



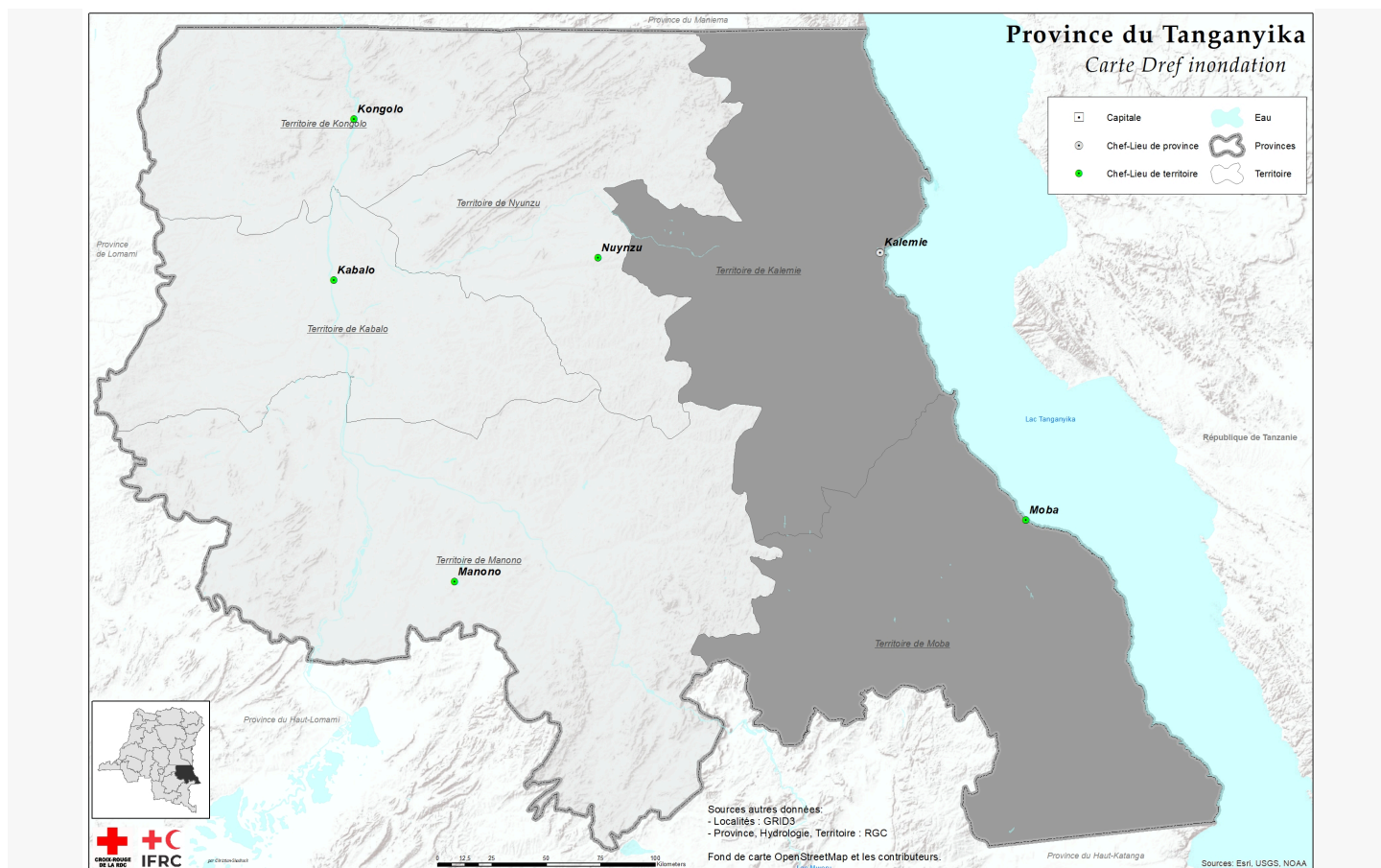
Flooded neighbourhoods in Kalemie

Appeal: <b>MDRCD044</b>	Country: <b>Democratic Republic of Congo</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>	Type of DREF: <b>Response</b>
Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,831</b>	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: <b>141,975 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>11,400 people</b>	
Operation Start Date: <b>2024-05-16</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>	Operation End Date: <b>30-09-2024</b>	DREF Published: <b>24-05-2024</b>
Targeted Areas: <b>Tanganyika</b>			

