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DREF operation update

Republic of Congo: Floods in Pointe Noire

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation n° MDRCG012 GLIDE n° FF-2012_000196-COG Update n°1 22 January, 2013 Revised Plan of Action and Budget revision

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Period covered by this update: 30 November to 31 December, 2012.

Summary: CHF 111,738 was initially allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) 30 November, 2012 to support the National Society in delivering assistance to some 405 families, i.e. 2,025 beneficiaries. **With this operations update a second allocation of CHF 156,252 from the DREF will be made to support additional beneficiaries, making the total allocation from the DREF to the operation CHF 267,990. This revised Plan of Action intends to assist a total of 1,181 families (5,875 beneficiaries).**



Volunteers rescuing flood victims/Photo: Pointe-Noire divisional committee of the CRC

On 17 to 18 November 2012, heavy rains hit Pointe Noire, the second largest city in the Republic of Congo, causing severe flooding of unprecedented magnitude in about ten years. Hundreds of families had to flee and many got stranded on rooftops, when water poured into their homes and flooded

their houses. Roads were cut off by rushing waters and landslides. People were injured and there were cases of drowning and death.

The Congolese Red Cross (CRC) immediately mobilized its volunteers for search and rescue activities and tried to get an overview of the situation in and around the city. CRC identified 405 displaced families (2,025 persons), in need of emergency assistance. These families were relocated into two evacuation centres set up by the Congolese Government. CRC has so far been supporting the families to arrange for their lodging in the evacuation centres and providing them with basic household items. CRC has also assisted the government to distribute food to the affected families. In addition, CRC has purified water wells, disinfected latrines and organized awareness-raising on water, sanitation and hygiene, reaching nearly 5,000 persons.

Widespread destruction of the drainage system, overflowed wells and latrines as well as stagnant water, caused concern, and a few weeks after the flooding, the first cholera case was recorded. To date, 59 cholera cases have been recorded and the infected persons are being treated in hospitals.

At the end of December, the government closed the two evacuation sites and the displaced families had

to start moving back to their houses or find host families to lodge them, with their situation still being precarious.

CRC undertook a needs assessment in areas affected by the flooding in and around Pointe Noire. Families still vulnerable due to displacement and exposed to increased health risks due to the flooding and heavy rain were identified. The assessment also identified 3,825 affected persons in the city of Pointe-Noire and 2,050 in Kouilou Division, making a total of 1,181 families (5,875 persons) affected. Out of these, 398 families (some 1,990 persons) have already been assisted through this DREF operation.

The revised DREF operation will therefore provide emergency shelter and basic household items for 578 families that have had to move back to their destroyed houses. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities will be targeting the affected 1,181 families in Pointe Noire and Kouilou Division, including health education, disease prevention and hygiene promotion, water purification, providing family latrines and Watsan and hygiene related NFIs. Cholera prevention awareness-raising will be provided to a wider population in the affected community, through awareness raising campaigns, radio messages, education meetings, referral of cases to health facilities, aiming to prevent cholera outbreak in the affected communities through provision of knowledge of early signs of cholera and where to seek help.

This DREF Operations Update No 1 is revising the plan of action and budget, as well as extending the timeframe from one (1) to four (4) months; i.e. until 31st March 2013. In line with Federation reporting standards, the final report (narrative and financial) is due 90 days after the end of the operation (by 31st May, 2013).

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID) the Medtronic, Z Zurich and Coca Cola Foundations and other corporate and private donors. Details of DREF contributions can be found on: http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf.

The IFRC, on behalf of Congolese Red Cross Society would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[*<click here for the DREF budget; here to view contact details>*](#)

The situation

On the night of 17 to 18 November, 2012, heavy rains hit Pointe Noire, the second largest city in the Republic of Congo, causing severe flooding of unprecedented magnitude in about ten years. Families fled or got stranded on roof tops, when water poured into their homes and flooded their houses. Roads were cut off by rushing waters and landslides. People were injured and there were cases of drowning and death.

After officially declaring a crisis situation in Pointe Noire, the Congolese government provided boats for evacuation of stranded persons, as well as provided food support, water, and mattresses as an initial response to affected persons. The government set up two evacuation sites for the displaced persons in the fire brigade barracks and at the Pointe Noire Trade Fair Grounds.

