

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

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°3
30 September, 2013
TIMEFRAME EXTENSION

Period covered by this Operation
Update: 13 June 2013 to 15 September 2013:

Original target: CHF 1,122,910
Revised target: CHF 1,011,511

Appeal coverage: 60%; [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- This Emergency Appeal was initially launched on 27 March, 2013 for CHF 1,122,910 for 6 months to assist 13,800 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
- Emergency Appeal Operations update no.2 was published on 17 June 2013.



DRC Red Cross volunteers receiving articles for distribution/ Photo: DRC Red Cross

Summary: Following continued armed conflicts in CAR on 24 March 2013, thousands of CAR citizens sought refuge in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). This emergency appeal was then launched to assist 15,000 CAR refugees in DRC. One week after the launch of the emergency appeal, intensified fighting that led to overthrow of President Bozize in CAR caused security to further deteriorate. This security situation worsened in Bangui, following an attempt by the Seleka forces to disarm people in the neighbourhoods of Bangui. This led to an increase in the number of refugees in the DRC, and thus, the number of people in need of assistance. The new refugees were from the 7th Subdivision of Bangui, from Ouango, Ngaragba and Kassai villages, where armed conflict between Seleka forces and the populations had led to several deaths.

An operations manager was therefore recruited and deployed to the field to carry out assistance activities. His mission was to ensure that the immediate needs of Central African refugees and host community populations are addressed through the provision of emergency shelter, community-based health and water/sanitation services, relief distribution as well as the restoration of family links. The intervention is targeting the relief emergency phase only.

Since the operation has only receive 60% funding, it has not been possible to implement all activities to the full extent. So far, this assistance has taken the form of targeted distribution of a specific relief package (tarpaulins, mosquito nets, kitchen utensils, solar lamps, soap, buckets, jerry cans and community tool kits to help install tents and construct latrines for 1,000 refugee families in Bosobolo, the provision of community-based health and care services including sensitization on Malaria prevention, water-borne diseases, hygiene and sensitization on sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS prevention to 22,300 beneficiaries (refugees and their hosts), the improvement of access to safe water and to basic sanitation services for the same beneficiaries, and the restoration of family links; all to help restore dignity to displaced persons and also assist host communities. All these, with the assistance of DRC Red Cross (DRC RC) volunteers.

Based on identified urgent needs, the plan of action for this operation has been slightly altered and construction of additional 10 community latrines in 5 refugee sites has been added to the Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion objective.

Facing extreme logistical challenges of implementing the operation in the area, this operations update extends the operational timeframe by one month.

Financial situation: This operations update announces the following minor budget adjustments: Motorcycle procurement for CHF 20,000 was cancelled after logistics analysis, planned warehousing costs for Bangui (CHF 6,000) was removed; trucking costs of CHF 15,000 were cancelled as this was not necessary; female sanitary pads reduced from CHF 36,000 to CHF 18,000 and CHF 15,000 added for shared support services directly linked to the Yaounde-based personnel covered by this operation. The DRC RC and the IFRC would like to thank the American, British, Canadian, Danish, Japanese, Monaco, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross for their contributions to the operation.

The situation

Following continued armed conflicts in CAR on 24 March 2013, thousands of CAR citizens sought refuge in neighbouring DRC. This emergency appeal was then launched to assist 13,800 CAR refugees in DRC. One week after the launching of the emergency appeal, intensified fighting that led to overthrow of President Bozize in CAR caused security to further deteriorate. This security situation worsened in Bangui, following an attempt by the Seleka forces to disarm people in the neighbourhoods of Bangui. This led to an increase in the number of refugees in DRC, and thus, the number of people in need of assistance. The new refugees were from the 7th subdivision of Bangui, precisely from Ouango, Ngaragba and Kassai villages, where armed conflict between Seleka forces and the populations had led to several deaths. An operations manager was therefore recruited and deployed to the field to carry out assistance activities. This Emergency Appeal seeks to address the priority needs of the most vulnerable segments of the 21,352 Central African Republic (CAR) refugees and their host communities. Assistance consists of life and dignity-sustaining interventions in Emergency Shelter and the restoration of family links (RFL) to pre-identified pockets of refugee populations; while emergency water and sanitation and community based-health services will assist both the refugees and their host communities along the Ubangi River. These refugees have been registered by the national migration authority (DGM) and UNHCR.

