important lessons from recent operations, which are incorporated into this planning, both in terms of risk anticipation and the response approach chosen.

- An inclusive communication system and regular feedback management in cohesion with community leaders has ensured community acceptance. This has enabled activities to run smoothly in recent operations, which was not the case in interventions several years ago. In fact, no serious incidents were recorded. The factors that have contributed to this are: the teams' regular dialogue with the community; the training and assignment of team members in their usual environments, particularly staff in the various health areas; the dialogue with and inclusion of leaders in the entire process; and, last but not least, the involvement of the local community intervention.

- The approach to collecting and managing community feedback that was developed by the National Society /IFRC also enabled relevant concerns of community members to be addressed through regular community dialogue sessions. This form of collaboration is a success factor in this operation and could be duplicated in future post-epidemic operations.

The experience acquired by recent DREFs at the level of head office teams and certain branches facilitates activities, particularly in the areas of cash, WASH and health. After several exchanges of skills following the deployment of health and cash services over the past 5 operations, the NS now has focal points for these different sectors, with experience enabling them to rapidly replicate briefings to the branches and to ensure supervision and reporting of activities.



# Current National Society Actions

## Start date of National Society actions

2023-12-28

<b>Health</b>	Health assistance covered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First aid for flood victims.</li><li>• Psychosocial support for disaster victims.</li><li>• Raising awareness of waterborne disease prevention.</li></ul>
<b>Coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CRC takes part in the various crisis committee meetings organized by the local authorities.</li><li>- The Government has strategic response and recovery plans, which 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.</li><li>- Within CRC, coordination is ensured by the National President and the emergency response team is mobilized and keep regular communication to update on actions and data as the situation evolves. In CRC coordination system at HQ, regular contingency meetings began on December 28, 2023, when the government announced the emergency stage and called for mobilization.</li></ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- A rapid assessment was carried out with the CAS of the Ministry of Social Affairs, with the support of the NS, which identified the most affected departments at that date. These were: 13 districts in the Likouala department, 7 districts in the Sangha department, 4 districts in the Cuvette department and 1 district in the Plateaux department, for a total of 189,675 people affected.</li><li>- On December 26, the CRC also mobilized its volunteers for a rapid assessment in Pointe-Noire, Brazzaville and Mpouya, to determine the extent of the situation following further overflow of the rivers and floods reported by branches through calls and various communication platform available in the challenging context.</li></ul>
<b>Other</b>	80 volunteers deployed since the start of the floods: With the help of 80 active volunteers since December, the NS has provided emergency aid to almost 500 people since the peak of the flooding and displacement. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- These volunteers supported the Ministry of Social Affairs (the Heads of 8, (CAS) in the evaluations of 7 December 2023 and are continuing with the data collection.</li><li>- Health insurance is also covered.</li></ul>

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The Congolese Red Cross receives technical support from the representation the IFRC cluster based in the DRC for planning, implementing activities and monitoring implementation.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	No PNS is involved in the response for now, but movement coordination platforms serve to provide updates.

## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

There is no ICRC presence in country and no response, but movement coordination platforms provide updates.



# Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	The political and administrative authorities, in particular deputies and senators, provided food and non-food aid to the affected populations in Likouala, Sangha, Cuvette, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire departments.
UN or other actors	At the meeting organized by the Prime Minister at the Palais des Congres, the United Nations system resolved to support the Congolese government during this crisis by mobilizing additional financial resources to assist populations in distress. These include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• UNHCR, present in Likouala and Plateaux are involved in setting up temporary shelters for disaster victims in these areas.</li><li>• WHO focuses on medical assistance in all the affected areas.</li><li>• UNICEF gets children back to school in disaster areas.</li><li>• WFP has three warehouses (Owando, Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire). With the stocks available, the WFP intends to assist the 320,891 people affected.</li></ul>

## Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

Internal coordination has been set up by the CRC National President and the entire National General Secretariat with the Departmental Councils affected by the disaster. Regular data updates are organized to update the analysis and enable harmonized external sharing.

- Coordination at the Ministry of Humanitarian Action in Brazzaville is taking place at departmental and national level, with all players meeting regularly to share information, align response plans and coordinate resources. The CRC has also participated in these meetings since the meeting, including the December 29 crisis meeting.
- Depending on the coordination platforms in place, the actions of partners in the field, such as the UN, are considered through regular information sharing and clear allocation of areas of intervention and priorities.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The flooding has caused the displacement of people whose homes were destroyed. Around 1,000 homes have been destroyed in areas already assessed and preliminary branch data.

