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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Democratic Republic of Congo: Floods



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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| DREF operation | Operation n° MDRCD016 |
| Date of Issue: 20 September 2016 | Date of disaster: 6 December 2015 |
| Operation start date: 18 December 2015 | Operation end date: 7 May 2016 |
| Host National Society: Branches covering the districts of Debonhomme, Kingabua Ndanu, Kingabua Pécheur and Salongo neighbourhoods of Kinshasa, plus those covering the new municipalities of Kindele, Kimbondo, Masanga-Mbila and Ngansele neighbourhoods in the Mont N'Gafula municipality. The National Society will cover 3 staff, 4 NDRTs, 10 supervisors, and 60 volunteers for this operation. | Operation budget: CHF 290,625 |
| Number of people affected: 10,560 people (2,112 families) | Number of people assisted: 5,115 persons (875 families) |
| N° of National Societies involved in the operation: 6 National Societies, namely DRC Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. | |
| N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation: The operation was also supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. | |

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Intensive rains in the DRC, starting from mid-November 2015, caused flooding across the country. As of 6 December 2015, these torrential rains caused the overflowing of the Ndjili and Congo Rivers, causing flooding in the municipalities of Limeté (in Kingabua Ndanu and Kingabua Pecheur neighbourhoods) and Matete (Debonhome and Salongo neighbourhoods) in Kinshasa. Some 10,560 people were affected (2,112 families), while 31 deaths and several injuries were recorded. An estimated 1,696 families (8,480 people) were displaced, having lost their homes and property following the floods. They were thus obliged to live in proximity within host families in neighbourhoods around the affected areas.

Amongst the destructions caused by the floods, was the damage of the water treatment centre of the Water Distribution Authority located on the banks of the N'djili River, which supplies water to the city, resulting in lack of drinking water for the population.

Although the floods receded in some neighbourhoods of Matete (Debonhomme and Salongo), part of Limeté neighbourhoods (Kingabua Pecheur and Kingabua Ndanu) remained under water, making the people in these areas turn to the use of canoes for movement. Other municipalities of Kinshasa, including Mont Ngafula, Ngaliema and Masina were also affected and the evaluation conducted in Mont - Ngafula provided key information (contained in Table 2 below), which led to the extension of the operation and expansion of activities to the Kindele, Kimbondo, Masanga-Mbila and Ngansele neighbourhoods of Mont Ngafula, to assist an additional 2,615 people (375 families).

The floods were also reported in other provinces as seen in the following Table:

Table 1: Affected provinces and damages recorded

| PROVINCES | LOCALITIES | DAMAGE |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| Tshopo | Banalia, Isangi, Yakusu, Basoko, Alimbongo, Yahuma, Tshopo, Mangobo, Makiso, Lubunga, Ubundu Wanierukula, Yabaondo, Yahisuli | Data not confirmed |
| Maniema: | Kindu, Punia, Lubutu, Kasongo, Kailo and Kibombo | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 600 affected households or 65,500 people - 08 schools destroyed - 03 deaths - Loss of crops (1,074 ha) and household items |
| Equateur | Mbandaka | 819 affected households, that is 6,173 people |
| Mongala: | Bumba | 7,661 affected households, that is 45966 people |
| Tsuapa: | Boende | Data not confirmed |
| Haut - Uélé: | Bangadi, Dungu and Niangara | Data not confirmed |
| Sud-Kivu: | Idjwi, Kalehe, Shabunda, Mwenga, Walungu, Bukavu | In the city of Bukavu: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 deaths - 11 injured - 190 destroyed houses - Destroyed farms In Kabaré: 14 completely destroyed houses In Mwenga: 33 completely destroyed houses and 85 partially destroyed others |
| Kongo-Central: | Inkisi, Boma and Mbanza Ngungu | In Boma: 103 completely destroyed houses, 05 deaths In Mbanza Ngungu: Completely destroyed houses, making some families homeless; damaged NFIs and 4 people have found death in the rubbles of their homes. |
| Nord-Kivu: | Masisi (Bulwa) | Over 500 collapsed and flooded houses, 02 schools destroyed, destroyed fields, 08 deaths and thirty persons reported missing |
| Haut Lomamie: | Bukama | Data not confirmed |
| Tanganyika | Moba and Soswa (Nyunzu) | Data not confirmed |

