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## Final Report

### Republic of Congo: Population Movement in Yumbi

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation</b>	<b>Operation n° MDRCG016</b>
<b>Date of Issue: 15 July 2020</b>	<b>Glide number:</b>
<b>Operation start date: 24 January 2019</b>	<b>Operation end date: 24 June 2019</b>
<b>Host National Society: Congolese Red Cross</b>	<b>Operation budget: 317,848</b>
<b>Number of people affected: 10,785</b>	<b>Number of people assisted: 3,318<sup>1</sup> (500 households)</b>
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)</b>	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN Agencies (UNHCR, WFP), Congolese Government</b>	

## A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

### Description of the disaster

On Sunday 16 December 2018, inter-ethnic violence in the territory of Yumbi in the Province of Mai Ndombé, Democratic Republic of Congo led to the destruction of properties and forced a large number of the population from the affected areas to cross river Congo and find refuge in several localities in Congo Brazzaville and the territory of Bolobo. The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) Government and its humanitarian partners, including UN bodies immediately conducted a multi-sectoral assessment from 23 to 26 December 2018 to assess the situation and the needs of these displaced populations to plan for an appropriate response. According to that initial assessment, more than 78,928 people from the DRC had taken refuge with host families or were living in spontaneous settings in Congo Brazzaville, as almost all houses had been destroyed in the three affected villages. Further assessment by the Congolese Red Cross (CRC) team in partnership with the IFRC at the start of the DREF operation found that there was less than 40 internally displaced people in the two localities of Mossaka and Konda in the Department of Cuvette. That is the reason why the operation rather focused on the three localities of the Plateau Department and the activities planned in the Cuvette were transferred to these 3 localities.



*Awareness raising session in Makotipoko ©CRC*

For more information on the disaster, here is the link to the [Emergency Plan of Action](#) .

<sup>1</sup> Assessment revealed that a family was made up of 6 to 7 people in these areas, as such although the number of people targeted increased, the number of households remained the same.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

At the beginning of the operation in late January 2019, the National Society immediately mobilized its staff and local branches in the affected areas to set up an intervention team. Meetings were equally held with the local and national stakeholders as well as national humanitarian agencies present in the Republic of Congo.

With support from the IFRC, the NS led an in-depth multisector needs assessment in the Plateaux and Cuvette Departments to have a better understanding of the situation of displaced persons from the Province of Mai-Ndombé, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). The assessment was conducted from 03 to 13 March 2019 in the localities of Mpouya, Bouemba, Makotipoko in the Plateaux department and Mossaka, Konda in the Cuvette department, as planned in the [Emergency Plan of Action](#).

The assessment revealed a gradual decrease in the number of displaced persons compared to the previous figures announced: 6,991 instead of 7,425 Displaced people in Makotipoko, 3,067 in Bouemba and 687 instead of 1,250 in Mpouya in December 2018, and less than 50 verifiable displaced persons in Cuvette (data confirmed by the authorities). A total of 10,785 displaced persons entered the Republic of Congo from DRC between December 2018 and March 2019 as detailed in the [Operations update](#). Following this assessment, the operation rather focused on the three localities of the Plateau Department and the activities planned in the Cuvette were transferred to these 3 localities. This change of geographical target also allowed the NS intervention to complement the shelter activities implemented by UNHCR in the locations where targeted communities were being relocated.

The National Society had difficulties in achieving its assistance objectives for management reasons. Thanks to multiple coordination actions, meetings, feasibility analysis and reorientation meetings, some of these challenges were overcome, allowing 3,318 people to regain a little bit of their human dignity. This represents 111% coverage rate.

The biggest challenges were the harsh logistical conditions punctuated not only by the difficult accessibility of the intervention areas, which were very difficult to reach by inland waterway, but also by customs procedures which had a negative impact on the response time.

The NS capacities were strengthened through the training of 209 volunteers, including 78 in **ECA**, 40 in PSS, 44 in WASH and 44 in shelter/emergency and 01 in stock management. All in all, the assistance provided contributed in alleviating some of the sufferings of the displaced families through community sensitization actions, home visits and direct distributions of NFI.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The ICRC is present in-country and remained available for collaboration and information sharing with the NS and IFRC teams. ICRC conducted a rapid field assessment at the beginning of the crisis as part of restoring family links (RFL) activities in the sites of Makotimpoko and Bouemba, department of Plateau.

