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Emergency appeal operation update

Democratic Republic of Congo: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCD013
GLIDE n° OT-2012-000154-COD
Operation update n°2
17 June 2013

Period covered by this Ops Update: 28 April to 12 June 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,122,910

Appeal coverage: 44%; <click [here](#) to go directly to the updated donor response report; [here](#) for the interim financial report; or [here](#) to link to the contact details >

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 27 March, 2013 for CHF 1,122,910 for 6 months to assist 15,000 beneficiaries.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF): CHF 150,000 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- Emergency Appeal [Operations Update no.1](#) was published on May 16 2013.



DRC Red Cross volunteers provided psychosocial support to CAR refugees during registration. Photo by /Red Cross of DRC

Summary: Continued armed conflict in the Central African Republic (CAR) has forced thousands of CAR citizens to flee the country and cross the border into the Democratic Republic of Congo as refugees. A large increase in the number of refugees in February-March 2013 led to the launch of this IFRC Emergency Appeal on March 27. In the final stage of the appeal launch process, the government of CAR were overthrown by the opposition, which led to further instability in the area.

At this point, the influx of new refugees has stagnated, and the total number of refugees estimated in the DRC border area is approximately 40,000, where 20,442 of these have been pre-registered for assistance.

The Democratic Republic of Congo Red Cross (DRC RC) has mobilized volunteers since the beginning of this crisis, and the IFRC currently has an operations manager and 2 Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) members in the country to support the national society in implementation of the operation activities. Logistical challenges have delayed the delivery of relief items, but the procurement process for the first 1,000 family kits (tarpaulins, shelter tools and materials, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans and hygiene items) is being finalized this week, and the items will be air freighted to Gbadolite upon delivery. While awaiting delivery of the relief items, health awareness, hygiene promotion and restoration of family links (RFL) activities have been initiated, 1,189 families sensitized on basic health care and risks and hygiene practices, 62 unaccompanied minors registered and 108 Red Cross family reunion messages broadcasted.

Delegations from the British Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross have had meetings with the DRC RC and the IFRC in Kinshasa to discuss their support to the operation and possible long-term support to the National Society.

Contributions have been received from the American Red Cross, the British Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross (Danish Government), the Canadian Red Cross (Canadian Government) and the Swiss Red Cross (Swiss Government), but additional funding is urgently needed to support the targeted beneficiaries who remain extremely vulnerable. Changes in the situation are being closely monitored, and a revision of the emergency appeal is planned in the coming months depending on the situation.

The situation

Following continued armed conflicts in CAR, thousands of CAR citizens sought refuge in neighbouring DRC. This emergency appeal was then launched to assist 15,000 CAR refugees in DRC. One week after the preparation of this appeal by the FACT team, the security situation in CAR deteriorated further and the number of refugees has increased considerably, and their living conditions have become even more precarious.

Since the submission of operations update no. 1, the arrival of new refugees has dropped, and the number of refugees estimated by UNHRC is approximately 40,000. So far 20,442 has been pre-registered for assistance by the authorities and UNHCR supported by the DRC RC. Though the influx of refugees has stagnated, the situation in CAR remains extremely volatile, and it is not possible to predict when the refugees can return.

To control the situation and protect host communities, the authorities have taken steps to move the refugees into designated refugee sites by restricting access to local villages and prohibiting fishing. This results in a large number of people moving into CAR in the morning to secure livelihood and moving back into DRC in the nights for security reasons.

The rainy season in the area normally lasts from April to September, but so far the precipitation levels have been lower than expected and no flooding has been reported. Malaria, Diarrhoea and Acute Respiratory Infections remain the main health risks, but so far no epidemics have been reported in the refugee areas.

Coordination and partnerships

The lead agency for the protection of the refugee population in the intended area of intervention is the UNHCR, supported by other UN actors such as the WFP, UNICEF, WHO and the UN peacekeeping force in the DRC, MONUSCO. Services are currently being coordinated by the UNHCR to target refugees where they are currently located. This support will continue until the planned refugee camp in Inke is operational.

Beyond the date of the opening of the camp, the UNHCR as well as local authorities (namely the national migration authority [DGM] and the national refugee council [CNR]) have invited the DRC RC, supported by the IFRC, to assist refugees that will remain outside UNHCR managed camps. This intervention will be conducted in close coordination with UN and DRC actors active in the region, including the Ministry of Health, the DGM and the CNR.

