

# PROGRAMME UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies  
Fédération Internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge  
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja  
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

## ***THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO AND THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO***

*Appeal No. MAA62002  
10 July 2006*

*The Federation's vision is to strive, through voluntary action, for a world of empowered communities, better able to address human suffering and crises with hope, respect for dignity and a concern for equity. Its 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 183 countries.*

### **In Brief**

**Programme Update no. 1.**

**Period covered: 1 January to 31 May 2006.**

**Appeal target: CHF 3,519,000 (USD 2,861,000 or EUR 2,241,000).**

**Appeal coverage: 21.6%.**

**Outstanding needs: CHF 2,758,000 (USD 2,242,000 or EUR 1,757,000).**

**Appeal 2006-2007:** <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/annual06/MAA62002.pdf>

[<Click here go directly to the interim financial report>](#)

### **Related Emergency or Annual Appeals:**

*The programmes herein are aligned with the 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":*

- *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.*

**Programme summary:** From January to the end of May 2006, activities were carried out in health and care, disaster management, organizational development and Humanitarian Values. As far as health and care is concerned, the major achievement during this period was the response to the cholera epidemic that occurred in Uvira, Fizi and Bukavu in South Kivu province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In disaster management, the major activities carried out were related to the floods in Inkisi (Bas Congo province), Nsele (Kinshasa province) of the DRC and in Brazzaville, Republic of the Congo (RoC). With respect to organizational development, the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (RCDC) is restructuring its secretariat according to the recommendations of an audit, the Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) workshop and the central committee in September 2005. The new organization structure was adopted during the central committee meeting held in 29-30 May 2006. During this period, the Congolese Red Cross (CRC) finalized the nomination of the heads of departments at its headquarters.

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

Despite the delay in approving reallocated budgets, the appeal coverage represents 21.6% of the budget. The money will be extensively used in the months ahead.

### ***For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:***

- **In DRC:** Zibi Zibi Constantin, Federation Head of the Congos delegation, Kinshasa, Email: [constantin.zibizibi@ifrc.org](mailto:constantin.zibizibi@ifrc.org); Phone +243.818.801.400 or +243.998.011.801
- **In Cameroon:** Moulaye Camara, Acting Federation Head of Central Africa sub-regional office, Yaoundé, Email: [moulaye.camara@ifrc.org](mailto:moulaye.camara@ifrc.org); Tel +237.221.74.37/38; Mobile +237.950.11.38; Fax +237.221.74.39
- **In Senegal:** Alasan Senghore, Federation Head of West and Central Africa Regional Delegation, Dakar; Email: [alasan.senghore@ifrc.org](mailto:alasan.senghore@ifrc.org); Phone +221.869.34.61; Fax +221.860.20.02
- **In Geneva:** Helene Ruud, Federation Regional Officer for Central Africa, Africa Dept; Email: [helene.ruud@ifrc.org](mailto:helene.ruud@ifrc.org); Phone +41.22.730.49.14 ; Fax +41.22.733.03.95

*All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct and is committed to the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response in delivering quality and accountable assistance to the most vulnerable. For support to or for further information concerning Federation programmes or operations in this or other countries, or for a full description of the national society profile, please access the Federation's website at <http://www.ifrc.org>*

## **Operational developments**

The period from January to May 2006 was characterized by intensive disaster events such as floods and the continuation of armed conflict in the Eastern province (Ituri), North Kivu (Virunga National Park), South Kivu and Katanga provinces of the DRC.

The cholera epidemic in South Kivu Province (Bukavu, Uvira and Fizi) was the other most significant event in the DRC. Nine weeks after the epidemic occurred, the number of casualties received in the various health centres was 1,274, with 17 deaths.

The head of Kinshasa delegation and the water and sanitation (WatSan) delegate participated in the health meeting, organized by the regional delegation in Dakar, to present the health approach implemented within the Programme Initiative Congo (PIC). The PIC and the CAS process were also presented by the HoD during the management meeting in Dakar. In May 2006, the HoD participated in the extended management meeting (EMM) and the operational alliances meeting in Geneva.

## **Health and care**

From January to April 2006, the South Kivu Province of the DRC was hit by cholera. The RCDRC assisted the affected populations with the support of a field delegate and the disaster relief emergency funds (DREF). Immediately after the official declaration of the epidemic on 6 January 2006, the Uvira and Fizi territorial committees of the CRC deployed 100 chlorination agents WHO had been trained by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the medical inspection during the last cholera outbreak in 2005. 80 trained volunteers came from Uvira and 20 from Baraka and the surrounding localities. In order to improve the hygiene level of the populations, RCDRC volunteers conducted sensitization campaigns in markets, schools, churches, water distribution places and other public places. In addition, the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo developed and implemented a community-based close sensitization and epidemiological surveillance system in line with the PIC process. 15 new operational teams to combat cholera were set up in the most affected areas; 5 neighbourhoods and 10 localities of the Uvira and Fizi territories. The duty of those teams was to coach communities at grassroots level in the fight against the epidemics, notably in the dissemination of educative messages, the organization of hygiene and sanitation activities, assessment of basic sanitation and quality of water as well as clean toilets. The RCDRC also set up 49 new water chlorination points.