The French Red Cross, sole PNS in country, did not carry out any activity in line with this disaster.

IFRC Yaoundé Country Cluster Support Team (CCST) Office, which supports the Central African region from Cameroon, provided technical and financial management support to the NS in implementation of this operation through the following activities:

- Deployment of three (03) RDRT members (RDRT relief/coordination from Burkinabe Red Cross Society, RDRT WatSan from Togolese Red Cross and RDRT logistic from Cameroon Red Cross Society).
- Training sessions on community engagement and accountability (CEA) for the personnel of the National Headquarters of the CRC and the volunteers of the various localities concerned by the DREF implementation, to improve the involvement of beneficiary communities at the centre of the operation, with the help of the IFRC CEA focal point. This opportunity allowed the NS to designate a CEA focal point to be supported by the CEA focal point of Yaoundé CCST, to ensure the integration of CEA activities into the ongoing and future operations.
- Five (5) delegates from the IFRC country office in Kinshasa went to Brazzaville and supported the NS in developing the EPoA, in consultation with the CCST Central Africa office.
- IFRC coordinated with the other Movement partners present in Congo to organize the in-depth needs assessment in March 2019.
- The IFRC Central Africa cluster staff (CEA, DM, Finances and Logistics departments) and the DREF Delegate from Nairobi went to the field almost at the end of the operation (after the departure of the RDRTs) for the workshop on lessons learned, the briefing on the DREF operation and collect supporting documents.

Throughout the operation, the CRC maintained close collaboration with IFRC Office in DRC, because of proximity and for information sharing on the operation which emanated from an ethnic conflict in the Yumbi village in the DRC.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

In all five localities, the displaced were under the protection of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action. They were monitored and managed by the National Council for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), migration services, sub-prefectures and local government bodies.

The UNHCR undertook some actions alongside the distribution of household items at the Makotipko site. The displaced persons accommodated on the site of the Makotipoko Catholic Church benefited from UNHCR temporary housing made of local materials and tarpaulins. Some people from Makotimpoko went to Bouemba for relocation while others refused, because they needed to stay close to their canoes and the river which is their main livelihood. Besides, as Bouemba is closer from the place they were fleeing from, they declared they were afraid to go back there and potentially be once more exposed. With the transfer of the displaced from Makotipko to Bouemba, the Government gave the mandate for shelter-related actions to UNHCR alone.

For a better response, specific meetings of the shelter sector were held at UNHCR headquarters in Brazzaville every Wednesday. General coordination meetings of all sectors and partners were also held at UNHCR every Friday.

The World Food Programme, equally intervened in the response to the disaster from their base in Betou and conducted two food parcel distributions consisting mainly of rice and corn flour in Makotipoko.

The NGO “Shelter Box” carried out a rapid assessment in the shelter sector in Makotipoko, Bouemba and Mopongo.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

### Needs analysis

The multisector assessment carried out by WFP, UNHCR and the Government at the onset of the crisis in December 2018 helped to identify the immediate needs of the affected populations, notably: shelter, food and non-food items, protection and education, health and care, water, hygiene and sanitation, and psychosocial support.

Based on this and according to its mandate, the CRC started mobilizing resources and implementing activities through this DREF operation.

After the detailed needs assessment conducted by the joint CRC/IFRC team in March 2019, the same needs were identified, but Cuvette department was removed from the operation because of the difficult access to the area and the low number of people to be assisted there. Following this assessment, CRC decided to support in the following areas:

- Health care (malaria, water and skin diseases, gastroenteritis, needs for essential medicines, etc.),
- Access to drinking water (transport, treatment, and storage),
- Hygiene promotion,
- Essential household items,
- Livelihoods and basic needs resources nutrition/food, (lack of resources to cover basic needs),
- Protection: The displaced indicated that they feel safe and there were no protection problems at that time. Their relations with the host communities appear to be very close and friendly, but prolonged stress on resources could create tensions. Most of the displaced population were fishermen with a large number of women and children. There were equally unaccompanied children, newborns and pregnant and lactating women who all lived in a common setting with host families and in administrative and religious buildings. However, no cases of ill-treatment and/or discrimination were revealed throughout implementation.

