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## DREF final report

# Democratic Republic of the Congo: Population movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**DREF operation n° MDRCD012**  
**GLIDE n° OT-2012-000154-COD**  
**Final Report**  
**3 June 2013**

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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 Red Crescent response to emergencies. 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.

**Summary:** CHF 131,815 was initially allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 31 August 2012 to support the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) Red Cross in delivering assistance to 1,727 beneficiaries. The budget was revised upwards through the first operation update to CHF 193,101 to incorporate additional water and sanitation activities and extend the operational timeframe to four months. A second operation update was issued on 13 December 2012 to extend the operation timeframe for an additional month due logistical challenges in the field, with the operation to be finalized on 31 January 2013.

Beginning in June 2012, Central African nationals fled violence committed by armed groups in CAR, crossed the Ubangi River in their hundreds into neighbouring DRC. The DRC Red Cross, with support from IFRC, responded to the needs of the affected people through the distribution of much needed non-food items as well as water and sanitation activities. While restoring family links activities were also planned, these services were not utilized by the affected population. Internal events such as the crisis in eastern DRC, and further unrest in neighbouring Central Africa Republic (CAR) resulted in delays in the implementation of the operation. Nevertheless, the DRC Red Cross succeeded in providing highly needed non-food items to CAR refugees in Guele and Pandu. In addition, they constructed water points and latrines as a measure to improve the living conditions of the refugees.

All planned activities have been finalized and reported on. There remains a small balance of CHF 4,501 which has been returned to DREF.

This DREF allocation has been replenished by the Netherlands Red Cross/Government and Belgian Red Cross/Government. 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](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012)

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

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

## The situation

CAR refugees started arriving in DRC in June 2012 fleeing atrocities in their country. This operation was initially launched to assist 1,727 refugees within two months. Two operation updates were issued to revise the budget and timeframe of the operation. By the end of the operation, the number of refugees has increased considerably. Due to their highly mobile nature, the current number of refugees is estimated at about 22,000 persons. Most of them are found on islands (sandbanks) along the Ubangi River, while others are in villages, living with host families. A handful of them are in the Worobé camp situated some 18 km from Zongo town on the border between the DRC and CAR.

These refugees live in very difficult and precarious conditions, and are exposed to all forms of adversity (especially those on the sandbanks who live in huts). The host households are also overcrowded and lack all essential items. This situation has resulted in major challenges for the refugees in all key aspects of health and nutrition, water, hygiene and sanitation and shelter.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

### Achievements against outcomes

Detailed assessment and Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)	
<b>Outcome: Undertake further assessments of the real situation of CAR refugees in the DRC to determine the type of assistance they need in the medium term and distribute relief items to the most vulnerable families</b>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The situation is better understood and an appropriate action plan prepared.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments;</li> <li>Prepare an action plan adapted to the needs identified;</li> <li>Assessment teams will train local Red Cross volunteers on evaluation techniques, and give them data collection tools. These trained volunteers will then serve as evaluation agents.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>345 families (1725 beneficiaries) most vulnerable CAR refugees in the DRC have received emergency assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mobilise and train volunteers in relief distribution and monitoring;</li> <li>Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. Each family will receive (2 blankets, 2 sleeping mats, 3 mosquito nets, 2 tarpaulins, 1 bucket, 1 jerry can, and 1 hygiene kit (including soap)</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions;</li> <li>Develop an exit strategy.</li> </ul>

### Impact

The National Society deployed two staff members who were briefed by the IFRC on assessment and awareness techniques. They conducted an assessment mission on the field where they trained 50 volunteers. These volunteers helped to collect information during the in-depth assessment of the situation. A debriefing of the mission took place in Bangui, CAR, and the result of this assessment was used to prepare operation update no.1. The National Society identified 187 CAR refugee families in Ngele and Pandu (Watamba), distributed as follows: 33 families in Watamba and 154 families in Ngele. The other refugees (400) were grouped in a camp some 18 km from Ngele and supported by the UNHCR.

Although it is very difficult to reach Ngele and Pandu, DRC Red Cross volunteers succeeded in reaching the planned 1,727 beneficiaries. Through this distribution, victims received the blankets, sleeping mats, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, jerry can and hygiene kits to help improve their living conditions and minimize certain health risks. However, the logistical challenges due to limited transportation resulted in increased costs related to volunteers and transportation, as volunteers were mobilized much longer than originally planned and had difficulty accessing the selected beneficiaries. Warehouse costs were also higher than anticipated as a result of the delay.