Displaced families are housed with host families and town halls. Many homes have been destroyed. In the departments of Brazzaville, Pointe Noire and Plateaux, around 25,530 people are displaced and homeless.

Coordination meetings with local authorities focused on the significant incidence of flooding in Brazzaville, Plateaux and Likouala, where the impact has been unprecedented in recent years.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

PAM's situation report shows 346,099 hectares of flooded land, including 2,292 hectares of flooded farmland, according to government information.

A large part of the population is engaged in agriculture, and the floods have had a negative impact on plantations and livestock, blocking access to pastures and washing away cattle and canoes, which is one of the main sources of income for these populations.

Given the seasonal calendar, it is highly likely that the harvesting and fishing season will be totally disrupted, with reduced harvests for most of the communities affected. This will lead to a very difficult period.

The following needs are obvious:

-Livelihood support (NFI, purchase of fishing gear, improved crops).

-Immediate food assistance for affected households, especially children under 5 and pregnant women.

The impact of this crisis on food insecurity must be taken into account, given the number of hectares destroyed. Especially for those who are highly vulnerable and whose income was derived from fishing, farming and livestock activities.







## Health

Injured people were referred to the nearest health centers by CRC rescue teams. Since the disaster has also affected the health workers themselves, care for these people is difficult due to the lack of essential equipment.

There is a lack of wastewater treatment kits, which is important for the proper care of affected communities. In the departments of Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire, local councils have reported that many children are already suffering from skin diseases and diarrhoea. This represents a significant risk, given that the Republic of Congo has recently suffered a cholera epidemic concentrated in Dolisie and Pointe Noire.

Other water-borne diseases include shigellosis, salmonellosis and typhoid, which have spread to the flood-prone departments of Dolisie, Pointe-Noire, Bouenza, Kouilou and Brazzaville. All these diseases have caused several cases and deaths. Although no more cases have been recorded for several weeks.

Affected households (displaced/refugees in host families) have no protective equipment against the elements and are exposed to malaria vectors. The distribution of blankets and mosquito nets is necessary to limit the negative effects on their health, and must be accompanied by community awareness-raising on how to manage cases of water-borne diseases. According to available information, mosquito nets will be made available as part of UN assistance.

It should be noted that a large proportion of the displaced population needs psychological care. The situation of these people is exacerbated by unsanitary, overcrowded foster homes and all the protection problems they create.

Chronic patients, people with disabilities, the elderly, female-headed households, child-headed households, pregnant and breastfeeding women and widows all feel a strong need for psychosocial support.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Access to drinking water and sanitation infrastructure is already very low in the Congo. According to the NDP 2018-2022, the rate of access to drinking water in rural areas is estimated at 57%, compared with 78% in urban areas. In terms of sanitation, improved services in urban areas represent 76.2%, while the sanitation rate in rural areas is just 27%.

With the river flooding and the disruption of river systems expected to continue for some time, access to the usual water sources will remain a challenge, especially for riverside communities. Flooding has a negative impact on the quality of water in the surrounding wells and boreholes, presenting a significant health risk.

Access to water is a problem in all districts, especially in flooded rural and peri-urban areas, where water sources are still mainly linked to the river. Water wells or boreholes with human-powered pumps exist in most of the villages visited, but they were submerged or nonfunctional long before the floods.

Damage observed includes the state of latrines and WASH structures in general. Although data on latrines is not yet available, initial rapid assessments in some districts indicate that several latrines have been destroyed or weakened.

In terms of sanitation infrastructure, the majority of disaster victims have family latrines, but these are currently flooded, forcing them to defecate in the river. This situation implies a breakdown in the contamination barrier between sanitation and the population's living environment and will result in the proliferation of diseases linked to faecalis peril. This, combined with the risk of destruction of graves due to flooding of cemeteries, exposes disaster victims to an enormous risk of epidemics of diarrheal and infectious diseases.

