

DREF Final Report

Republic of Congo: Floods in Pointe Noire

DREF operation n° MDRCG012 GLIDE n° FF-2012-000196-COG Final Report 31 July 2013

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross and Red Crescent emergency response. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 111,738 was initially allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 30 November 2012 to support the Congolese Red Cross in delivering assistance to some 405 families (2,025 beneficiaries). After an in-depth assessment conducted by the National Society at the end of December 2012, this DREF was revised and a second allocation of CHF 156,252 was provided to meet the needs of additional beneficiaries, resulting in a total allocation of CHF 267,990 to assist 1,181 families (5,875 beneficiaries). Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.

Torrential rainfall that hit Pointe Noire caused severe flooding of unprecedented magnitude on 17 to 18 November 2012, resulting in extensive material damage as well as injury and deaths.

A cholera outbreak also ensued, following the break down in water, hygiene and sanitation amenities. Relief actions were undertaken by about 100 trained Congolese Red Cross (CRC) volunteers, under the supervision of various resource persons deployed from IFRC's Central Africa regional office. These actions included search and rescue activities, identification of a total of 1,181 families (5,875 persons) in need of emergency assistance; relocation of affected people to evacuation centres, arrangements for their lodging in evacuation sites, provision of emergency shelter and basic household items, distribution of food to affected families, purification of contaminated wells, disinfection of latrines, and water, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities. CRC volunteers also provided multifaceted assistance to families of cholera-infected and affected persons. Through these activities, the affected families were able to regain some measure of comfort and dignity, though the cholera epidemic still posed a huge challenge that was later brought under control.

A DREF operation update was issued in January 2013 to revise the plan of action and budget to reflect the scale-up in response activities, and extended the timeframe of the operation up to 31 March 2013.



Latrine slabs were distributed to victims by Congolese Red Cross volunteers. Photo: Congolese Red Cross

Financial situation: All activities planned under this DREF operation were implemented and this narrative is final in terms of activities carried out. A final financial report has been re-issued as a result of correction done. Some expenses that had been erroneously booked under this DREF have been moved to the right project. No Shelter items were bought and instead those prepositioned in the warehouse were used. This was the same with construction material. A balance of CHF 97,763 will be returned to DREF.

The Netherlands Red Cross and government contributed to the replenishment of the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors. IFRC, on behalf of Congolese Red Cross Society would like to extend thanks to all partners for their generous contributions.

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

The situation

On 17 to 18 November 2012, heavy rains hit Pointe-Noire, the second largest city in the Republic of Congo, causing severe flooding of unprecedented magnitude in about ten years. Families fled or were stranded on roof tops, when water poured into their homes and flooded their houses. Roads were cut off by rushing waters and landslides, and there were reports of people were injured and there were even cases of drowning and death.

After officially declaring a crisis situation in Pointe Noire, the Congolese government provided boats to evacuate stranded persons and provided food, water, and mattresses as a part of its initial assistance to affected persons. The government set up two evacuation sites for the displaced persons in the fire brigade barracks and at the Pointe-Noire trade fair grounds.

The CRC deployed 70 volunteers to Pointe-Noire to help evacuate people stranded in their homes. Furthermore, the CRC conducted a rapid assessment of the situation in both evacuation sites set up by the government and identified 405 families (2,025 persons) whose houses had been flooded and were partially or completely destroyed.

In December 2012, heavy rains continued in Pointe-Noire, and made it difficult to address the situation (rehabilitate destroyed homes, infrastructure etc), as well as address the problem of overflowing wells, latrines and destroyed drainage systems. Furthermore, given the fact that the rainy season had not yet abated, the roads were in an advanced state of degradation, and access to flooded areas was very difficult, posing challenges to monitor and assess the situation in certain areas.

Six weeks after the floods, water had receded from houses in most of the affected areas in Pointe-Noire, the government decided to close down the two evacuation centres that hosted victims of this disaster. Some affected families returned to their homes that were either intact or partially destroyed. Those whose houses were completely destroyed by the floodwaters were accommodated by host families. A total of 1,181 families (i.e. 5,875 persons) were affected by the flooding in both localities, with 3,825 in the city of Pointe-Noire, and 2,050 in Kouilou Division. A majority of the affected persons are women and children. A total of 578 affected houses were also identified: 425 in Kouilou and 153 in Pointe Noire.