Source: Local RC committees

After the launching of the operation, the Red Cross of DRC conducted a detailed assessment of the situation, which led to the revision of the EPoA and timeframe (see [Operations Update No 1](#)). Operations update No 2 further extended the timeframe of the operation to enable an operational review and a finance analyst mission to support closure of the operation (see [Operations Update No 2](#)).

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 and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the Red Cross Society of DRC would like to extend many thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

[<click here for the contact details and here for final financial report>](#)

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Red Cross Society of the Democratic Republic of Congo (RC DRC) has long experience in managing and responding to natural disasters (volcanic eruptions, landslides, floods, population movements, etc.) and armed conflict. In the health sector, the RC DRC has experienced three Ebola outbreaks and cholera epidemics, which remain endemic in certain localities. Intervention measures have been implemented in recent years for measles, polio and Marburg.

The RC DRC is a neutral humanitarian organization auxiliary to the public authorities, which has a pool of approx. 160,000 volunteers (one of the largest voluntary networks in the world). The RC DRC has provincial disaster response intervention teams (PDRT) with 110 members, a national disaster response intervention teams (NDRT) with 30 members, and 10 staff members that are regional disaster response team (RDRT) trained.

In response to the flooding, the RC DRC targeted four areas of intervention namely emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene promotion, distribution of non-food items and disaster preparedness and capacity building of the National Society. All these interventions were carried out for the benefit of all 875 most vulnerable households in the three affected municipalities of Kinshasa (Matete, Limete and Mont Ngafula) targeted by this operation. The RC DRC mobilized 146 volunteers, who carried out assessments, first aid, evacuation, search and rescue, as well as environmental sanitation (drainage of houses), and health and hygiene promotion (e.g. on the risk of epidemics).

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

At the onset of the disaster, Movement coordination meetings were held with IFRC, ICRC, and partner National Societies in the country, including the Belgian Red Cross, the French Red Cross, the Swedish Red Cross and the Spanish Red Cross. The RC DRC informed partners of developments during Movement meetings, until the end of the operation.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government set up a floods crisis committee under the Prime Minister's office. The committee conducted assessments in four of the affected provinces (Tshopo; Kongo Central, Kinshasa and Equateur), although only one (Kinshasa) was validated. In addition, to the assessment conducted under the Prime Minister's office the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action also carried out evaluation and monitoring missions.

Non-governmental humanitarian actors, held coordination meetings which were organized under the lead of OCHA. During these meetings, data was analysed, and statistics from the provinces were equally updated.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

Following the launch of the operation, RC DRC volunteers, two RDRTs (Assessment/Logistics and Shelter profiles) and the RC DRC NHQ staff, conducted an assessment of the situation, which informed the design and revision of the DREF operation (see Operations Update No. 1 for information on the findings of the assessment).

In total, the DREF operation targeted 5,115 people (875 households in Kinshasa), selected based on their level of vulnerability, including displaced households (whose homes were destroyed), the chronically ill, elderly, female-headed households, lactating mothers and pregnant women, children under-five and/or people with disabilities. The RC DRC ensured that the DREF operation was aligned with the IFRC's commitment to gender equality and diversity. Other aspects considered included prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and the protection of children.