In July, 38 unaccompanied children were identified in Gbadolite and 62 Red Cross Messages were collected and transited through the ICRC. In August, 11 unaccompanied children of which were 5 girls were identified and 18 Red Cross messages sent. In July, 1 unaccompanied child was found and 14 Red Cross messages sent and 5 Red Cross messages received and disseminated. In August, an unaccompanied girl child was identified, a search request sent and 21 Red Cross messages were sent by demobilized CAR soldiers of the former regime and 5 sent by refugees.

The refugee totals according to UNHCR are at approximately 40,000 refugees in both north and south Ubangi- all Equateur. These refugees are found in refugee sites, camps and host families. Meanwhile, in Northern Ubangi the relocation planning of UNHCR takes into consideration only 20,442 refugees. By 20 August 2013, only 5700 refugees had been moved to the Inke camp for a movement which UNHCR began on 10 June. This shows that many refugee families are not willing to be moved to the camps. Since 2012, UNHCR has relocated 40,000 former DRC refugees from the Congolese and Central African Republic to the Equateur Province for resettlement.

Refugees continue to cross the border into the DRC. The security situation in Bangui and other main towns is worsening by the day. Harassment of the population by Seleka Forces – the new armed forces of the Central African Republic- is still going on. People continue to flee for their lives. On the August 26, 2013, over 10,000 residents of the city of Bangui fled to the International Airport to seek French troop protection. It was also reported

that over 80 refugees, including 30 soldiers and a General of the army have fled to Zongo in the DRC to join hundreds more former soldiers who have taken this route into safety. The president of the CAR has also disbanded Seleka, in a bid to instil some measure of security in the country.

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 forces in the DRC, MONUSCO.

Services are currently being coordinated by the UNHCR to target refugees where they are currently located. UNHCR is now operational in Inke. The refugee numbers in Inke total 7000 refugees. Before the camp was opened, UNHCR as well as local authorities (namely the national migration authority [DGM] and the national refugee council [CNR] invited the DRC RC, supported by the IFRC, to assist refugees that will remain outside UNHCR managed camps. This intervention is being conducted in close coordination with UN and DRC actors active in the region, including the Ministry of Health, the DGM and the CNR.

The DRC RC and IFRC have also undertaken the coordination with UNHCR, AIRD and MDA at Gbadolite level to establish inter-agency coordination. Two enlarged meetings have been held by all the humanitarian partners in Gbadolite.

The IFRC / DRC RC operational strategy primarily targets individuals that have been issued the UNHCR registration card. As the Red Cross assists refugee communities, the DRC RC and IFRC updates 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 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 will ensure the efforts of the DRC RC are coordinated alongside the UN Cluster System. 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, CAR and Central Africa region will enable the operation to keep informed of the evolving contexts in CAR and DRC.

National Society Capacity Building

The DRC RC and IFRC have undertaken volunteer training in the fields of health (assessment, sensitization), Water and Sanitation (assessment, sensitization on water borne diseases, sphere norms), Shelter construction using Sphere norms, Disaster Response and management identification response, sensitization, identification of vulnerable, victims and in the distribution of relief supplies

The host communities at risk are expected to benefit from mechanisms on emergency response, disaster management and risk reduction managed by the DRC Red Cross Society at all levels. The communication capacity of the DRC Red Cross is expected to be strengthened and the International Community sensitized on the humanitarian context in the DR Congo, and position the NS and the IFRC as principal humanitarian partners in the region during this operation.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

On 31 August 2012, the IFRC allocated CHF 131,815 from its Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the DRC RC in delivering assistance to 1,727 beneficiaries fleeing the armed violence in the CAR.