Due to the breakdown of water, hygiene and sanitation amenities, cholera broke out in Pointe-Noire, two weeks after the floods. Most cholera cases came from Loandjili (District 4), with a total of 336 cases registered at the Loandjili General Hospital, followed by Adolphe Sicé General Hospital with a total of 21 cases. A total of 71 cases were recorded by the Hygiene Department of Pointe-Noire on 26 December 2012, with one death reported. The infected persons were treated in various hospitals in Pointe-Noire, including the Loandjili General Hospital, Adolphe Sicé General Hospital and Hôpital de Base de TIE-TIE.

In light of the situation, CRC revised its plan of action to also include emergency assistance to the vulnerable and displaced families in Kouilou Division as well as to the families still in need of assistance in Pointe-Noire. Furthermore, a cholera prevention component and additional water and sanitation

interventions were added in the revised plan to help improve sanitary conditions and reduce health related risks in the affected areas. As part of the extension of this DREF, the new action plan was implemented, with special emphasis on cholera control activities. All cholera patients were referred to the Loandjili Cholera Treatment Centre, where Pointe Noire Red Cross volunteers assisted in taking care of them. As of 27 March 2013, a total of 554 cases had been recorded, including 11 new ones, 41 hospitalised, and 471 discharged, 12 fatalities, making a lethality rate of 2.16%.

To date, most of the beneficiaries have returned to their partially destroyed and refurbished homes. Those whose homes were completely destroyed have repaired some parts of them, and others have rather decided to build temporary shelters on their plots of land with materials distributed, while waiting to complete the materials necessary to build the kind of houses they want. On the other hand, some beneficiaries who understood the message disseminated by the CRC on the dangers of living in risky areas have decided to quit flood-prone areas.

Through activities carried out by the CRC such as awareness-raising on hygiene and sanitation, distribution of non-food items, water purification, disinfection of houses and latrines, distribution of slabs for family latrines, beneficiaries have learned good hygiene habits and have seen their living conditions improved. In addition, through several advocacy actions conducted by the CRC within the framework of this operation, the government has decided to implement new strategies aimed at preventing floods and epidemics. Thus, the Pointe-Noire Council has decided to harness the Tchinouka River which runs across the city, and to clean gutters. The National Water Distribution Company (SNDE) has made the commitment to strengthen measures for the treatment of the water it distributes and to repair leakages in its distribution network throughout the city.

However, it should be noted that the living conditions of the population of the city in general, and those of beneficiaries in flood-prone areas in particular remain a concern due to the lack of an adequate drainage system and a sanitation and waste management system. This precarious situation does not guarantee the sustainability of results achieved. With the eminent return of the rainy season in September, the same disaster might hit the city again.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In a bid to galvanize political support for the operation, the National President and the Secretary General of the CRC went on a 3-day mission to Pointe-Noire to plead with public authorities like the Lord Mayor and Prefect of Pointe-Noire, the Divisional Director of Health and others to support Red Cross activities in the areas of community health, water, sanitation and hygiene.

Since then, the CRC has been involved in all discussions on issues related to improving the living conditions of communities. In the action plan developed by the Divisional Crisis Unit for an effective response to the cholera epidemic in Pointe-Noire, the expertise of the Red Cross was solicited in the implementation of community activities such as CLTS. To this end, it given the responsibility to ensure the implementation of relief, distribution, sanitation, social mobilization and communication for behavior change activities (on various topics) and others.

However, these tasks entrusted to the CRC are not accompanied by substantial resources that can ensure the implementation of related activities. This situation highlights the weakness of the CRC in the area of discussions and negotiations with public and private partners when it comes to fundraising.