Risk Analysis

Aside from the fear of continuous downpour, which would have impeded on the success of the operation, there were no major risks for this operation.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

Immediate survival needs of the flood-affected population are met through the provision of essential emergency relief, shelter, health, water, and sanitation and hygiene promotion assistance, targeting a total of 5,115 people¹ (875 families) over a five months

** An additional 2,615 people (375 families) and a two-months' timeframe extension were included through Operations Update 1.*

*** Additional neighbourhoods of Kimbondo, Kindele, Masanga-Mbila and Ngansele in the Mont N'Gafula municipality included through Operations Update 1.*

¹ The DREF Operation targeted households in the Debonhome, Kimbondo, Kindele, KingabuaNdanu, KingabuaPêcheur, Masanga-Mbila, Ngansele and Salongo neighbourhoods of Kinshasa

*** Additional timeframe extension of one month in Operations update 2 to enable an operational review and a finance analyst mission to support closure of the operation.

The overall objective of the operation has been met in the sense that all targeted beneficiaries received the planned relief assistance.

Proposed strategy

Activities planned under this DREF operation, were expanded in Operations Update 1, to include the following actions:

- Conducting a detailed needs and gap assessment and analysis in consultation with relevant partners and beneficiaries with the intention of revising and monitoring the relevance of the EPoA;
- Replenishment of first aid kits used by volunteers in the initial response to enable first aid services continue to be provided to the affected population. An additional 10 kits were procured for the Red Cross committee in Mont Ngafula.
- Procurement/distribution of insecticide-treated, long-lasting mosquito nets (two pcs per family) to reduce the risk of malaria (new target: 875 families).
- Procurement/distribution of water treatment chemicals (aqua tabs) to enable household water treatment, as well as the provision of products for cholera treatment (oral rehydration sachets). Targeted families received aqua tabs to provide them with safe water supply at household level, while community water sources were equally treated (new target: 875 families).
- Procurement of environmental sanitation materials (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheel barrows) and protective equipment (boots, gloves, helmets, nose covers and protective suits) for 60 volunteers and community sanitation committees (new target: nine committees) which were established and responsible for cleaning the drains and gutters in their communities. Additional sanitation equipment (e.g. atomizers and fumigators), which were not budgeted in the initial DREF allocation were also required. It should be noted that sanitation materials were used during the DREF operation and left with the RC DRC local committees for activities to continue beyond the timeframe of the DREF operation.
- Training of volunteers and supervisors on health and hygiene promotion (new target: 60 volunteers + 10 supervisors), including an additional 30 volunteers and five supervisors, as required, to enable the extension of activities into the new communities. Following training, volunteers and supervisors were mobilized to carry out health and hygiene promotion outreach activities within the affected communities. Additional information, education and communication (IEC) materials were also required (image boxes, leaflets and posters, megaphones and batteries).
- Procurement/distribution of hygiene related NFIs comprising buckets (one pc per family), hygiene/dignity kits (one pc per family), jerry cans (one pc per family) and soap (10 bars per family) and provision sensitization on their use (new target: 875 families).
- Training of volunteers and supervisors (on use of shelter kits and distribution techniques (new target: 60 volunteers + 10 supervisors). An additional 30 volunteers and five supervisors were required to extend activities into the new communities and ensure that the shelter needs of the families targeted were addressed as quickly as possible. Following the training, volunteers and supervisors were mobilized to support the most vulnerable households with the construction of temporary shelter.
- Procurement/distribution of NFIs target families comprising blankets (two pcs per family), kitchen sets (one pc per family), mats (two pcs per family) - (new target: 875).
- Procurement/distribution of a "cover" shelter kit to families (new target: 242 families) identified following assessments, as requiring emergency shelter assistance, to cover immediate needs until more appropriate support could be provided. The "cover" shelter kit comprised three tarpaulins, roofing nails and tips, a 30m rope and tools (e.g. hammer etc.). The RC DRC was in charge of providing technical assistance on the use of tarpaulins during distribution and offered on-the-spot support to the most vulnerable (single women, the elderly) in building their shelters.
- A DREF operational review/lessons workshop was conducted to capture lessons learnt, and inform recommendations for future IFRC and NS operations.