As the situation evolved, the budget was revised to CHF 295,691 on 14 November 2012. The intervention was focused on the communities of Ngele and Pandu and included the provision of relief items (blankets, sleeping mats, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, buckets, jerry cans and hygiene kits), facilitating access to safe drinking water and proper sanitation facilities as well as the restoration of family links. This operation was supported logistically from the IFRC regional office in Yaoundé, Cameroon. Goods were trucked from this location to the CAR capital, and then barged over to Zongo, in the DRC. Commodities were then transferred onto small boats commissioned

by the DRC RC to travel upriver along the Ubangi. The resolve and resourcefulness of the DRC RC in reaching these remote vulnerable communities has been commended by the UNHCR and the ICRC.

The operation was completed in January 2013 and the final report was published on the IFRC website. As the situation worsened, the IFRC deployed a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT), which assessed the situation and designed this operation in close cooperation with DRC RC.

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	
Outcome: 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; 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;
1,000 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.

On the 8th to 12th August 2013, the first phase of the emergency shelter and non-food distribution was carried out in the zone of Bosobolo in northern Ubangui region of the Equateur Province as per the following table:

	# of HH	Tarpaulins	Rope, 20m	Kitchen set	Solar light	Tool kit
Buda	165	165	165	165	165	165
Gbangi	252	252	252	252	252	252
Gbagiri	180	180	180	180	180	180
Sidi	226	226	226	226	226	226
Sawa 3	109	109	109	109	109	109
Dula	68	68	68	68	68	68
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Due to available resources, only 1000 families were provided with non-food items. This distribution concluded the first phase of the emergency shelter and non-food distributions and no relief items remain in stock. Since no land has been officially allocated for refugee sites in these areas, the beneficiaries are constructing their shelters in existing communities hosting the refugees.

Volunteers have been trained on how to construct refugee homes. With the recent distribution of NFIs and tarpaulins, refugees who have been sensitized on how to build their homes and will take advantage of the late rainy season to build their structures and cover them, under DRC RC volunteer supervision.

The relief materials had been transported from Kinshasa and prepositioned, which allowed the distribution of the full 1,000 kits during the 8-12th August 2013. To sensitize the refugees about the distribution exercise and to undertake actual distribution, DRC RC volunteers were transported by riverboat. Meetings were held with local authorities and chiefs prior to the distribution proper. A larger riverboat was hired and on distribution day in all five

sites, we found that more refugees turned out for the scarce NFIs we brought for those who were originally listed as recipients. The criteria for enlisting the refugees were as follows:

1. They had to be Central Africans.
2. They must be registered refugees.
3. They must reside in the Zone of Bosobolo and must have got any UNHCR assistance.
4. They must be registered with the National Commission for Refugees.

Challenges:

Over 3000 refugee families in Zongo, Bosobolo, Yakoma, and Gadolite are waiting to receive non-food item kits, just like their counterparts in Bosobolo. DRC RC volunteers undertook a herculean task to ensure that every listed member from the reduced number of household was given his or her own constituted kit. Difficulties were also faced in the transportation of these NFIs to the refugees. This was mainly due to the absence of trucks due to scarcity and the cost of boat hiring. Tarpaulins were only recently distributed to the refugees in Bosobolo. These refugees are still to build their tents, under the supervision of IFRC and DRC RC volunteers.

Health and Care

Outcome: 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:

4,463 households, or 22,315 direct beneficiaries, comprising host families and refugees were sensitized on health, healthcare and health risks by DRC RC and IFRC. 10 clinics were identified to receive medical kits and their staff sensitized to provide free access for refugees to come to these facilities in case of illness. 218 volunteers were trained in health evaluation and they undertook health sensitization visits to the refugee sites. After a preliminary health assessment conducted by the IFRC-RDRT and DRC RC, refugees were sensitized on Malaria prevention, basic hygiene and sanitation, HIV/AIDS prevention and care, water-borne diseases such as Daihorea and Cholera which is endemic in the region, on how to use mosquito nets and sanitation campaigns were organized. These activities took place in Gbadolite, Mobaye Mbongo, Bosobolo and Zongo where refugees based outside the camp are found. Refugees were also sensitized on yellow fever, recommended vaccination, and respiratory tract infections. Sensitization also took place on nutritional surveillance and sexually transmitted infections.