Achievements against outcomes

Emergency shelter	
Outcome 1: The 578 families displaced by floods in Pointe Noire have benefitted from emergency shelter and basic household items.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Emergency shelter provided and basic household items provided to 578 families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide shelter training to 12 volunteers • Procurement of 1156 tarpaulins, 200 shelter kits (basic tools such as saw, hammer, nails etc) and shelter construction materials (fixing materials, rope, nails, etc.).
Local procurement to be conducted in fair and transparent manner, and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 1,156 mats, 1,156 blankets, 578 kitchen sets, • Deploy one (1) NDRT coordinator, one (1) supervisor, seven

in line with national legislation	<p>(7) team leaders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of 75 volunteers in distribution of relief items and site management. • Support beneficiaries with IEC material and technical advice during the construction of temporary shelter. • Build 578 temporary shelters for displaced families. • Distribution of basic household items to the 578 families targeted. Items include per family 2 mats, 2 blankets. 1 kitchen set. (Other relief items are distributed under the Watsan and hygiene outcome below.) • Monitor and evaluate relief activities and report on relief distribution.
Outcome 2: Detailed information on the situation and emergency needs in affected areas is available and used for planning of continued intervention.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The CRC has conducted an in-depth assessment of the situation and emergency needs in affected areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct a detailed assessment of the situation and emergency needs in Pointe Noire and surrounding localities; • Set up the assessment team, consisting of the NS DMs, IFRC DM Coordinator and PMER Officer • Conduct training for volunteers and staff in assessment methodology; • Print material for the assessment; • Data entry and analysis of assessment; • Sharing results with relevant partners and stakeholders; • Revision of plan of action based on findings from the assessment

Impact:

Activities carried out by the Red Cross in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou, as part of this DREF had a positive impact on the victims, the government, other humanitarian actors and the general public. However, though these activities were spread out in the neighbourhoods and four subdivisions of the town instead of focusing only on most at risk neighbourhoods, the physical and tangible effects of the intervention of the CRC in assisted communities are still visible.

A total of 300 CRC volunteers were deployed to assist in responding to the floods; they performed search and rescue activities, assessment of the situation in the city and responded to the needs of affected persons. Up to 25 CRC volunteers (5 teams of 5 volunteers each) also assisted people to reach the evacuation site and temporarily settle there. The volunteers cleaned, disinfected and prepared spaces/stalls/sheds. These were used as temporary shelters by the 203 vulnerable families in both sites. 30 other volunteers (15 per site) were involved in site management. Following the closure of the evacuation sites, 600 tarpaulins were distributed to a total of 300 affected families - 2 tarpaulins per family- and were assisted in constructing their temporary shelter while they were repairing or reconstructing their damaged houses in Pointe-Noire.

This prompt and effective assistance was highly appreciated by the affected families. They appealed to the government to always allow the Red Cross to carry out the distributing of food and non-food items to them, whatever the origin of the gifts. This greatly contributed to enhancing the credibility and visibility of the Red Cross in Congo in general and Pointe-Noire in particular.

As part of the assessment, technical coordination, monitoring the implementation of activities, and strengthening the operational capacity of the Pointe-Noire divisional branch, the Congolese Red Cross deployed many senior national officials, including the National Programs Coordinator, the National Disaster Management (DM) Coordinator, the National Logistics Officer, National Health Officer, the National Secretary General and the National President. The Regional Logistics Delegate of the IFRC was also deployed to support the implementation of the operation. A total of five missions were sent to support in the implementation of the operation in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou. Additionally, the Federation's four-wheel drive vehicle based in Brazzaville and the driver was mobilized for the first mission to Pointe-Noire.

After various training sessions conducted in Pointe-Noire by CRC national headquarters officials as well as those of the Federation for the benefit of the two divisional branches concerned, local officials showed proof of dynamism and professionalism. Thus, the quality of services was enhanced and the implementation of activities in the field accelerated in Pointe-Noire as well as in Kouilou.

Moreover, advocacy conducted by the National President of the CRC with the Lord Mayor and the Prefect of Pointe-Noire yielded positive results. In fact, public authorities usually left out the Red Cross in the planning their activities related to community health, water, hygiene, sanitation, education, etc. and the views of the Red Cross were never solicited. However, following various meetings between the National President of the CRC, the Lord Mayor and the Prefect of Pointe-Noire, the CRC was soon involved in all discussions on issues related to improving the living conditions of communities. In the action plan developed by the Departmental Crises Committee as part of an effective response to the cholera epidemic in Pointe-Noire, the expertise of the Red Cross was solicited for the implementation of community activities such as Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). It was especially active in relief activities, distribution, sanitation, social mobilization and behavior change communication (on different topics) etc. This advocacy also helped to strengthen the capacity of executive bureaus of both divisional branches in the area of discussion and negotiation with public authorities and external partners of the Movement.