It should also be noted that the non-floodable areas disaster victims have increased the proximity, favoring the spread of hygiene-related diseases such as skin and respiratory infections, diarrhea and malaria. With the withdrawal of water from several villages, particularly in the Likouala department, a response is urgently needed to avoid the risk of waterborne diseases and a cholera epidemic.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The CRC has carried out a rapid assessment in Pointe-Noire, Brazzaville and Mpouya, which does not cover all the information. Gaps in information such as the number of destroyed houses by department and the current detailed WASH situation still need to be assessed. A detailed needs assessment will be carried out at the start of the operation and will complement the information shared by the Ministry of Social Affairs on December 29 and the branch data collected on 26th.

In view of the above, the priority gaps to be filled are to support households in accessing basic needs and improving WASH conditions, health prevention and protection.

### Assessment Report



# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims to support 16,000 people (3,200 households) affected by the floods, by providing them with support in water, hygiene and sanitation, livelihoods, health (prioritizing the epidemic prevention linked to water-borne and other rapid contagious diseases) in the Pointe Noire and Plateaux departments of Brazzaville for 4 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

The NS's intervention complements actions undertaken or planned by other partners and priorities arising from existing data and gaps harmonized with the various stakeholders. Notably the provision of shelter and food is covered or planned by UN agencies for the most vulnerable households in this disaster.

This DREF intervention will focus on the emergency provision of humanitarian support to the most affected communities, displaced by the floods. The intervention will provide resources to quickly deploy the assistance to 3,200 HHs for basic needs; the improvement of living conditions by supporting households' ability to cope with major losses and the resumption of their daily activities, including their socio-economic activities. The areas of focus of the NS follow the obvious needs already identified and is aligned with the specific sectors covered in general by each partner and harmonized on previous interventions by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. Hence, health prevention at community level and the improvement of conditions and practices linked to WASH and protection are also included in this intervention. This will reduce the psychological impact, but also the risk of protection and exclusion, through an approach that promotes socio-community cohesion. The intervention will focus on the most affected and vulnerable among the most affected departments, with a selection harmonized with all humanitarian actors and cross-referenced vulnerability criteria.

With benefit of the rapid assessment carried out on December 26, 2023 in the northern and southern zones, as well as data from the Government of 29, CRC assistance will be quickly deployed and first focus on existing displaced families while further assessment are being conducted to evaluate additional needs and gaps, or adjustments to the approaches if need be. Procurement process and other resources deployment will be directly set-up for a quick release of the support to the communities. Complementary assessment and continuous data collection to be run by branches will help to confirm specific districts targeting each department; highlight the uncovered needs as the situation evolves and partners positioning and assessed additional needs for WASH specifically depending on what will be the final relocation site(s) and strategy. Updated data and continuous assessment will make it possible to define additional WASH actions if necessary or adjust the humanitarian services to the specific living locations of the affected communities depending on the shelter support provided by the UN in the targeted areas.

CRC will focus on the following areas:

### 1. Unconditional multi-purpose cash support

Cash will support livelihoods, essential household items (EHI) and other basic needs of families displaced people. An amount of 50,000 FCFA will be distributed to each household identified according to predefined selection criteria.

The amount of cash is determined in relation to the means of subsistence of the Congolese population, and complements the income available to the vulnerable. It is harmonized with other partners and the government. The allocation will be made in the form of a transfer to each of the 3200 families selected. The experience acquired with the cash approach and the training of cash focal points on past operations will be beneficial to this project. The NS has an active contract with the Financial Service Provider for mobile transfers.

On the basis of lessons learned from recent interventions, the NS can anticipate the risks associated with cash, which generally include the absence of certain identity documents, which are compensated for by formal identification using certain media harmonized with the authorities. A rapid assessment of the various markets will also be carried out during the detailed evaluation, enabling cash withdrawal points to be traced and the structure of cash markets to be evaluated. However, following previous projects in some of the areas currently targeted, the existing market structure in normal times would be favorable to mobile cash with the existing PSF.

### 2. Health :

- Psychosocial support for those affected and the provision of first aid and emergency care for those affected will continue.
- The NS will coordinate with other actors and health centers for promotion of referral system for any diarrhea cases or other related water-borne suspected cases following the training received by the branches. Volunteers will help with referrals to health centers and community based surveillance of high-risk waterborne diseases and cases of diarrhea reported in villages. Priority will be given to high-risk groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, babies, infants, the elderly and the sick.
- Sessions will be carried out to integrate prevention messages and media campaigns to raise awareness of potential water-borne diseases and epidemics. The NS will implement communications tools that have been recognized as the most effective in past interventions. These include direct communication, the involvement and commitment of local village leaders, awareness-raising in public places with adapted animations, radio messages and group discussions for the inclusion of certain sensitive messages or specific groups.