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

**Goal: The health condition of the populations living in the provinces and divisions targeted by the programme in DRC and Republic of Congo (RoC) is improved.**

**Objective: The mortality and morbidity rates in the targeted populations are reduced, the risk and prevalence of diseases with epidemic potential (Ebola, cholera, and HIV/AIDS and malaria) are reduced in the targeted areas of DRC and RoC.**

**Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The capacities of the populations in Western Cuvette (RoC) are built in the domains of food behaviour change and Ebola hemorrhagic fever surveillance.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 2:** Access to potable water and sanitation is improved in the Equateur, Eastern Kasai, Northern Kivu, Southern Kivu and Oriental provinces of DRC, in order to reduce the risks of cholera epidemics and the prevalence of waterborne diseases.

**Equateur Province**

The RCDRC volunteers built and distributed 31 family latrine slabs in the Inkole neighbourhood of Mbandaka. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo opened an account at the “Caisse d’Epargne du Congo” to ensure the smooth management of funds from the sales of family latrine slabs. The account, which is jointly managed by the RCDRC and community members, has a current credit balance of CDF 156,000 (about USD360). This money will be used to support the people with disabilities, abandoned patients the elderly who need to have their own latrines.

The RCDRC volunteers distributed 110 slabs in Misesa earning USD 450. 60% of these earnings were used to support income-generating micro projects within the community, 30% went to the RCDRC committees for coaching communities and 10% was for community-based PIC teams whose responsibility is to collect funds in the neighbourhood. The volunteers also rehabilitated two latrines and built simple water wells in two high schools, (Industrial Technology Institute and the Mbandaka Institute), with financial support from the Belgium Red Cross.

The RCDRC mobilized communities for the cleaning of an 800-meter road in the Gbazubu pilot neighbourhood of Gemena. With the financial support of the ICRC, 25 volunteers and first aid workers were trained on community health and epidemic management.

**Kasai Oriental Province**

About 9,208 people have been sensitized in the promotion of hygiene and the surveillance of diseases under epidemiological surveillance in Mbuji-Mayi. The RCDRC volunteers finalized the construction of water wells and latrines in the Misesa neighbourhood of Mbuji-Mayi.

**South Kivu Province**

In order to reinforce door-to-door sensitization in the fight against cholera, the RCDRC retrained the 15 teams that were trained during the cholera outbreak of 2005. The teams that had lost some of their members were reinforced and equipped with new materials.

15 new operational teams have been set up in the neighbourhoods/localities most hit by the new cholera epidemic, notably Songo, Kilibula, Mulongwe, Kakombe, Kibondwe, Rugenge, Luberizi and Sange in Uvira and Nundu, as well as Baraka and Ubwari in Fizi. 15 new team leaders have been trained in cholera, water chlorination and communication techniques. The operational teams have been equipped with water chlorination, sensitization, sanitation and protection materials. The duty of the teams is to mobilize communities to fight cholera. 300 RCDRC volunteers were involved in the sensitization campaign that was reinforced by radio announcements three times a day for 30 days as well as sensitization sessions in public squares.

49 new chlorination points have been set up in the Uvira territory (18 in Uvira, 2 in Sange, 3 in Kiliba and 3 in Luberizi) and the Fizi territory (12 in Baraka and 11 in Nundu).

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

150 volunteers carried out water chlorination at 64 water distribution points in the Uvira and Fizi territories. Emergency stocks have been pre-positioned at the headquarters of the local RCDRC branch. From January to May 2006, leaders of RCDRC territorial committees took part in 22 meetings on primary health care (PHC) and in 22 inter-agency meetings.



*A RC volunteer chlorinates water in Uvira.*

Activities in Uvira and Fizi were supervised by two joint missions composed of the RCDRC provincial committee, the provincial health inspection and the Federation. From 10 to 17 April 2006, the secretary general of the RCDRC and the Federation HoD in Kinshasa carried out a joint mission to supervise activities and assess achievements.

**Expected result 3:** The understanding of HIV/AIDS and the attention to people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) are reinforced in the target provinces of DRC and divisions of RoC in view to change behaviours.

The RCDRC volunteers sensitized 612 households, 4 secondary schools (Lycée Mwindi, Institut Kimia, Institut Movoto), and one university (Higher Medical Institute) on HIV/AIDS in Gemena, Equateur Province. About 9,758 persons, 5,200 women and 4,558 men, were sensitized on the prevention of HIV/AIDS and the fight against the stigmatization of people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA).

590 people have been sensitized on sexual abuse and prevention of HIV/AIDS through the 12 sexual abuse surveillance and prevention clubs of North Kivu. They include 88 people in Lac Vert, 123 in Mungunga, 42 in Mudja, 79 in North Mabanga, 66 in Monigi, 141 in South Mabanga, 56 in Katoyi, 18 in Ndosho and 25 in Majengo.

With the support of the National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), 40 RCDRC volunteers (20 from the Karisimbi Council and 20 from the Goma Council in North Kivu) have been trained on communication techniques and the follow up of PLWHA. The trained volunteers have been carrying out sensitization sessions in hotels and other recreational places. They have also been paying home visits to PLWHA.

**Expected result 4:** The prevalence rate of malaria is reduced in the target zones of RoC and DRC through promoting the use of insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs).

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 5:** The multi-antigen immunization coverage rate has increased in target zones within the RoC and DRC.

12 community-based relays were involved in the anti-measles immunization campaign. The community-based relays carried out the census of the populations in the Misesa and Bena Kabongo neighbourhoods with the support of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Mbuji-Mayi Health Inspectorate in Kasai Oriental.