An on-site assessment was conducted, undertaken by 15 senior CRC officials and volunteers, as well as IFRC, to better understand the situation and develop the plan of action.

As for the relief distribution component, the planned emergency material was purchased and handed over to the CRC Pointe Noire. All donations were stored at the Pointe-Noire centre council, in a room converted into a temporary warehouse. The CRC distributed food (donated by the government) and non-food items on the basis of a timetable decided by the Departmental Crisis Unit. 70 volunteers, i.e. 35 in each of the two sites supported these activities. 398 families received NFIs.

Under the first part of this DREF, 398 affected families of the 405 planned received NFIs. The 7 beneficiary families that were not served were provided NFIs after the DREF extension.

Table 4: CRC NFI distribution table for flood-affected families in Pointe-Noire, under part 1 of the DREF

N°	ITEM	Unit	Initial Stock	Distributed Stock	Remaining Stock
1	Shelter kits	kit	292	203	89
2	Cotton blankets	piece	815	810	5
3	Plastic mats	piece	1215	810	405
4	Tarpaulins	piece	600	600	0
5	Soap, 200gm	piece	1839	1839	0
6	Jerry cans 20 Litres	piece	380	380	0
7	Insecticidal mosquito nets	piece	1315	1010	305
8	Plastic buckets 15 Litres	piece	405	398	7
9	Kitchen sets	set	405	398	7

*Target = 405 families; Assisted = 398 families

NB: The remaining stock was added to NFIs distributed in extended DREF
(See NFI distribution report in extended DREF)

Within the framework of assessing the situation on the ground, monitoring the implementation of activities and strengthening the operational capacities of the Pointe-Noire divisional committee, the CRC deployed the following three national senior staff from 18 to 31 December 2012: the national programs coordinator, the national disaster management coordinator and the national logistics coordinator. The Federation on its part deployed the regional logistics delegate to support the putting in place of the operation. Furthermore, a 4X4 vehicle of the Federation based in Brazzaville and a driver were mobilized for this mission.

After an in-depth assessment of needs conducted by the abovementioned national delegation, and supported by the local team from 18 to 31 December 2012 in Pointe-Noire and its environs, the CRC identified 1181 flood-affected families in need of aid, including 771 families (3,825 persons) in Pointe-Noire and 410 families (2,050 persons) in Kouilou division. The 405 families initially identified in Pointe-Noire are included in this total.

Two training sessions were held on the logistics, distribution and management of sites in which 75 local volunteers took part. The first one was held within the framework of the first part of this DREF and was facilitated by the National Logistician, while the second held within the framework of the second part of this DREF was facilitated by the Regional Logistics Officer of the Federation.

A total of 12 local volunteers were trained on emergency shelters and use of IFRC and Swiss Red Cross shelter kits. This training was conducted by the National Programme Coordinator and the new Secretary General of the CRC in Pointe-Noire. It should be noted that these two senior staff participated in the Shelter training workshop that was facilitated in Brazzaville in February by the Swiss Red Cross within the framework of the floods in Brazzaville DREF operation.

Following the training of Pointe-Noire and Kouilou divisional branches, the operational capacities of local volunteers have been strengthened. Therefore, these volunteers improved the quality of their services to victims during the distribution of non-food items and especially during the construction of temporary shelters.

Challenges:

After the closure of the two evacuation sites by the government, no alternative relocation site was identified. The affected families were then forced to return to their destroyed homes and some had to be hosted by neighbors or host families. It was, therefore, impossible to build a camp that meets SPHERE standards for these families. Shelter kits and building materials were distributed to these families. Volunteers were on hand to help them build their temporary shelters on their plots or in any other place of their choice.

Persistent heavy rains were a major handicap to the smooth-running of activities. In fact, these heavy rains greatly upset the work schedule of volunteers and made it difficult to access flooded sites in order to monitor activities and evaluate the situation on the ground.

