



DRC RC Volunteers in awareness

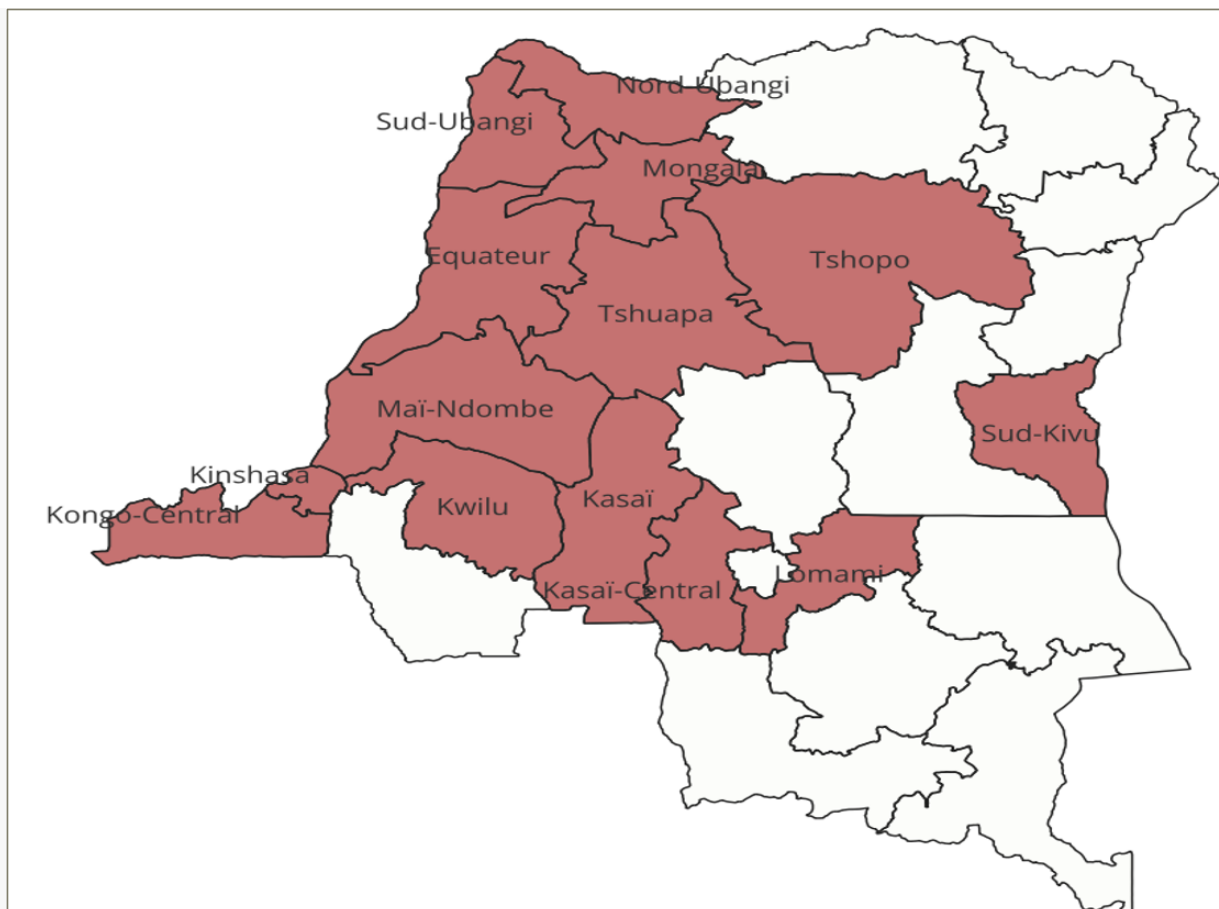
Appeal: MDRCD042	Country: Democratic Republic of Congo	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 396,254	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 1,827,126 people	People Targeted: 12,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 2024-01-23	Operation Timeframe: 3 months	Operation End Date: 30-04-2024	DREF Published: 02-02-2024

Targeted Areas: **Kasai Central, Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi, Tshopo**

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

2024-01-05



Flooded Provinces

What happened, where and when?