The need for shelter existed, but Government was reluctant to the idea of installing shelters for the refugees. However, they ultimately gave their agreement and UNHCR was designated to handle that need, after relocating these refugees in a camp site in Bouemba

### Targeting

This DREF operation targeted 3,000 people (500 households) and reached 3,318 displaced persons. As the DREF target represented only 27% of the displaced households, targets were prioritized as follows, after an in-depth analysis:

- Households greater than or equal to 6 persons;
- Household with female head of household;
- Household with FEFA and FAP (Female of Childbearing Age);
- Household with children under the age of 5;
- Household with very old people;
- Household with unaccompanied children.

The criterion of low-income households was excluded since almost all the IDPs were suffering same plight resulting from internal conflict.

The percentage of people reached per locality as indicated in below table:

		Quantité par menage/2 mois											NFI	
													Nbr	
LOCALITES		Planifié		Réalisé										
DEPT	SITE	Nbre de menages	Taille	Nbre de menage	Taux	Taille	Taux	Enft 0-5	ENA	FEF A	FAP	PTP	PVH	nbr de jours
PLATEAUX	Makotipoko	325	1 950	325	100%	2 197	113%	404	20	135	703	8	21	60
	Bouemba	142	852	142	100%	912	107%	224	35	52	334	2	4	60
	Mpouya	33	198	33	100%	209	106%	18	2	9	79	2	1	60
Total plateaux	3	500	3 000	500	100%	3 318	111%	646	57	196	1 116	12	26	60

### Scenario planning

The most likely scenario proposed in the EPoA occurred as the hostilities ended and assistance was provided to displaced people while waiting for their gradual return. The return of the displaced persons was envisaged while waiting for the reconstruction of destroyed houses.

### Risk Analysis

The major risks on this operation were related to transportation. Indeed, work and operations were conducted by water transport on River Congo to reach Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Mpouya areas which are only accessible by waterway. To note, Makotimpoko hosted the largest number of families. The amount budgeted for transportation only allowed to board cheaper and dangerous canoes, which required a longer sailing time (up to 8 hours) to get to destination. However, feedback from the RDRTs to the Federation enabled the rental of secured canoes.

The poor state of the roads equally made the operation difficult. Each day, staff would cover a distance of 300 km since the operational base was 70 km away from the first site, which was tedious for the drivers and the CRC and IFRC teams. To reduce risk, the NS worked on one site per day.

Another challenge was related to logistics and procurement. Indeed, the clearance of equipment from Congolese Customs was greatly delayed at the start of the operation. In addition, the availability of household items for distribution was scarce. As mitigation method, most items were sourced from Yaoundé CCST and packaged at the national headquarters. This had a negative impact on the deployment period of the logistics RDRT, as more time was spent for customs clearance, resulting in delay of procedures for local purchases. This highlighted a serious handicap especially at the level of the NS, where there is a real need for support and capacity building in the area of logistics.

## B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

### Overall objective

This overall objective of this operation was to provide health, WASH assistance, as well as shelter related household items to 3,000 most vulnerable displaced persons in Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Mpouya in Plateaux department of the Republic of Congo (RoC).

### Proposed strategy

The operation was implemented within 5 months with support from 128 volunteers (44 for WASH activities, 40 for PSS and 44 for distributions) trained locally and the technical support from 3 RDRTs and 3 staff members from the Yaoundé Cluster. Data collection materials were shared with focal points and supervisors for collection and sharing with partners. Throughout the operation, there was a Coordination Team at the national level and in each branch. The displaced communities and local leaders were also involved at every stage of the operation.

The specific needs of HIV/AIDS affected persons and epidemic prevention were taken into account during sensitization and 1<sup>^</sup>,080 hygiene kits were distributed to 1,080 women of childbearing age. These women were also sensitized on Reproductive Health and against unwanted pregnancies.

Management committees were set up in Makotipomko where there was the largest part of the population. Complaints committees made up of the populations were set up and communities were fully involved in the process. CEA activities also consisted in educating people, teaching them to accept IDPs in order to strengthen community acceptance. Details of achievements per Area of Focus are found under Detailed Operational Plan below.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



### Shelter

People reached: 3,318

Male: 2,124

Female: 1,194

**Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households receiving shelter related household items	500	500
<b>Output 1.1: Short shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained and mobilized for shelter intervention	50	40
Number of supervisors mobilized for shelter intervention	5	4
Number of families who received NFIs	500	500

### Narrative description of achievements



*Delivery of sanitation kits to the Bouemba committee ©CRC*

The distributions took place from 5 to 12 May 2019 in the three localities of the Plateaux department selected for this purpose.