### **Impact**

- The beneficiaries have acknowledged the fact that their living conditions have improved significantly as they now observe hygiene rules presented to them by the RCDRC.
- HIV/AIDS is now better known in the Equateur Province.
- The visibility of the RCDRC has been consolidated as new members decided to join. The DRC and the RoC benefited from the experiences of other NSs within the region.
- The CRC decided to try the implementation of Cameroon's "Filles Libres" project in Brazzaville.
- The DRC and the RoC benefited from financial support towards internet connection, thereby facilitating communication, particularly in the domain of health.
- The executive committee/council and technical officers of the RCDRC and the CRC understand better the impact of the Global Agenda on the Federation of the Future.

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

- In South Kivu, door-to-door sensitization sessions in public squares, radio announcements, and the water chlorination carried out exclusively by the RCDRC volunteers, with a few community-based relays as well as the participation in all coordination meetings yielded the following results:
  - The population agreed to drink chlorinated water;
  - Patients arrived in health centres early enough, thereby helping to reduce the lethality rate;
  - The RCDRC has become more reliable and its volunteers are trusted by the populations;
  - All partners are now willing to work with RCDRC volunteers;
  - Volunteers' fees are now paid by the International Rescue Committee (IRC) and Tear Fund;
  - The number of cholera cases dropped drastically over the past weeks. In Uvira for example, the number dropped from 106 in the 7<sup>th</sup> week to 56 in the 8<sup>th</sup> week and 23 in the 9<sup>th</sup> week.

### **Constraints**

- The delay in the approval of budgets slowed down the implementation of activities that had been planned for the first half of 2006.
- There is limited funding, especially for the fight against HIV/AIDS and malaria.
- The Uvira and Fizi territorial committees of the RCDRC have poor management capacities.
- There is lack of incentives for the volunteers involved in water chlorination.

### **Disaster management**

During the first semester of 2006, the major disaster that occurred in the DRC and the RoC was floods. The disaster hit Kinshasa, Inkisi (Bas Congo) and Kongolo (Katanga) in the DRC, and affected Brazzaville in the RoC. The floods are recurrent in both countries at this period of the year.

For the floods in Kinshasa and Inkisi, the RCDRC provided information early enough and a rapid and efficient response was carried out with financial support from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF). This was not the case for Kongolo and Brazzaville where both NSs failed to issue information in time. Nevertheless, CRC volunteers in Brazzaville have intervened by distributing food and non-food items donated by other humanitarian actors and specialized United Nations (UN) agencies.

**Goal: The vulnerability of the populations to disasters in the provinces and divisions targeted by the programme in DRC and RoC are reduced.**

**Objective: The vulnerable communities in the provinces and divisions targeted by the programme in DRC and RoC are better informed about risks, are capable of foreseeing disasters and can take preventive measures following the PIC approach.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** Risk maps of targeted areas and adequate planning are developed in the provinces and divisions targeted by the programme in DRC and RoC.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 2:** The vulnerable populations and the RCDRC local committees have a good mastery of risks specific to their respective localities and ensure effective disaster prevention and response.

47 RCDRC volunteers have been trained on Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (VCA). Subsequently, these volunteers have carried out VCA activities in Boende (Equateur Province) and Kananga, as well as the Bena Kabonga neighbourhood of Mbuji-Mayi in Kasai Oriental Province. The volunteers also carried out VCA activities in Kinsangani and the surrounding localities. They carried out documentation research, interviewed the mayors from six councils. They equally set up focus groups composed of heads of neighbourhoods, heads of blocks and avenues as well as influential persons within the community.

59 RCDRC volunteers, including 48 interviewers and 11 supervisors, are currently carrying out a home-based survey in 12 neighbourhoods, on the basis of two neighbourhoods in each council (one in the urban area and the other in the semi-urban area). The aim of this survey is to identify the needs of communities and develop a pertinent planning of the actions to be taken within the framework of PIC.

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

The HoD and the ICRC actively participated in a seminar organized to retrain provincial disaster management officers of the RCDRC. They made presentations on disaster management, stressing the importance of setting up an efficient communication network to facilitate exchange of information to be included in information bulletins and DREF requests.

**Expected result 3:** Interventions to respond to disasters are improved and carried out in a more professional way through good coordination and the use of realistic contingency plans.



*Volunteers from the RCDRC distributing ITNs to beneficiaries.*

Following the floods that affected 3,870 people in Inkisi on February 2006, a DREF allocation of CHF 28,718 was provided to the RCDRC so as to respond to immediate needs. For the DREF Bulletin, please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZR002.pdf>. With the DREF funds and the technical and material support of the national headquarters and the Kinshasa Federation delegation, 29 volunteers from the RCDRC local committee carried out the following activities: updating data related to the disaster; distributing 1,065 ITNs and 1,065 bars of soap to 735 families; disinfecting 75 water wells in the 400 houses that were flooded and building the disaster response capacities of the district through briefings, practical exercises in the field and the purchase of intervention equipment. In addition, 36 volunteers of the Air Congo local committee of the RCDRC were trained on community-based first aid (CBFA).

An outbreak of cholera also occurred in the Uvira and Fizi territories early this year. The RCDRC received DREF funds from the Federation to conduct response activities from 15 February to 15 March 2006. For the DREF Bulletin, please refer to <http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/06/MDRZR001.pdf>. Following heavy rains in Kanyabayonga (North Kivu) and Katana (South Kivu), two information bulletins were issued. Two other bulletins on heavy rains in Brazzaville (RoC) were also issued.