## 2. WASH :

- Vector control for individuals and families through clean-up actions, in this DREF will support communities in sanitation by providing committees with 75 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows).

Cleaning teams will be appropriately protected and that will include protection kits for them, and other engaged volunteers. The 150 protection kits will contain boots, gloves, helmets, silencers and protective equipment.

- Hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation: Mothers groups, young and community leaders will be engaged on the important hygiene and sanitation messages and actions to ensure a large dissemination and adherence from the communities on the messages and sanitation activities.

- Providing necessary material and demonstrations to increase access to safe drinkable water: The treatment identified from past intervention easily used aqua tabs and same will be procured and provided to 3,200 households. The distribution of Aqua tabs will be combined with hygiene messages and demonstrations on the correct dosage of water treatment products and the correct storage of chemicals to avoid any risk to children.

- Distribution of jerrycans to households for water storage and to ensure correct dosage during potabilization.

- Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out to establish beneficiary satisfaction levels and actual use of treatment products.

## 3. CEA :

- Implementation of community feedback systems and support for community feedback systems (including monitoring of rumors and/or perceptions).

- Broadcasting radio messages in local languages about flooding.

- Enhance the social mobilization to promote best practices for family hygiene, environmental sanitation and sustainable living conditions via the group discussions but also public messages in grouping public areas: the evacuation sites, the temporary sites, the schools, market and others.

- Radio broadcasts are defined to raise awareness on health risks.

In terms of capacity, the National Society will have the IFRC delegation in DRC/Kinshasa for technical support and a direct coordination with cash focal points to ensure smooth implementation. Continuous monitoring and meetings for regular update will be maintained with operations and support services focal points.

## 4. Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Inclusive, protective and gender-sensitive programs and activities will be provided to ensure more equitable and safer assistance and benefits for all groups represented in the targeted communities. The planning and design of this DREF will aim to assess and reduce the risk of discrimination and violence, and promote the meaningful participation of all people, regardless of gender, age, disability and background. As a priority, this intervention will ensure that the team involved understands the minimum AIP standards to be applied in the various activities, this will be done through a briefing that will cover both volunteers and staff. The NS will continually ensure that planning is revised and adapted to each group where possible or at least reflects the preferences of the majority in a transparent and inclusive process.

The field team will be engaged to sensitize decision-makers, community and religious leaders, and local representatives in general to the impacts of inequality, discrimination, violence, cultural stigma/taboo and PSEAS. Based on the AIP mapping, the focus will be on specific topics more than others, ensuring that gaps are filled specifically to each community. CRC volunteers will be briefed on essential skills in the different sectors: water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), disease prevention, psychological support and protection. The training package will include a refresher on needs and vulnerability assessments, and data collection.

This operation will also serve as a groundwork for developing an exit strategy in coordination with partners and communities. The recurrence of flooding in the affected departments means that response actions are less and less sustainable solutions for the communities.

Limited funding: the complexity of the situation with the cumulative impact of the rains on agricultural sources of income, and increasing needs are all factors that evolve negatively with the seasons.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target populations in the departments of: Brazzaville, Pointe Noire and Plateaux, taking into account the most affected districts and/or areas and populations not receiving assistance from other partners.

The target groups will be distributed as follows:

- Brazzaville: 5,000

- Pointe Noire: 6000

- Plateaux : 5000



## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The target will take into account the needs not covered by sectors and the food and non-food aid already provided as part of this humanitarian situation and the ECHO PPP project in place, also planned during this period.

ECHO PPP is implemented in Brazzaville, Likouala, Cuvette and this DREF operation will take into account the people targeted by this project of ECHO. The operational teams involved in the detailed evaluation and identification of beneficiaries will ensure that there is no overlap in Brazzaville. Coordination will be in place with all stakeholders for the final selection of beneficiaries by department.

The planned cash and kit distributions, will target the most vulnerable people, taking account of their needs:

- Social vulnerability criteria. Beneficiaries will be selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- Households having lost their habitat
- Female heads of household
- Pregnant and nursing women
- Households with disabled persons
- Households with children under 5.