Operational support services

Please refer to the original EPoA, which provides an overview of the assistance from Operational support services required for this DREF operation – only changes to this strategy include the below:

Human resources (HR)

The DREF operation required the mobilization of the following personnel:

- A Provincial Coordinator (Kinshasa) was designated to supervise the implementation of the DREF operation and a contribution was made to support his/her costs for a period of four months.
- A Head of Operations was recruited for four months to act as a focal point for the DREF operation.
- A NHQ Water and Sanitation officer was designated to support the implementation of the DREF operation (e.g. support with training etc.) for a period of 36 days. This officer was issued with a per diem and an allowance for accommodation.
- Four NDRTs were designated to support the implementation of the DREF operation (e.g. support with training etc.) for a period of 36 days. Each NDRT was issued with a per diem and an allowance for accommodation.
- Five supervisors were initially mobilized to support volunteers with planned activities for a period of 24 days (three days per week for 12 weeks). An additional five supervisors were mobilized after the DREF revision for activities planned in the neighbourhoods in Mont Ngafula, for a period of 12 days. Each supervisor received a daily per diem.
- 30 volunteers were mobilized to support the implementation of the DREF operation, for a period of 36 days (three days per week for 12 weeks). An additional 30 volunteers were mobilized for activities planned in Mont Ngafula, for a period of 12 days. Each volunteer received a daily per diem, as well as a Red Cross bib and rain jacket. Please note that volunteers involved in sanitation activities were provided with protective equipment (boots, gloves, helmets, protective suits, sanitizer etc.). As noted, the new communities were a considerable distance from those that were initially targeted, and as such these additional volunteers were required to ensure that planned activities could be completed as efficiently and effectively as possible.
- A RC DRC driver was recruited for three months and security personnel was also hired for two months to ensure the safety and security of NFIs that were stored.
- Following the late arrival of the two IFRC RDRTs due to challenges obtaining visa and other issues, there was a need to extend the duration of the RDRT (shelter) by one month to ensure the effective implementation of activities under the revised strategy for this sector (refer to “Proposed strategy” section)
- An IFRC driver was also recruited for two months, and additional technical support was provided by the IFRC regional operations coordinator and finance assistant.

Logistics and supply chain

The RC DRC logistics and supply chain department have weak procedures for emergencies and this greatly delayed the procurement/distribution of items required for this DREF operation. However, where possible pre-positioned stocks (e.g. IEC materials, megaphones etc.) were mobilized from National Society warehouses to enable volunteers to begin the health and hygiene promotion. IFRC thus worked closely with RC DRC to see how best to support the procurement of NFIs and other equipment for the response.

Communications

In collaboration with the IFRC Central Africa office, the RC DRC ensured communication and visibility of the National Society operating in the affected areas. The RC DRC communications and PMER sections jointly organised a beneficiary satisfaction survey to know how the populations were feeling about the NS. The people surveyed indicated a very positive image of the Red Cross of DRC in relation with the floods operation. The survey, and all other activities carried out by the NS were relayed in national newspapers and television.

Security

During the implementation of the operation DRC Red Cross volunteers were faced with tensions from some people who did not understand why they were not identified as beneficiaries of the operation. Following threats to the volunteers, the NS leadership had to come in to explain the criteria used to identify the most vulnerable among the affected populations. The communication from the NS was successful as it helped contain the tensions, giving room for the smooth implementation of the operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

An operational review was carried out to capture lessons learnt, and inform recommendations. Please note that this was carried out in accordance with the standardized DREF review tool kit.