The Democratic Republic of Congo experienced extreme floods with its worst overflow of the Congo River in 60 years. The severe floods follows weeks of heavy rainfall since late November leading to riverine and pluvial floods in several provinces along the river and beyond. On December 29, 2023, the Government of the Republic of Congo had already issued an alert for the level of the Congo River, with a flood of 5.94m. As of January 10, the authorities reported that the river was still above the overflow threshold, i.e. 6.20 meters above sea level, close to the 1,961 record of 6.26 meters. This statement from Reuters Ferry Mowa (hydrology specialist with the DRC's waterways authority), maintains the emergency level in several provinces already severely affected by violent flooding over the past few weeks, with some 300 deaths in the two Congo states.

Following the deadly toll and impact of the floods on January 5, the DRC's Minister of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity launched an appeal for solidarity and emergency relief, addressed to the central government and the entire national and international community, to enable the deployment of appropriate aid and teams on the ground.

According to Régie des voies fluviales monitoring data, the provinces most affected are: Tshopo, Mongala, Equateur, Nord Ubangui and Sud Ubangi, Kwilu, Mai-Ndombe, Kongo-Central, Lomami, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Sud-Kivu, haut Uele, kinshasa and Tshuapa.

Flooding across the Republic affected 304,521 households, 43,750 houses collapsed, 1,325 schools destroyed, 269 health centers affected, 41 public markets affected, and 85 agricultural feeder roads destroyed.





Volunteers supporting the shelter construction



Flooded road crossed by communities and NS

Scope and Scale

The flooding is mainly of pluvial and fluvial origin, following the overflowing of the Congo and Ubangui rivers, which are no longer able to absorb the water from the extreme precipitation observed since November.

The flooding situation is recurrent in the DRC, with the last two floods affecting around 134,624 people, 84,624 in the province of Kinshasa and 50,000 in the province of South Kivu.

The Democratic Republic of Congo is facing unprecedented floods, marked by the Congo River reaching an alarming height of 6.20 meters above sea level. This surpasses the previous record set in 1961 at 6.26 meters, resulting in catastrophic flooding comparable to the devastating events of that year. Approximately 1,827,126 people have been affected, and nearly 50% of the national territory is under the dire impact of this historic natural disaster.

The data available at the moment does not provide enough information on the impact of the disaster by affected province, as the heavy rains and critical access conditions do not allow any further details at the moment. Particularly on province-specific information (number of victims, number of houses destroyed, number of people made homeless). Most of the information is triangulated on the basis of the current flood assessment drawn up by the Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity following a crisis assessment meeting held on 5th January 2024, in Kinshasa, and data from the branches and various partners. The flood situation as of 10 January is as follows:

- Extensive damage, with thousands of homes destroyed and basic infrastructure destroyed.
- 304,521 households were affected, over 43,750 houses destroyed, and 1,325 schools destroyed partially or totally, according to the Ministry information.
- According to government authorities, one of the provinces with the most houses destroyed was Tshopo, while flooding in eight health zones in central Tshopo affected around 93,100 people, damaging or destroying some 1,211 houses, 189 overgrown fields and 4 markets, which has led to driving-up the prices of basic foodstuffs. In all, 18,620 households lost their possessions and sanitation facilities (latrines).
- Health services and public infrastructure were also heavily impacted, in an already complex humanitarian context with several health system deficits. 269 health centers were affected, disrupting health services for over 15,000 people, hence increasing the risk of transmission of cholera and other water-borne diseases. In addition, 41 public markets, 85 agricultural feeder roads and 300 casualties were reported. The UN warns of the imminent risk of epidemics of water-borne diseases, particularly cholera, and underlines the growing threat to access to healthcare in these affected regions. (source: Africa Congo News, link below).

According to the UN, some public markets were also affected, and roads have become impassable.

Despite the difficulties of access, several actors are trying to mobilize to assist communities, but the deployment of humanitarian aid is very limited, and information is restricted. High-alert areas according to different data remain: Tshopo province, Equateur, Nord Ubangui and Sud Ubangi, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Sud-Kivu, Mongala, Kwilu, Mai-Ndombe, Kongo-Central, Lomami, Haut Uele, and most recently Kinshasa and Tshuapa. Branches have reported that the Tshopo province is not benefiting from any partner's help in assisting the victims of the current floods.