- The economic impact on income, with a particular focus on people who have lost their homes, cultivated land or crops, and who have been made particularly vulnerable by the disaster.

- Displaced households who have lost their homes.

## Total Targeted Population

Women	7,117	Rural	70%
Girls (under 18)	1,030	Urban	30%
Men	6,853	People with disabilities (estimated)	38%
Boys (under 18)	1,000		
Total targeted population	16,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
The rains and flooding are worsening and affecting other villages/settlements and localities in the targeted departments. This situation leads to an increase in and the emergence of epidemics and water-borne diseases. Affected populations migrate en masse to other localities or countries.	CRC will be in constant discussion with Movement partners to identify the best way to respond to increased humanitarian needs and to find alternative other sources of funding through an emergency appeal or among local stakeholders. As the rains continue into March, the NS could revise the DREF by extending the implementation period by up to two months.  During implementation, volunteers will be provided with protective equipment against rain (boot, waterproof).
According to weather forecasts, the rains are set to intensify, with a significant rise in the waters of the rivers and the Congo. Rising water levels are causing further population displacement. This will create access challenges for affected communities and overcrowding in reception areas. Several cases of waterborne disease(s) will be reported in these departments.	CRC will pursue the response described in this action plan, and will continue to monitor the situation and provide updates. If necessary, CRC will expand its response by multiplying the areas of intervention. Partners will be regularly informed of the CRC activities.  CRC will ensure good coordination to avoid similar activities.



## Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Safety risks in the Mpouya locality are moderate.

Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire are very attractive places, with large commercial centers where there are banks, cell phone agencies and cooperatives, so the risk will be mitigated by the reduced visibility of individual transactions by opting for mobile transfer.

To reduce the risk of CRC staff becoming victims of crime, violence or road hazards, active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. These include situation monitoring, field travel procedures, the implementation of special security clearance procedures for travel in high-risk areas (orange and red phases), and the implementation of minimum security and safety standards.

Security plans are available at CRC and will be updated prior to deployment. All Red Cross and Red Crescent personnel actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC online security courses (personal security, security management or volunteer security).

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Multi Purpose Cash

**DREF Allocation:** CHF 490,335

**Budget:** CHF 296,318

**Targeted Persons:** 16,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained in cash transfer	50
Number of market evaluations carried out	1
Number of PDMs conducted and reported.	1
Number of households receiving cash assistance	3,200
Percentage of households reporting satisfaction with assistance	90

### Priority Actions

- A rapid assessment of the market in the villages and especially in the areas around the relocation sites will be carried out in the localities.
- 2-day training session for 50 volunteers/employees on money transfer.
- Training of 20 CRC Staff on Monitoring/Evaluation, Emergency Livelihood Assessment and Recovery.
- Detailed assessment of needs in affected districts/villages/neighborhoods.
- Selection of beneficiaries in 4 days with criteria validated by the communities.
- Ongoing assessment and market monitoring.
- Transfers of cash /Assistance for 3,200 targeted beneficiaries.
- Post-distribution monitoring of cash assistance.



### Health

**DREF Allocation:** CHF 490,335

**Budget:** CHF 43,581



Targeted Persons: 16,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers retrained in psychosocial care and EPIC, hygiene promotion/CREC	180
Number of first aid kits purchased	40
Number of people trained in first aid	500
Number of people reached by outreach and other health services	16,000
% of people aware of the epidemic who have confirmed that they have understood and put into practice the epidemic prevention messages	50

## Priority Actions

- 2-days refresher courses for 180 volunteers/staff on psychosocial care and EPIC, hygiene promotion/CREC.
- Deployment of 40 volunteers and focal points Awareness-raising 3 days per week at least during the 3 first months.
- Deployment of 40 volunteers and first aid focal points for the coming weeks. First aid to continue as started and will be covered for the peak period, around 2 months.
- Purchase of first aid kits.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

DREF Allocation: CHF 490,335

Budget: CHF 62,999

Targeted Persons: 16,000

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving aquatabs	2,000
Number of sanitation kits distributed	75
Number of protection kits distributed	150
Proportion of population benefiting from hygiene promotion activities	90
Number of people aware of the issue who confirmed that they had integrated and put into practice the hygiene messages	50
% of people aware of and using our water treatment systems	100

## Priority Actions

- Supply drinking water to households through the distribution of aqua tabs.
- Design/printing of IEC WASH/Health materials for volunteers.
- 75 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows) made available in communities by volunteers.
- Distribution of 150 protection kits (boots, gloves, helmets, mufflers and other protective equipment).
- Hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation.
- Deployment of volunteers for sanitation campaigns in affected areas and villages.