# Description of the Event

## Date when the trigger was met

2024-05-02



Areas affected by flooding

## What happened, where and when?

Since the end of 2023 and early 2024, heavier-than-usual rainfall during the rainy season, due to climate change, has caused rivers and lakes in eastern DRC to overflow their banks, resulting in major flooding in the area. Around Lake Tanganyika, mainly in the province of the same name, many people have lost their homes, fields and livelihoods. These floods are mainly of lake and river origin. Heavy rains caused the waters of Lake Tanganyika to overflow, reaching 776.72 m on March 14, 2024, surpassing the lake's highest level in 2023, which stood at 776.46 m on May 8. Heavy rains resumed between April and May 2024, causing even greater flooding.

Many people can only reach their homes by boat or by wading through waist-deep water. Some families have been forced to take refuge in shelters or live with host families, often having to move multiple times due to rising waters. Stores and schools are submerged, bringing life to a standstill. Farmers have lost their crops and are now sleeping in shelters with their livestock. The international port of Kalemie is disappearing, and the port of Moba is completely submerged. Roads have been cut off by the waters, causing inaccessibility. Additionally, floods have devastated several hectares of farmland on the outskirts of Kalemie and in the territories, leading to anticipated food insecurity. These floods have exacerbated the vulnerabilities caused by those in May-June 2023, which destroyed almost 4,320 hectares of cereal and tuber fields.

According to OCHA, on March 31, 2024, more than 9,000 people living in the Kasama spontaneous settlement and 10,000 people in the Katakil district of Kamkolobondo were affected by the flooding of Lake Tanganyika. Another wave of people was affected by the April 15 rains in Kalemie, which flooded 10,342 houses and directly impacted 12,159 households, according to the DRC Red Cross. Since the beginning of the year, between the rains and the gradual rise in the lake's water level, an increasing number of households have been affected, totaling 141,975 people, or 28,395 households. There have been 21,210 houses collapsed, 184 health centers destroyed, and 54 water wells damaged. In addition, 11 deaths and 8 injuries were reported in Kalemie, and 3 deaths in Moba.





On May 2, 2024, the Provincial Minister of the Interior and Security of Tanganyika Province, alarmed by the high toll of the floods, launched an appeal for solidarity and help to the DRC Red Cross in a letter requesting support for flood victims.



Volunteers during initial assessment

TERRITORY	HOUSES FLOODED	HOUSEHOLDS AFFECTED	DEATH
Kalemie	4350	5552	11
Moba	2170	2325	3
Kabalo	2021	2442	0
Kongolo	660	550	0
Manono	1141	1290	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10342</b>	<b>12159</b>	<b>14</b>

Flooding report for April

## Scope and Scale

According to the Provincial Division of Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity, the provisional toll is 141,975 people, or 28,395 households, affected by flooding in several Tanganyika territories. The worst-affected territories, in descending order, are as follows: Kongolo with 32,025 people or 7,005 households, Kalemie with 31,500 people or 6,300 households, Manono with 29,155 people or 5,831 households, Moba with 25,125 people or 5,025 households, Kabalo with 16,280 people or 3,256 households, and Nyunzu with 4,890 people or 978 households. These people lost their homes, essential household items and food stocks. There were also 11 deaths and 8 injured in Kalemie, and 3 deaths in Moba.

These floods caused the displacement of people whose homes were destroyed, with a total of 21,210 houses collapsed. According to data collected by the Branch, these people are currently without shelter, most of them staying in schools, churches or under the stars, in conditions that make them more exposed to bad weather, promiscuity and water-borne diseases. This situation has exacerbated the multi-sectoral vulnerability of both host families and displaced populations, in particular the risks of disease transmission following the deterioration of water, hygiene and sanitation infrastructures, with 54 destroyed water points recorded, and many latrines having overflowed.

People are constantly wading through the water, having to wash their clothes and cooking utensils in cholera-contaminated water. These people need food, shelter, drinking water, healthcare and sanitation. 184 schools and 5 health centers were destroyed, as well as agricultural property with 2,505 flooded fields, putting household food security at risk throughout the area.