As detailed in the "Proposed Operation" section, the basis for the intervention will be to primarily target individuals that have been issued the UNHCR registration card. As the Red Cross assists refugee communities, the DRC RC and IFRC will update the UNHCR and the humanitarian community on its progress and share beneficiary lists to avoid any duplication with refugees being assisted within UNHCR camps.

The DRC RC community health personnel will also coordinate their intervention with the Ministry of Health and support some of the local health infrastructure as detailed in the health section.

At the national level, the RC focal point (Operation management counterpart) will ensure the efforts of the DRC RC are coordinated with the Cluster System and national-level echelons of the UNHCR. . The PMER Officer of the DRC Red Cross will be fully involved in the monitoring and evaluation of activities and in the preparation of various reports. He will monitor activities in the field.

This operation has been formulated in consultation with the ICRC delegations present in DRC and CAR and will be implemented according to the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination mechanisms established for

these countries. Regular consultations between all Movement partners present in DRC and CAR will enable the operation to keep informed of the evolving contexts in CAR and DRC.

During a mission to the DRC, the Regional Representative met other partners such as ECHO, DFID and OFDA to present the appeal action plan. This mission was followed by that of the Regional Communications Officer of CARREP and the Finnish Red Cross delegate, aimed at updating information on the situation of CAR refugees and collecting new data that could be used to generate greater interest in the launched emergency appeal. Data collected during this communication mission were used to write articles on the living conditions of these vulnerable populations and to produce videos on silent disasters.

In Gbadolite, coordination meeting was held with UNHCR, Medecins d'Afrique (UNHCR's sub recipient for health activities), AIRD (UNHCR's sub recipient for logistic activities) and RC/IFRC. After 3W analysis, the territory of Bosobolo is to be targeted by RC/IFRC as it has received no aid to date; apart the pre-registration by CNR, no organism has intervened in this area. According to UNHCR, the number of refugees in this area is 4,596 people (about 1000 households). Refugee's transfers to Inke camp site will begin soon. Some 14,000 people will be moved among the 20,442 pre-registered, the number total being 40,000. Water and electricity networks are not installed yet in UNHCR Camps.

National Society Capacity Building

The core of DRC RC response capacity is its strong and active network of more than 100,000 volunteers throughout the country at community level, enabling the DRC RC with a broad surge-capacity. In Equateur province alone, the DRC RC can rely on an estimated 6,552 active volunteers with training on relief, water, sanitation, hygiene promotion and community-based health.

In their day to day operations, nation-wide, the sectors of strategic focus of the DRC RC include disaster management, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion services, health services (including HIV prevention, psychosocial health and community-based health), violence prevention (including the prevention of gender-based and sexual violence) and the re-establishment of family links.

The DRC RC is currently actively responding to the consequences of the conflict in Eastern DRC, the Ebola outbreak in province Orientale and the return of Congolese refugees from Angola. It also routinely responds to cholera outbreaks, vaccination and malaria prevention campaigns on a regular basis.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

The DRC RC volunteers continue to support the authorities in registration and immediate installation of refugees while implementing the activities of the IFRC supported operation.

In response to the refugee crisis, the DRC RC have mobilized more than 8,000 volunteers in the area, including the volunteers directly involved in this emergency appeal operation.

While implementing activities, the DRC RC continues detailed assessments of the accessible areas to direct and adapt the activities based on the changing situation.

Progress towards outcomes

EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Outcome 1: The immediate shelter needs of the targeted refugee population are met	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
3,000 households provided with materials and training required to construct emergency shelters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise/train DRC RC volunteers in the construction of emergency shelter to ensure knowledge transfer to beneficiaries, as well as on relief distributions and logistics practices; • Conduct beneficiary registration of refugees; • Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) shelter materials to spontaneous settlements; • Train refugees in the construction of emergency shelters, based on the construction of model shelters and in line with Sphere standards; • Distribute basic tools required for the construction of emergency shelters;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute 2 tarpaulins per household, and 20 m of rope per household • Monitor the construction of shelters and their upkeep over time, access permitting based on the rainy season.
3,000 households are provided with essential household items (NFIs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) NFIs to spontaneous settlements; • Distribute NFIs to registered households as follows: One solar light per household, one kitchen set per household and one nylon grain (rice) bag per household for the storage and transportation of NFIs.

Progress

Due to logistical challenges and limited funding (see logistics section for further info) phase one of the emergency shelter and non-food items includes distribution of 1,000 family kits procured in Kinshasa and air-freighted to Gbadolite. The procurement process is expected to be completed by June 20, and immediate transport of the goods will follow upon delivery.