The CRC deployed 70 volunteers to Pointe Noire to evacuate people trapped in their houses. Furthermore, CRC rapidly assessed the situation at the two evacuation centres set up by the government and identified 405 families (2,025 persons), whose houses were covered by floodwaters or completely destroyed. The rapid assessment revealed that displaced families needed emergency shelter, basic household items, and access to safe water and sanitation. A DREF operation was developed to respond to these needs and the response included provision of emergency shelter and basic household items to the affected families, while conducting an in-depth assessment of the situation.

During December, the heavy rains continued in Pointe-Noire, causing difficulties to address the situation (rehabilitate destroyed homes, infrastructure etc), as well as addressing problems of overflowed wells, latrines and destroyed drainage systems. Furthermore, given the fact that the rainy season had not yet abated, the roads were in an advanced state of degradation, and access to flooded areas had been very difficult, posing challenges to monitor and assess the situation in certain areas.

Additionally, heavy rains in the city of Brazzaville in the second week of December caused severe flooding and required CRC to respond also to this situation with another DREF operation (See [DREF Bulletin Republic of Congo Floods in Brazzaville 19 December 2012](#)).

Six weeks after the flood, water had receded from houses in most of the affected areas in Pointe-Noire, the government decided to close down the two evacuation centres that hosted victims of this disaster. Some affected families have returned to their homes that are either intact or partially destroyed. Those whose houses were completely destroyed by the floodwaters are being accommodated by host families.

During an assessment conducted by the CRC in Pointe-Noire and the surrounding areas, it was noticed that many affected and vulnerable families were not identified for assistance due to the difficulties to access their residential area and they could not reach the evacuation centres. For example, displaced families from the Tchamba-Nzassi Urban Council could not reach any of the evacuation centres (des Sapeurs pompiers or Pointe-Noire trade fair grounds) because of the distance and inaccessibility, which left them without assistance.

In several villages of Kouilou Division situated around Pointe-Noire, the same floods of 17 to 18 November and rains during December 2012, have affected hundreds of families. These villages include Loango and Diosso in Loango District, and Malele, Bilala, Bilinga and Saras in the Mvouti District (Kouilou Division). Locally mobilized CRC volunteers with the support of community leaders have identified 410 affected families (2050 persons) in these villages. Some of the affected families have returned to their houses that were either intact or partially destroyed, while other families whose houses were completely or severely destroyed are still living with host families. These families have not received any kind of assistance as the assistance given was targeted to those living in the evacuation centres.

The total number of people affected is estimated at 5,875 people, with 3,825 in the city of Pointe-Noire, and 2,050 in Kouilou Division. Below is a geographical distribution of these affected families:

Table 1 : Pointe Noire :

N°	Subdivision/ Districts/Neighbourhoods/ Villages	Subd 1	Subd 2	Subd 3	Subd 4	Tchamba- Nzassi	Total	
1	Affected families	275	197	103	89	107	771	
2	Number of children	497	317	208	196	209	1427	
	from 0 - 5 years	263	153	107	97	98	718	
	from 6 - 10 years	136	98	49	38	51	372	
	from 11 - 17 years	98	66	52	61	60	337	
3	Pregnant women	46	13	8	9	5	81	
4	Breastfeeding mothers	31	19	16	17	18	101	
5	The elderly	19	12	6	5	7	49	
6	Women/adults	431	389	178	133	165	1296	
7	Men/adults	351	235	99	85	101	871	
8	Total affected persons	1,375	985	515	445	505	3,825	
9	Current dwelling of victims	Host families, houses still intact, partially destroyed houses.						

Table 2: Kouilou Division:

No.	Subdivision/ Districts/Neighborhoods/ Villages	Loan go	Dios so	Malél é	Bilal a	Biling a	Les Saras	Total Kouilou
1	Affected families	69	86	57	67	53	78	410
2	Number of children	142	157	103	119	97	131	749
	from 0 - 5 years	54	61	36	47	39	41	278
	from 6 - 10 years	39	42	38	39	22	53	233
	from 11 - 17 years	49	54	29	33	36	37	238
3	Pregnant women	6	13	13	16	11	8	67
4	Breastfeeding mothers	12	31	8	19	17	27	114
5	The elderly	3	9	15	23	18	32	100
6	Women/adults	104	153	97	107	89	117	667
7	Men/adults	78	67	49	51	33	75	353
8	Total affected persons	345	430	285	335	265	390	2,050
9	Current dwelling of victims	Host families, houses still intact, partially destroyed houses.						

