



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO: INKISI FLOODS

No. MDRZR002

6 October 2006

FINAL REPORT

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in over 185 countries.

In Brief

Period covered by this Final Report: 17 March to 16 May 2006.

History of this Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF)-funded operation:

- CHF 28,700 was allocated from the Federations DREF on 17 March 2006 to respond to the needs of this operation and to replenish disaster preparedness stocks distributed to the affected population. Refer to: <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZR002.pdf> for the DREF Bulletin.
- DREF Update – <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZR00201.pdf> – was issued on 22 March 2006.
- This operation was expected to be implemented for 2 months; to be completed by 16 May 2006.

[<Click here to go directly to the attached Final Financial Report>](#)

This operation was aligned with the International Federation's Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Background and Summary

According to a joint report of the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of Congo (RCDRC) and Caritas, heavy rains fell in Inkisi from 18 to 20 February 2006 causing the Inkisi River to overflow, thereby resulting in floods that destroyed 400 houses belonging to 645 families (3,870 persons). With a population of 34,000 inhabitants, Inkisi is the administrative centre of the Lukaya District of Bas-Congo Province, about 150km south of Kinshasa.

Following the flooding disaster, the Inkisi local committee of the RCDRC deployed 25 volunteers to assist people who had been accommodated in temporary sites. The volunteers sensitized the affected populations on proper hygiene practices, assisted in the construction of temporary shelter (six tents) and helped families to evacuate their children as well as to salvage property during the emergency phase.

After the flood waters receded, the families that had been accommodated in temporary shelters or by foster families returned to their respective homes. As a result, the operation's plan of action was slightly revised, taking into consideration this positive and rapid evolution of the situation. Actions were concentrated essentially on the prevention of water-borne diseases, sanitation (through the disinfection of water wells and houses) and distribution

of insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs). Since heavier rains were expected by April, non-food items (NFIs) such as blankets and tarpaulins that were purchased as initially planned were kept as emergency stocks.

Coordination



RCDRC volunteers disinfecting a water point contaminated by floods.

The Crisis Committee that was set up since the very beginning of the disaster met on a regular basis under the coordination of the district commissioner. The committee was composed of the RCDRC, Caritas, World Health Organization (WHO) and the decentralized structures of the ministries of health, environment, social affairs and family.

UN agencies such as WHO and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF); non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Caritas and Inkisi-Kisantu Solidarity; government agencies, including the Ministry of Health (MoH), and the private sector supported the affected vulnerable populations with food and NFIs that included rice, horse mackerel, oil-based tins, beans, salt, soap, tarpaulins, chlorine, medicine and

various agricultural implements for sanitation activities. All of these items were successfully managed by the Crisis Committee.

At the Red Cross level, actions were coordinated by the local committee. The national headquarters of the RCDRC and the Federation’s Kinshasa delegation met government authorities on several occasions and consulted them before launching the operation. The Federation’s delegation and the Secretariat General of the national society (NS) provided technical support in the field.

Analysis of the operation - objectives, achievements, impact

Objective: Reduce the effects of floods on the vulnerable people in Inkisi.

The operation was aimed at reducing the risks of water-borne diseases and diseases related to poor sanitation (including malaria) after the floods on one hand, and launching the disaster preparedness of the RCDRC local committee on the other hand.

Achievements

The main activities included updating the data related to the disaster, distributing ITNs, disinfecting flooded houses and water wells, building the disaster response capacities of the district committee through briefings, practical exercises on the field and by putting intervention equipment at their disposal. A total of 29 volunteers were mobilized within the framework of this operation.



Volunteers from the RCDRC distributing ITNs to beneficiaries

The Federation and the NS carried out a joint mission on the field to reassess the situation in the field. On that occasion, the team held talks with members of the Crisis Committee, the affected populations, heads of neighbourhoods and the RCDRC local committee. The findings of this new assessment prompted the revision of the plan of action to ensure a match between the current needs of the populations and the scheduled assistance. This action was highly appreciated by members of the Crisis Committee as well as the beneficiaries as it was more realistic to take into consideration the evolution of the situation and to

discuss it with the Crisis Committee before distributing food and non-food items to the beneficiary population.

The distribution of ITNs to 735 families was intended to reduce the risk of malaria outbreaks that often occur after floods. However, due to the increase of prices in the market, only 1,065 ITNs were purchased as opposed to 1,290

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initially planned. The distribution was coordinated by the Crisis Committee, Red Cross representatives as well as the representatives of beneficiaries and heads of neighbourhoods. Priority was given to families with children aged under five years. 1,065 bars of soap were also distributed on the same occasion. In the days ahead, volunteers will be taken care of by the district committee when carrying out a follow-up of the use of ITNs by beneficiaries. Disinfection of 400 houses and 75 water wells that were flooded was carried out by Red Cross volunteers, who were divided into teams, with the support of the owners of houses and water wells.

Impact

- The operation contributed essentially to consolidating the visibility of the NS and the Federation as well as to building the disaster management capacity of the Lukaya District Committee and the administrative centre at Inkisi.
- Psychological relief was brought to the affected population through the disinfection of water wells and houses as well as the distribution of ITNs.
- The risk of water-borne and diseases related to poor sanitation such as parasitosis, diarrhoea and malaria was reduced.

Lessons learned

Collaboration with UN agencies such as WHO and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Caritas and the Ministry of Health (MoH) was strengthened through the coordinated efforts of the Crisis Committee, in which the RCDRC was actively represented.

The Red Cross worked and consulted effectively with the community leaders in social mobilization activities as well as in distribution of food and NFIs, leading to an increased sense of involvement among members of the communities. This approach was appreciated by members of the Crisis Committee as well as the beneficiaries as it was more realistic to involve the community in activities that would help in the effective distribution of relief items as well as the reduction of the risks of water-borne diseases and diseases related to poor sanitation.

For information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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

For longer-term programmes in this or other countries or regions, please refer to the Federation's Annual Appeal. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for national society profiles, please also access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>

[Final Financial report below; click here to return to the title page](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRZR002 - DR CONGO - FLOODS

Final financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2006/8
Appeal	MDRZR002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
A. Budget		0				0
B. Opening Balance		0				0
Income						
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
DREF		28'700				28'700
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)		28'700				28'700
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)		28'700				28'700
D. Total Funding = B + C		28'700				28'700

II. Balance of Funds

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance		0				0
C. Income		28'700				28'700
E. Expenditure		-28'700				-28'700
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		0				0

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			0			0		
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief			2'858			2'858	-2'858	
Clothing & textiles			17'727			17'727	-17'727	
Water & Sanitation			1'294			1'294	-1'294	
Other Supplies & Services			1'917			1'917	-1'917	
Total Supplies			23'796			23'796	-23'796	
Transport & Storage								
Storage			75			75	-75	
Transport & Vehicle Costs			479			479	-479	
Total Transport & Storage			554			554	-554	
Personnel Expenditures								
National Staff			137			137	-137	
National Society Staff			1'246			1'246	-1'246	
Total Personnel Expenditures			1'383			1'383	-1'383	
General Expenditure								
Travel			60			60	-60	
Office Costs			1'008			1'008	-1'008	
Communications			32			32	-32	
Total General Expenditure			1'101			1'101	-1'101	
Program Support								
Program Support			1'866			1'866	-1'866	
Total Program Support			1'866			1'866	-1'866	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)			28'700			28'700	-28'700	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-28'700			-28'700		