Since the area of intervention is relatively large, four subdivisions of Pointe-Noire, the Chamba-Nzassi Urban Council and Kouilou subdivision, CRC teams found it difficult to move due to lack of transportation means. Thus, this operation was greatly handicapped by the weak logistical capabilities of the CRC, especially the lack of operational vehicles; a situation that should be resolved in order to facilitate the implementation of activities.

Another major constraint was the fact that the supplier identified after the call for tenders launched in February 2013 delivered only a portion of the expected NFIs on time. Following physical controls conducted by the IFRC Central Africa regional representation's finance assistant in the warehouse of the CRC in Pointe-Noire, the supplier was paid just on the basis of NFIs delivered. All NFIs received were effectively distributed.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in Pointe Noire and Kouilou, reaching 1,181 families during three months	
Expected results	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out. - Daily access to safe water is provided to targeted families - Adequate sanitation is provided to target population. - Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards provided to targeted families. - Local procurement to be conducted in fair and transparent manner, and in line with national legislation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular assessment of the need for safe water and wastewater systems. • Training of 25 volunteers on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Purchase and distribute 1,181 jerry cans, 1,181 buckets, 1,181 hygiene kits, and 2,362 mosquito nets. (Distribution of jerry cans required for transportation and water conservation (the safe water source derived from the urban water supply company) • Establishing water committees at the water points. • Purchase and distribute 800 boxes of Aquatabs (797,175 tablets to last 3 months for 1,181 families), in conjunction with training on how to use them. • Train the heads of households on the purification of water • Organize hygiene awareness campaigns for targeted families • Purchase chemicals and disinfect water • Improve and disinfect family and public latrines • Purchase and distribute sanitation kits • Community training on how to construct and maintain latrines

- | | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribute 336 slabs for family latrines • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities |
|--|---|

Impact:

During the first part of this DREF operation, 80 CRC volunteers were deployed to conduct awareness-raising activities. 40 hygiene promotion awareness sessions, eight (8) mass awareness sessions and 36 door-to-door awareness sessions that reached 4800 people.

As for water, sanitation and hygiene activities, 60 volunteers were mobilized for these activities and have so far treated 12 wells. 20 volunteers were involved in latrine disinfection activities, and 66 latrines were disinfected. In addition, out of the 24 latrines and eight emergency showers planned, five latrines and two showers were built in order to improve the living conditions of victims on both relocation sites.

Within the framework of this DREF extension, 40 Pointe-Noire and 20 Kouilou volunteers were trained in water, hygiene and sanitation following the CLTS approach (Community-Led Total Sanitation Approach), and later in epidemic control and the fight against cholera.

These 40 volunteers were deployed to Pointe-Noire and 20 in Kouilou for 3 months to conduct awareness sessions on cholera and hygiene. About 27,000 people were reached; that is, about 21,000 in the five administrative subdivisions of Pointe-Noire and 6000 in Kouilou.

A total of 797,175 Aquatabs were distributed to 1,181 families, with each family receiving 675 tablets for 3 months. Meanwhile, 20 volunteers disinfected 511 latrines out of the 375 planned, distributed as follows: 434 latrines disinfected out of the 298 planned in Pointe-Noire, by 15 volunteers (that is 136 additional latrines in Pointe-Noire, and 77 in Kouilou, disinfected by 5 volunteers. The 136 additional latrines were disinfected in plots of land along the Tchinouka River, officially known as the area of origin of the vast majority of cholera cases in Pointe-Noire. Affected and unaffected populations of this area even asked the Red Cross to organize large scale campaigns to disinfect houses, latrines and wells every two to three months. During a monitoring and evaluation visit to blocks No. 25 and 26 of Loandjili, many family heads interviewed told the National Programmes Coordinator of the CRC accompanied by the National Health Coordinator and the Secretary General of the CRC in Pointe Noire that since houses and latrines were disinfected by the Red Cross, bad smell, bugs (insects, reptiles, flies, etc.) have become rare in their immediate environment. In blocks 27 and 28 of the same subdivision where there is a chronic lack of latrines; since 85% of plots lack functional latrines, the CRC team was contacted by two heads of poor families living in precarious houses and requested assistance in the construction of latrines. Through latrine disinfection activities, the CRC team was able to identify 286 additional plots that lack functional latrines in the city of Pointe-Noire, distributed as follows: 50 in Loandjili (epicenter of the cholera epidemic), 62 in Subdivision II Mvoumou, 75 in Subdivision III, and 99 in Subdivision IV.