To ensure the successful distribution of NFIs to the displaced in Yumbi, in addition to the training of volunteers, a number of actions were carried out prior to the practical distribution including the design of distribution tools, household census, transport/storage of NFIs, establishment of IDP management committees and targeting of 500 households in accordance with DREF selection criteria. Some essential tools were designed for the preparation and implementation of the distribution.

These were :

- Household census cards for the displaced;
- Targeting sheets for the 500 households that benefited from the aid;
- Distribution sheets of the items,
- Beneficiary cards.

About twenty volunteers were mobilized per locality for this purpose, as well as a team of 9 people including 7 SN staff and 2 IFRC RDRTs under the coordination of the project manager in Yaoundé. These distributions actually took place in Makotipoko from 7 to 9 May; in Bouemba on 10 and in Mpouya on 11 May.

The target was achieved with 100% of households covered and 111% of people assisted and no incident was reported during the distribution. Following is a table of distributed items:

NFI	Aquata b	Savon	Seau	Jerry- can	Natte	Couve- r- ture	Moust- i- quaire	Bâche	kit de dignit- é	kit cuisin- e	kit Abri- s		
Nbr	60	6	1	1	2	2	360	3	1	1	0		
ITEMS DISTRIBUES											Période/Localités		
nbr de jours	Aquata b	Savon	Seau	Jerry- can	Natte	Couve- r- ture	Moust- i- quaire	Bâche	kit de dignit- é	kit cuisin- e	kit Abri- s	dates de distribution	Lieux de Distributio- n
60	117 500	1 950	325	325	650	650	975	0	702	325	0	7-8-9 /05/ 2019	Makotipoko
60	48 020	852	142	142	284	284	426	0	306	142	0	11/05/2019	Bouemba
60	11 880	198	33	33	66	66	99	0	72	33	0	10/05/2019	Mpouya
60	177 400	3 000	500	500	1 000	1 000	1 500	0	1 080	500	0		

The post distribution monitoring was not conducted because funding had not been provided for that activity in the budget. Nevertheless, beneficiary representatives participated in the lessons learned session, which allowed to have another form of feedback from the community. During the lessons learned session, local authorities from the three localities of Mpouya, Bouemba and Makotimpoko expressed their satisfaction with the support received.

### Challenges

- The main challenge as concerns distributions was the unavailability of articles on the local market.
- The number of people to attend was high and distributing items to a small number of displaced was not well perceived by the rest of the displaced population. People did not understand that the Red Cross cannot do everything and help everyone
- People who did not receive support expressed their anger
- The customs clearance processes were quite tedious. The truck transporting the HHIs was blocked at the border for several days, which delayed the start of the operations.
- The funds were transferred a bit late, which equally contributed to the delay of the operations.
- The collaboration between RDRT members and national staff was fraught with tension and leadership problems.

### Lessons Learned

- It is important to ensure clear communication with the affected communities, explaining the RCRC Movement mandate and limitations to avoid causing tension between recipients of the support and non-recipients.
- It is important to have a good division of labour and tasks to improve collaboration between IFRC (RDRTs deployed) and national coordination. IFRC surge personnel are deployed to assist NS in implementing and guide them on IFRC processes and NS should understand this role.



### Health

People reached: 3,318

Male: 2,124

Female: 1,194

#### Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by NS with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	3,000	3,318

#### Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and supervisors trained on psychosocial support	50	40
# of people reached by psychosocial support	3,000	0