Information gathered from branches and emergency aid providers reveals that a significant number of affected households were accommodating individuals displaced by inter-communal violence in other parts of the province. The floods have intensified the pre-existing multi-sectoral vulnerabilities of both host communities and displaced individuals, leading to an elevated risk of disease



transmission due to the deterioration of water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) infrastructure. The impact of the floods extends to the destruction of agricultural fields, residences, and critical infrastructure, including three roads and almost 2,400 latrines, as reported by local media.

The situation remains dire, with meteorological forecasts and the current river level signaling an impending escalation in the toll over the coming weeks. An urgent appeal for international aid has been initiated to alleviate the suffering of the communities ravaged by these destructive floods. Now is the moment for solidarity and swift action to both save lives and initiate the rebuilding process for the severely affected communities.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Media	https://fr.africanews.com/2024/01/14/inondations-en-rdc-quand-les-rivieres-remplacent-les-rues/
2. OCHA communication	https://english.news.cn/20240113/95ace635a10645368180dad9fb9d094/c.html

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
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:

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Lessons learned:

In responding to previous floods, the CRRDC has learned several lessons that it will take into account in its current implementation.

With regard to the provision of shelters as part of the assistance, contacts between plot owners and tenants have been recorded, with each claiming to be the beneficiary of the assistance.

In addition, the building materials distributed to the beneficiaries, most of whom were tenants, were confiscated by the owners. The problem of plot ownership also arose in cases of reconstruction. Many tenants were evicted from the owners' plots, but others brought in shelters to build on their own plots.

The DREF training course organized by the CRRDC in partnership with the IFRC and the CRF in 2023 has strengthened the capacity of focal points on planning, implementation and monitoring with a better understanding of processes that will support an effective and timely intervention.

The contract for surge as part of Kinshasa flood control operation came to an end ahead of planned cash distribution for which it was to provide support. The fact that the surge was deployed for less time than the DREF implementation period meant that the NS was unable to complete its activities and finalize them on schedule.



Current National Society Actions

<p>Health</p>	<p>Medical assistance provided :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First aid for 36 flood victims in tshopo province. - Raising awareness of waterborne disease prevention <p>Red Cross volunteers in Haut-Uélé, Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi and Tshopo provinces are currently providing relief to affected populations, evacuating pregnant women, nursing mothers, the elderly and children from flooded areas.</p>
<p>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</p>	<p>Red Cross volunteers take part in sanitation work in the sites where people have taken refuge.</p>
<p>Coordination</p>	<p>National Society takes part in crisis meetings organized by national and local authorities in the affected provinces.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC has a Country Cluster delegation office in Kinshasa and an operational suboffice based in Goma, which ensures close management of the situation.</p> <p>Technical support is provided to CRRDC teams in Kinshasa to guide assessments, the launch of the DREF including operational strategy.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>The DRC works in close collaboration and maintains constant coordination with all partners in the country, notably the CRF, the CRB, the CRS, the CRLU and others.</p> <p>To date, no PNS has been involved in any flood-related assistance.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>The ICRC has an office in the country, and the DRC maintains constant coordination with the ICRC in the country, including in connection with the launch of this DREF.</p> <p>To date, no action has been taken by the ICRC. NS is keeping the coordination through Movement coordination meetings and will be monitoring the security with ICRC.</p>
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Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>On Friday January 5, the DRC's Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity launched an appeal for solidarity and emergency aid to save lives in the face of the many cases of flooding across the country. As a result, multi-sectoral coordination has been set up to respond effectively to this emergency.</p> <p>On January 11, 2024, a second meeting was held to assess the status of the recommendations made at the January 05, 2024 meeting.</p> <p>The government is currently finalizing a national response plan, in coordination with the United Nations and its humanitarian partners.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>To date, the United Nations organizations have not published a specific response plan, but some information gathered mentions support for emergency relief activities in</p>



certain regions, mainly South Kivu and Tanganyika, particularly in the fields of health, water, hygiene and sanitation. Statement by OCHA.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Ministry of Social Affairs has set up multi-sectoral coordination to respond effectively to this emergency.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods caused the displacement of people whose homes were destroyed. According to the government, around 43,750 houses have been destroyed in all the affected areas. Displaced families are housed in host families and displaced persons camps. They have no real protections for themselves or the items they managed to save from water. The Exposure to weather and condition of leaving increased the vulnerability of the displaced communities.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

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, one of the main sources of income for these populations.