Challenges:

With the persistent rainfall and insufficient water, sanitation and hygiene amenities in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou, not forgetting the unhygienic nature of public places and houses, the population is still exposed to various waterborne diseases and those related to the lack of hygiene, especially cholera. In fact, hundreds of uncontrolled garbage dumps are found along the streets and markets where food is often spread on the ground or near garbage dumps and polluted water.

The government has repeatedly sought the expertise of the Red Cross to address this disturbing epidemic, but all these concerted efforts were insufficient, given the magnitude of the situation. A more effective and sustainable intervention is required. Thus, the CRC has prepared a DREF on cholera, and would like to have various forms of support from the Federation and other partners in order to eradicate this epidemic. An acute lack of latrines was noticed in Pointe-Noire (286), but the budget does not allow the CRC to meet this urgent need. However, 36 out of the 155 slabs planned for Kouilou were sent to Pointe-Noire because of the cholera epidemic raging there. In sum therefore, 209 slabs, instead of 181 were distributed in Pointe-Noire, and 127 in Kouilou, instead of the 155 planned. In addition to the 209 family latrine slabs that were distributed in Pointe-Noire, the need/gap expressed stands at 286 slabs, distributed as follows: 86 in Subdivision 4 (Loandjili; the epicenter of the cholera epidemic), 59 in Subdivision 2 (Mvoumvou), 43 in Subdivision 3 (Tié-tié), 46 in Subdivision 1 (Lumumba) and 52 in Tchamba-Nzassi. As for Kouilou, the 36 slabs that were added to Pointe-Noire were replaced. Beneficiaries were asked to dig pits on which the slabs before expecting to receive this assistance. This instruction was given in all neighborhoods and villages of affected areas and was respected by 98% of the population. Awareness sessions were organized on the construction and maintenance of latrines in affected communities. On the proposal of neighborhood leaders in Loandjili, the CRC planned to organize a campaign to disinfect these latrines in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou every three months, until March 2014, particularly in June, September, December 2013, then in March 2014.

The water supply network of the national water distribution company (SNDE) is in an advanced state of disrepair in Pointe-Noire, and only serves about one quarter of the population of the city. About 2/4 of the population of this city consume well water of doubtful quality, while 1/4 consumes water from boreholes (a 25-litre container costs between 50 and 100 CFAF) or so-called “pure” water (mayo, crystal, globaline, etc.) sold in bottles/containers of all sorts (between 450, 500 and 1000 CFAF per litre, depending on where it is bought). CRC volunteers sensitized about 4200 families (about 21,000 people) in Pointe-Noire and about 1200 families (about 6000 people) in Kouilou, making a total of about 27,000 people, on water chlorination. Many families learned how to purify drinking water with chlorine, bleach or Aquatabs that were distributed. In addition, water-related activities were an opportunity to check and confirm the results of the in-depth assessment conducted in December 2012 by the RC on the lack of operational water supply amenities (wells, taps and boreholes) in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou and the low coverage of the water needs of these populations by the national water supply company. Thus, 264 plots without operational drinking water amenities were identified in Pointe-Noire and 243 in Kouilou. Another survey of operational boreholes in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou is in progress. Details of water infrastructure needs (wells, taps/pumps) are summarized in Table No. 5 and on the chart below:

Table 5: Plots of land lacking water supply infrastructure (no wells, taps /pumps or boreholes)

Division	Pointe-Noire						Kouilou						Total	
	Sbdv 1	Sbdv 2	Sbdv 3	Sbdv 4	Tchamba-Nzassi	Total PNR	Loango	Diosso	Malélé/Louvoulou	Bilala	Bilinga	Les Saras		Total Kouilou
Plots without functional well/tap	90	57	39	29	49	264	38	60	32	42	28	43	243	507

The CRC is seeking additional support from the Federation and other partners in the longer-term to pursue water, sanitation and hygiene activities in the field in order to contribute more effectively to sustainably reduce the risk of diseases and epidemics to which the populations of Pointe-Noire and Kouilou are exposed. In this light, the CRC is planning a more effective intervention to improve people's access to water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructures and to facilitate behavior change for the adoption of good hygiene and sanitation practices in the city of Pointe-Noire and in Kouilou.