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

**Outcome:** Contribute to facilitating access to safe drinking water, proper sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees have access to safe drinking water through the treatment of wells and other water sources.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 47 emergency latrines and 3 wells, at the rate of 9 latrines and 1 well in Pandu (Watamba) and 38 latrines and 2 wells in Ngele;</li> <li>Treatment of wells and other water sources identified;</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The population is sensitized on rules of hygiene and respect them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sensitization on hygiene promotion;</li> <li>Monitor and evaluate WASH activities and provide reports</li> </ul>

### Impact

To implement activities under this component, the DRC Red Cross was supported in the field by the IFRC regional resource person based in Bangui, Central African Republic. This support consisted of:

- Assessment of material needs and materials for construction of latrines and showers;
- Assessment of prices of equipment and materials that could be bought in Zongo or Bangui;
- Identification of boats to convey equipment and materials purchased to Bangui and Zongo in the DRC, then to Ngele and Watamba (Pandou);

National Society logistics procedures, combined with those of the Federation, led to a better organization of various activities (construction of 3 wells, 47 latrines and 30 showers through tenders, so as to find suitably qualified suppliers).

Activities were carried out with the support of leaders of villages concerned and the north Ubangi district Red Cross committee for Ngele and Watamba villages (Pandou).

The operation started with the earmarking of sites on which to construct facilities, with the involvement of community and village leaders. Two wells were dug in Ngele village and 01 in Watamba (Pandou). It should be noted that the NGO that was chosen also improved a small spring in Watamba village so that leaves shouldn't fall inside, and to prevent surface runoff from flowing into it. In order to sustain activities implemented in Ngele and Watamba, 02 water and sanitation management committees were put in place and briefed on their role in the mobilization of the population to manage the facilities. They also signed minutes and acts acknowledging the construction of 03 wells and 09 latrine and shower blocks.

Latrines and showers were built in blocks of 3 i.e. Pandou: 3 blocks of 3 latrines (9 latrines) and 1 block and 3 showers in Ngele, 12 blocks of 3 latrines and single latrine, making a total of 38 latrines and 9 blocks with 3 showers (27 showers). In sum, 47 latrines and 30 showers were constructed.

Precast slabs were purchased for latrine construction, pits dug by volunteers and reinforced with rafters and iron rods, and the superstructure made of plastic sheeting drawn from the Regional Representation's emergency stock. In addition, it was discovered that some households had traditional latrines and the field team decided to promote these traditional latrines in both sites by identifying households that could be given latrine slabs, depending on whether they had a latrine, a pit or had the desire to dig one. Thus, 12 slabs were distributed to households identified. After all this, an awareness session on the respect of simple hygiene and sanitation rules was organized for the entire community. The village leaders inaugurated all these water and sanitation facilities in Watamba and Ngele respectively, in the presence of their respective populations.

This component encountered several difficulties among which were the risks of canoes capsizing and being bogged down in sand, stones and rocks. Relief canoes also had to be hired to ferry material across the river, including guides (mediators) who knew the river course. It should be noted that at Ngele and Watamba (Pandou), the boats could not dock at the beach due to the low water levels. This also made it a little difficult to ferry sand and gravel to construction sites. In addition, the clayey and rocky nature of the soil made the digging of pits for latrines very difficult. The implementation of these activities was quite difficult, as all available local means were used to implement activities. In addition, the underestimation of the labour to be used for the construction of sanitation facilities in the field warranted the use of unplanned local workforce. The very low level of income of the population, both indigenous and refugees, led to price hikes, with the increase in food prices by the local population due to the presence of aid workers. Furthermore, materials were stolen from the work sites by some natives.

The situation was further aggregated by administrative bottlenecks from border and unofficial charges for presence in and around Equateur province, despite the free circulation agreement between both countries.

Despite all these difficulties, these facilities have enabled the refugees and host populations to have access to safe water, a healthy environment and know the risks associated with the non-compliance with hygiene conditions, through awareness activities. The involvement of village leaders and the close collaboration of all stakeholders (refugees and host populations) contributed significantly to the successful implementation of activities. The populations also showed ownership and use of these sanitary installations even before they were inaugurated.