There are still many partially or totally destroyed houses in flooded residential areas, especially those built with plank or trodden earth. A few houses built with cement blocks and durable material resisted the floods. However, there are still pools of water, affecting the lives of many families and also constituting favourable breeding grounds for mosquito larvae and unsanitary conditions. A total of 578 affected houses were identified.

Table 3: Damaged/Destroyed houses

Type of damage on house	Pointe- Noire	Kouilou	Total
Partially destroyed houses	276	149	425
Completely destroyed houses	117	36	153
Total houses damaged	393	185	578

Most families that have returned to their partially destroyed houses are using fragile plastic sheeting. Some families whose houses were completely destroyed have set up makeshift shelters on their plots, where they live under very poor conditions without clean water, latrines, sleeping mats, mosquito nets etc.

The floods destroyed many latrines in affected areas. Out of the houses identified currently 181 in Pointe-Noire and 155 in Kouilou Division, are without latrines (total number 336). It was revealed that several houses lacked garbage bins, wells and taps before the disaster. It is feared that this may lead to the worsening of the situation and risks in relation to water-borne diseases and cholera, as is already the case in Pointe-Noire which had several cases of cholera infections.

Cholera broke out in Pointe-Noire two weeks after the floods. Most cholera cases came from Loandjili (District 4) with a total of 53 cases received at the Loandjili General Hospital, followed by Adolphe Sicé General Hospital with a total of 21 cases. A total of 71 cases were recorded by the Hygiene Department of Pointe-Noire on 26 December 2012, with one death reported. The infected persons were treated in various hospitals in Pointe Noire, including the Loandjili General Hospital, Adolphe Sicé General Hospital and Hôpital de Base de TIE-TIE.

In the light of this new situation, the CRC has revised its plan of action to also include emergency assistance to the vulnerable and displaced families in Kouilou Division as well as to the families still in need of assistance on Pointe Noire town. Furthermore, a cholera prevention component and additional Watsan

interventions has been added in the revised plan of action to contribute to improve sanitary conditions and reduce health related risks in the affected areas.

Coordination and partnerships

After officially declaring Pointe Noire in crisis, the Congolese government provided boats for the evacuation of victims, food support, water, and mattresses to affected persons. Two evacuation sites were set up by the government for the displaced persons.

An ad hoc crisis Committee was put in place to coordinate the emergency intervention and avoid duplication of activities, with the Minister of Humanitarian Action as chairperson. The Committee holds daily coordination meetings and partners includes:

- The Perfect/Governor of the Department of Pointe-Noire (Chairperson of the Committee)
- The Mayor of Pointe-Noire and the board of the municipal Council (Deputy Chairperson)
- The Department Directors in charge of Health, Hygiene, Intelligence services, and Civil Security
- Director General of Loandjili General Hospital
- Director General of Adolph Sicé General Hospital
- Congo-Assistance (national NGO)
- The Congolese Red Cross (CRC)
- Representatives from the civil society

A technical supervisory commission has been set up, headed by the Divisional Director of Health, assisted by technical staff from the council, the Congolese Red Cross and other NGOs. It meets every day, depending on upcoming situations reported. Participants include all humanitarian organizations that are involved in the assistance operation, for example UN agencies (UNICEF, WHO) and NGOs.

The CRC receives support from the IFRC Central Africa Regional Representation based in Yaoundé, involved in planning, monitoring and evaluation of the DREF operation, as well as facilitating regional procurement. Extensive technical support from the health and logistical section has been provided, and training will be facilitated with support of the regional office. Additionally, the IFRC will evaluate the DREF Operation after it is finalized. CRC is also in contact with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the French Red Cross.

Other partners include Congo Assistance (a national aid association) that donated clothes and hot meals to affected persons, and ARIPS (a local association involved in the fight against HIV/AIDS) that cooperated with CRC in distribution of food and NFIs in the evacuation centre in the fire brigades barracks. Other involved actors that have donated equipment and funds for rescue activities and relief include TOTAL E&P Congo and RENCO Spa Congo.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

From the onset of the disaster, the local branch of the CRC mobilized volunteers for a rapid assessment of the situation, and for evacuating and rescuing people trapped in floodwaters and on roof tops. The volunteers contacted the local administrative (neighbourhood heads), municipal, and prefectural authorities, to identify affected areas and get information about the affected population, including census data.