Given the seasonal calendar, it is highly likely that the harvesting and fishing seasons 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 also be taken into account, as Ministry data show that 41 public markets and 85 roads have been devastated.



Health

For the populations affected, the experience of these floods and the sudden damage caused to their homes, as well as the ensuing expenses, have obviously created vulnerabilities and an impact at psychosocial level.

Psychosocial needs are aggravated by all the protection problems they generate.

The displaced population has specific needs, including exposure to trauma, the chronically ill, people with disabilities, the elderly, women and children, etc.

A large number of diseases with epidemic potential are rife in the DRC: cholera, measles, yellow fever, typhoid fever and hemorrhagic fever. The first two are those from which the country suffers most in terms of suspected cases: 15,591 for cholera and 30,223 for measles in 2023 (January to September), with case-fatality rates of 1.68% and 1.12% respectively based on reported suspected cases. Confirmed and suspected cholera cases are found in all affected provinces.

The injured needed rescue and evacuation, to which the CRRDC contributed, and the medical costs of treating those affected were very high.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The key provinces are among the localities with already worrying WASH conditions. This situation has been exacerbated by flooding, with displaced populations having difficult access to drinking water.

Flooding has a negative impact on well water quality, presenting a significant health risk. Access to water sources is difficult as they are flooded in all provinces, especially in rural and urban-rural areas, where the majority of water sources are linked to the river.



Existing water sources such as wells or boreholes are submerged or non-functional (exacerbated in conflict zones).

In addition, insalubrity, deteriorating hygiene conditions, difficulties in accessing water and overcrowding in host families create an environment conducive to the development of water-borne, diarrheal and, above all, vector-borne diseases.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Response efforts in numerous provinces face significant challenges, including resource scarcity, inadequate assessments, and a limited presence of humanitarian workers. Access difficulties arise from the ongoing adverse weather conditions and damaged infrastructure, compounded by the existing security complexities. Despite these obstacles, the most pressing needs for the thousands of displaced households encompass essential requirements such as food, water, shelter, latrines, protection services, healthcare, and malaria prevention.

Gaps in information such as the distribution of affected people by province or health zone, detailed destroyed houses by province, the number of displaced people by affected province, etc... A detailed needs assessment will be carried out at the start of the operation, supplementing the information shared by the Ministry of Social Affairs and the Waterways Authority. This assessment will also be used to define any additional actions required.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This DREF allocation aims to provide emergency assistance to 12,000 people (1,900 households) among those most affected by the floods, by providing them with immediate support in terms of water, hygiene and sanitation, shelter and health, while ensuring an inclusive and coordinated approach to conducting complementary assessments that will enable the intervention to be reviewed and extended in line with the humanitarian imperative in the provinces of Tshopo, North and South Ubangui and Central Kasai.

Operation strategy rationale

The CRRDC's intervention will focus on priorities already clearly identified on the basis of available data and the branches' general reports, in coordination with the actions of the Ministry and other partners. In this phase of intervention, the aim will be to provide immediate humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable households, as confirmed by the branches in Tshopo and certain communes in North and South Ubangui, Central Kasai, which have been largely affected and generally poorly covered. Immediate shelter, health and WASH assistance will be provided to displaced households, while further assessments will be carried out by the NS to enable the intervention to be adjusted to the extent of the actual situation in the provinces of Tshopo, Nord and Sud Ubangui, Kasai central.

For the time being, the funds mobilized will cover the emergency needs already identified in the 4 provinces, for an initial target of 1,900 households. These include support for first aid and PSS, ongoing support for evacuations, contributing to access to water and the improvement of water, hygiene and sanitation conditions in common areas where displaced people are staying, support for access to emergency shelters, epidemic prevention and reinforced community involvement to mitigate immediate risks for the most vulnerable groups. The provision of this emergency aid will be deployed to ensure that the humanitarian imperative of the most vulnerable households is met, according to the criteria defined in the targeting. Intervention and targeting will be harmonized with all humanitarian actors and with the Government's response plan.