# of women of childbearing age reached with dignity kits	1,080	1,080
<b>Output 1.6: Target population provided with access to community-based health services, including provision of first aid and distribution of mosquito nets</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of volunteers engaged in providing first aid services to people affected	50	40
# of first aid kits procured and provided to local branches	15	15
# of people reached with FA services	3,000	3,318
# of people reached by community-based health activities	3,000	3,318
# of Mosquito net procured and distributed	1,500	1,500
# of Households reached with Mosquito nets	500	500
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Thirty-three volunteers out of the trained 44 were mobilized for these awareness-raising activities, including 11 per locality. The strategies used were essentially community actions and home visits. It should be noted that during the distributions, awareness-raising sessions were held for the benefit of the displaced and indigenous populations in the three localities. These community actions focused on the use of impregnated mosquito nets and Aquatab tablets.</p> <p>Some 40 volunteers were trained in PSS, to be able to provide necessary support to these displaced persons, who fled their homes in tragic and violent conditions. Note that the 50 volunteers planned to be trained as part of this operation could not be reached as the Cuvette department was pulled out of the operation due to the assessment revealing that most displaced had returned to their areas of origin in DRC. These trained volunteers were either deployed to provide the necessary support through discussion groups with people mentioning the need for these services, and those who were pointed to by members of their community as needing PSS.</p> <p>The 15 FA kits planned were procured and distributed to local branches during the volunteers training, and dignity kits were distributed along other NFIs. However, the follow-up on the use of mosquito nets was not done due to inadequate planification of the activity from the NS.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A few families used mosquito nets to fish instead of protection from mosquitoes.</li> <li>The correct use of nets by households was not monitored as a result of inadequate planification by the NS</li> </ul>		
<b>Lessons Learned</b>		
Awareness raising activities need to be coupled with follow-up and monitoring activities to ensure efficient follow-up of the project.		



### Water, sanitation, and hygiene

People reached: 3,318 people

Male: 2,124

Female: 1,194

#### WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
Number of households reached with key messages to promote personal and community hygiene	500	500
<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>		
<b>Indicators:</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Actual</b>
# of assessments conducted	1	1
# of volunteers trained on the safe use of household water treatment techniques (HHWT)	75	44
<b>WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people provided with safe water (according to WHO standards)	3,000	3,318
# of water purification tablets procured and distributed to target IDP households	270,100	270,100
# of community leaders trained on the safe use of water (IDPs and Host Population)	25	36
<b>WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people with access to an improved sanitation facility	3000	3000
<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities	3000	3,318
# of IEC materials produced with HP messages	1000 leaflets 500 posters 10 images boxes	1000 leaflets 500 posters 10 images boxes
# of hygiene promotion campaigns held throughout the operation	16	24
# of households reached with provision of soap	3000	3000
# of bars of soap distributed per Household	6	6
# of volunteers trained to implement Watsan activities	75	44
<b>Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of dignity kits procured and distributed	1080	1080
# of women of child-bearing age reached with dignity kits	1080	1080
# of women trained on use of distributed hygiene kits	1080	1080
<b>Narrative description of achievements</b>		
<p>Some 36 instead of 25 communities' leaders were trained on the safe use of water (IDPs and Host Population) because there were free listeners from the community.</p> <p>Volunteers were not trained in Konda because the displaced people had either returned to DRC or moved to Mossaka, which explains why only 44 volunteers were trained instead of 70 as planned.</p> <p>During the sensitization sessions, volunteers insisted on the promotion of individual and collective hygiene. They accompanied the populations in the cleanliness and management of household waste. On each site, 2 or 3 volunteers accompanied the chiefs in the implementation. These operations were easy to follow in the camps. On the other hand, among the host population, hygiene promotion activities were difficult to implement because inhabitants were reluctant to change their habits.</p> <p>Hygiene promotion activities, such as proper food preservation, the fight against stagnant water or garbage collection were conducted door-to-door. There were also focus group discussions with women and men separately under the guidance of 2 volunteers.</p>		
<b>Challenges</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The incessant rains made it difficult to maintain cleanliness, and people relaxed their efforts out of discouragement.</li> <li>• Host population were disappointed because they did not receive anything and expressed the need to receive dignity kits and domestic kits.</li> <li>• People are not accustomed to using latrines</li> <li>• Chlorinated water has a smell and taste that population do not like, they preferred to use river water, despite the risks.</li> </ul>		

**Lessons Learned**

- In future planning for similar disasters, some NFIs should be given to the host population to avoid creating tensions and to facilitate acceptance of IDPs by the host population.
- Strengthen awareness campaigns on the use and maintenance of latrines, hygiene promotion and vector control.