300 volunteers were mobilized for the rescue interventions, to conduct situation assessments around the city, and assist persons in need, during the initial emergency phase.

The Regional Delegate in charge of relief went to Pointe Noire to provide timely support in terms of logistical arrangements for the acquisition of materials needed in accordance with the standard procedures of the Federation. This mission was also an opportunity to conduct an assessment, in order to gain a clearer picture of the current situation that would inform further actions.

The CRC volunteers assisted the affected families evacuated to the two sites set up by the government. NFIs were distributed to 398 families and some of the planned emergency latrines and showers have been built (with government funding). Awareness-raising on hygiene, water and sanitation have been performed, water wells have been treated and latrines disinfected.

In the beginning of December, the CRC also had to rapidly respond to severe flooding in four sub-districts in the city of Brazzaville with support to affected families through provision of emergency shelter, NFIs, and water, sanitation and hygiene activities. (The response was organized through another [DREF operation launched 19 December 2012.](#))

CRC has provided shelter assistance to 300 families, following the closure of the evacuation centres, which forced families to return to their destroyed homes or seek shelter with their neighbours.

CRC has carried out an assessment where additional needs among displaced families in Kouilou Division in Pointe Noire area were identified. This new information on needs as well as a worsening situation with a cholera outbreak in the city of Pointe Noire has required the CRC to revise its plan of action to also include additional emergency shelter assistance, additional WatSan interventions, and targeted cholera prevention activities in the affected communities. 40 volunteers will be involved in responding effectively towards the identified needs.

Needs

Following the closure of the evacuation centres where beneficiaries had to return to their destroyed homes, and identification of vulnerable families without shelter in Kouilou Division, there are still emergency needs to be addressed as a consequence of the flooding and persistent rains in Pointe-Noire.

An assessment conducted by CRC highlighted that 1,181 families (5,875 people) in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou Division have been directly affected by the floods, with 771 families (3,825 persons) in Pointe-Noire, and 410 families (2,050 persons) in Kouilou Division. The majority of the affected persons are women and children. Out of the 1,181 families, 578 families currently live under precarious conditions, seeking shelter under fragile plastic sheeting or poorly constructed makeshift shelters, while some are being hosted by their neighbours.

The families live under very poor conditions without safe drinking water, latrines, sleeping mats, mosquito nets etc, and it is feared that this situation may lead to the considerably worsening their health situation and risks in relation to water-borne diseases and cholera. 336 families have no access to latrines.

With sanitary conditions at alarming level and increased health risks of waterborne diseases and epidemics, including cholera and malaria, there is a real concern for the affected 1,181 families currently living in the disaster affected area. Furthermore, the wider disaster affected area has 42,200 inhabitants in the sub divisions in Pointe-Noire and the most flood affected villages in Kouilou Division that are also at risk.

Beneficiary selection

1,181 families in Pointe Noire and Kouilou Division directly affected by the floods and at heightened risk for water related diseases and epidemics will be assisted with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. The majority of the beneficiaries are women and children.

Out of these, 578 families who had their houses completely or partially destroyed will receive shelter assistance while they rebuild or repair their houses. Also 336 families without access to latrines will benefit from construction of family latrines.

Furthermore, 42,200 persons at risk by the situation in the disaster affected areas will be targeted with cholera prevention awareness raising activities.

Proposed revised Plan of Action

The revised DREF operation proposed as follows:

Shelter and Relief:

For the 578 affected families who have had to return to their homes of origin, support will be required in terms of providing temporary shelter - they will be provided with shelter and roofing materials as well as technical guidance to set up the shelter in their houses. Basic household items (mats, blankets, kitchen sets) will be provided to 578 families. 398 families have so far received NFI support, which leave 180 families remaining to be provided with NFI assistance.