While waiting for the arrival of relief items, a system for effective management and distribution of relief items is being put in place. A total of 76 volunteers of Gbadolite-centre and 54 of Bosobolo have received an initial training in relief distribution and emergency shelter SPHERE standards.

Challenges

Both extreme logistics conditions and security concerns remain the main challenges for the relief distributions.

HEALTH AND CARE	
Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of targeted refugee and host population are reduced	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using IFRC guidelines in approximately 18 pre-identified communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC nurses and community health workers in the assessment of the health situation and immediate risks • Conduct initial assessment of the health situation and immediate risks in 18 refugee sites and host communities, including immunisation coverage • Continuous monitoring of the health situation.
15,000 beneficiaries reached with community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities, mostly via river access by pirogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC nurses and community health workers in community-based disease prevention and health promotion activities including HIV/AIDS prevention • Visit target communities every 7 to 10 days* for the duration of the operation to conduct disease prevention and health promotion activities • Implement health promotion interventions • Ensure access to mosquito nets for 15,000 beneficiaries and sensitise communities on their use • Facilitate the vaccination of beneficiaries from vaccines available through the DRC health system • Exchange disease surveillance data with ministry of health
15,000 beneficiaries are provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC nurses and community health workers on the medical management of injuries and disease • Visit target communities every 7 to 10 days* for the duration of the operation with a view to screen the targeted population for injuries, diseases and malnutrition • Offer first aid when appropriate and/or refer patients to a community health reference centre or medical outpost • In extreme cases, facilitate emergency medical transportation for patients to reach reference centres • For beneficiaries suffering from malnutrition, refer to UNHCR camps for comprehensive treatment, including the facilitation of transport as required • Provide medicines to 10 selected health posts acting as first-line reference centres for local health care

Progress:

76 volunteers from Gbadolite-centre and 54 from Bosobolo were trained in health assessment. By visiting sites, interviewing health authorities and analysing data, NS volunteers, supported by two RDRT are assessing health

situation, outbreak risk and local capacity in the Sites near from Gbadolite and Mobaye. The other sites along the river Ubangui is going to be assessed by the same process.

A total of 1,189 households in 3 Mobaye sites (Lembo, Kambo, Mobaye) and 6 Bosobolo sites (Guda, Gbangi, Gbageri, Sidi, Sawa, Bili) have received information on basic health care and risks by the DRCRC volunteers

Challenge:

Accessibility to sites on the river Ubangi is very expensive because there is no many offers for transportation.

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION	
Outcome 3: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in 18 pre-identified communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC volunteers on the conduct of water/sanitation and hygiene assessments • Conduct initial assessment of the water/sanitation and hygiene situation in 18 communities • Monitor the water/sanitation and hygiene situation in 18 communities every 7 to 10 days
Hygiene and water/sanitation-related NFIs are accessed by 15,000 beneficiaries; which meet Sphere minimum standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) hygiene and water/sanitation related NFIs to spontaneous settlements; • Distribute NFIs to registered households as follows: One collapsible jerry can per household, one bucket with lid per household, 200 grams of soap per beneficiary per month and 200g of laundry soap per household per month
Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC volunteers on hygiene promotion activities • Identify and train community volunteers in the delivery of hygiene promotion messages using a train the trainers approach • Monitor the on-going delivery of hygiene promotion messages into 18 communities every 7 to 10 days, and through the use of mass communication media (Radio)
Adequate sanitation in line with minimal Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 18 communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC volunteers on emergency sanitation • Using a community mobilisation approach, regionally procured tools will be distributed to the communities, supervise the digging and maintenance of emergency latrines in 18 communities • Conduct monitoring visits every 7 to 10 days
Access to safe drinking water is improved for 15,000 beneficiaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct refresher training for DRC RC volunteers on the treatment of water using pūr™ (or a similar flocculent/disinfectant product, based on availability, given the high turbidity of the water at most sources) • Transport and deliver (or make available for pick-up) water treatment products for 15,000 beneficiaries • Distribute water treatment products in sufficient quantity to purify 5,000L of drinking water per household • Using a trainer-of-trainer approach, train communities on the use of pūr™ (or similar product) • Monitor water treatment practices into 18 communities every 7 to 10 days

Progress

While the water and sanitation related relief items are still being procured in Kinshasa, the 76 volunteers from Gbadolite-centre and 54 from Bosobolo have been trained in hygiene assessment and promotion, social mobilization, household water treatment and SPHERE standards.