PMER Officer of the DRC Red Cross conducting an interview to assess beneficiary satisfaction about the operation. © RC DRC

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

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|---|
| Outcome 1: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the DREF operation |
| Output 1.1: Rapid and detailed needs assessments are carried out to inform the preparation/revision of the Emergency Plan of Action; and continuous coordination with all stakeholders |
| Planned activities |
| 1.1.1 Carry out detailed assessment in consultation with relevant partners |
| 1.1.2 Revise Emergency Plan of Action based on analysis of assessment information |
| 1.1.3 Monitoring of the activities planned by NHQ |
| 1.1.4 Deployment of a Regional Disaster Response Team member |
| Achievements |
| <p>1.1.1. An initial assessment was conducted in the municipalities of Matete and Limete to understand the magnitude of the flooding. This was done on the basis of pre-established criteria and 500 households were selected, that is 125 households per municipality. A second assessment was jointly conducted with the RDRT deployed in the municipality of Mont Ngafula, following which 375 additional households were selected and added to the first list, bringing the total number to 875 households.</p> <p>1.1.2 During the first assessment, an emergency plan of action was issued to carry out activities in the first two municipalities. Following conclusions of the second assessment, the action plan was revised to include data from the third municipality, Mont Ngafula;</p> <p>1.1.3. The NS DM, PMER and SG conducted field monitoring activities, making sure that the action plan was respected, that RC response was of the best quality and also assessing the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries.</p> <p>1.1.4. Two RDRTs (Assessment/Logistics and Shelter) were deployed by the IFRC to support the SN as part of this DREF operation.</p> |
| Challenges |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of trained volunteers on rapid assessment in emergency situations; Delay in the arrival of RDRTs did not allow the operation implementation deadline to be met. |
| Lessons learned |

A better understanding of the scope of the disaster was made possible by data collected by volunteers living in the affected communities. It is therefore important to recruit volunteers locally in the disaster affected areas.

Health and Care

Outcome 2: Immediate risks to health are reduced through the provision of community based health services in flood-affected areas of Democratic Republic of Congo, over a period of five months

Output 1.1: Target population provided with access to community based health services, including provision of first aid; and distribution of mosquito nets (Target: 5,115 people (875 families))

Planned activities

2.1.1 Procurement/replenishment of first aid kits (Target: 50 kits)

2.1.2 Provide first aid services; and referral in flood-affected communities

2.1.3 Procure/distribution of mosquito nets; and provide sensitization on their use (Target: 500 families (2 pcs per family))

Achievements

- 2.1.1. Some 30 first aid kits were purchased and made available to teams for assistance to the injured in the various neighbourhoods affected by floods in Kinshasa.
- 2.1.2. The injured persons were assisted by teams of first aid volunteers of the RC DRC, while the most serious cases were transferred to the nearest health centres
- 2.1.3. Some 1,750 mosquito nets were purchased and distributed to the targeted 875 affected households. First aid volunteers sensitized recipients on the use of insecticide-treated mosquito nets and demonstrated how to tie them in their houses.

Challenges

Insufficient number of mosquito nets to fit the size of households resulting in distributions not meeting the Sphere standards.

Lessons learned

The number of mosquito nets to be distributed per household to take into consideration the number of people in the household and the unique characteristics whether having children under 5 years old, the elderly or pregnant women.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome 3: Immediate risk of waterborne disease is reduced through the provision of improved water, sanitation and hygiene promotion in flood-affected areas of Democratic Republic of Congo, over a period of five months

Output 3.1: Target population is provided with improved access to safe water supply (Target: 5,115 people (875 families))

Planned activities

3.1.1 Procure/distribute HH water treatment chemicals (aqua tab – two pcs per family for 60 days) including ORS; and provide training/demonstration on their use.

Achievements

- 3.1.1. Some 1,750 packs of Aqua tabs and 8,750 pieces of ORS were purchased and distributed to 875 households; 60 volunteers were trained in communication and sanitation techniques, and conducted demonstrations sessions on the use of Aqua tabs and ORS; the trained first aid volunteers visited and provided support to 78 households whose heads of households were elderly people for two weeks, on the use of Aqua tabs and ORS.

