

SIMPLIFIED EARLY ACTION PROTOCOL

DRC | Extreme Rainfall



XX

sEAP No.: sEAP2025CD01	Operation No.: MDRCD052	Total Budget: CHF200,083	Readiness: CHF69,051
			Prepositioning: CHF42,518
			Early Action: CHF 88,514
People to be assisted: 1,000 households (approximately 5,000 people)	Approved sEAP: 11/06/2026	sEAP timeframe: 2 years	sEAP lead time: 5 days
			Activation timeframe: 3 months
Priority geographic areas: The municipalities of Kisenso, Makala, and Ngaba in the city of Kinshasa			

RISK ANALYSIS AND EARLY ACTION SELECTION

Prioritized hazard and its historical impact.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo is a vast country located in the heart of Africa. With an area of 2,345,410 km² stretching from 5°30' north latitude to 13°50' south latitude and from 12°15' to 31°15' longitude, it is considered one of Africa's largest countries. It is a country vulnerable to various types of hazards, including floods, landslides, and social conflicts, and the nature of these hazards varies from region to region.

According to the IDMC report, the floods of late 2023 and early 2024 caused 521,000 internal displacements during the first six months of 2024, including 350,000 in January alone.

This is the highest level ever recorded for this type of event in the DRC. She said this situation stems from vulnerability and a lack of adaptive capacity, coupled with high exposure to natural events (floods, conflicts).

From November 2023 to January 2024, 18 of the 26 provinces in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were hit by torrential rains that caused unprecedented flooding, with tragic consequences. According to data reported on February 17, 2024, by the National Institute of Public Health (INSP), as a result of these floods, 300 people lost their lives, 839 were injured, and 767,951 households were affected. The material damage is significant: 76,733 homes, 205 markets, 1,528 schools, 296 health facilities, and 138 roads were destroyed or sustained extensive damage that impairs their functionality. Hundreds of villages along the Congo River were also flooded, some completely submerged by the waters.

A table is included in the appendices to this document summarizing the risk of extreme rainfall for at least the past 10 years.

The capital of the DRC was prone to flooding every five years in the 1960s; this frequency decreased to every three years by 1980, then to every two years by 1995, and now the city experiences flooding every year, with impacts on human lives, homes, and community livelihoods.

The torrential rains that fell from April 5 to 6, 2025, in the city of Kinshasa caused flooding, landslides, and silting in 13 of the city's 24 communes.

Assessments conducted by volunteers from the Kinshasa branch of the Red Cross yielded the following results: 13 municipalities comprising 75 neighborhoods were flooded; 136,206 people were affected, representing 20,198 households; 10,756 flooded homes, 1,405 destroyed homes, and 286 destroyed or damaged sheds, for an estimated total of 155 deaths and 40 injuries.

In fact, heavy rainfall causes the rivers that flow through the capital including the Nd'jili, N'Sele, Mbombo, and Lumene to overflow, as well as medium-sized rivers such as the Gombe, Funa, Basoko, and N'Dolo, and the Congo River.

A population of 17 million people is at risk, and proactive measures must be taken to protect them and mitigate the impact of this hazard.

Several partners are working together to ensure effective preparedness, anticipation, and response. Notable among these are the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which support the government in various initiatives, including the Early Warning System (EWS) and proactive measures.

Explain which risks have been selected for this protocol and why

Prioritized risks to be addressed by initial actions and their link to the hazard

A risk is defined as a combination of a hazard, exposure to that hazard, the vulnerability of the exposed community or individual, and their capacity to cope with the impact.

Exposure and Vulnerability

The city of Kinshasa is crossed by parallel rivers that all flow in the same direction, from south to north.

These rivers originate outside the city, in neighboring provinces.

The N'djili River flows through a 280-meter-wide alluvial plain and crosses five municipalities. Its watershed covers 2,180 km² and empties into the river via a delta with anastomosing channels at an elevation of 275 meters.