Progress towards outcomes and revised plan of action

Emergency shelter	
Outcome 1: The 578 families displaced by floods in Pointe Noire have benefitted from emergency shelter and basic household items.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Emergency shelter provided and basic household items provided to 578 families</p> <p>Local procurement to be conducted in fair and transparent manner, and in line with national legislation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter training to 12 volunteers • Procurement of 1156 tarpaulins, 200 shelter kits (basic tools such as saw, hammer, nails etc) and shelter construction materials (fixing materials, rope, nails, etc.). • Purchase 1,156 mats, 1,156 blankets, 578 kitchen sets, • Deploy one (1) NDRT coordinator, one (1) supervisor, seven (7) team leaders. • Training of 75 volunteers in distribution of relief items and site management. • Support beneficiaries with IEC material and technical advice during the construction of temporary shelter. • Build 578 temporary shelters for displaced families. • Distribution of basic household items to the 578 families targeted. Items include per family 2 mats, 2 blankets. 1 kitchen set. (Other relief items are distributed under the Watsan and hygiene outcome below.) • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and report on relief distribution.
Outcome 2: Detailed information on the situation and emergency needs in affected areas is available and used for planning of continued intervention.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>The CRC has conducted an in-depth assessment of the situation and emergency needs in affected areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and emergency needs in Pointe Noire and surrounding localities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up the assessment team, consisting of the NS's DM, IFRC's DM Coordinator and PMER Officer - Conduct training for volunteers and staff in assessment methodology - Print material for the assessment - Data entry and analysis of assessment - Distribution of results to relevant partners and stakeholders - Revision of plan of action based on findings from the assessment

Progress:

300 CRC volunteers were deployed to assist in responding to the floods, and performed search and rescue activities, assessment of the situation in the city and responding to needs of affected persons.

As part of the assessment, technical coordination, monitoring the implementation of activities, and strengthening of the operational capacity of the Pointe-Noire departmental branch, the Congolese Red Cross has deployed three senior national officials, including the National Programs Coordinator, the National Disaster Manager (DM) and the National Logistics officer. The Regional Logistics Delegate of the IFRC was deployed to support the set-up of the operation. Additionally, the Federation's four-wheel drive vehicle based in Brazzaville and the driver was mobilized for this mission.

An on-site assessment was conducted, undertaken by 15 senior CRC officials and volunteers, as well as IFRC, to better understand the situation and develop the plan of action.

25 CRC volunteers were involved in assisting people to reach the evacuation site and temporary settle there. The volunteers cleaned, disinfected and prepared spaces/stalls/sheds that were used as temporary shelters for the 203 vulnerable families in both sites. 30 other volunteers, i.e. 15 per site, were involved in site management. Following the closure of the evacuation sites, 300 families have received tarpaulins and are being supported to construct their temporary shelter while they are repairing or reconstructing their damaged houses.

As for the relief distribution component, the planned emergency material was purchased and handed over to the CRC Pointe Noire. All donations were stored at the Pointe-Noire centre council, in a room converted into a temporary warehouse. The CRC distributed food (donated by the government) and non-food items on the basis of a timetable decided by the Departmental Crisis Unit. 70 volunteers, i.e. 35 in each of the two sites supported these activities. So far 398 families have been assisted with NFIs.

Table 4: CRC NFI Distribution table for flood affected families in Pointe-Noire.

N°	ITEM	Unit	Initial Stock	Distributed Stock	Remaining Stock
1	Shelter kit	KIT	292	203	89
2	Cotton blanket	PIECE	815	810	5
3	Plastic mat	PIECE	1215	810	405
4	Tarpaulins	PIECE	600	600	0
5	Soap piece 200 Gram	PIECE	1839	1839	0
6	Jerry can 20 Litres	PIECE	380	380	0
7	Mosquito net impregnated	PIECE	1315	1010	305
8	Plastic bucket 15 Litres	PIECE	405	398	7
9	Kitchen set	KIT	405	398	7

*Target = 405 families; Assisted = 398 families

CRC conducted an in-depth needs assessment in Pointe-Noire and surrounding areas, and identified 1.181 flood affected families in need of assistance, including 771 families (3.825 persons) in Pointe-Noire and 410 families (2.050 persons) in the Kouilou Division in Pointe-Noire District. The 405 families initially identified are included in the total number.

Challenges:

Persistent rainfall has negatively affected the smooth running of operational activities, and provided a challenge of accessing flooded areas for monitoring and assessing situation.