Emergency health

Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of disaster affected populations are reduced	
Expected results	Activities planned
<p>First aid services provided to injured persons affected by the disaster and referrals made to health centres.</p> <p>The populations of Pointe Noire and Kouilou know the signs and symptoms of cholera, and seek treatment at the nearest health centre upon noticing the first signs of infection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of 15 first aid kits. • Provide first aid services to injured persons and referrals to health centres. • Contact beneficiaries, especially community leaders • Produce information, education and communication materials (posters, folders, image boxes) • Train 30volunteers in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV) • Sensitize the populations, with an average of three sensitization sessions per week for three months. Several strategies will be used, including door-to-door, individual interviews, educative talk groups, and mass sensitization, particularly in public places. • Disseminate messages over local radio stations • Approach and integrate communities in the activities of the operation • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities
Outcome 2: To contribute to the reduction of the impact of cholera on the communities affected in Pointe Noire and Kouilou, through cholera prevention awareness raising targeting 42,200 persons in the affected communities	

Expected results	Activities planned
<p>The affected communities in Pointe Noire and Kouilou know how to improve hygiene practices as a way to stop transmitting cholera,</p> <p>The capacity of the Red Cross volunteers in Pointe Noire and Kouilou is increased in regards to epidemic control.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure 10,000 ORS sachets for distribution. • Detect and refer suspected cases to health centres • Provide cholera affected persons and families with Oral Rehydration Solutions (ORS) in conjunction with training how to use them. Cooperation with health facilities for distribution activities. • Organize general sanitation sessions with the support of authorities for three months • Provide technical support to Congolese Red Cross in regards to cholera prevention activities. • Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the activities

Impact:

The situation of 300 families has been significantly improved through the provision of emergency shelter and basic household items, thus reducing their vulnerability and exposure to bad weather. Through the extension of this DREF, 173 families received non-food items which have helped to improve their living conditions and reduce the risk of disease.

Up to 1,181 affected families (in affected areas) exposed to increased water-related diseases and epidemics risk benefited from activities related to water, sanitation and hygiene. These activities included health education and awareness-raising on cholera prevention, distribution of water purification products (bleach and Aquatabs).

A total of 173 most vulnerable families affected received kitchen kits, mosquito nets (305 items), sleeping mats (405), and 89 families received shelter and other NFI kit. (See distribution report below)

NFI DISTRIBUTION REPORT FOLLOWING DREF EXTENSION				
No.	Item	Unit	Quantity	Observations
1	Big aluminum pot	Piece	173	Distributed
2	Small aluminum pot	Piece	173	Distributed
3	Stainless steel skimmer	Piece	173	Distributed
4	Stainless steel ladle	Piece	173	Distributed
5	Stainless spoons	dozen	72 X 12	Distributed
6	Forks	dozen	72 X 12	Distributed
7	Cups of 250 ml	Piece	863	Distributed
8	Stainless steel dishes	Piece	865	Distributed
9	Treated bed nets	Piece	305	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension
10	Blankets	Piece	5	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension
11	Sleeping mats	Piece	405	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension
12	Plastic buckets 15l	Piece	7	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension
13	Shelter kits	Kit	89	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension
14	Kitchen kits	Kit	7	Leftover of the first phase, distributed during the DREF extension

The treatment of wells, disinfection of houses and toilets/showers helped to improve the sanitary conditions of beneficiaries (latrines and showers). Also, awareness-raising on hygiene promotion contributed to reducing the risk of water-related/waterborne diseases and diseases related to poor hygiene and sanitation.