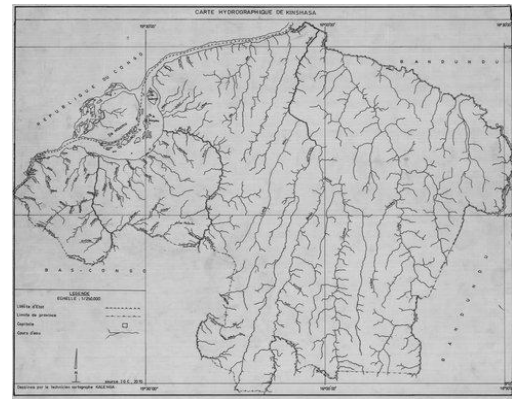
Records from the Waterways Authority indicate that the highest recorded water level in Kinshasa was 6.23 m on December 17, 1961. The maximum known difference between the highest and lowest water levels is approximately 6 m [10]. Observations of water levels in the Port of Kinshasa indicate that once-in-a-century floods can exceed 5.55 m, once-in-five-years floods 4.71 m, once-in-ten-years floods 4.9 m, once-in-25-years floods 5.8 m, and once-in-half-century floods 5.25 m [1]. Kinshasa has two main flood-prone areas:

- Those located in the Congo River floodplain and on the lower terrace of the Kingabwa and Ndolo neighborhoods, of which Kingabwa is the most vulnerable due to sudden rises in the water table, which is influenced by the hydrology of the Congo River; and
- those along the rivers in the Abattoir, Des Marais, Ndanu, Salongo, Yolo, and other neighborhoods.

The steep-sided rivers originate at the foot of hills with a 20% slope, where erosion cirques have formed; among these rivers are the Lukunga (Binza), Lubudi (Makelele), Basoko, Mampenza, Bumbu, Funu, Yolo, Gombe, and Bitshakutshaku...

Populations in flood-prone areas experience impacts related to:

- Loss of life
- Destruction of shelters and socioeconomic infrastructure;
- Loss of livelihoods
- Health (epidemics)



Caption

Priority Areas and Exposure Factors

The priority areas correspond to the administrative municipalities of Ngaba, Makala, and Kisenso

- The municipality of Ngaba (*4° 23' 04" South; 15° 19' 27" East*) has an area of 4 km² and a population of 347,581, representing a population density of 86,895 people per km². It is located in the Mount Amba watershed, a geographic location that exposes it to flooding caused by water flowing from the two aforementioned municipalities, a situation exacerbated by the overflow of water carried by the Yolo River, which flows through the riverside neighborhoods in its eastern section.
- The municipality of Makala (*4° 22' 47" South; 15° 18' 35" East*) with an area of 5.60 km² and a population of 253,844 (2005)—representing a population density of 45,329 people per km², is crossed by the Kalamu River, which originates at the foot of Mount Ngafula. Its geographic location makes it vulnerable to severe flooding from the Kalamu River. This geographic and hydrological situation places it in a vulnerable position.
- The municipality of Kisenso (*4° 24' 47" South, 15° 20' 47" East*) has an area of 16.60 km² and a population of 500,000 (2023), for a population density of 30,120 people per km². Part of

the commune borders the N'djili River, while the rest is crossed by this same river and its tributaries. It is also nestled on a hill, a location that exposes it to river and rain-induced flooding.

Figure 1 - Map of prioritized risk areas



Primary Impacts and Prioritized Actions

Loss of livelihoods, destruction of shelters, and health are the primary impacts prioritized by this protocol, and early response actions will include the issuance of early warnings, pre-disaster cash assistance, and hygiene and sanitation initiatives, with the aim of protecting livelihoods and shelters and safeguarding human health. It should be noted that extreme rainfall also often has significant medium- and long-term impacts, including food and economic insecurity caused by a lack of food due to crop and livestock losses, as well as the deaths of household breadwinners. Forced displacement, the loss of community members, and the psychological shock of the disaster also cause a wide range of psychosocial impacts. Among these medium- and long-term impacts, food and economic insecurity, as well as deaths and injuries, are prioritized in this early response protocol.