So far, 1,189 households in 3 Mobaye sites (Lembo, Kambo, Mobaye) and 6 Bosobolo sites (Guda, Gbangi, Gbageri, Sidi, Sawa and Bili) have been reached by the WatSan volunteers and sensitized on health risks and hygiene practices.

Challenges

Due to security restrictions and limited transport options, watsan and volunteer organization training was postponed for a later period which will be determined by the Operations Manager.

RESTORING FAMILY LINKS

Outcome 4: Family links are restored whenever people are separated from, or without news of, their loved ones as a result of the population movement

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
People in affected areas and relatives outside these areas have access to appropriate means of communication to re-establish and maintain contact with loved ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the DRC RC RFL offices in Zongo and Gbadolite Activate the RFL office in Bosobolo Based on demand, visit communities and camps to collect and return Red Cross messages administered through the national DRC RC RFL network, supported by the ICRC*

Progress

While the DRCRC volunteers continue to provide support to the authorities in registration of volunteers, the restoring family links (RFL) activities have been integrated into this activity. So far, 62 unaccompanied children have been identified and 108 Red Cross Messages were broadcast to foster family reunion.

Challenges

The extent of the operation implementation area is one of the challenges to this activity.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION

Outcome: Communities at risk will benefit from an improved early warning early action mechanism managed by DRCRC at all levels.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks and increased volunteer engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of population movement contingency plan for DRCRC Raise awareness of staff and volunteers of mainstreaming of DRR in emergency relief activities. Strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarter level.

Progress

This activity has not yet been initiated due to other more urgent priorities.

Human resources

Progress

A two-member Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) has been deployed to support the national society in starting up and structuring the activities. After briefing with DRCRC, ICRC and other humanitarian agencies in Kinshasa, the RDRT continued to Gbadolite to conduct volunteer training and continue the assessments and monitoring. One member is planned to leave the operation on June 20, while the second member will stay for additional 1 month.

An operations manager has been deployed to provide operations management and coordination support to the NS. The Ops Manager has been finalizing the procurement process in Kinshasa and is planned to travel to Gbadolite on June 21.

The DRC RC has deployed a designated NS operational lead person to Gbadolite where he will work as a counterpart to the IFRC team. During the operation, transfer of skills and exchange of experience will be an important part of the work process.

A DRCRC planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting officer has been employed through this operation to provide the necessary support for adequate reporting of activities.

Logistics

Outputs (expected results)	Logistics Focus
Logistics support enables the delivery of all sector activities and services outlined above	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish the supply chain and control of supply movement from point of entry to final distribution point. Procurement and mobilization of goods and services (coordinated by the Global Logistics Service Dubai Office). Reinforce and increase the DRC RC logistics capacity through one training workshop, as well as on-the-job training.

Progress

The security situation in the Central African republic following the coup d'état have made transportation of pre-positioned relief items in Yaounde impossible, and after consultation with the IFRC Global Logistics System, it was decided to initiate procurement of 1,000 non-food item family kits in Kinshasa. The tendering process has been completed, and the order will be placed following physical visits to preferred suppliers planned early this week.

A preferred commercial air freight company has been identified for transportation of the items to Gbadoite. One IFRC land cruiser is being relocated from Bangui to Gbadoite through Zongo.

Challenges

Extreme logistics conditions remain the main challenge for this operation. Commercial transportation was already challenging before the coup d'état, and the increased security concerns in the area has not improved this situation. The precipitation level impacts both land and sea (river) freight, and the rainy season therefore makes this option unpredictable and slow. Air freight is expensive due to the limited commercial routes, and combined with the relative limited funding (44%) the procurement of the first 1,000 kits is currently the only confirmed relief items.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Objective 1: To raise international awareness of the humanitarian context in DRC and position the National Society and the IFRC as key humanitarian partners in the region.	
Expected Results	Activities Planned
Outcome: The humanitarian context of DRC is widely reported and the unique position of the IFRC and DRC RC as humanitarian actors is recognized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a regular flow of communication materials for donors including facts and figures, key messages, issues and reactive lines, questions and answers Maintain a regular flow of communications materials for distribution to the media including news releases, fact sheets, beneficiary stories, video and photographs Maintain a media relations focal point to respond to interview requests, pitch story ideas, brief media, and position spokespeople with key international and regional media Generate public information content including web stories, blogs, social media, video footage and photo galleries that will be posted to ifrc.org and shared with other global humanitarian web portals Support field visits by donors and media Develop advocacy tools in coordination with the Africa zone advocacy delegate and DRC RC
Objective 2: To build the capacity of communications within DRC RC.	
Outcome: DRC RC communications staffs increase their skills, and are equipped with tools and resources to support their fundraising, marketing and communications efforts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support DRC RC to produce effective and engaging media resources; press releases, photographs, videos, stories Support DRC RC to develop social media strategies and manage social media accounts and online media Work with DRC RC to identify and develop relationships with local media. Provide brand management training and support for DRC RC Work with the DRC RC to develop templates for emergency and disaster communication