Output 3.2: Target population is provided with adequate environmental sanitation measures (Target: 5,115 people (875 families))

Planned activities

| |
|---|
| 3.2.1 Procurement of environmental sanitation materials (Bleach, chlorine, containers (for mixing of chlorine, detergent, Hoes, soap, soft brushes, sprayers, rakes, wheelbarrows) and protective equipment (boots, gloves, helmets, nose guards, protective suits) |
| 3.2.2 Establish community sanitation committees (Target: four committees - one committee /district |
| 3.2.3 Conduct environmental sanitation campaigns |
| Achievements |
| <p>3.2.1. 500 cans of 5 litres of bleach, 20 tins of chlorine, 4 buckets (for mixing of chlorine and 500 boxes of detergent), 50 hoes, 160 bars of soap, 50 soft brushes, 4 sprayers, 50 rakes, 8 wheelbarrows, 30 working suits, 30 pairs of boots, 30 pairs of tough CTC gloves, 30 pairs of protective glasses and 90 nose cones were purchased and made available for volunteers to conduct sanitation campaigns.</p> <p>3.2.2. 8 health committees were set up in the 8 neighbourhoods targeted by the RC DRC response (three (3) neighbourhoods in Limete, one (1) in Matete and four (4) in Mont Ngafula) each composed of five members, one (1) President, one (1) Vice President and three (3) members. These committees were provided with the above mentioned sanitation materials. Note that of the five persons making up each committee, three are members of the community and 2 are from the local coordination of the RC DRC. Equipment purchased are stored at the local coordination of the RC DRC.</p> <p>3.2.3. Sanitation campaigns were conducted in all 8 neighbourhoods of 3 municipalities targeted by the Red Cross response; note that these campaigns covered the entire area of the 8 neighbourhoods and the 875 targeted households.</p> |
| Challenges |
| Lack of good quality sprayers and fumigators on the Kinshasa and unfortunately, the long logistics procedures for purchase abroad, did not allow us to buy these materials locally, resulting to non-expenditure related to the budget line for these purchases. |
| Lessons learned |
| It is important to upgrade and increase quantity of stocks of fumigators and sprayers to avoid frequent breakdown of the old stock. |
| Output 3.3: Target population is provided with hygiene promotion, which meets SPHERE standards (Target: 5,115 people (875 families)) |
| Planned activities |
| 3.3.1 Training of volunteers on health and hygiene promotion and the use of IEC materials (Target: 60 volunteers + 10 volunteer supervisors) |
| 3.3.2 Production of information, education and communication materials (Target: 5,000 posters, 5,000 leaflets, and 10 image boxes) |
| 3.3.3 Conduct health and hygiene promotion through house to house approach (Target: 875 families) |
| 3.3.4 Procure/distribution of hygiene related NFIs comprising buckets (one pc per family), hygiene/dignity kits (one pc per family), jerry cans (one pc per family) and soap (10 pcs per family); and provide sensitization on their use (Target: 875 families) |
| Achievements |

- 3.3.1. 60 first aid volunteers were trained in sensitization techniques (30 in Matete and Limete municipalities and 30 others for the Mont Ngafula municipality). They were provided with leaflets and posters to accompany this campaign.
- 3.3.2. 5,000 posters, 5,000 leaflets and 10 images boxes were produced and distributed by the 60 first aid volunteers during the campaigns carried out in the 8 neighbourhoods of the three targeted municipalities.
- 3.3.3. Sanitation campaigns were coupled with hygiene promotion activities in all 8 neighbourhoods, carried out with the door-to-door approach.
- 3.3.4. 875 households benefited from hygiene related non-food items including buckets (one per family), hygiene / dignity kits (one per family), jerry cans (one per family) and soap (10 bars family); and awareness on their use (target 875 families). The picture on the right shows a visibly satisfied NFI kit beneficiary. Photo by DRC Red Cross.



Beneficiary who has received NFIs.
© RC DRC

Challenges

- Inadequate sanitation equipment for campaigns in the vast selected neighbourhoods (fumigators and sprayers);
- Refusal of sanitation support by non-beneficiary populations

Lessons learned

- Use of equipment available in RC DRC stock (fumigator and sprayer);
- There is need to carryout sensitization of community with local political and administrative authorities, to facilitate acceptance by communities of the sanitation of their homes by the RC volunteers.