Furthermore, the implementation of these activities have also helped to strengthen the capacity of volunteers of local committees concerned i.e. those of Zongo town, through briefing on project development, information bulletin, VCA (vulnerability and capacity assessment), a few simulation exercises on saving lives and finally, on “learning-by-doing” through the construction of emergency latrines and showers by 14 volunteers from Zongo town.

The expenditure line on construction materials in the final financial report refers to materials related to the water and sanitation infrastructure.

<b>Restoration of family links</b>	
Outcome: Family links are restored and maintained	
<b>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People in search of their relatives are identified and family links are restored where possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In collaboration with ICRC, train Red Cross volunteers on how to restore and maintain contact between vulnerable individuals and their families; and how to reunify them</li> <li>• Register vulnerable individuals separated from their families and carry out active tracing of missing relatives.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustain the search which is ongoing in the local branch of the Red Cross.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage DRC Red Cross branches actively in tracing of missing relatives.</li> </ul>

### **Impact**

Until the end of the operation, no case of separated or missing family were recorded by volunteers. However, before the end of the operation, new cases of population influx were recorded following clashes in the CAR in December 2012. This new situation requires serious attention in terms of assistance. However, it is important to conduct an in-depth multidisciplinary assessment in order to identify the real needs of these populations whose number is growing in Zongo town and along the Pandu- Mobayi-Mbongo axis. The IFRC are working with the National Society to monitor the situation, and a separate emergency appeal was subsequently launched to support the deteriorating situation in March 2013.

## **Contact information**

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

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## DREF history:

- This DREF was initially allocated on 31<sup>st</sup> August 2012 for CHF 131,815 for 02 months to assist 1,727 beneficiaries.
- 02 DREF operation updates issued.
- DREF Operation Update No 1 was published on 14 November 2012 to revise the budget from CHF 131,815 to CHF 193,101 to include water and sanitation activities and to extend the timeframe from 2 months to 4 months.
- DREF Operation Update No 2 was published on 13 December 2012 to further extend the timeframe from 4 months to 5 months; and the operation was finalized on 31 January 2013.



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## 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 (NGO's) 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.

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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.

**MDRCD012 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement**

Appeal Launch Date: 30 aug 12

Appeal Timeframe: 30 aug 12 to 31 jan 13

**Final Report**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/8-2013/5
Budget Timeframe	2012/8-2013/1
Appeal	MDRCD012
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Funding**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	193,101					193,101	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	188,601					188,601	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	188,601					188,601	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	188,601					188,601	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	188,601					188,601	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	98%					98%	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	188,601					188,601	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-188,601					-188,601	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	0					0	

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**III. Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>193,101</b>					<b>193,101</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	24,736	24,152				24,152	583	
Construction Materials		3,686				3,686	-3,686	
Clothing & Textiles	25,061	21,752				21,752	3,310	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	51,205	49,078				49,078	2,127	
Medical & First Aid	2,123						2,123	
Utensils & Tools	13,019	8,571				8,571	4,448	
Other Supplies & Services		122				122	-122	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>116,143</b>	<b>107,360</b>				<b>107,360</b>	<b>8,783</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	1,283	1,898				1,898	-615	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	24,146	22,432				22,432	1,714	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>25,429</b>	<b>24,330</b>				<b>24,330</b>	<b>1,100</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff		34				34	-34	
National Society Staff	7,500	10,232				10,232	-2,732	
Volunteers	7,953	11,295				11,295	-3,341	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>21,561</b>				<b>21,561</b>	<b>-6,108</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	3,491	3,336				3,336	155	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>3,491</b>	<b>3,336</b>				<b>3,336</b>	<b>155</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	17,308	16,831				16,831	477	
Information & Public Relations	566	178				178	388	
Office Costs	1,132	561				561	571	
Communications	1,038	1,346				1,346	-308	
Financial Charges	755	1,588				1,588	-833	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>20,799</b>	<b>20,503</b>				<b>20,503</b>	<b>296</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	11,786	11,511				11,511	275	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>11,786</b>	<b>11,511</b>				<b>11,511</b>	<b>275</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>193,101</b>	<b>188,601</b>				<b>188,601</b>	<b>4,501</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>4,501</b>				<b>4,501</b>		