Other Non-Prioritized Impacts

It should be noted that several other primary and secondary impacts have been identified but not prioritized for this simplified Early Action Plan (EAP). In particular, heavy rains also cause damage to public infrastructure (roads, irrigation and stormwater drainage canals, bridges, etc.), leading to the isolation of communities from markets, health centers, and water infrastructure. However, this impact was not prioritized by the CRRDC because it requires large-scale actions that fall outside the National Corporation's mandate.

To address this, a number of proactive measures should be initiated, including:

- Cleaning of drainage ditches;
- Raising public awareness ;
- Construction of levees ;
- Construction of pits for domestic wastewater management;
- Distribution of Wash kits ;
- Identification of evacuation sites ;
- Evacuations.

Describe the selected early actions and explain how they will address the risks and lead to the intended outcome

Early interventions were developed in accordance with the principles of theories of change.

The table above summarizes these decisions:

Prioritized Impacts	Impact description	Selected early actions	Description of the action
#0 Multiple Impacts	A lack of information and early warnings limits communities' ability to take independent action, which can have harmful consequences on their lives and livelihoods	Community Communication and Awareness-Raising	To minimize the risks associated with the impacts mentioned above, there must be community awareness efforts and a communication system between communities and emergency responders. The media and social media are utilized to disseminate clear and concise messages so that at-risk communities remain vigilant. This proactive measure consists of a community awareness campaign on the risks, preventive actions, and the communication channels available during floods.
#Loss of Livelihoods	Communities with farmland, vegetable gardens, sheep and goat herds, or poultry, as well as those engaged in commercial activities near or within flood-prone areas, generally see their fields, barns, farms, and commercial premises flooded, resulting in the loss of their daily means of livelihood. In the worst-case scenario, their livestock is swept away by the rising rivers. Flooding in Kinshasa's neighborhoods impacts production factors and, consequently,	Unconditional Cash Assistance	The provision of cash will enable at-risk families to move their productive assets to safe shelters, thereby avoiding total losses. By avoiding these losses, the targeted populations will be able to quickly resume or diversify their livelihood activities. Although it is generally difficult for farmers whose farmland has been flooded to resume their agricultural activities immediately, cash assistance will give them the opportunity to identify other productive activities while ensuring that their immediate needs are met, thereby mitigating the risk of negative coping strategies. If the situation worsens, this will also enable them to evacuate and relocate temporarily, thereby reducing