The situation remains critical, and weather forecasts indicate that the water level in Lake Tanganyika will continue to rise until it peaks at the end of June. Immediate action is necessary to save lives and rebuild severely affected communities.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. RFI : Previsions météorologique	<a href="https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20240509-inondations-en-rdc-l-onu-et-la-soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9-civile-s-inqui%C3%A8tent-d-une-catastrophe-humanitair">https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20240509-inondations-en-rdc-l-onu-et-la-soci%C3%A9t%C3%A9-civile-s-inqui%C3%A8tent-d-une-catastrophe-humanitair</a>

## 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?	No
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 involvement of all stakeholders, including partners, the Ministry of Health, Social Affairs, Planning, the Mayor's Office, DPS, and the Red Cross, had a positive impact on the smooth execution of activities. Key contributing factors included contributions to the training and deployment of teams, coordination to ensure the availability of resources and tools for implementation, procurement, and joint supervision. This collaborative approach is a best practice that should be applied to future post-flood operations.
- The use of NTIC tools (New Information and Communication Technologies) provided a direct overview of activity progress and evolution, as well as the availability of data for analysis. This was facilitated by the availability of a data collection tool (Kobo Collect application) and telephones/tablets for form filling. This approach should be promoted in future operations.

## Current National Society Actions

### Start date of National Society actions

2024-04-27

<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	DRC Red Cross volunteers disinfected latrines in schools and churches housing displaced people.
<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	In the course of their various interventions, the volunteers met and raised awareness among the communities and neighborhood chiefs in the affected areas.
<b>Coordination</b>	The DRC Red Cross General Secretariat organizes weekly coordination meetings with the Tanganyika Branch. The National Society also takes part in multi-sectoral and inter-agency meetings.
<b>Assessment</b>	A rapid multi-sector assessment was carried out in the town of Kalemie by 40 volunteers from the local branch of the Red Cross. These volunteers were also tasked with escalating alerts.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	The IFRC has a delegation in Kinshasa (covering Rwanda, Burundi, and the Republic of Congo) and an operational sub-office in Kalemie (Tanganyika province), which is closely monitoring the situation. It provides financial and technical support for planning this operation. The IFRC is currently assisting the National Society (NS) in raising funds and implementing an emergency appeal to support displaced populations in North and South Kivu. Additionally, with support from USAID, the IFRC is aiding the NS in distributing food to internally displaced people in North Kivu and Tanganyika.
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<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The DRC works in close collaboration and maintains constant coordination with all the Movement's partners in the country, notably the French RC, the Belgian RC, the Swedish RC and the Luxembourg RC. To date, no Participating National Societies (PNS) has been involved in any flood-related assistance.
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## ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC has an office in the country and maintains constant coordination with the DRC Red Cross in the country, including in connection with the launch of this DREF. To date, no action has been taken by the ICRC in relation to this disaster.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	Yes
<b>National authorities</b>	The Ministry of the Interior and Security organizes disaster coordination meetings. The authorities have launched an advocacy campaign with partners fighting the epidemic of cholera and are working to clear the waters of the Kalemie River to protect the port facilities.
<b>UN or other actors</b>	To date, United Nations organizations have not published a response plan, except for UNICEF, which plans to distribute essential household items in Kabalo. Support from other partners for these floods is not yet available.
<b>Are there major coordination mechanism in place?</b>	The humanitarian coordination mechanisms at the moment are: - Multi-sector and inter-agency meetings. - Disaster Coordination meetings organized by the Ministry of the Interior.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods caused the displacement of people whose homes were flooded or destroyed. Some 21,210 homes have been destroyed in the areas already assessed, according to preliminary data from the branch and the Ministry. These households have also lost their essential household items. Displaced families are being housed with host families or in IDP sites.



### Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to the preliminary flood report published by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity, 2,505 agricultural properties were flooded, including 1,643 in Kalemie and 862 in Moba. Given that a large proportion of the population farms, the floods also had a negative impact on their main means of subsistence, washing away crops and livestock. Livestock that have not been killed or washed away no longer have access to food. Given the seasonal calendar, it is highly likely that the harvesting and fishing season will be totally disrupted, with a drastic reduction in the volume of crops for most of the communities affected.