IFRC and DRC-RC are in the process of procuring medical kits for these refugees. When available; the kits will be sent to the 10 government identified clinics which are adjacent to CAR refugee locations. Refugees will have access to basic medicines and will also receive ambulatory care in district hospitals. Besides the supply of medicines, DRC RC health volunteers will continue to sensitize the refugees on the need to visit health centres if they fall sick and also monitor health conditions regularly in the refugee settlements. Continuous health monitoring of the refugee population is undertaken by DRC RC health volunteers. The number of volunteers trained in Northern Ubangui stands as follows: Zongo 76, Mobaye Mbongo 28 Bosobolo 54 and 23 in Gbadolite. Mosquito nets were distributed as part of the NFI family kit as per the following table:

	# of HH	Mosquito nets
Buda	165	330
Gbangi	252	504
Gbagiri	180	260
Sidi	226	452
Sawa 3	109	218
Dula	68	136
Total	1,000	2,000

Challenges:

We do not know when these refugees will return and we do not know if the medicines we will procure will last through the period of their stay in the DRC. What will be are position if the refugees are still here and need medicines if the supplies we have now run out.

Most of these refugees tend to shy away from health facilities, preferring traditional medicine; thus, the need for continuous sensitization in all refugee localities and the provision of logistics gear for volunteers to enable them monitor this population.

Another challenge is the absence of medicines and medical equipment in these health centres. The government staff is not motivated and some are not paid. Some health centres also need rehabilitation.

Remaining activities:

Provision of 10 constituted medical kits to 10 government health centres and monitor the use of these medicines in the said health centres.

Visit target communities to conduct health promotion activities.

Ensure that refugee population is vaccinated. All children should have routine vaccination against tuberculosis, polio, yellow fever, tetanus also for pregnant refugee women and children, hepatitis B, and respiratory tract infections.

First aid training for refugee and host communities by DRC RC and IFRC to enable them handle emergence cases.

Preliminary rehabilitation of these 10 health centres such as light paint and provision of basic materials such as consultation, 10 small consultation beds. Stethoscopes, basic diagnostic equipment, delivery kits and gloves.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: 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 10 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, 200grams 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 • Construct 10 latrines on refugee sites (2 per site x 5 sites) (new activity) • 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:

A total of 4,463 households composed of 22,315 direct beneficiaries composed of host families and refugees were sensitized on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion by DRC RC and IFRC. These households, located in Gbadolite, Mobaye Mbongo and Zongo were sensitized by DRC RC and IFRC staff on water and sanitation best practices according to Sphere standards. 218 DRC RC volunteers were trained in the domain of water purification, water and sanitation, hygiene promotion, and on the cleaning of surroundings and latrines. They were also trained in the use of water purification – Pūr™. Sensitization was undertaken by RDRT Health and DRC RC Watsan volunteers. Sensitization was focused on water-borne diseases and ensuring that water was safe for drinking before being used by the refugees. Staff emphasized the use of Pur in water before drinking. The water treatment product was enough for 1000 households. Sensitization workshops were conducted on water, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities.

As part of the NFI family kit distribution, Water and sanitation related items were distributed as follows:

	# of HH	Buckets	Jerry cans	Hygiene kits	Soap (bars)	Water Purification Sachets
Buda	165	165	165	165	330	165
Gbangi	252	252	252	252	504	252
Gbagiri	180	180	180	180	260	180
Sidi	226	226	226	226	452	226
Sawa 3	109	109	109	109	218	109
Dula	68	68	68	68	136	68
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000

Challenges:

DRC RC water and sanitation expert is expected to visit the localities where DRC volunteers are to undertake a full assessment of the water and sanitation needs of these communities. Volunteers who received initial water and sanitation training still have to go into these communities to ensure that refugees are aware of the precautions they have to take as they use and drink water and also their sanitary environments. No toilets / latrines have been constructed in the refugee settlements where IFRC and DRC RC distributed NFIs. Refugees based out of the camp do not have access to health care as other humanitarian partners are more concentrated on camp-based health care assistance. The main diseases prevalent in the refugee localities are Malaria, Gastro-intestinal ailments, malnutrition, respiratory tract infections and sexually transmitted infections. To date, refugees based out of the camp do not have access to care for the above mentioned diseases.