### **Other activities**

The Kinshasa delegation initiated a joint bird flu preparedness and response plan for the DRC and the RoC. This plan has been shared with the Yaoundé sub-regional office and the regional delegation in Dakar and will be submitted to embassies and specialized UN agencies to seek financial support.



*RCDRC volunteers disinfecting a water point contaminated by floods.*

### **Impact**

- The provincial committees of the RCDRC targeted by the PIC are progressively and systematically owning and using VCA as part of their disaster management processes.
- Members of the crisis committee and the beneficiaries have appreciated the participative approach (involvement of beneficiaries) adopted by the RCDRC.
- The visibility of the RCDRC has been consolidated and the disaster management capacities of the Lukaya district (Inkisi) committee have been built.
- The beneficiaries have declared that disinfection and ITN distribution activities have been a psychological support to them, and that they have contributed to reducing the risks of waterborne and sanitation diseases (parasitosis, diarrhoeal diseases and malaria).
- Cooperation and coordination between the RCDRC and local NGOs has been reinforced.

### **Constraints**

- Considering the vast surface area of the DRC, the RCDRC has limited human and financial resources to carry out its disaster management activities smoothly.

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

- Because of the substantial delay in the approval of budgets, no major activity was carried out until March 2006. There was very little or no funding to support the disaster preparedness and response activities of the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

### **Organizational Development**

The RCDRC has elaborated a strategic development plan that will help to develop resource management systems, good governance, building of management and planning capacities from the headquarters to the local branches levels. This will be implemented through the introduction of PIC in provinces. The Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo has started receiving financial contributions for the execution of the 2006/2007 Appeal.

In DRC, the RCDRC used funds carried forward from 2005 to pursue the restructuring process of its secretariat general in order to build its resource management system. The Kinshasa delegation provided technical support and advice during the development of a new organization chart, job descriptions as well as administrative and financial manual of procedures. The delegation made this move in response to a request made by the RCDRC, and in line with the recommendations of the final CAS workshop and the central committee that met in September 2005, in addition to the recommendations of the October 2005 audit.

In the Republic of Congo, the CRC used the funds carried forward from 2005 – particularly the funds from the British Red Cross – to combat the Ebola epidemic. While the CRC is prepared to get involved in the CAS process with partners, it also intends to improve its community-based programme planning. To that effect, technical officers have been recruited to fill vacancies at the directorate general. The challenge is to organize sessions to train the newly appointed officers.

**Goal: By implementing good governance and management principles, the national societies of the DRC and the RoC become well-functioning national societies and render quality services to vulnerable people.**

**Objective: The management of the human, financial and material resources of the national societies of DRC and RoC are improved and cooperation is reinforced.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** Women are better represented at every level of coordination and management organs and their capacities are built to enable them fully play their roles.

Five new mothers' clubs have been set up to ensure the involvement of women in local RCDRC branch activities. Eight mothers' clubs have been trained on how to carry out activities in Mbandaka, Equateur Province.

**Expected result 2:** The local branches and headquarters of the national societies are reactivated and general assemblies are held within the timeframe provided by the articles of association to elect new leaders.

Five RCDRC local branches have been reactivated through the briefing of their respective members on financial and administrative management as well as on how to conduct meetings and activities in their respective neighbourhoods in Mbandaka, Equateur Province.

Two local committees have been set up and launched in the Ipeko and Air Congo neighbourhoods of Mbandaka. The RCDRC local sections of Mbuji-Mayi organized sensitization campaigns on PIC. The Equateur provincial committee of Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo organized a meeting to follow up and reinforce the Bikoro territorial committee within the framework of PIC activities.

**Expected result 3:** The financial resources of the national societies are developed and diversified, and book-keeping is mastered at national headquarters and local branch levels.

The Kinshasa delegation developed an income-generating project management approach in favour of the DRC and the RoC in order to examine and adapt to their specific context. The RCDRC supported mothers' clubs in the execution of their income-generating projects such as the poultry project in Mbandaka which has 27 chickens and 8 ducks. Three mothers' clubs have been trained on the production of bread and biscuits in Mbuji-Mayi. 24 Misesa

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

community members (mostly women) have been trained on rabbit breeding. Thanks to RCDRC advocacy, a local NGO – Convention Chrétienne pour la Démocratie (CCD) is currently supporting a mothers' club in the Misesa neighbourhood by training and providing them with some rabbits for breeding.

**Expected result 4:** Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems are improved in the national societies.

The PIC approach in use at the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo is intended to train human resources at provincial level on planning, management, follow-up and evaluation as well as reporting. Planning and self-assessment tools like the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis, VCA and project planning process (PPP) are used during training sessions. A SWOT analysis was conducted in Kisangani from 24 to 25 April 2006. 38 executives in that provincial committee were involved in the analysis and as a result, structural, organizational and planning weaknesses were identified.

Actions are being taken to overcome those weaknesses. The actions are: the appointment of a PIC coordinator with an engineering background in rural development; the setting up of a financial service; appointment of a professional accountant; setting up of a logistics service; training of all provincial executives on management and planning and on the various financial and procurement procedures, using the learning-by-doing approach.

**Expected result 5:** Through the CAS process, the national societies of DRC and RoC have consolidated their partnerships with other Movement components, governments, the UN as well as national and international organizations.

The credibility acquired by the Mbandaka provincial committee of the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo through the PIC and CAS processes facilitated the award of a USD3800 contract by the local NGO “Debout Mbandaka” for the construction of a small bridge in Mbandaka.