Based on this assessment, the following needs were identified:

- Livelihood support (IGAs, purchase of fishing gear, improved crops).
- Immediate food assistance for affected households, especially children under 5 and pregnant women.



### Health

Some of the injured were referred to the nearest health facilities by DRC Red Cross rescue teams, but their treatment is proving difficult due to a lack of first-aid equipment. There is also a shortage of wastewater treatment kits, which are crucial for the proper care of affected communities. Many of those displaced are housed in schools, churches, or outdoors, making them more exposed to the elements. Affected households lack protective equipment and are vulnerable to malaria vectors. The distribution of blankets and mosquito nets is essential to mitigate the negative health effects and should be accompanied by awareness-raising on managing water-



borne diseases.

The risk of disease transmission has increased due to the deterioration of water, hygiene, and sanitation infrastructures, with 54 destroyed water points recorded and many overflowing latrines. People constantly wade through unsanitary water and are forced to wash their clothes and cooking utensils in it, exposing themselves to water-borne diseases, particularly cholera, which is endemic in the region. In March 2024, WHO reported 164 cases and 1 death (case-fatality ratio 1.5%) in 7 health zones in Tanganyika since the beginning of the year. The Moba, Nyemba, and Kalemie health zones were the most affected, and WHO deployed a management kit and other supplies in the province. While recent figures are not available, given cholera's endemic nature in the region, it is likely that the floods will exacerbate the situation. Cholera treatment is free of charge in the DRC.

Additionally, a significant proportion of the displaced population requires psychological care due to the losses they have suffered and the precarious conditions they are living in.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Due to the lake flooding, access to usual water sources remains a significant challenge, especially for riverside communities. The flooding negatively impacts water quality in nearby wells and boreholes, posing a serious health risk. The Ministry's report mentions 54 damaged water points. Access to water is particularly problematic in rural and peri-urban areas where sources are primarily linked to the lake.

Additional damage includes destroyed, weakened, or overflowing latrines, affecting 141,975 people. Many households have family latrines that are currently flooded, forcing them to defecate in the open. This situation compromises the sanitation barrier, leading to the proliferation of fecal-oral diseases.

Non-flooded squatter settlements, where many disaster victims are concentrated, are characterized by high levels of overcrowding, which facilitates the spread of hygiene-related diseases such as skin and respiratory infections, and cholera.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The DRC Red Cross has carried out a rapid assessment in Kalemie, which does not cover all the information. Information gaps remain and need to be assessed in all territories.

A detailed multi-sectoral needs assessment will be carried out at the start of the operation and will complement the information shared by the Ministry and the Branch.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

The aim of this operation is to help improve the living conditions of 11,400 people (1,900 households) affected by the floods, by providing them with support in terms of Water, Hygiene and Sanitation, means of subsistence, shelter, health (fight against tuberculosis, etc.) and education. Waterborne and contagious diseases, and case referral) and community involvement in Tanganyika province (Kalemie and Moba) for 4 months.

## Operation strategy rationale

To achieve its objective, the DRC Red Cross intervention will focus on the following areas:

### 1. Unconditional Multi-purpose Cash Support:

- Cash assistance will support livelihoods, essential household items (EHIs), and other basic needs of the most vulnerable displaced households.

- Each identified household will receive \$100, determined based on the livelihoods of the Congolese population and harmonized by the government. This will be provided via direct cash transfer to each of the 1,900 selected households.

- The experience gained from previous cash-based interventions and the training of cash focal points will be beneficial for this operation. The National Society (NS) has an active contract with a financial service provider for direct cash transfers.

- Based on lessons learned from recent interventions, the NS can anticipate cash-related risks, such as the absence of certain identity documents. This is mitigated by formal identification methods harmonized with the authorities. Additionally, a rapid assessment of various markets will be conducted during the detailed evaluation.

### 2. Health:

Psychosocial Support for Affected Individuals: The NS will collaborate with other organizations and health centers to identify and assist individuals with cholera or suspected water-borne diseases, following the training provided to volunteers. They will also monitor and report cases of high-risk water-borne diseases, diarrhea, and cholera in villages, facilitating referrals to the nearest health centers.