Monitoring/evaluation

The monitoring missions conducted by national authorities in charge of logistics, disaster, health and the IFRC programme coordinator helped to strengthen the operational capacity of CRC local teams in Pointe-Noire and Kouilou. IFRC's regional delegate in charge of logistics and the finance assistant were deployed

on missions to Pointe-Noire to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the DREF and to strengthen the operational capacities of the National Society. When a second DREF operation was launched in April to address the continued cholera outbreak, the IFRC zone office deployed a water and sanitation specialist to the field to evaluate the floods-cholera DREF operations on 5-18 May 2013. Based on the review of the cholera-related activities in this operation and the follow-up assessment for the new operation, the biggest remaining gap in the general response to the cholera epidemic in DRC lie in activities related to prevention – such as community mobilization and provision of clean water sanitation, and activities related to immediate curative care – such as community-based provision of oral rehydration solution. Additional activities that may help reduce the current epidemic are the provision of relevant material and equipment and further cholera-specific training of the field staff and volunteers. Addressing these needs plays to the strength of the CRC, which, with its extensive network of branches and volunteers, is already active in dealing with many of the needs associated with the current cholera epidemic. However, based on the wider needs and gaps on health, water and sanitation country-wide, the threat and improved management of cholera outbreaks requires a longer-term strategy and response.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Denis Duffaut, Regional Representative for Central Africa; Yaoundé; 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 Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari Mantyaara Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Loïc de Bastier, Resource Mobilization Coordinator for Africa; Addis Ababa; phone: +251-93-003 4013; fax: +251-11-557 0799; email: loic.debastier@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting)

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

MDRCG012 - Republic of Congo - Floods in Pointe Noire

Timeframe: 29 Nov 12 to 31 Mar 13

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Nov 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2014/5	Programme	MDRCG012
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013/3	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		267,990				267,990	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		267,990				267,990	
C4. Other Income		267,990				267,990	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		267,990				267,990	
D. Total Funding = B + C		267,990				267,990	

* 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		267,990				267,990	
E. Expenditure		-170,227				-170,227	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		97,763				97,763	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCG012 - Republic of Congo - Floods in Pointe Noire

Timeframe: 29 Nov 12 to 31 Mar 13

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Nov 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2014/5	Programme	MDRCG012
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013/3	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	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						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			267,990			267,990		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	24,906						24,906	
Construction Materials	17,126						17,126	
Clothing & Textiles	27,037		19,337			19,337	7,700	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	90,035		34,007			34,007	56,028	
Medical & First Aid	1,250						1,250	
Teaching Materials			569			569	-569	
Utensils & Tools	22,617		12,557			12,557	10,060	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	182,971		66,471			66,471	116,500	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	1,259		626			626	633	
Distribution & Monitoring	463						463	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,037		12,715			12,715	-10,677	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,759		13,341			13,341	-9,582	
Personnel								
International Staff			438			438	-438	
National Society Staff	5,944		12,571			12,571	-6,626	
Volunteers	24,774		32,987			32,987	-8,213	
Total Personnel	30,718		45,995			45,995	-15,277	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	11,954		17,367			17,367	-5,414	
Total Workshops & Training	11,954		17,367			17,367	-5,414	
General Expenditure								
Travel	11,111		6,580			6,580	4,531	
Information & Public Relations	6,815		6,785			6,785	30	
Office Costs	1,667		1,165			1,165	501	
Communications	2,222		1,923			1,923	299	
Financial Charges	417		210			210	206	
Total General Expenditure	22,231		16,663			16,663	5,568	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	16,356		10,389			10,389	5,967	
Total Indirect Costs	16,356		10,389			10,389	5,967	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	267,990		170,227			170,227	97,763	
VARIANCE (C - D)			97,763			97,763		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCG012 - Republic of Congo - Floods in Pointe Noire

Timeframe: 29 Nov 12 to 31 Mar 13

Appeal Launch Date: 29 Nov 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/11-2014/5	Programme	MDRCG012
Budget Timeframe	2012/11-2013/3	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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	267,990		267,990	267,990	170,227	97,763	
Subtotal BL2	267,990		267,990	267,990	170,227	97,763	
GRAND TOTAL	267,990		267,990	267,990	170,227	97,763	