The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DR Congo) is in the grips of its worst-ever Ebola outbreak. It is unfolding in a region affected by a two decades-long conflict that has deprived millions of even the most basic needs and services. On top of this, there is an ongoing measles and cholera outbreak in the country, including in Ebola-affected areas. Malaria is endemic and access to safe water is limited. These are priorities for the affected communities and must be priorities for the responders.

The risk of further spread to additional provinces and in neighbouring countries including Uganda, Rwanda and elsewhere, remains very high.

The Red Cross Movement is at the forefront of the response with more than 1,400 trained volunteers providing vital support to communities. These volunteers often live and work in the communities affected by Ebola and understand the local culture and context best.

The DRC Red Cross and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting victims of armed conflict and violence in North Kivu and Ituri for many years, with offices in Beni and Bunia. Since 2008, the ICRC runs protection programmes and assists victims of armed conflict and violence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>10,400</th>
<th>394,000</th>
<th>3,600</th>
<th>1.3 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>safe and dignified burials successfully conducted</td>
<td>community feedback data points collected from community</td>
<td>volunteers trained and mobilized to respond across the region</td>
<td>people screened at health facilities, borders and other major points</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Five main pillars of response

1. Safe and dignified burials
   A person infected with Ebola is most contagious upon death, leaving families and communities at major risk of further spread. Well trained and well protected Red Cross teams have been, providing safe and dignified burials, treating every burial as if the person was infected.

2. Community engagement and risk communication
   We need to listen to community concerns and fears, plan together with them and adapt our response in order to create trust and acceptance by humanitarian actors.

   Red Cross volunteers are playing a critical role in maintaining a strong dialogue with communities, ensuring questions and concerns are discussed and addressed regularly. In partnership with the US Centre of Disease Control and Prevention, Red Cross is collecting community rumours, suggestions and concerns into a first-of-its-kind tracking and feedback system that helps humanitarian actors address community needs.

3. Infection prevention and control
   We are improving infection prevention and control measures at borders as well as in hospitals and prisons so that people can be screened for Ebola-like symptoms and isolated quickly if needed.

4. Preparing communities and responders
   Red Cross is mobilizing and training volunteers, procuring equipment and putting in place measures to prevent Ebola from spreading to nearby provinces and countries, including Burundi, Rwanda, South Sudan and Uganda. Teams are preparing communities and ensuring they know how to prevent it and respond to potential symptoms.

5. Providing psychosocial support
   There are psychological impacts of this response on first responders. Red Cross is ensuring volunteers and staff teams have the psychosocial support they need to continue providing life-saving services to communities.

We cannot do this without you

Urgent support is needed to continue helping bring the Ebola outbreak to an end. IFRC is supporting the DRC Red Cross through an Emergency Appeal seeking 43 million Swiss francs (CHF).

Confirmed funding
(hard pledges)

Funding gap
(CHF 21.2 million)

49% funding gap
51% confirmed funding