Progress

The Communications Officer of CARREP went on a field trip, and was supported by the Zone's Communication Department and a delegate from the Finnish Red Cross. They will help us put in place a communication plan on the ground, in collaboration with the NS and other partners. Information collected will be used to prepare press materials and documentaries as well as other visibility materials and raise funds for this operation. Information collected will be used to prepare press material and documentaries as well as other visibility and fundraising material for this operation. During the communication mission, 07 articles were actually written on different topics related to the living conditions of Central African and DRC refugees and the new wave of arrivals of vulnerable persons, following clashes between Seleka forces and Central African civilians. Furthermore, videos were shot and are being prepared, with special focus on silent disasters and the challenges these vulnerable people face every day. A video was also made on the issue of unaccompanied children in order to draw attention to this issue and stress the urgency of taking concrete and swift action to restore family inks.

Challenges

The real challenge to communication as well as other practical aspects of this operation is access to the site to collect information.

Security

A security mission has been carried out by the IFRC Africa security team, and based on the mission outcomes, security regulations for the operation has been established.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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.

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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.



Appeal Launch Date: 27 mar 13

Appeal Timeframe: 22 mar 13 to 30 sep 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2013/03-2013/04
Budget Timeframe	2013/03-2013/09
Appeal	MDRCD013
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
A. Budget	1,122,910					1,122,910	
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
American Red Cross	141,536					141,536	
Danish Red Cross	154,625					154,625	
The Canadian Red Cross Society	41,779					41,779	
C1. Cash contributions	337,940					337,940	
<u>Other Income</u>							
DREF Allocations	150,000					150,000	
C4. Other Income	150,000					150,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	487,940					487,940	
D. Total Funding = B + C	487,940					487,940	
Coverage = D/A	43%					43%	

II. Movement of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance	0					0	
C. Income	487,940					487,940	
E. Expenditure	-103,173					-103,173	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	384,767					384,767	



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Reporting Timeframe	2013/03-2013/04
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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
BUDGET (C)		1,122,910					1,122,910	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	114,000						114,000	
Clothing & Textiles	1,500						1,500	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65,020						65,020	
Medical & First Aid	70,900						70,900	
Teaching Materials	2,000	11				11	1,989	
Utensils & Tools	131,900						131,900	
Other Supplies & Services	36,000	111				111	35,889	
Total Relief items, Construction, Su	421,320	122				122	421,198	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	76,000						76,000	
Computers & Telecom	4,000						4,000	
Office & Household Equipment	12,000						12,000	
Others Machinery & Equipment	6,800						6,800	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	98,800						98,800	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	20,600						20,600	
Distribution & Monitoring	151,000	57				57	150,943	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	62,820	3,293				3,293	59,527	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	234,420	3,350				3,350	231,070	
Personnel								
International Staff	116,000	8,907				8,907	107,093	
National Staff	10,100	3,973				3,973	6,127	
National Society Staff	51,300	2,163				2,163	49,137	
Volunteers	41,856	462				462	41,394	
Total Personnel	219,256	15,505				15,505	203,751	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees		712				712	-712	
Total Consultants & Professional Fe		712				712	-712	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12,000						12,000	
Total Workshops & Training	12,000						12,000	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000	10,515				10,515	14,485	
Information & Public Relations	21,800						21,800	
Office Costs	3,380	809				809	2,571	
Communications	15,400	4,992				4,992	10,408	
Financial Charges	3,000	5,615				5,615	-2,615	
Other General Expenses		80				80	-80	
Shared Office and Services Costs		4,496				4,496	-4,496	
Total General Expenditure	68,580	26,506				26,506	42,074	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions		50,681				50,681	-50,681	
Total Operational Provisions		50,681				50,681	-50,681	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	68,534	6,297				6,297	62,238	
Total Indirect Costs	68,534	6,297				6,297	62,238	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,122,910	103,173				103,173	1,019,738	

MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement

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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
BUDGET (C)		1,122,910					1,122,910	
VARIANCE (C - D)		1,019,738					1,019,738	