From 4 to 8 March 2006, the Equateur provincial committee attended the planning workshop for the 2006 consolidated appeal process (CAP). They seized the opportunity to identify priorities for the first three months of 2006.

In order to multiply the PIC in other territories of the Equateur Province, a planning workshop was organized in Mbandaka from 15 to 17 May 2006 to develop a project to be submitted to the European Union (EU) within the framework of the 9<sup>th</sup> FED initiative “Africa Caribbean and Pacific (ACP-EU) Water Facility”. Over 40 people from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFP), the United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC<sup>1</sup>), international NGOs such as OXFAM, local NGOs, state institutions (ministries) and the RCDRC took part in that workshop. The Federation, the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Danish Red Cross delegates facilitated the workshop.

### **Impact**

- Women are increasingly taking part in RCDRC activities.
- Gender aspects are better taken into consideration in the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo projects, such as the WatSan project to be submitted to the EU.
- Local branches are more active in community-based mobilization around the activities of Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- The image of the RCDRC has been enhanced, and this is demonstrated by the funding of its micro projects by other humanitarian organizations.
- The RCDRC is more open to other humanitarian organizations.

### **Humanitarian Values**

**Goal:** The respect of human dignity and increased solidarity towards vulnerable people are reinforced.

**Objective:** The level of discrimination and stigma against all vulnerable groups is reduced in DRC and RoC.

---

<sup>1</sup> Mission des Nations Unies en République Démocratique du Congo

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The Fundamental Principles of the Movement and Humanitarian Values are well understood within the RCDRC and the CRC as well as the populations in the areas covered by PIC (in DRC) and Western Cuvette (RoC).

Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo officials presented 46 volunteers of the Air Congo local branch (Mbandaka) to the knowledge of the Movement, its Principles and Values, the Red Cross mission and the notion of volunteering. This activity was carried out to reinforce the introduction of PIC in the Air Congo neighbourhood.

**Expected result 2:** Discrimination against Pygmies is reduced in the Equateur Province of DRC and the Pool division of RoC.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 3:** Stigma against female sexual abuse victims is reduced and they benefit from adequate attention in North Kivu and South Kivu (DRC).

34 sexual abuse surveillance and prevention clubs have been set up; 23 in Goma and the surrounding localities, 8 in Bukavu and 2 in Uvira. The duty of these clubs is to carry out door-to-door sensitization on the consequences of sexual abuse within the community.

12 abuse surveillance clubs sensitized 638 persons on sexual abuse and the prevention of HIV/AIDS. These included 88 people in Lac Vert, 123 in Mungunga, 42 in Mudja, 79 in Mabanga North, 66 in Monigi, 141 in South Mabanga, 56 in Katoyi, 18 in Ndosho and 25 in Majengo.

Four posts, three in Goma and one in Bukavu, have been set up and equipped with furniture to welcome and orientate people affected by sexual abuse.

About 227 victims of sexual abuses were welcomed and orientated in the posts; 43 people (including a man) in the Monigi post, 73 at the RCDRC headquarters and 111 (including a four-year child) in Karisimbi. Out of the 14 women screened at the headquarters, two of them were found to be HIV-positive. The PIC coordinator participated in six technical meetings on the sexual abuse project with the ICRC in Bukavu and Goma. The meetings served as a framework to harmonize the method of executing the project and the contribution of each Movement partner. A photographer and a Swedish Red Cross delegate carried out two missions. The first took the images needed to organize a fundraising mobilization campaign in favour of RCDRC, while the second supervised the revision of the project on sexual abuse for North Kivu.

An income-generating project has been launched in Monigi in favour of the DRC local committee of the Nyiragongo territory to support local activities in the locality. The project consists of running a general-purpose hall with a video club.

### **Impact**

- Sensitized communities are now aware of the effects of sexual abuse and discrimination against victims.
- Volunteers and new members better understand the mandate of the RCDRC.
- Victims feel more comforted and participate fully in activities.

### **Constraints**

The RCDRC did not have sufficient funding to increase the volume of concrete actions to combat discrimination against communities of pygmies as well as to support the social integration of women affected by sexual abuse.

### **Implementation and coordination**

The Kinshasa delegation endeavoured to attend all Federation meetings when invited. In January 2006, the HoD and the WatSan delegate participated in the regional meeting in Dakar to prepare for the regional health strategy. They seized the opportunity to present the PIC approach to the participants. The HoD also participated in the management meeting and presented the PIC and CAS processes as implemented by the Red Cross of the

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

Democratic Republic of the Congo. The DRC and the RoC took part in thematic meetings on the Regional AIDS Network of West and Central Africa (RANWAC) approach to HIV/AIDS in Kribi (Cameroon) as well as on bird flu in Dakar.

The Kinshasa delegation has been following up the progress of the restructuring process currently going on at the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo secretariat general and is sharing the outcome with the PNS and other partners.

### **Capacity building**

**Goal: The Kinshasa delegation supports and coaches the two national societies within the framework of executing their respective programmes in line with the priority areas of the Strategy 2010, ARCHI 2010, the Ouagadougou Declaration and the Algiers Plan of Action.**

**Objective: The two national societies receive appropriate support (upon request) in domains such as integrity, leadership development, strategic planning, self-evaluation, volunteer management and programmes execution.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The national societies of DRC and RoC receive delegation support to address their institutional problems.

Upon request by the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Kinshasa delegation has been providing technical support and advice within the framework of the ongoing process to restructure its secretariat general. This has contributed to the development and finalization of the new organization chart that was adopted during the meeting of the central committee from 29 to 30 May 2006. The Kinshasa delegation also contributed to the development of job descriptions and the volunteer management policy.