The evolution of the situation and the information gaps require an ongoing assessment as well as an initial multi-sectoral needs assessment that will enable the CRRDC to adjust the intervention plan to the extent of the needs in Tshopo but also in the other priority provinces to date. This assessment will be carried out in 4 provinces triangulated as being the most affected on the basis of available information and having the least assistance to date. The assessments will also evaluate the needs in terms of latrines, water points and gaps in the coverage proposed or that would be proposed by other partners. The results of the assessments will be put into perspective with the Government's response plan and the actions of partners to define next priorities. Although current distributions will focus on 1,900 households in Tshopo, 2 Ubangui and Kasai Central, the evaluation will enable to define additional actions if necessary, and extent the target according to the adjusted information on assistance from other partners.

The CRRDC's intervention will therefore focus on the following areas:

1. Shelters:

Following the identification of beneficiaries, the NS will focus on supplying caches to 1,900 households, targeting only those families who have lost their homes. These households will be selected according to pre-established vulnerability criteria, with 2 tarpaulins per household. The caches will enable households to protect themselves and their belongings from the elements (two caches per household). Following the lessons learned, some of these communities are taking back material from their homes or locally to provide immediate



protection. These tarpaulins are requested and essential needs for all households to be used for protection of their belongings and themselves.

2. WaSH :

The WASH intervention will focus on protecting households against water-borne diseases and improving, at the very least, access to drinking water and personal and family hygiene, as well as sanitation of common services such as latrines and watering holes for essentials. Environmental sanitation will also be prioritized, especially in communities with groups vulnerable to current diseases and conditions. The strategy will focus on:

- Intensive and regular promotion of hygiene and environmental sanitation in affected communities, and of latrines/water points in the 4 provinces. These actions will be carried out by volunteers and supervisors via individual discussions, radio messages and group discussions will target a minimum of 12,000 people for at least the next two months.
- Support for access to drinking water will be provided through the distribution of aquatable and jerrycans for water treatment during these weeks of disruption for the 1,900 households. The jerrycans will facilitate the correct dosing and storage of water and will be distributed at a rate of 2 per household. Sessions on the correct cleaning of jerrycans will also be organized. The distribution of Aquatabs 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. The prevalence of flooding and WaSH conditions calls for community-based water treatment solutions, on which communities will be engaged and demonstrated.
- Provision of 40 sanitation kits to communities by volunteers, with 5 kits per commune in Tshopo and the other kits distributed in the other provinces (brushes, Peles, hard gloves, rakes, chlorine and container mixes, sprayers, overalls, goggles and wheelbarrows). These kits will be used for cleaning and sanitizing around water points, temporary relocation zones and existing or used latrines. The aim is to reduce mosquito breeding sites and conditions conducive to the spread of waterborne diseases. Intensive sessions involving the community and youth groups will help reduce the risk of disease.
- Training communities in home water treatment methods in the 4 provinces, focusing on the most affected communes. CRRDC volunteers will organize demonstration sessions in the communities.
- Support for family hygiene will be covered by the immediate provision of hygiene kits. Dignity kits will also be provided to women of childbearing age for a period of two months, adjustable following evaluation.

DRC RC will complete a multi-sectoral assessment to inform the scale-up of the current assistance. Through the assessment, the NS will cover the WASH component to identify additional actions that could be undertaken within communities to improve access to water and latrines. In particular, the assessment will determine the rehabilitation and material needs of latrines and water points.

3. Health

- CRDC volunteers will provide psychosocial support and first aid to those affected. The NS will coordinate with other actors and health centers for the referral of sick people. 2-day refresher courses for 150 volunteers/staff on psychosocial care and EPIC, hygiene promotion/CREC will be conducted.
- Volunteers will help with referrals to health centers and community-based surveillance of high-risk waterborne diseases and diarrhea cases reported in villages. Priority will be given to high-risk groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, babies, infants, the elderly and the sick.
- Distribution of mosquito nets to 1,900 households at a rate of 2 nets per household will be done.
- Sessions to intensify prevention messages and media awareness campaigns on potential waterborne disease epidemics will be conducted. The NS will implement communications tools that have been recognized as the most effective in the past interventions. In particular, 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 will be utilized.