Shelter and Settlements

Outcome 4: Immediate shelter and settlement needs of the target population in flood-affected areas of DRC are met over a period of five months

Output 4.1: Target population is provided with Non-Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter items (Target: 5,115 people (875 families))

Planned activities

- 4.1.1 Through consultation process define the appropriate emergency shelter design and bill of quantity
- 4.1.2 Procure/distribute NFIs and emergency shelter items in accordance with IFRC procurement standards (blankets (two pcs per family), kitchen sets (one pc per family), mats (two pcs per family), nails (100g per family), local specification shelter kits - one tools kit and timber (one pc per family), tarpaulins (two pcs per family), slats (four pcs per family) timber (four pcs per family) (Target: 875 families)
- 4.1.3 Training of volunteers on use of shelter tool kit, and distribution techniques (Target: 60 volunteers + 10 supervisors)
Mobilization of volunteers to provide demonstration/sensitization on temporary shelter construction (Target: 60 volunteers)
- 4.1.4 Mobilization of volunteers to provide demonstration/sensitization on temporary shelter construction (Target: 60 volunteers)
- 4.1.5. Shelter project evaluation

Achievements

- 4.1.1. The contribution of the shelter RDRT helped define the type of shelter needed and the amount of equipment necessary for their construction. For this purpose, a single slope model shelter was selected.
- 4.1.2. Blankets (two per family room), kitchen utensils (a piece per family), mats (two pieces per family), nails (100g per family) local specification shelter kits - a toolkit and wood (one PC per family), tarpaulins (two pieces per family), battens (four pcs per family) and wood (four pieces per family) were purchased and distributed to 286 families.

- 4.1.3. 60 first aid volunteers were trained on emergency shelter construction techniques, after which they demonstrated to beneficiary communities how to build emergency shelter and helped them in the process to build their temporary homes.
- 4.1.4. A total of 286 shelters were built - 128 in Mont Ngafula and 158 in Limete by beneficiaries, with support from 60 first aid volunteers trained for this purpose. after the assessment, it was realized that the affected population of Matete did not need shelters, but NFIs and WASH related activities.
- 4.1.5. A joint team (IFRC, Swedish Red Cross and DRC Red Cross) visited the emergency shelters constructed and met the beneficiaries of these shelters to measure their level of satisfaction;



Demonstration on shelter construction and model shelter used for this operation. © RC DRC

Challenges

Conflicts between landlords and tenants, beneficiaries of emergency shelters were recorded, on the construction of these shelters on their lands.

Lessons learned

There is need to involve all stakeholders at the onset of shelter construction to avoid potential conflict between tenants and landlords. The land owners of areas where houses had crumbled in Mont Ngafula were sensitized on the importance of this humanitarian aid for their tenants, and their approvals were gotten for the construction of emergency shelters for the benefit of affected tenants.

D. THE BUDGET

Regarding the variances that can be observed in the final financial report, they are explained as NS booking errors, additional costs for the Finance Officer who supported the operation, unanticipated administrative costs such as fees for invitation letters, variation in exchange rates between the Swiss franc, Congolese franc and US dollar. A balance of CHF 8,531 will be returned to the DREF (see the final financial report for details).