Remaining activities:

Training of DRC RC volunteers in Zongo, Bosobolo and Mobaye Mbongo to conduct watsan and hygiene promotion activities in the refugee localities.

Due to need for latrines and clean water, DRC RC and IFRC recommend that communal latrines and wash places be constructed within refugee localities; 1 latrine for 20 refugees, according to Sphere standards.

Provision of water purification products Pur, Aquatab for refugee communities-Since the duration of stay of refugees in DRC is not certain, it is also difficult to predict actual quantities of purification products needed.

Identify more durable water provision solutions such as water catchments for long term provision of water. Provision of wells in selected localities.

Continuous sensitization by DRC RC and IFRC of the community on water, hygiene and sanitation to prevent epidemics and illnesses.

Setting up and training of hygiene committees in each refugee location to manage hygiene and sanitation issues.

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 re-disseminate Cross messages administered through the national DRC RC RFL supported by the ICRC*

Progress:

In July, 38 unaccompanied children were identified in Gbadolite and 62 Red Cross messages were collected and transited through the ICRC. In August, 11 unaccompanied children, including 5 girls, were identified and 18 Red Cross messages sent. In July, 1 unaccompanied child was found and 14 Red Cross messages were sent and 5 Red Cross messages were received and disseminated. In August, an unaccompanied girl child was identified and the search request sent and 21 Red Cross messages were sent by demobilized CAR soldiers of the former regime and 5 by refugees.

11 DRC RC staff were trained by the ICRC in Bosobolo to help restore family links for refugees in Northern Ubangui.

As of August 30, 38 unaccompanied children had been identified among whom were 19 girls, and 62 Red Cross messages were sent from Northern Ubangui. 21 of these messages were from former soldiers who are now based in Zongo..

Challenges:

The team in charge of restoring family links which is managed by the ICRC needs logistics gear to go to these refugee sites to collect messages and undertake refugee status identification and determination of vulnerability. More training and better coordination of DRC RC staff in restoring family links is needed. Distances between refugee locations are quite vast and the staff members working in this domain are few. RLF office in Bosobolo needs to be activated and given the means to provide refugee-related data on unaccompanied children, RC messages and family reunification.

Remaining activities:

Undertake additional family reunification with RC messages and unite non accompanied children with their families.

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:

As a result of operational priority on emergency needs, this objective has been delayed, and due to the limited funding, it is not expected to be implemented as part of the operation.

Challenges:

Limited funding and operational priorities.

Human resources:

A two-member Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) was deployed to support the national society in starting up and structuring the activities. They were deployed for two months, but given the fieldwork and logistics challenges, it was decided to extend the period deployment rather than deploying others. Arriving in the field in May, one stayed until July and the second remained until August. They accompanied the National Society for the training of volunteers on the ground in different parts of the operation, in close collaboration with members of the NDRT.

The operation manager hired in June found them on the ground, and led the team (2 RDRT, 1 NDRT and 120 volunteers) to continue planned activities, utilizing a community approach.

An operations manager was deployed to provide operations management and coordination support to the NS. The DRC RC has deployed an 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.

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 Regional office provided the Gbadolite office with a 4 x4 vehicle and two boats were procured in Kinshasa for river transport and traffic. Just like in the past, logistics remains a challenge in this region due to limited access to paved roads, thus, making access very difficult, particularly during the rainy season. Many areas where the refugees are currently located are mostly accessible by motorbike or pirogue. In addition, the annual heavy rainy season also render roads to impassable and heightened travel delays, with the possibility of experiencing a break in the commodity pipeline. Although there are local transport and warehousing options that have been identified locally by the FACT, there are other humanitarian actors who will likely also compete for these limited resources.