Government closed the evacuation sites, which delayed the shelter assistance, since no alternative relocation site was selected. The families at the evacuation site have gradually started to move back to their destroyed homes or being hosted by neighbours. Since the closure of the evacuation sites, displaced families are supported with emergency shelter at their homes.

The CRC in Pointe Noire has limited logistical capacity for the implementation of the operation. There is lack of means of transportation that needs to be solved.

Water, sanitation and hygiene:

1,181 families from the affected areas, at heightened risk of water related diseases and epidemics will be assisted with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance, (selected due to the lack of latrine), including health education and cholera prevention awareness raising, distribution of water purification products (aquatabs), water containers (buckets and jerry cans), soaps, and hygiene kits. These families will also be provided with mosquito nets.

Additionally, 336 families will be provided with latrines to improve sanitary conditions and decrease risk for diseases.

398 families have already received Watsan and hygiene NFI items (buckets, jerry cans, soap, hygiene kits) as well as mosquito nets as part of this DREF operation. Therefore, 776 families remain to receive the Watsan related NFI items and mosquito nets.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in Pointe Noire and Kouilou, reaching 1,181 families during three months	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out. - Daily access to safe water is provided to targeted families - Adequate sanitation is provided to target population. - Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to targeted families. - Local procurement to be conducted in fair and transparent manner, and in line with national legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular assessment of the need for safe water and wastewater systems. • Training of 25 volunteers on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Purchase and distribute 1,181 jerry cans, 1,181 buckets, 1,181 hygiene kits, and 2,362 mosquito nets. (Distribution of jerry cans required for transportation and water conservation (the safe water source derived from the urban water supply company) • Establishing water committees at the water points. • Purchase and distribute 800 boxes of aquatabs (797,175 tablets to last 3 months for 1,181 families), in conjunction with training on how to use them. • Train the heads of households on the purification of water • Organize hygiene awareness campaigns for targeted families • Purchase chemicals and disinfect water • Improve and disinfect family and public latrines • Purchase and distribute sanitation kits • Community training on how to construct and maintain latrines • Distribute 336 slabs for family latrines • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities

Progress:

80 CRC volunteers were deployed to conduct awareness-raising activities. 40 hygiene promotion awareness sessions, eight (8) mass awareness sessions, 36 door-to-door awareness sessions have been organized so far with 4800 people reached.

As for water, sanitation and hygiene activities, 60 volunteers have been mobilized for these activities and have so far treated 12 wells.

20 volunteers were involved in latrine disinfection activities, and up to now 16 latrines have been disinfected. In addition, out of the 24 latrines and eight emergency showers planned, five latrines and two showers have been built so far.

Challenges:

The government closed the evacuation sites which had an impact on implementation of the planned activities, such as latrines and emergency shower construction. A few latrine and showers were constructed at the evacuation sites, however these were constructed using government funding.

New Objectives

Emergency health:

With the outbreak of cholera, there is an urgent need to extend the disease prevention activities to include a more targeted cholera prevention message to a wider part of the affected communities therefore a new outcome has been developed as part of the revised plan of action. 42,200 persons will be reached by this activity. ORS will be purchased and distributed as per needs. A link will be made with the health facilities for distribution. Additionally, under this outcome is reported the activities performed during the initial stage of the disaster, including first aid services and referrals of injured persons.

40 volunteers will be mobilized to implement the extended DREF operation.

This DREF operation will be extended from one (1) to four (4) months, with a revised plan of action and budget (attached).

Emergency health

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of disaster affected populations are reduced
Outcome 2: To contribute to the reduction of the impact of cholera on the communities affected in Pointe Noire and Kouilou, through cholera prevention awareness raising targeting 42,200 persons in the affected communities