Preventive Measures Intensification: Sessions will be conducted to enhance prevention messages and media campaigns to raise awareness about potential water-borne diseases and epidemics. The NS will utilize communication tools proven effective in past interventions, including direct communication, involvement and support from local leaders, awareness campaigns in public places using interactive methods, radio messages, and group discussions tailored to convey sensitive messages or reach specific groups.

### 3. WASH:

Vector Control and Sanitation Support: DREF will assist communities in sanitation efforts by providing Red Cross committees with 50 sanitation kits (including brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers, and wheelbarrows) and 100 protection kits (comprising boots, gloves, helmets, silencers, and protective equipment).

Hygiene Promotion and Environmental Sanitation: Activities will focus on promoting hygiene and environmental sanitation.

Aquatabs Distribution for Water Purification: Distribution of Aquatabs to 1,900 households will be accompanied by hygiene messages and demonstrations on the correct dosage and storage of water treatment products to minimize risks to children.

Post-Distribution Monitoring: Monitoring will be conducted to assess beneficiary satisfaction levels and the actual use of treatment products.

### 4. Shelter:

Shelter Kit Distribution: The NS will provide Shelter Kits to 1,900 households, targeting families who have lost their homes based on pre-established vulnerability criteria. Each household will receive two tarpaulins to protect themselves and their belongings from the elements.

### 5. CEA (Community Engagement and Accountability):

Implementation of a Community Feedback System: Support for the system, including monitoring rumors and perceptions.

Radio Messages on Flooding: Broadcasting messages in local languages.

Social Mobilization: Promoting best practices through discussion groups.

### 6. Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI):

Inclusive and Gender-sensitive Programs: Ensuring equitable and safe assistance for all groups in the targeted communities.

Training for Volunteers: Volunteers will receive training in WASH, Epidemic Management, Psychological Support, and Protection, including a refresher on needs and vulnerability assessments, and data collection.

Exit Strategy Development: Developing an exit strategy in coordination with partners and communities will be a key aspect of this operation.

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target the populations of the city of Kalemie and the territory of Moba, taking into account the areas most affected and/or closest to and most accessible from the city of Kalemie.

The target persons will be distributed as follows:

- Kalemie: 6,000 people or 1,000 households.
- Moba: 5,400 people or 900 households.

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The target will take into account the needs not covered by the sectors and the food and non-food aid already provided as part of this humanitarian situation by the Ministry and/or other partners and the USAID-funded food security project set up in the province. The intervention will take into account the people targeted by this project and the operational teams involved in the detailed assessment and identification of beneficiaries will ensure that there is no duplication of effort, and will coordinate the selection of beneficiaries.

As part of the planned distributions of cash and kits, they 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 years.



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

## Total Targeted Population

Women	6,840	Rural	60%
Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	40%
Men	4,560	People with disabilities (estimated)	1%
Boys (under 18)	-		
Total targeted population	11,400		

## Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Flooding worsens, population numbers rise increase the risk of sexual abuse.	The NS will raise awareness on the Protection, Gender and Inclusion.
The results of the multi-sector needs assessment make mention of other huge needs in other sectors.	The DRC Red Cross will revisit its action plan, and will only extend areas of intervention, while calling for a new allowance.
Flooding is worsening and leading to an increase in displaced populations and the emergence of epidemics and waterborne diseases.	The DRC Red Cross, in collaboration with the other partners of the movement will identify the best way to respond to humanitarian needs and find alternative sources of funding through an emergency appeal or among local players. The NS could also revise the DREF by extending the implementation period.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

The security situation in Tanganyika province in eastern DRC remains worrying. Incursions by armed troops and even bandits continue to be recorded, mainly in the north of the province.

As part of this operation, DRC Red Cross teams, with the support of the ICRC and IFRC, will be organizing regular safety briefings for staff and volunteers.

DRRC, IFRC and ICRC security officers will work together to help monitor the health and security context that could affect mobilized staff and volunteers.