A project to support the restructuring process is currently being developed. The project is intended to reinforce the competences of the technical officers who will be recruited. The HoD is a member of the commission in charge of reviewing the statutes and articles of association of the RCDRC.

The Congolese Red Cross has been advised on the need to recruit permanent technical officers at headquarters level, with their responsibilities being clearly stated in their contracts. A new team has been put in place since March 2006.

**Expected result 2:** The national societies benefit from significant support and coaching in the execution of their priority programmes (Pursuing the duplication of PIC in DRC).

The Kinshasa delegation has been coaching the implementation of priority programmes in the DRC and the RoC. In January and February 2006, the HoD initiated dialogue with the two NSs in order to assess their appreciation of the support they both received from the delegation in 2005 as well as to correct mistakes and overcome shortcomings. This action was also intended to identify and plan, together with technical officers, the priority activities to be carried out by the two NSs during the first semester of 2006.

According to the orientations stated in the PIC approach, a joint Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo/Kinshasa delegation team conducted a mission in DRC from 5 to 21 April 2006 to assess the level of implementation of PIC in the North and South Kivu, as well as Equateur provinces. This mission aimed at assessing the competencies acquired by PIC provincial coordinators as well as the level of the provincial committee adherence to the approach. The results of the evaluation will help to develop an exit strategy for field delegates in charge of coaching the PIC process and to identify precisely in which domain efforts need to be made, indicating the type of support needed from the delegation in the absence of a field delegate.

## **The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

As regards to the planning made by the RCDRC and the CRC, PIC has been introduced into two new provinces out of three as initially scheduled. The two provinces are Kasai Occidental and Oriental Province. The approach will be extended to Katanga during the second semester of 2006.

**Expected result 3:** The Kinshasa delegation provides long-term support in resource mobilization, local branch development, procedure document elaboration and the project planning process (PPP).

Support to the development of local branches is done through the introduction of PIC. All aspects are taken into consideration, including the knowledge of the Movement, report writing, resource management, planning, monitoring, follow up and evaluation.

Local committees willing to execute income-generating projects have been supported within the framework of the development and management of their projects.

Regarding the ongoing restructuring process of the secretariat general, the Kinshasa delegation developed an administrative and financial manual of procedures, as well as youth and voluntary service policies documents. These are currently being examined by the two NSs prior to adoption and implementation.

### **Coordination, cooperation and strategic partnerships**

The Kinshasa delegation provided advice on partnership consolidation to the DRC and the RoC on a regular basis, updating them on the current trends within and outside the Movement, and particularly on the increased competition in the humanitarian field, which requires a strong, visible and reliable NS. If the national societies have efficient governance and management structures, they will be able to establish new partnerships and to reinforce existing ones.

**Goal: The delegation provides appropriate support to the national societies and facilitates the consolidation of the cooperation ties with their external partners.**

**Objective: The delegation's support for strategic partnership development is reinforced and a Cooperation Agreement Strategy (CAS) has been developed.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The national societies have updated their strategic development plans in line with the Algiers Plan of Action through delegation support.

In March and May 2006, the technical officers of the DRC and the RoC were presented with the Algiers Plan of Action, the Global Agenda and the Federation of the Future that had been adopted during the Seoul General Assembly. Strategic plans for both countries will be updated during the next semester.

**Expected result 2:** Cooperation with the ICRC is harmonized, reinforced and better coordinated.

From January to May 2006, there was smooth cooperation and collaboration between the ICRC and the Federation's delegation in the DRC and the RoC. Permanent dialogue is maintained to harmonize views and provide better support to both NSs in the implementation of programmes, in line with available plans and specific mandates of each institution.

Movement meetings are held after every two weeks. On such occasions, common interest topics like the restructuring process, good governance and management are discussed.

Both the ICRC and the Federation delegations assisted the Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo in explaining the challenges of the coming International Conference to government.

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

**Expected result 3:** The CAS process is pursued and reinforced in DRC and implemented in RoC, while cooperation with partners is developed to multiply funding resources.

The CAS process is currently being finalized in DRC. Partners expressed the wish that the secretariat general of the NS be restructured and filled with competent personnel to ensure transparent management of resources put at their disposal. The new organization chart has been adopted while the finalization of job descriptions, prior to recruitment of staff members is on course. All the parties agreed that this process is the last step that will culminate to partners signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the NSs. The delegation has been making sure that the orientations given by the NSs concerning support to programmes are respected by the various partners.

Pursuing the negotiations that were initiated in 2005, and in order to develop new partnerships to receive local funding, the delegation introduced the Director General of the Congolese Red Cross to two representatives of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Brazzaville in March 2006.

**Expected result 4:** The national societies participate actively in sub regional and regional meetings (working groups) and reinforce their cooperation ties with other regional and non-regional national societies.

Below is a table reflecting the activities undertaken bilaterally by Red Cross and Red Crescent partners in the DRC.

<b>Movement partners</b>	<b>Summary of activities (January to May 2006)</b>
ICRC	Joint organization of a workshop to retrain provincial disaster management officers in the DRC. Organization of a workshop to retrain provincial dissemination officers in the DRC. Supporting the project on sexual abuse in North Kivu
German Red Cross	Agricultural programme in South Kivu. The PNS is about to submit other projects that have just been discussed with the NS.
Belgium Red Cross	Dissemination of Humanitarian Values, street children, children from armed groups in collaboration with CONADER <sup>2</sup> , the ICRC, and the RCDRC
Spanish Red Cross	Agricultural project in Doumi. The PNS has just acquired machines to that effect.