**International Disaster Response****Outcome 1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of coordination meetings attended by NS (cluster meetings)	NA	12
Number of coordination meetings organised by the Ministry of the Humanitarian actions affairs attended by NS	NA	5

**Output 1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge staff deployed to support the NS	3 (1 Relief, 1 Watsan, 1 logistics)	3 (1 Relief, 1 Watsan, 1 logistics)
# of IFRC Shelter staff deployed to support the NS	1	0

**Outcome 2: The programmatic reach of the National Societies and the IFRC is expanded**

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of monitoring visits conducted by the NS Headquarters / sites	3	3
# of revised EPoA published as a result of the continued assessment of the situation	1	1
# of after-action review workshop conducted	1	1

**Narrative description of achievements**

Participating in coordination meetings and coordinating actions between the Red Cross team and external partners was an important activity of this operation. Indeed, external and internal coordination plays a crucial role in all humanitarian response systems. These meetings enabled the different actors to contribute to the effective implementation response actions including the DREF operation, through practical coordination actions not only between Red Cross actors, but also with the authorities, UNHCR and other cooperating partners.

The Federation trained NS staff on the DREF mechanism, from development to implementation and reporting, with the support of the Federation PMER.

A workshop on lessons learned took place at the end of the operation. During this workshop, the population, through its leaders, came to express their gratitude.

**Challenges**

- Electricity problems prevented the training from being held properly. Indeed, some presentations could not be projected on a video projector, but hard copies were given to the volunteers to continue the training individually.
- The lack of understanding of the process by NS governance had a negative impact on the workflow.
- There was tension between the RDRT members and the national staff over issues of leadership and division of labour.

**Lessons Learned**

- RDRT members and the national staff must learn to collaborate for a better management of the training and implementation process
- In some localities, there is no electricity, the ideal would be the traditional methods of adult learning (blackboard and chalk)

- The operational staff should be left to do their work and report to governance later. Everyone needs to know what role they have to play in an operation.

## D. Financial Report

The overall budget allocated for this operation was CHF 317,848 out of which CHF 240,178 were spent. A balance of CHF 77,670 will be returned to the DREF.

### Explanation of variances:

Description	Budget (CHF)	Expenditure	Variances	Explanation
Shelter- Relief	22,950	/	22,950 (100%)	Activities in shelter sector were reduced to the training of volunteers on construction and distribution techniques, as the Congolese government authorized UNHCR only to set up a camp in the locality of Bouemba for the relocation of all displaced persons. The shelter kits purchased have been stored at the NS for future operations.
Clothing and textile	17,354	10,587	6,766 (39%)	The purchase of the kits cost less than the budget foreseen by the NS.
Water, sanitation & Hygiene	83,922	71,376	12,546 (15%)	The purchase of the kits cost less than the budget foreseen by the NS.
Medical and First Aid	1,845	731	1,114 (60%)	The purchase of the kits cost less than the budget foreseen by the NS.
Teaching Materials	2,488	299	2,189 (88%)	This was the material for demonstrations to be used in shelter training, no demonstrations took place. Moreover, the training on distribution techniques did not take place in Konda as planned in the initial DREF, because of the small number of displaced people there.
Utensils & Tools	19,423	5,293	14,130 (73%)	The purchase of the kits cost less than the budget foreseen by the NS.
Other Supplies & Services	5000	/	5000 (100%)	These were the budgeted storage and warehousing costs when the truck got stuck at the border due to misunderstandings with customs. After amicable settlement with the contractor and CRC's discussion with the government, no further payments were made, hence the savings on this line.
Distribution and Monitoring	25,629	23,992	1,637 (6%)	Distribution and transportation costs offset each other because some distribution expenses were accounted for in transportation and vice versa, because some distributions were made during SN missions.
Transport and vehicle costs	4939	6842	-1903 (-39%)	Distribution and transportation costs offset each other because some distribution expenses were accounted for in transportation and vice versa, because some distributions were made during SN missions.
International staff	45,000	32,043	12,957 (29%)	Balance resulting from the costs of the 3 RDRTs that turned out to be lower than budgeted. Indeed, the