- WASH awareness/ including water treatment awareness, wastewater management, demonstrations on the use of water treatment tablets.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**DREF Allocation:** CHF 490,335

**Budget:** CHF 1,206

**Targeted Persons:** 156

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and supervisors trained in minimum ERP standards	156

### Priority Actions

- Briefing on minimum standards for PGIs in emergency situations (1 day).
- Raising awareness of sexual and gender-based violence and child protection among volunteers and staff (PSEA and ERP).
- Gender mainstreaming to ensure the involvement and participation of target groups and host populations.



## Community Engagement And Accountability

**DREF Allocation:** CHF 490,335

**Budget:** CHF 17,416

**Targeted Persons:** 16,000

### Indicators

Title	Target
Number of feedback systems implemented	1
Number of interactive radio programs produced	150
number of lesson workshops organized	36
number of lesson workshops organized	1

### Priority Actions

- Set up and support community feedback system (including rumor tracking).
- Broadcasting radio messages about flooding in local languages mobilization to promote good practices practices through an information campaign on flooding.
- Social mobilization to promote best practices through discussion groups.
- Workshop on lessons learned and capitalizing on best practices.
- Organization of 36 interactive radio programs.
- FGD for social mobilization - awareness-raising and feedback.



## Secretariat Services

**DREF Allocation:** CHF 490,335

**Budget:** CHF 14,232



Targeted Persons: 160

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of follow-up missions organized	2

## Priority Actions

- Village monitoring missions.
- Missions to Kinshasa-Brazzaville by IFRC.
- Support for the organization of the lessons learned workshop.



## National Society Strengthening

DREF Allocation: CHF 490,335

Budget: CHF 54,583

Targeted Persons: 156

## Indicators

Title	Target
Number of insured volunteers 156	156
Number of pre-planning and planning meetings held	1
Number of missions to monitor activities organized by head office staff	6

## Priority Actions

- Volunteer insurance.
- Organize a preparatory meeting and operations planning with the branches and national secretariat.
- Purchase and distribution of vests and bibs for volunteers.
- Deployment of 3 part-time CRC regional staff to support field activities with volunteers.
- Support on activity monitoring missions for headquarters staff.
- Logistical support for transporting items and handling/warehousing and monitoring activities.

# About Support Services

## How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The DREF operation will mobilize 150 volunteers plus 6 supervisors, on average 2 supervisors per locality, with the following weekly planning and rotation:

- Pointe-Noire with 60 volunteers (20 hygienic volunteers, 25 awareness-raising volunteers and 15 for physical and social support) plus two supervisors.
- Brazzaville with 60 volunteers (20 hygiene volunteers, 25 awareness-raising volunteers and 15 physical-social support volunteers) plus two supervisors.
- Mpouya with 30 volunteers (5 hygiene volunteers, 15 awareness-raising volunteers and 10 psychosocial support volunteers) plus two supervisors.

There will be 3 focal points, 1 per department, a project manager and an assistant to the project manager.





## **If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?**

The NS has a logistics team which will carry out all the purchases planned for the operation in compliance with the federation's procedures. The delegation will provide support where necessary in the purchasing and distribution process, as well as risk assessment of logistical arrangements.

## **How will this operation be monitored?**

The IFRC's PMER, in collaboration with the National Society's PMER team, will support the monitoring of this operation.

On a weekly basis, the M&E department will present an update on the progress of activities in the field and mention any difficulties in order to find solutions.

Joint IFRC and NS monitoring missions will also be organized.

## **Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation**

The Red Cross will participate in regular coordination meetings with all partners and stakeholders. Red Cross actions are presented to avoid overlap in implementation. A mid-term press release will be made available to partners and ministries (Health and Social Affairs).



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRCG022 - REPUBLIC OF CONGO RED CROSS FLOODS

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>421,520</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	296,318
Health	43,581
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	62,999
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,206
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	17,416
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>68,815</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	14,232
National Society Strengthening	54,583
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>490,335</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