	leads to food insecurity. Livestock farming is also affected, as the lack of fodder, animal diseases, or even the loss of livestock become the main causes. Another side effect is the sale of surviving animals at rock-bottom prices to meet the most urgent needs in the wake of the disaster.		the risk of death and injury. In the event of an evacuation, cash assistance will allow people to take essential items with them and ensure they have safe shelter, thereby reducing their risk of further threats and increased uncertainty.
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Destruction of Shelters	The destruction of homes caused by heavy rains is a sign not only of the vulnerability of the buildings themselves but also of the materials used to construct them, which cannot withstand heavy rains (e.g., earth, brick, corrugated metal roofs, etc.). This impact is prioritized in this protocol because many homes are not built with durable materials, which increases the risk of collapse during heavy rains. Furthermore, the destruction of shelters in turn causes two secondary impacts. ➤ Population displacement following the destruction of shelters ➤ Loss of life or injuries. Collapsing homes can result in deaths or injuries as walls fall on people, with children and people with limited mobility being the most vulnerable.	Distribution of bags and cement to reinforce the foundations and basements of at-risk homes Distribution of materials for the construction of on-site septic tanks and the building of levees	Sandbags are piled around the house, diverting water away from the structure. Reinforcing the foundations with cement also helps the house withstand water that might seep inside. Communities are required to monitor the situation regularly and raise the level by adding sandbags as the water rises. These bags are also used to raise the levels of riverbanks, thereby mitigating flooding. In addition to raising awareness among at-risk communities about the importance of digging retention pits to collect roof runoff for proper water management on their plots which is a primary cause of flooding.
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Risk of Waterborne and Vector-Borne Diseases	Flooding compromises access to and the quality of water for affected populations. As is often the case during floods, access to water becomes difficult and water infrastructure is damaged. Water sources become silted up with mud, thereby limiting the supply of drinking water In all cases, it is imperative to establish temporary water supply and treatment systems to prevent the outbreak of waterborne diseases. Measures to promote hygiene and sanitation are also necessary. Floods cause high levels of contamination in water bodies and the destruction of sanitation facilities, leading to an increase in diseases such as acute watery diarrhea and cholera, as well as vector-borne diseases like malaria.	Distribution of disinfectants for environments and water, and training on water treatment Distribution of WASH kits Awareness-raising on good hygiene and sanitation practices. Cleaning or unblocking drains and pits Sanitation of the premises.	To prevent these problems, the national agency will first train volunteers in techniques for raising awareness about water, hygiene, and sanitation in emergency situations and will pre-position a stockpile of chemicals (chlorine) for water treatment and disinfection of premises. Preventive measures will include awareness campaigns on flood risks, with an emphasis on best practices for water management and use, hygiene, and sanitation. Volunteers will also work to distribute water treatment supplies and WASH kits for stockpiling before floods, so that communities at risk of losing access to drinking water can continue to have safe drinking water and maintain good hygiene.
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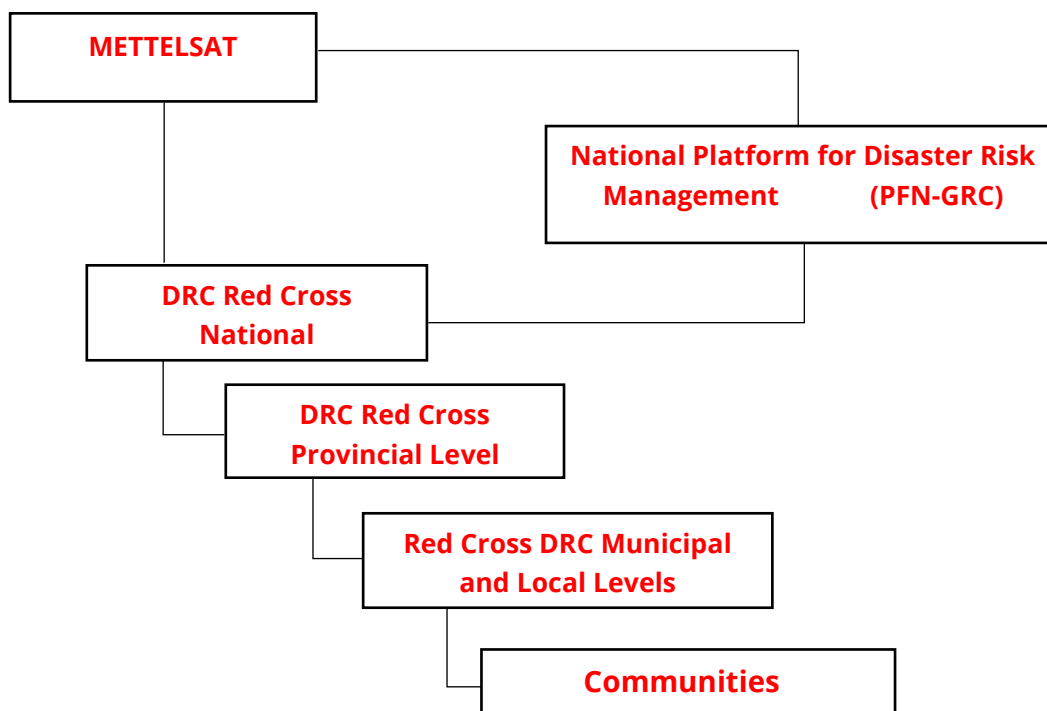
-5	-4	-3	-2	-1	0
When METTELSAT issues a forecast of daily precipitation exceeding 90 mm over the next 5 days, the protocol will be triggered. The national agency will then have 5 days to take action.					
• Receipt of METTELSAT forecasts by the CRRDC's national headquarters • Notification of Protocol activation • Preparation of community alert messages by the CRRDC national headquarters. • Forwarding of these alert messages to the provincial level of the CRRDC for urgent dissemination to the CRRDC at the commune level	• Briefing of community teams on the early warning messages by the CRRDC at the commune level • Deployment of community teams to target communities to raise awareness and initiate preparatory actions	• Community outreach on early warning messages by community teams. • Survey and confirmation of the availability of evacuation sites pre-identified by the CRRDC at the commune level • Distribution of bags and cement, WASH kits, and water treatment products • Distribution of equipment for cleaning, clearing, or digging drainage ditches • Cleaning or clearing drains • Distribution of cash	• Distribution of cash • Community outreach on best practices • Preparation of evacuation sites by the local CRRDC under the supervision of the municipal-level CRRDC. • Setting up évacuation sites • Identification of individuals with special needs within households for evacuation	• Raising Community Awareness About Evacuations • Set up evacuation sites as a matter of urgency • Evacuation of people with special needs • Evacuations	• Deactivation and Implementation of the Response Plan