Visibility materials and protective equipment will be provided for the teams

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 109,758

**Targeted Persons:** 11,400

#### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving shelter kits	1,900





# of PDMs organized	1
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## Priority Actions

- Identification of beneficiaries.
- Supply of tarpaulins to 1,900 households, targeting only families who have lost their homes.
- Post-distribution monitoring.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 207,929

**Targeted Persons:** 1,400

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers trained in cash transfer	50
# of households receiving cash assistance	1,900
% 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 two locations.
- 2-day training session for 50 volunteers/employees on money transfer.
- Training of 20 Staffs from DRC Red Cross on Monitoring/Evaluation, Emergency Livelihood Assessment and Recovery.
- Detailed assessment of needs in disaster areas
- Selection of beneficiaries in 4 days with criteria validated by the communities
- Ongoing assessment and market monitoring
- Cash transfer/assistance for 3,000 target beneficiaries
- Post-distribution monitoring of cash assistance



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 65,596

**Targeted Persons:** 11,400

## Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers retrained in PSS and First Aid	100
# of first aid kits purchased	10
# of people reached by outreach and other health services	11,400
# of people who received first aid	200
# of households receiving mosquito nets	1,899

## Priority Actions

- 3-day refresher courses for 100 volunteers and 10 supervisors / staff on hygiene/RCCE.
- Deployment of 100 volunteers and focal points Awareness-raising 2D/week x3months.
- Purchase of first aid kits.
- Distribution of mosquito nets.
- PDM.





## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 7,281

Targeted Persons: 11,400

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of households receiving aquatabs	1,900
# of sanitation kits distributed	50
# of protection kits distributed	100
% of the population who have benefited from hygiene promotion activities	90
% of people aware of hygiene messages who have integrated them and put them into practice	50
% of people aware of and using treatment systems	100

### Priority Actions

- Providing drinking water to households through the distribution of aqua-tabs.
- Design/printing of IEC WASH/Health materials for volunteers.
- 50 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows) made available in communities by volunteers.
- Distribution of 100 protection kits (boots, gloves, helmets, mufflers and other protective equipment).
- Hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation.
- Deployment of volunteers for sanitation campaigns in affected neighborhoods.
- WASH awareness/ including water treatment awareness, wastewater management, demonstrations on the use of water treatment tablets.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 1,094

Targeted Persons: 110

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers and supervisors trained in minimum PGI standards	110

### Priority Actions

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



## Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 2,492

Targeted Persons: 11,400

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of feedback systems implemented	1



# of volunteers trained at CEA	50
# of lesson learned workshops organized	1

### Priority Actions

- Set up and support community feedback system (including rumor tracking).
- social mobilization to promote best practices through discussion groups.
- Workshop on lessons learned and capitalizing on best practices.
- Organization of 24 interactive radio programs.
- Focus groups for social mobilization - awareness-raising and feedback.



## Secretariat Services

**Budget:** CHF 52,532

**Targeted Persons:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of insured volunteers and supervisors	110
# of monitoring missions organized	2
# of surge deployed	1

### Priority Actions

- Field monitoring mission in Tanganyika province and in the villages.
- Support for the organization of the lessons learned workshop.
- Volunteer insurance.
- Direct supervision of PM, PMER, Finance, logistics and surge will be covered.
- Deploying a surge Ops Manager.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 53,151

**Targeted Persons:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target
# of planning meetings held	1
# of support missions organized	2

### Priority Actions

- Organize an operations planning meeting with branches and IFRC in Kinshasa.
  - 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 100 volunteers and 15 supervisors.

- 60 volunteers and 8 supervisors in Kalemie.
- 40 volunteers and 2 supervisors in Moba.
- A provincial coordinator will be mobilized for monitoring, coordination and information sharing.
- 1 national project manager.
- A national PMER.
- National communications.
- National budget and follow-up.

### **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 that will carry out all purchases for the operation in accordance with Federation procedures, except for purchases over CHF 50,000, which will be carried out by the region.

The delegation will provide support where necessary in the purchasing and distribution process, as well as risk assessment.

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

The IFRC PMER team, in collaboration with the National Society PMER team, will support the monitoring of this operation. The M&E department will provide weekly updates on the progress of field activities and highlight any challenging issues to find solutions. Additionally, joint monitoring missions by IFRC and NS will be organized.

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

The DRC Red Cross will participate in regular coordination meetings with all partners and stakeholders. The NS actions will be presented to avoid overlap in implementation.





# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRCD044 - Democratic Republic of the Congo RC Floods in Tanganyika

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>394 149</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	109 758
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	207 929
Health	65 596
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	7 281
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1 094
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	2 492
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>105 682</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	52 532
National Society Strengthening	53 151
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>499 831</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](#)