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 (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.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCD016 - Dem Rep Congo - Floods

Timeframe: 18 Dec 15 to 07 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Dec 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

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|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/12 | Programme | MDRCD016 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

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 | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |
| B. Opening Balance | | | | | | | |
| Income | | | | | | | |
| Other Income | | | | | | | |
| DREF Allocations | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |
| C4. Other Income | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |
| C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4) | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |
| D. Total Funding = B + C | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |

* 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 | | | | | | | |
| C. Income | | | 290,625 | | | 290,625 | |
| E. Expenditure | | | -282,094 | | | -282,094 | |
| F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E) | | | 8,531 | | | 8,531 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCD016 - Dem Rep Congo - Floods

Timeframe: 18 Dec 15 to 07 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Dec 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/12 | Programme | MDRCD016 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

| Account Groups | Budget | Expenditure | | | | | Variance |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|---|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | 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 | | | | | | A - B |
| | | | | | | | |
| BUDGET (C) | | | | 290,625 | | 290,625 | |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | | | |
| Shelter - Relief | 74,105 | | | 54,715 | | 54,715 | 19,390 |
| Clothing & Textiles | 21,000 | | | 16,967 | | 16,967 | 4,033 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 51,352 | | | 46,734 | | 46,734 | 4,618 |
| Medical & First Aid | 3,000 | | | 2,781 | | 2,781 | 219 |
| Teaching Materials | 11,298 | | | 9,552 | | 9,552 | 1,746 |
| Utensils & Tools | 26,075 | | | 18,399 | | 18,399 | 7,676 |
| Total Relief items, Construction, Sup | 186,830 | | | 149,148 | | 149,148 | 37,683 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | | | |
| Storage | 2,750 | | | 2,601 | | 2,601 | 149 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | 1,900 | | | 1,900 | | 1,900 | 0 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 6,900 | | | 6,807 | | 6,807 | 93 |
| Total Logistics, Transport & Storage | 11,550 | | | 11,308 | | 11,308 | 242 |
| Personnel | | | | | | | |
| International Staff | 18,000 | | | 17,093 | | 17,093 | 907 |
| National Staff | 900 | | | 4,110 | | 4,110 | -3,210 |
| National Society Staff | 14,868 | | | 14,865 | | 14,865 | 3 |
| Volunteers | 11,880 | | | 10,425 | | 10,425 | 1,455 |
| Total Personnel | 45,648 | | | 46,493 | | 46,493 | -845 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | | | |
| Professional Fees | | | | 39 | | 39 | -39 |
| Total Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | 39 | | 39 | -39 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | | | |
| Workshops & Training | 9,020 | | | 7,884 | | 7,884 | 1,136 |
| Total Workshops & Training | 9,020 | | | 7,884 | | 7,884 | 1,136 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | | | |
| Travel | 12,927 | | | 14,247 | | 14,247 | -1,320 |
| Information & Public Relations | 2,412 | | | 2,417 | | 2,417 | -4 |
| Office Costs | | | | 964 | | 964 | -964 |
| Communications | 1,500 | | | 1,812 | | 1,812 | -312 |
| Financial Charges | 3,000 | | | 30,493 | | 30,493 | -27,493 |
| Other General Expenses | | | | 73 | | 73 | -73 |
| Total General Expenditure | 19,839 | | | 50,006 | | 50,006 | -30,166 |
| Indirect Costs | | | | | | | |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 17,738 | | | 17,217 | | 17,217 | 521 |
| Total Indirect Costs | 17,738 | | | 17,217 | | 17,217 | 521 |
| TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D) | 290,625 | | | 282,094 | | 282,094 | 8,532 |
| VARIANCE (C - D) | | | | 8,532 | | 8,532 | |

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCD016 - Dem Rep Congo - Floods**

Timeframe: 18 Dec 15 to 07 May 16

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Dec 15

Final Report

Selected Parameters

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/12 | Programme | MDRCD016 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2015/12-2016/5 | Budget | APPROVED |
| Split by funding source | Y | Project | * |
| Subsector: | * | | |

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 |
|---|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| BL3 - Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development | | | | | | | |
| Disaster risk reduction | 290,625 | | 290,625 | 290,625 | 282,094 | 8,531 | |
| Subtotal BL3 | 290,625 | | 290,625 | 290,625 | 282,094 | 8,531 | |
| GRAND TOTAL | 290,625 | | 290,625 | 290,625 | 282,094 | 8,531 | |