**International representation and advocacy**

The Kinshasa delegation endeavoured to attend to all inter-agency meetings organized both in Kinshasa and in Brazzaville. The major events included presentations by the HoD during the workshop to prepare the contingency plan of the Congolese government that took place in Brazzaville from 20 to 22 February 2006, and the Federation approach to disaster management. Another major event was the presentation of the joint RCDRC and CRC plan for bird flu preparedness during a meeting organized by the DRC government in collaboration with specialized UN agencies, using a style sheet from Geneva.

**Goal:** Through effective presence and fruitful representation, the delegation speaks on behalf of the NS and the Federation as it advocates in favour of vulnerable people.

**Objective:** Through national and international forums organized in DRC and RoC, the delegation advocates and makes significant contributions to fight against HIV/AIDS, disaster preparedness and response, promotion of Humanitarian Values and the fight against discrimination

**Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The profile of the Federation within national and international forums organized in DRC and RoC is strengthened.

No activities to report during this period.

<sup>2</sup> Commission nationale de démobilisation et de réinsertion

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

**Expected result 2:** Advocacy on HIV/AIDS, stigma reduction, disaster preparedness and response as well as tolerance is reinforced.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 3:** The Federation's position on various issues are published, shared and communicated.

No activities to report during this period.

### **International disaster response**

**Goal: The Kinshasa delegation provides timely and coordinated response to disasters that occur in DRC and RoC.**

**Objective: The national societies of DRC and RoC receive appropriate support within the framework of resource mobilization, information and disaster management coordination and benefit from the technical support from the Federation and ICRC.**

### **Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The Kinshasa delegation has facilitated and coordinated disaster response in both countries.

In March 2006, a workshop was organized in Kinshasa to retrain provincial disaster management officers. This was done in collaboration with ICRC. The template for information bulletin in the event of a disaster or health emergency was extensively explained and distributed to participants.

After the meeting on the preparation of the regional contingency plan in Dakar in January 2006, several models of contingency plans have been shared with the DRC and the RoC for their own use and to update their contingency plans.

The delegation participated actively and regularly in inter-agency meetings in Brazzaville, contributing to the development of a contingency plan ahead of a potential massive population inflow from the DRC should trouble occurs during the coming elections.

The Kinshasa delegation assisted the DRC and the RoC in producing information bulletins relating to floods that occurred during the season of heavy rains as well as during the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in South Kivu. Out of the three DREF requests that were submitted, two were granted, one for floods in Inkisi and the other for cholera in South Kivu.

**Expected result 2:** The responsibilities of partners and communities are reinforced.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 3:** Cooperation agreements with the ICRC, including the Seville agreement, are respected

Permanent dialogue is maintained between the Federation delegation in Kinshasa and the ICRC to reinforce cooperation and remain in line with the s Seville agreement. Before each field mission, opinions are shared on the situation prevailing in the target areas.

**Expected result 4:** Available technical services, field structures and tools are used for resource mobilization, information management and coordination.

The delegation initiated a project to provide technical support to both NSs in order to reinforce a coordinated management of emergencies. The project will be discussed with all the partners to seek their opinion and financial support.

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

**Federation governance support**

**Goal: Provide quality support to the chairpersons, the executive councils, and the various commissions on all governance issues.**

**Objective: The delegation facilitates the preparation of general assemblies of the national societies, regularly consults members of the executive councils and commissions and promptly informs them about issues regarding the Federation's future and the revision of the 2010 Strategy.**

**Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The delegation supports members of the executive council and the statutory commissions as well as the general assemblies of the national societies.

No activities to report during this period.

**Expected result 2:** The governance of the national societies is assisted in the preparation of their respective general assemblies and the delegate's meetings.

The delegation assisted both NSs on a regular basis within the framework of the preparation of general assemblies, explaining to them the challenges and trends, as well as guiding them in interventions and on points to be defended.

**Expected result 3:** The national societies of DRC and RoC are consulted and informed to provide their contributions to the FoF and the 2010 Strategy mid-term evaluation.

Monthly letters from the Secretary General of the Federation and those of the President of the Federation are regularly printed, sent and explained to both NSs. The letter accompanying the consultation questionnaire on the Global Agenda related to the FoF, the new operational model and Operational Alliances have been submitted to both NSs, and their responses have been sent to Geneva.

**Delegation management**

**Goal: Accountable and transparent management of available resources is guaranteed in order to render quality service to the national societies of DRC and RoC, while boosting their efforts to implement their respective strategies and plans of action.**

**Objective: The Kinshasa delegation has enough financial resources and qualified human resources to better support the national societies in the execution of programmes, development of partnerships, rendering basic services and revising budgets in time.**

**Progress/Achievements**

**Expected result 1:** The delegation is restructured and has qualified personnel to better support the national societies.

The new organization chart of the Kinshasa delegation was developed in September 2005. In the same month, the delegation held discussions with the PNS during the CAS workshop. To date, job descriptions and a salary scale have been developed. Vacant positions were advertised in early June 2006 and applications are being received. Interviews may take place during the first week of July 2006.

The financial support to reinforce the human resources of the Delegation is still awaited. A project proposal to that effect is currently being finalized and will be shared with all the partners.