				accommodation costs of the RDRTs, provided at the same amount in Brazzaville and in the field, were drastically reduced, because they spent more time in the field where accommodation is 3 times cheaper than planned.
National society staff	6,912	12,973	-6761 (-109%)	The national society was to receive a second allocation that was to absorb the overrun of HQ supervision but due to the process of justification of the first instalment, the transfer was blocked and the supervision and volunteer lines that created this overrun were paid by the positive balances of the unconsumed amounts of the volunteer lines. Also, some supervision lines were supported during trainings and were not accounted for in the trainings. This resulted in savings of CHF 3.331 on training and CHF 2.999 on volunteer costs.
volunteers	13,928	10,929	2,999 (22%)	The national society was to receive a second allocation to absorb the overrun of HQ supervision but due to the justification process of the first instalment, the transfer was blocked and the volunteer field visits were stopped and replaced by HQ supervision, which ensured the additional distribution of the kits to the committees purchased during the review of the operation.
Professional fees	784	655	129 (17%)	The budget line for translations was not fully consumed because the final report was finalized outside the DREF timeframe and the costs could no longer be charged to the DREF project code.
Workshop and trainings	19,822	<b>16,492</b>	3,331 3,331 (17%)	This is the part of the training budgets that was supposed to cover the cost of the CR HQ facilitators and which was accounted for in the costs of NS staff supervision. It should also be noted that there were no trainings in the locality of Konda.
Information and public relations	5,129	4,759	371 (7%)	Some visibility costs proved to be slightly more expensive than initially budgeted.
Programme and support services	1,085	4,682	-3598 (-339%)	This is due to high currency rate changes between the budget rate and the automatic monthly system of FX revaluation of 2991. The longer the operation and reporting time, the higher the reevaluation -from 2019/1 to report date,

## Contact information

### Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation update 1](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### Congolese Red Cross Society (CRC)

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

• IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); phone: +254 780 771 139

## 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 (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian 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](http://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

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2020/4	Operation	MDRCG016
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2019/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCG016 - Republic of Congo - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jan 2019 to 25 Jun 2019

### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>317,848</b>
DREF Allocations	317,848
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-240,178</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>77,670</b>

### II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	86,374	45,215	41,160
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	9,166	8,518	648
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	115,792	93,776	22,016
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion			0
AOF7 - Migration			0
<b>Area of focus Total</b>	<b>211,333</b>	<b>147,509</b>	<b>63,824</b>
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	39,010	44,920	-5,909
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	67,506	47,754	19,752
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners			0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC		-4	4
<b>Strategy for implementation Total</b>	<b>106,516</b>	<b>92,669</b>	<b>13,847</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>317,849</b>	<b>240,178</b>	<b>77,671</b>

# DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/1-2020/4	Operation	MDRCG016
Budget Timeframe	2019/1-2019/6	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 26/May/2020

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## MDRCG016 - Republic of Congo - Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 25 Jan 2019 to 25 Jun 2019

### III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>152,983</b>	<b>88,287</b>	<b>64,696</b>
Shelter - Relief	22,950		22,950
Clothing & Textiles	17,354	10,587	6,766
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,922	71,376	12,546
Medical & First Aid	1,845	731	1,114
Teaching Materials	2,488	299	2,189
Utensils & Tools	19,423	5,293	14,130
Other Supplies & Services	5,000		5,000
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>31,381</b>	<b>31,648</b>	<b>-267</b>
Storage	814	814	0
Distribution & Monitoring	25,629	23,992	1,637
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,939	6,842	-1,903
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>65,140</b>	<b>56,489</b>	<b>8,651</b>
International Staff	45,000	32,043	12,957
National Society Staff	6,212	12,973	-6,761
Volunteers	13,928	10,929	2,999
Other Staff Benefits		544	-544
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>129</b>
Professional Fees	784	655	129
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>19,822</b>	<b>16,492</b>	<b>3,331</b>
Workshops & Training	19,822	16,492	3,331
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>28,339</b>	<b>31,949</b>	<b>-3,610</b>
Travel	19,125	19,424	-299
Information & Public Relations	5,129	4,759	371
Office Costs		25	-25
Communications	3,000	3,060	-60
Financial Charges	1,085	4,682	-3,598
<b>Indirect Costs</b>	<b>19,399</b>	<b>14,659</b>	<b>4,740</b>
Programme & Services Support Recover	19,399	14,659	4,740
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>317,849</b>	<b>240,178</b>	<b>77,671</b>