One could expect an increase in demand for such resources; and as a result, there will be a direct increase in the market price. The Regional Representation in Yaoundé, Cameroon has some capacity to support this operation with the release of pre-positioned stocks that can be trucked in immediately to jump-start operations. Resupply of NFIs for the second and third distribution is budgeted to be shipped in by ocean freight. Should there be an urgent need to secure air transport for a one-off urgent distribution; the airport in Gbadolite can be accessed directly during the day. A confirmation by the civil aviation authority in Kinshasa is necessary to operate direct flights to Gbadolite. This appeal will cover the logistics resources necessary for the DRC RC to implement its distribution, monitoring and evaluation activities. Relief items will be procured, delivered, and distributed in a timely, transparent, and cost-effective manner. Commodities will be cleared from customs and delivered to pre-identified warehouses. For the DRC RC to efficiently run the logistics aspects of this appeal, the logistics capacity in the areas of intervention will need to be considerably reinforced and scaled-up to meet the operational demands of this operation. The volunteers will also need to be reinforced with support from the Logistics RDRT. In addition, the Logistics Officer from the IFRC Regional Representative in Yaoundé will support the Logistics Officer in Kinshasa.

DRC RC and IFRC issued a call for tenders to supply NFIs in Kinshasa. After this tender meeting was held, identified suppliers were chosen and they later provided all the NFIs for 1000 refugee households as outlined earlier. This process was transparent. The suppliers have now been retained for further possible supply of services by the DRC RC and IFRC. These items were air freighted to Gbadolite, warehoused and later transported by lorry and by boat to the refugee settlements by the banks of the Ubangi River in Bosobolo. IFRC Regional Office also procured two boats for use in the river; a faster high speed canoe for staff and another boat which has the capacity of 1 ton. The NFIs weighed 35 tons and this needed a larger boat which was hired to take the items at once to the five distribution sites in Bosobolo. IFRC Regional Office also provided a 4x4 vehicle for use by staff to oversee operations. These means provided by the Regional Office have eased some of the logistical problems the operation faced for over three months and at this time period, very little was accomplished due to lack of logistics gear.

Challenges:

The supply of medicines through a transparent procurement system and the supply of these medicines to the various clinics in northern Ubangui which are located in outlying areas remains a huge challenge. Some of these medicines will be transported by river, while others will be carried by porters to localities where there are very bad roads and no bridges. Transportation of materials for the construction of latrines in the refugee communities still has to be done.

If there is need for additional NFIs for the remaining refugees, challenges will include the security of the route for these items as Seleka soldiers continue to harass people, their goods and services in the CAR. The logistics operation will be carried out of Yaoundé and the procurement process done there, while NFIs are taken by road from Yaoundé to Zongo and by barge from Zongo to Mobaye Mbongo.

Hiring of vehicles and trucks to carry NFIs remains a big challenge in Gbadolite. The few trucks that are available go for exorbitant prices and are quickly requisitioned by UNHCR and other partners in the region.

Remaining activities:

Reinforce and increase DRC RC logistics capacity through workshop, as well as on-the-job training.

Prior to the close of the operation, train DRC RC staff on how to use the two boats we will leave behind for income generation for the DRC RC and at the same time, continue to monitor refugee movement, care and support.

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:

IFRC Delegate has participated in one teleconference from Kinshasa. Communications difficulties via phone and internet are common in northern Ubangui. Regular weekly updates are sent by Operations Manager to Regional headquarters for dissemination. Reports also contain photographs of the operation.

Challenges:

Communication has been seriously affected throughout this reporting period due to the periodic presence of very poor connectivity in Gbadolite and other areas of Northern Ubangui. The main challenges are absence of stable internet facilities in Gbadolite. There is only one internet facility in the town. Once staff gets into the boat for the islands, they have no access to communication and even the Thuraya satellite telephone they have does not work from some locations to link with staff in Gbadolite. There is a need for a V-SAT as earlier proposed at the start of the project in Gbadolite. There is also need to build the capacity of the DRC RC in techniques of communication.