HISTORICAL WEATHER DATA ON FLOODING IN KINSHASA AND ITS IMPACTS

No.	PERIOD	Flood Forecast Date	IMPACTS	CRRDC RESPONSE
1.	April 11, 2011	96.4 mm		• First Aid (evacuation of disaster victims to host families and health centers for medical care); • WASH activities (awareness campaigns and distribution of water and Aquatabs); • AME assistance provided to 1,500 households.
2.	Nov. 20–21, 2015	110.0 mm	Widespread flooding; thousands of displaced people; damage to roads and homes (erosion)	• Emergency response (evacuation of affected people to host families and health centers for medical care); • WASH activities (awareness-raising and distribution of water and Aquatabs) • Emergency shelter assistance (tarps); • AME assistance provided to 1,500 households.
3.	January 7, 2018	94.7 mm	Flooding/heavy downpours, dozens of deaths, and significant property damage/destruction of infrastructure and homes	• Emergency response (evacuation of affected people to host families and health centers for medical care); • WASH activities (awareness-raising and distribution of water and Aquatabs) • Assistance with emergency shelters (tarps); AME assistance provided to 1,500 households.
4.	The night of November 25–26, 2019	90.4 mm	Torrential rains causing rivers to overflow (N'djili and others), nearly 41 deaths, destruction of infrastructure (bridges, homes, roads, etc.)	• First aid (evacuation of disaster victims to host families and health centers for medical care); • WASH activities (awareness campaigns and distribution of water and Aquatabs) • Emergency shelter assistance (tarps); • AME assistance provided to 1,500 households.
5.	Dec. 11–12, 2022	170.2 mm	Heavy rain/flooded neighborhoods, high human and material toll, approximately 169 deaths in Kinshasa.	• First Aid (evacuation of disaster victims to host families and health centers for medical care) • WASH activities (awareness campaigns and distribution of water and Aquatabs); • Emergency shelter assistance (tarps);

				• CEA awareness-raising ; • AME assistance provided to 1,500 households.
6.	The night of April 4–5, 2025	98.6 mm	Urban rivers (N'djili, Lukaya) overflowed, resulting in dozens of deaths, several injuries, and significant property damage.	• Emergency response (evacuation of disaster victims to shelters and health centers) • Support for the government in managing disaster relief sites • WASH activities (awareness campaigns and distribution of water and Aquatabs)
7.	June 14, 25	102.0 mm	Urban rivers (N'djili and others) overflowed, destroying infrastructure and resulting in several deaths and injuries.	• CEA awareness-raising; • PGI activities (awareness-raising on GBV) • Medical and Cash Assistance for 3,500 households