4. Community engagement and accountability scale-up for key involvement and direct community voice inclusion:

- Setting up a community feedback system (including monitoring rumors and/or perceptions).
- Social mobilization to promote good hygiene practices through focus groups.
- Broadcast of radio messages in local languages on flooding, 1 broadcast per week, for 3 months.
- Social mobilization for the promotion of good practices via discussion groups- radio broadcasts defined a specific awareness of health risks Setting up a community feedback system.
- Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out to establish beneficiary satisfaction levels and the actual use of treatment products and all materials distributed in all sectors.

.5 . Protection , Gender and Inclusion :

Inclusive, protective and gender-sensitive activities will be ensured to guarantee more equitable and safer assistance and benefits to 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, whatever their gender, age, disability or background. As a priority, this intervention will ensure that the team involved in implementation understands the minimum standards of the PGI to be applied in the various activities, this will be done through a briefing that will cover both volunteers and staff. The CRRDC 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.



Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target a total of 1,900 households, or around 12,000 people as a result:

- People in Tshopo province will be the priority target of the distributions, with a total of 6,000 people (1,000 households) targeted in the 5 most affected communes.
- In the provinces of North and South Ubungui as well as Central Kasai, a total of at least 900 people will be targeted.

Criteria will be defined for targeting to ensure the most affected families are selected for the initial target of 1,900 HHs.

First aid and psychological first aid will be largely provided following the need in the provinces targeted while awareness will be done in the temporary evacuation centers or others relocation sites.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Targeted people will be identified and selected from families whose homes have been destroyed. Current evidence shows that these households are the most vulnerable and exposed. They will therefore be given priority due to their high level of exposure.

In the selection of 100 households in Tshopo, direct assistance and planned distributions will be provided to households that have lost their homes and meet the following criteria:

1) Households with people particularly vulnerable to the risks of water-borne and vector-borne diseases, including:

- Households with elderly people.
- Households with pregnant or breast-feeding women.
- Households with children under 5.
- Child headed of household.

2) Socio-economic vulnerabilities will also be associated to filter the lists. Notably:

- Households that have lost their source of income in the floods, farmers, small traders, etc.
- Displaced people whose shelters have been washed away.

The targeting of the NS will take into account the actions undertaken or planned by other partners, whether in Tshopo or in the other provinces. Coordination will be in place to facilitate information sharing, NS lists will be shared with authorities and partners in the field.

Total Targeted Population

Women	7,200	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	40%
Men	4,800	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	12,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
the results of the multi-sector needs assessment make mention of other huge needs in other sectors.	The CRRDC will revisit its plan of action, and expanding the fields intervention all by requesting a new allocation.
Flooding is worsening, leading to increased population displacement and the emergence of epidemics and water-borne diseases.	The CRRDC, in collaboration with the movement's other partners, will identify the best way to meet the increased humanitarian needs and find other sources of funding through an emergency appeal or among local actors.



The NS could also revise the DREF by extending the implementation period.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The province of Tshopo, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, is facing a deteriorating security situation. At the heart of this crisis is the Lubunga commune, the scene of violence between different communities. The overall security situation could be a threat in all the targeted provinces and each need to be monitored and mitigation measures in place for the team safety.

As part of this operation, DRCRC teams, with the support of the ICRC and IFRC, will be organizing regular safety briefings for staff and volunteers. DRCRC, IFRC and ICRC security officers will work together to help monitor the health and security context that may affect mobilized staff and volunteers. Appropriate personal protective equipment will be provided, as well as visibility equipment.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Budget: CHF 102,336

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving tarpaulins.	1,900
Number of PDMs organized	1

Priority Actions

- Identification of beneficiaries based on selection criteria.
- Purchasing and distribution of tarpaulins for 1,900 HHs.
- Monitoring of the assistance and raising awareness of safer construction and risk of riverine floods, especially where communities started to rehabilitate or built emergency shelters.
- Coordination with authorities for community orientation during relocations.
- Conduct PDMs.