Security:

The security situation in Bangui is deteriorating. Recently, almost 10,000 residents of the CAR capital took refuge at the airport, under the protection of French paratroopers. They were fleeing continuous harassment by the Government's Seleka rebels who continue to raid homes and collect whatever belongings people have. This Seleka harassment often leads to an influx of refugees who will cross the Ubangui River to seek refuge in Zongo, DR Congo. DRC RC District President in Zongo reported on 29 August that 80 additional refugees, including a General of the Central African Army, have sought refuge in Zongo, DR Congo after the recent incidents in Bangui.

According to the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) in Kinshasa, the security situation in the Northern DRC is stable, but fragile. However, this could change very quickly if the situation in CAR deteriorates. There have been several reports of exchange of gun-fire across the border, and local DRC authorities are keeping a close-eye on the situation in the event there is cross-border activity between parties to the conflict. The local authorities and MONUC (United Mission in Congo) in the DRC have made it very clear that they do not want either side to the conflict to use DRC soil for any conflict-related activities. Given that the border area is so close to areas of conflict and that large pockets of refugees are living on the banks of the river on the DRC side, local authorities are worried about the infiltration of rebels into the areas where refugees are currently seeking refuge. It is for this reason that the UNHCR is focused on ensuring that their protection mandate is fulfilled by encouraging refugees to move closer in-land to the planned camp in Inke. Should infiltration occur, this could severely impede Red Cross operations in the area. The main concern is banditry, and due to the increased number of people in the area, crime could increase. It is unclear if a consensus will be reached anytime soon between the parties to the conflict in CAR. There were initial indications in mid-March that peace-talks and negotiations were being considered. However, there are no formal indications to a peace deal to-date. As a result, it is difficult to gauge with a degree of predictability when the situation will improve. The president of the CAR has also disbanded Seleka, in a bid to improve on the security situation in the country.

The high degree of acceptance enjoyed by DRC RC across all parts of society is a positive factor in its capacity to reach and assist the vulnerable parts of the population.

Contact information

For further information related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Denis Duffaut, Regional Representative for Central Africa, Yaounde Phone: (office) +237 22 21 74 37, (mobile) +237 77 11 77 97, fax: +237 22 21 74 39, email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254 (0) 731 067 489, email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zonal Logistics Unit (ZLU): Rishi Ramrakha,** Nairobi; phone +254 20 283 5142, Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **West and Central Africa:** Elisabeth Seck, Resource Mobilization Officer, Dakar; phone: +221 33 869 36 60; mobile: +221 77 450 59 49; email: elisabeth.seck@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, assessment and reporting):

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator, 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.



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.
-

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Mar 13 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Programme	MDRCD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,122,910				1,122,910	
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
Income							
<u>Cash contributions</u>							
<i>American Red Cross</i>		140,542				140,542	
<i>British Red Cross</i>		48,300				48,300	
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		154,625				154,625	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		37,100				37,100	
<i>Norwegian Red Cross</i>		46,221				46,221	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,346				12,346	
<i>Swiss Red Cross (from Swiss Government*)</i>		90,000				90,000	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		94,378				94,378	
C1. Cash contributions		623,511				623,511	
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		150,000				150,000	
C4. Other Income		150,000				150,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		773,511				773,511	
D. Total Funding = B + C		773,511				773,511	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance		0				0	
C. Income		773,511				773,511	
E. Expenditure		-592,724				-592,724	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		180,788				180,788	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement

Timeframe: 22 Mar 13 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Programme	MDRCD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,122,910			1,122,910		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	114,000		46,571			46,571	67,429	
Clothing & Textiles	1,500		2,439			2,439	-939	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65,020		11,831			11,831	53,189	
Medical & First Aid	70,900		11,364			11,364	59,536	
Teaching Materials	2,000		869			869	1,131	
Utensils & Tools	131,900		69,102			69,102	62,798	
Other Supplies & Services	36,000		4,545			4,545	31,455	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	421,320		146,721			146,721	274,599	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	76,000		27,265			27,265	48,735	
Computers & Telecom	4,000		2,140			2,140	1,860	
Office & Household Equipment	12,000		8,299			8,299	3,701	
Others Machinery & Equipment	6,800		19,866			19,866	-13,066	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	98,800		57,570			57,570	41,230	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	20,600		1,556			1,556	19,044	
Distribution & Monitoring	151,000		59,223			59,223	91,777	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	62,820		26,678			26,678	36,142	
Logistics Services			781			781	-781	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	234,420		88,238			88,238	146,182	
Personnel								
International Staff	116,000		99,401			99,401	16,599	
National Staff	10,100		14,150			14,150	-4,050	
National Society Staff	51,300		6,288			6,288	45,012	
Volunteers	41,856		22,601			22,601	19,255	
Total Personnel	219,256		142,440			142,440	76,816	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			2,302			2,302	-2,302	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			2,302			2,302	-2,302	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	12,000		24			24	11,976	
Total Workshops & Training	12,000		24			24	11,976	
General Expenditure								
Travel	25,000		32,621			32,621	-7,621	
Information & Public Relations	21,800		1,278			1,278	20,522	
Office Costs	3,380		5,754			5,754	-2,374	
Communications	15,400		10,716			10,716	4,684	
Financial Charges	3,000		13,939			13,939	-10,939	
Other General Expenses			285			285	-285	
Shared Office and Services Costs			15,995			15,995	-15,995	
Total General Expenditure	68,580		80,588			80,588	-12,008	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			35,592			35,592	-35,592	
Total Operational Provisions			35,592			35,592	-35,592	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	68,534		35,976			35,976	32,559	

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 22 Mar 13 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Programme	MDRCD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Expenditure						TOTAL	Variance
	Budget	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,122,910			1,122,910		
Total Indirect Costs	68,534		35,976			35,976	32,559	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,672			2,672	-2,672	
Pledge Reporting Fees			600			600	-600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			3,272			3,272	-3,272	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,122,910		592,724			592,724	530,187	
VARIANCE (C - D)			530,187			530,187		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCD013 - Dem Rep Congo - Population Movement**

Timeframe: 22 Mar 13 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 27 Mar 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Programme	MDRCD013
Budget Timeframe	2013/3-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,122,910	0	773,511	773,511	592,724	180,788	
Subtotal BL2	1,122,910	0	773,511	773,511	592,724	180,788	
GRAND TOTAL	1,122,910	0	773,511	773,511	592,724	180,788	

EMERGENCY APPEAL-Revised Budget

MDRCD014 DRC - Population movement

30/09/2013

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Total budget (CHF)
Shelter - Relief	114,000			114,000
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	40,750			40,750
Food				0
Seeds & Plants				0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	65,020			65,020
Medical & First Aid	34,900			34,900
Teaching Materials	2,000			2,000
Utensils & Tools	128,250			128,250
Other Supplies & Services	18,000			18,000
Emergency Response Units				
Cash Disbursements				
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	402,920	0	0	402,920
Land & Buildings				
Vehicles Purchase	56,000			56,000
Computer & Telecom Equipment	4,000			4,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	12,000			12,000
Medical Equipment				
Other Machinery & Equipment	7,600			7,600
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	79,600	0	0	79,600
Storage, Warehousing	14,600			14,600
Distribution & Monitoring	81,000			81,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	47,820			47,820
Logistics Services				
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	143,420	0	0	143,420
International and Regional Staff	116,000			116,000
National Staff	10,100			10,100
National Society Staff	51,300			51,300
Volunteers	41,856			41,856
Total PERSONNEL	219,256	0	0	219,256
Consultants				
Professional Fees				
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	12,000			12,000
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	12,000	0	0	12,000
Travel	25,000			25,000
Information & Public Relations	22,300			22,300
Office Costs	3,680			3,680
Communications	14,600			14,600
Financial Charges	12,000			12,000
Other General Expenses				0
Shared Support Services	15,000			15,000
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	92,580	0	0	92,580
Partner National Societies				
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	61,735	0	0	61,735
Total INDIRECT COSTS	61,735	0	0	61,735
TOTAL BUDGET	1,011,511	0	0	1,011,511
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				
Bilateral Contributions				
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,011,511	0	0	1,011,511