Communication chain for triggering the PAP



EARLY ACTION INTERVENTION

<u>Overall Objective of the Intervention</u>	To reduce the impact of flooding on households in communities living in flood-prone areas and help prevent loss of life and destruction of homes through the pre-positioning, preparation, and activation of early response actions.
<u>Potential high-risk geographic areas that the PAP would target</u>	Three pilot communes in the city of Kinshasa have been identified: Kisenso, Makala, and Ngaba. These communes were selected based on the more severe impact of flooding within the community. Historical data were also taken into account.
<u>Who will receive assistance under this operation, and what criteria will be used to select them?</u>	Households eligible for assistance are those living in flood-prone areas that have been severely impacted. Other additional criteria may be considered, such as: households headed by women or unaccompanied children, households with members who have special needs (disabilities, chronic illnesses, etc.), and households with elderly members.
<u>Triggering Early Response Measures</u>	The Emergency Response Plan (ERP) will be activated when METTELSAT's 5-day rainfall forecast for Kinshasa (see examples in the appendix) indicates a cumulative rainfall total exceeding 90 mm over the entire 5-day period. The implementation of early response measures will be suspended if the subsequent 5-day forecast indicates cumulative rainfall below the threshold. However, low-cost actions, such as disseminating early warning information and raising public awareness, will continue.

Trigger threshold justification	XX
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PLANNED OPERATIONS

	Multi-purpose Cash	Budget (CHF)	77,352	
		No. People targeted	5,000 people	
Indicator :	# of households assisted by the cash transfer		Target	1,000 households
Readiness activities:		1. Raising public awareness about early intervention measures, including cash transfers		
Pre-positioning activities :		1. Pre-position funds with the PSF		
Prioritized Early Actions :		1. Identification of households 2. Cash distribution		

	<u>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</u>	Budget (CHF)	25,159	
		No. People targeted	3,000 people	
Indicator:	# of people benefiting from integrated WASH services	Target :	600 households	
Readiness activities:		N/A		
Pre-positioning activities :		• Purchase and pre-positioning of chlorine for water treatment and disinfection for 1,500 households (Aquatabs + chlorine). • Purchase and pre-positioning of soap and water storage equipment for 1,000 households. • Purchase and pre-positioning of IEC materials and hygiene promotion supplies		
Prioritized Early Actions :		• Community awareness-raising on hygiene and waterborne diseases,		

	• Raising awareness among communities at risk of flooding about precautions to take to reduce the impact of flooding • Distribution of WASH kits and water disinfection products
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	<u>Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery</u>	Budget (CHF)	26,618	
		No. People targeted	1,000 households	
Indicator :	# of people who received early warning information about upcoming floods		Target:	5,000
Preparedness activities :		• Workshop with other stakeholders to develop early warning messages, including translation into the local language. • Two simulation exercises on early response actions with the community • Training of 60 volunteers on techniques for raising awareness among at-risk communities about appropriate behavior before, during, and after a disaster. • Raise awareness among at-risk communities about early response actions and what to do before, during, and after a disaster. Mapping of flood-prone areas • Training volunteers on techniques for raising awareness about early warning		
Pre-positioning activities :		1. Pre-positioning of alert equipment (megaphones, whistles, drums, posters)		
Prioritized Early Actions :		1. Deploy volunteers to targeted areas to raise awareness about flooding, disseminate alerts, and engage communities in taking early action.		

	<u>Community Engagement and Accountability</u>	Budget (CHF)	7,290	
		No. People targeted	5,000 people	
Indicator :	# of volunteers trained in CEA		Target :	120 volunteers
Preparatory activities :		1. Training of CEA volunteers. 2. Establishment of CEA Clubs in the community		

	3. Providing CEA Committees with tools for collecting and managing complaints (suggestion boxes, complaint forms, etc.) 4. Raising awareness among at-risk communities about the existence and use of the toll-free hotline 5. Training and engaging club members in feedback mechanisms
Pre-deployment activities :	N/A
Prioritized Early Actions :	1. Set up a permanent, toll-free hotline

ENABLING APPROACHES

	Secretariat services	Budget (CHF)	19,586	
		No. People targeted		
Indicator :	# of monitoring missions conducted by the IFRC and monitoring staff		Target :	2 monitoring missions 3 staff members
Preparatory activities :	1. Organize visits to exchange experiences with national societies that are ahead in implementing the SAP and the AA approach			
Pre-positioning activities :	N/A			
Prioritized early actions :	1. Support coordination with stakeholders and authorities. 2. Lesson Learned Workshop			