Expected results:	Activities planned:
<p>First aid services provided to injured persons affected by the disaster and referrals made to health centres.</p> <p>The populations of Pointe Noire and Kouilou know the signs and symptoms of cholera, and seek treatment at the nearest health centre upon noticing the first signs of infection.</p> <p>The affected communities in Pointe Noire and Kouilou know how to improve hygiene practices as a way to stop transmitting cholera,</p> <p>The capacity of the Red Cross volunteers in Pointe Noire and Kouilou is increased in regards to epidemic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 15 first aid kits. • Provide first aid services to injured persons and referrals to health centres. • Contact beneficiaries, especially community leaders • Produce information, education and communication materials (posters, folders, image boxes) • Train 30 volunteers in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) • Sensitize the populations, with an average of three sensitization sessions per week for three months. Several strategies will be used, including door-to-door, individual interviews, educative talk groups, and mass sensitization, particularly in public places. • Disseminate messages over local radio stations • Approach and integrate communities in the activities of the operation • Procure 10,000 ORS sachets for distribution. • Detect and refer suspected cases to health centres • Provide cholera affected persons and families with Oral Rehydration Solutions (ORS) in conjunction with training how to use them. Cooperation with health facilities for distribution activities. • Organize general sanitation sessions with the support of authorities for three months • Provide technical support to Congolese Red Cross in regards to cholera prevention activities. • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities

Achievements:

300 CRC volunteers were deployed to assist in responding to the floods, and performed search and rescue activities, first aid services, assessment of the situation in the city and responded to needs of affected persons.

Logistics:

The Logistics/Relief delegate has been on mission in Pointe Noire to support the National Society by assisting the local committee in various purchase procedures. A call for tenders was launched, sorting was

done, and items have been delivered and distributed for 405 families. This mission was conducted in collaboration with the national disaster and logistics managers as well as the national programs coordinator.

The logistics/relief delegate noted that it is necessary to strengthen the logistics capacity of CRC. Therefore, the logistics delegate intends to undertake a second mission to Pointe Noire to train the Pointe Noire and Kouilou committee officials and volunteers in distribution.

Monitoring and evaluation

Two monitoring missions have been carried out by the national Logistics, Disaster Managers, and the Programs Coordinator. The Regional Disaster Manager of the IFRC intends to go on mission to monitor and evaluate the implementation of this DREF. Additionally, the IFRC Zone is planning to be involved in the review/evaluation mission.

Impact:

The situation of 300 families has been considerably improved by the provision of emergency shelter and basic household items, decreasing their vulnerability and exposure to weather conditions. An additional 98 families have received NFI items which contributed to improve their living situation and decrease risk of diseases.

The treatment of wells, improved sanitation conditions (latrines and showers), and the hygiene promotion awareness raising contributes to decrease risks of waterborne/related diseases, and diseases related to poor sanitation and hygiene. Furthermore, the distribution of malaria nets contributes to decrease risk of malaria.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
 2. Enable healthy and safe living.
 3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.
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DREF OPERATION

22-01-13

MDRCG012 : Floods Pointe Noire

Budget Group	DREF Grant Budget CHF	original budget	2nd allocation
Shelter - Relief	24,906	22,556	2,350
Shelter - Transitional			
Construction - Housing			
Construction - Facilities			
Construction - Materials	17,126		
Clothing & Textiles	27,037	17,856	9,181
Food			
Seeds & Plants			
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	90,035	23,968	66,068
Medical & First Aid	1,250	1,944	-694
Teaching Materials			
Utensils & Tools	22,617	11,250	11,367
Other Supplies & Services			
Emergency Response Units			
Cash Disbursements			
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	182,970	77,574	105,396
Land & Buildings			
Vehicles Purchase			
Computer & Telecom Equipment			
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment			
Medical Equipment			
Other Machinery & Equipment			
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	0	0	0
Storage, Warehousing	1,259	1,259	0
Distribution & Monitoring	463	926	-463
Transport & Vehicle Costs	2,037	1,759	278
Logistics Services			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	3,759	3,944	-185
International Staff			0
National Staff			0
National Society Staff	5,944	1,796	4,148
Volunteers	24,774	8,316	16,458
Total PERSONNEL	30,719	10,113	20,606
Consultants			0
Professional Fees			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	11,954	4,167	7,787
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	11,954	4,167	7,787
Travel	11,111	5,093	6,019
Information & Public Relations	6,815	2,685	4,130
Office Costs	1,667	556	1,111
Communications	2,222	648	1,574
Financial Charges	417	139	278
Other General Expenses			0
Shared Support Services			0
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	22,231	9,120	13,111
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,356	6,820	9,536
Total INDIRECT COSTS	16,356	6,820	9,536
TOTAL BUDGET	267,990	111,738	156,252