**The Democratic Republic of Congo and the Republic of Congo: Appeal 2006-2007; Appeal no. MAA62002; Programme Update no. 1**

**Expected result 2:** The resources available at the delegation are managed in respect of the rules and procedures.

The funds put at the disposal of the delegation are managed sparingly, with accuracy and respect of procedures and rules in place. The HoD, the financial administration delegate and the financial administrator always check prior to any expense to make sure that the expenses are justified and that funds are effectively available to avoid budget deficits.

**Expected result 3:** The recommendations related to human resources management are implemented and respected.

No activities to report during this period.

*[Interim financial report below;](#)*  
*[Click here to return to the title page and contact information.](#)*

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA62002 - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO & THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA62002
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	2'067'502	858'011	359'986	233'129	0	3'518'628
B. Opening Balance	337'690	19'955	13'002	136'539	191	507'377
<b>Income</b>						
Cash contributions						
DFID Partnership	33'926			4'989		38'915
Irish Government	47'340	47'340		31'560		126'240
Irish Red Cross Society		376				376
C1. Cash contributions	81'266	47'716		36'549		165'531
Reallocations (within appeal or from/to another appeal)						
British Red Cross	0	43'964				43'964
Canadian Red Cross Society		43'964				43'964
Jersey Overseas Aid	0					0
C3. Reallocations (within appeal)	0	87'927				87'927
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C6)	81'266	135'643	0	36'549	0	253'458
D. Total Funding = B + C	418'956	155'598	13'002	173'088	191	760'834

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	337'690	19'955	13'002	136'539	191	507'377
C. Income	81'266	135'643	0	36'549	0	253'458
E. Expenditure	-329'001	-61'185	-4'027	-31'699	-49'944	-475'856
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	89'955	94'412	8'975	141'389	-49'752	284'979

**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MAA62002 - DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO &amp; THE REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Interim financial report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2006/1-2006/5
Budget Timeframe	2006/1-2007/12
Appeal	MAA62002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**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	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		2'067'502	858'011	359'986	233'129	0	3'518'628	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter	45'500							45'500
Construction		16'000					16'000	-16'000
Clothing & textiles	4'225							4'225
Water & Sanitation	311'669	24'296					24'296	287'372
Medical & First Aid	5'070	3'998					3'998	1'072
Teaching Materials	130'130							130'130
Other Supplies & Services	255'775	6'051					6'051	249'724
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>752'369</b>	<b>50'345</b>					<b>50'345</b>	<b>702'023</b>
<b>Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>								
Computers & Telecom	34'250							34'250
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	4'500							4'500
<b>Total Land, vehicles &amp; equipment</b>	<b>38'750</b>							<b>38'750</b>
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage		719			35		754	-754
Distribution & Monitoring		26					26	-26
Transport & Vehicle Costs	363'530	32'196	10'936	1'108	3'493	3'705	51'438	312'092
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>363'530</b>	<b>32'941</b>	<b>10'936</b>	<b>1'108</b>	<b>3'528</b>	<b>3'705</b>	<b>52'218</b>	<b>311'312</b>
<b>Personnel Expenditures</b>								
Delegates Payroll	489'600	19'002	19'538			42'700	81'239	408'361
Delegate Benefits	504'000	64'278	18'703		961	95	84'037	419'963
National Staff	300'624	21'227			3'610		24'837	275'787
National Society Staff	285'522	19'022	1'245	1'476	3'341		25'084	260'437
<b>Total Personnel Expenditures</b>	<b>1'579'746</b>	<b>123'529</b>	<b>39'486</b>	<b>1'476</b>	<b>7'911</b>	<b>42'795</b>	<b>215'198</b>	<b>1'364'548</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	240'722	28'113	2'048		5'326		35'486	205'235
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>240'722</b>	<b>28'113</b>	<b>2'048</b>		<b>5'326</b>		<b>35'486</b>	<b>205'235</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	119'162	15'120	1'442	622	2'957	190	20'331	98'831
Information & Public Relation	19'577	1'281	232	232	773		2'518	17'059
Office Costs	80'062	4'887	173	131	1'330		6'522	73'540
Communications	63'600	2'258	1'931	86	2'166	7	6'448	57'152
Professional Fees	12'000	2'087	1'168		6'527		9'782	2'218
Financial Charges	13'800	20'572	-127	1	26		20'473	-6'673
Other General Expenses	6'600	14'763			1'864		16'627	-10'027
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>314'801</b>	<b>60'969</b>	<b>4'819</b>	<b>1'072</b>	<b>15'644</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>82'701</b>	<b>232'101</b>
<b>Program Support</b>								
Program Support	228'711	21'385	3'977	262	2'060	3'246	30'931	197'780
<b>Total Program Support</b>	<b>228'711</b>	<b>21'385</b>	<b>3'977</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>2'060</b>	<b>3'246</b>	<b>30'931</b>	<b>197'780</b>
<b>Operational Provisions</b>								
Operational Provisions		11'720	-81	108	-2'770		8'977	-8'977
<b>Total Operational Provisions</b>		<b>11'720</b>	<b>-81</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>-2'770</b>		<b>8'977</b>	<b>-8'977</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>3'518'628</b>	<b>329'001</b>	<b>61'185</b>	<b>4'027</b>	<b>31'699</b>	<b>49'944</b>	<b>475'856</b>	<b>3'042'772</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>1'738'501</b>	<b>796'825</b>	<b>355'959</b>	<b>201'430</b>	<b>-49'944</b>	<b>3'042'772</b>	