Health

Budget: CHF 91,567

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Indicators

Title	Target
number of volunteers retrained in PSS and PS	150



Number of first aid kits purchased	40
Number of people reached by outreach and other health services	6
Number of people trained in first aid	300
Number of households receiving mosquito nets	1,900
Number of PDMs organized	1

Priority Actions

3-day refresher courses for 150 volunteers and 25 supervisors/staff on psychosocial care and EPIC, hygiene promotion/CREC.

- Deployment of 150 volunteers and focal points Awareness-raising 2D/week x3months.
- First aid volunteers deployed for 15 days.
- Purchase of first aid kits.
- Distribution of mosquito nets.
- Conduct PDMs.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 93,795

Targeted Persons: 12,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of households receiving aquatabs	1,900
Number of sanitation kits distributed	40
Percentage of population benefiting from hygiene promotion activities	90
% of people aware of the issue who have confirmed that they have integrated and put into practice the hygiene messages	50
of people aware of water treatment methods who have put them into practice	100
Number of demonstration sessions Completed	40
Number of PDMs organized	1
Number of correct jerrycan cleaning sessions organized	36

Priority Actions

- Supply drinking water to households through the distribution of aqua tabs.
- Design/printing of IEC WASH/Health materials for volunteers.
- 40 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows) made available in communities by volunteers.
- Hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation.
- Environmental cleaning session, sanitizing latrines and water points.
- Engage volunteers and team on the environmental cleaning.
- Community training on home water treatment methods. CRRDC volunteers will organize demonstration sessions in the communities.
- Sessions on proper cleaning of jerrycans, water treatment and conservation.





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,291

Targeted Persons: 175

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and supervisors trained in minimum ERP standards.	175

Priority Actions

- Briefing on minimum standards for PGLs 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 commitment and participation of target groups and host populations.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,633

Targeted Persons: 6,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of feedback systems implemented.	1
Number of volunteers trained.	50
Number of lesson workshops organized.	1
Number of emissions.	12

Priority Actions

- Setting up a community feedback system.
- Social mobilization to promote best practices through discussion groups.
- Workshop on lessons learned and capitalizing on best practices.
- FGD for social mobilization - awareness-raising and feedback.
- The broadcasting of radio messages on flooding in local languages mobilization to promote good practice through a flood information campaign.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 31,813

Targeted Persons: 4

Indicators

Title	Target
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Number of follow-up missions organized	2
Number of insured volunteers	175
Number of surge deployed	1

Priority Actions

- Field monitoring mission in Tshopo province and in the villages.
- Support for the organization of the lessons learned workshop.
- Volunteer insurance.
- Direct supervision of project manager, PMER, finance, logistics and surge will be covered.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 60,818

Targeted Persons: 175

Indicators

Title	Target
number of planning meetings held	1
Number of support missions organized	2
Number of PDMs organized	1

Priority Actions

- Organize an operations kick-off and regular planning meeting with branches and IFRC in Kinshasa.
- Complete a multi-sectoral assessment to inform the scale-up.
- Purchase and distribution of vests and bibs for volunteers.
- Support for activity monitoring missions for headquarters staff.
- Logistical support for transporting items and handling/warehousing and monitoring activities.
- Organizing a post-distribution evaluation mission.

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 and 25 supervisors.

- 70 volunteers and 10 supervisors in Tshopo.
- 80 volunteers and 15 supervisors in the other provinces.
- A provincial coordinator will be mobilized to monitor, coordinate and share information for each province, i.e. 4.
- 1 national project manager.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

An operations coordinator/manager will be deployed as a surge.



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 PMER, in collaboration with the National Society PMER team, will support the monitoring of this operation. On a weekly basis, the monitoring and evaluation department will provide an update on the progress of activities in the field and will 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

NS partners will be regularly informed through the general coordination system in place. The DRC Red Cross will participate in regular coordination meetings with all partners and stakeholders. NS actions will be presented in order to avoid overlaps in implementation. Broader communication will be in place through the IFRC media and NS. Visibility of the NS will be enhanced by the volunteers presence and the collaboration with Government and especially local authorities.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCD0XX - DRC RC FLOODS

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	303,623
Shelter and Basic Household Items	102,336
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	91,567
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	93,795
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,291
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	14,633
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	92,631
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	31,813
National Society Strengthening	60,818
TOTAL BUDGET	396,254

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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