	National Society Strengthening	Budget (CHF)	44,078	
		No. People targeted	0	
Indicator :	# of volunteers involved in the operation		Target :	120 staff members and volunteers

Preparatory activities :	1. Deployment of 2 staff members from the DRC Red Cross to monitor activities for 24 months 2. Support in assessing the organizational capacities and capabilities of structures in the area of operation
Pre-positioning activities :	1. Purchase of high-visibility gear for volunteers
Prioritized Early Actions :	1. Organizing meetings with all stakeholders to monitor the progress of activities

CONDITIONS TO DELIVER THE EARLY ACTION

<u>Experience and/or capacity to implement the early actions.</u>	The DRC National Red Cross Society is always at the forefront of disaster preparedness and response efforts. The community, government authorities, and community actors call upon volunteers from areas affected by various crises, and these volunteers respond in real time. The DRC Red Cross, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity, is the government's designated partner for crisis and disaster reduction and management. The National Society may use available project funds to take initial measures once an alert is issued: As part of preparedness and contingency planning, there are plans at various levels for preparedness, contingency planning, and response to different types of crises and disasters, and simulation exercises are regularly conducted to ensure constant readiness to anticipate and respond in the event of a potential or actual disaster. Preparedness, anticipation, and response to disasters are and remain a priority for the DRC Red Cross, which is constantly refining its response methods. Regarding pre-positioned stockpiles, the National Society has warehouses and, when the time comes, will procure the necessary supplies in accordance with the provisions of this PAP. It should be noted that the DRC is currently implementing an early warning system based on four pillars, including • Risk awareness • Monitoring and detection • Dissemination and communication • Preparedness, anticipation, and response
<u>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. Governmental / other agencies consulted/involved on this simplified EAP</u>	The Government of the DRC, through the National Platform for Risk and Disaster Management and its statutory partner ministries. The National Platform (PNPRGC) is the body mandated to pool information and data held by various ministerial departments and to coordinate initiatives in different areas to ensure interdisciplinary, inclusive, and proactive risk management (including emergency response). The CRRDC is a member of the National Platform (PNPRGC).

	The World Food Programme (WFP) As a strategic partner of the CRRDC, the WFP actively supports the implementation of the AA approach in the DRC, The WFP also supports the authorities in improving the national early warning system. This PAP is also being developed as part of the cooperation with the WFP. Start Network and METTELSAT provide tracking and data for weather forecasts, as well as monitoring of hydrological data and pilot modeling. For this PAP, deterministic forecasts at 7, 4, 3, 2, and 1 days and the flood depth map will be provided and used. The CRRDC, START NETWORK, and METTELSAT will sign a memorandum of understanding to exchange knowledge and data on weather forecasts. The Red Cross and Red Crescent Climate Centre (Climate Centre). It supports the CRRDC and other partners within and outside the Movement in anticipating changes in climate-related risks and provides technical support for the AA approach by analyzing climate data to improve early action triggers. The project steering committee under which this PAP was developed will consist of two members of the National Platform, two members of METEOSAT, one researcher from Start Network, one member of OCHA, two members of the CRRDC, two members of the WFP, and two members of the FAO.
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BUDGET



Early Action Protocol Summary

Code - National Society

FLOOD

EA Protocol - Seap

Operating Budget	Readiness	Pre-Pos Stock	Early Action	TOTAL
Planned Operations	22,265	35,285	78,869	136,419
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0	0	0	0
Livelihoods	0	0	0	0
Multi-purpose Cash	9,617	0	67,735	77,352
Health	0	0	0	0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	24,488	671	25,159
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0	0
Education	0	0	0	0
Migration	0	0	0	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	5,895	10,797	9,926	26,618
Community Engagement and Accountability	6,753	0	537	7,290
Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0	0
Enabling Approaches	46,786	7,233	9,645	63,664
Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0	0
Secretariat Services	11,707	0	7,879	19,586
National Society Strengthening	35,079	7,233	1,766	44,078
TOTAL BUDGET	69,051	42,518	88,514	200,083

Contact information

For more information, particularly regarding this simplified EAP, please contact:

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Reference



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- [Operations update](#)
- [Annual reports from previous years](#)

APPENDICES

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEA	Community Engagement and Accountability
CRRDC	Red Cross of the Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IDMC	Internal Displacement Monitoring Center
IEC	Information, Education, and Communication
METTELSAT	National Agency for Meteorology and Satellite Remote Sensing
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.
WFP	World Food Programme
PAP	Early Action Protocol
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PFN-RRC	National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction
PGV	Disaster Preparedness and Volunteer Management
PNS	Participating National Societies
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
SAP	Early Warning System
SECAL	Food Security
SOFICOM	Finance and Communications Company
SN	National Corporation

Historical Data on Floods and Their Impacts

Year	Notable Event(s)	Provinces / Major Cities	Reported Impacts (examples)	Source (short reference)
2015	Torrential rains in Nov-Dec causing widespread flooding	Several provinces (including Kinshasa, North/South Ubangi, Mongala, Équateur)	Extensive flooding; thousands of people affected; damage to roads and homes	ReliefWeb: Floods Nov-Dec 2015 (2015–2016 reports). (reliefweb.int)
2016	Flash flood in Boma (Dec.)	Kongo Central (Boma)	≥50 deaths; hundreds of homes damaged	Reuters via ReliefWeb (Dec. 31, 2016). (reliefweb.int)
2017	Landslide following heavy rains (Aug. 16) – village of Tora/Tara	Ituri (Lake Albert)	≈150–200 dead; ~70 homes destroyed	OCHA & media (August 2017). (reliefweb.int , Al Jazeera , france24.com)
2018	Floods in early January in Kinshasa	Kinshasa	Rivers overflowed; damage to infrastructure and homes	ReliefWeb: DR Congo Floods – Jan 2018. (reliefweb.int)
2019	Congo/Ubangi River Floods (Oct. 2019–Jan. 2020) + Floods in Kinshasa (Nov.)	North/South Ubangi, Mongala, Équateur, Tshopo; Kinshasa	≥923,000 people affected; ≥41 deaths in Kinshasa (Nov.)	OCHA/ReliefWeb; Floodlist; Wikipedia summary. (reliefweb.int , FloodList , Al Jazeera , Wikipedia)
2020	Flash floods in Uvira (April); further episodes in Dec.	South Kivu (Uvira and the territory)	≈36–43 deaths; >5,000 homes damaged; ~70,000 people affected	MONUSCO/Floodlist; EGU 2022 presentation. (FloodList , reliefweb.int , presentations.copernicus.org)
2021	Seasonal flooding in several provinces	Several (Congo Basin and East)	≈285,060 people affected; 44,000 displaced; 20 deaths	OCHA (AOC, July 29, 2021). (reliefweb.int)
2022	Deadly floods in Kinshasa (Dec. 12–13); incidents	Kinshasa; South Kivu (Bukavu)	≥120–169 deaths in Kinshasa; ≥16	Floodlist/France24/BBC; Wikipedia (Bukavu, Kinshasa). (FloodList , france24.com , Wikipedia)

Year	Notable Event(s)	Provinces / Major Cities	Reported Impacts (examples)	Source (short reference)
	in Bukavu (Feb./Mar.)		deaths in Bukavu	
2023	Floods/Landslides in Kalehe (May 5)	South Kivu (Kalehe – Bushushu/Nyamukubi)	≈400 dead; thousands affected	Summaries (UNICEF/OCHA/FloodList, press). (Wikipedia)
2024	Major overflow of the Congo River (Jan.) – “worst floods in six decades”	Kinshasa and provinces along the Congo and Ubangi rivers	Hundreds of deaths in total; hundreds of thousands of households affected	IFRC DREF 2024; The Guardian (Feb. 2, 2024). (reliefweb.int , theguardian.com)
2025	Kinshasa (April); deadly floods in the East (May)	Kinshasa; Eastern region (e.g., Tanganyika, Kivu)	≥100 deaths in the East (May); significant damage	Copernicus EMS (April 2025); Al Jazeera & Reuters (May 2025). (global-flood.emergency.copernicus.eu , Al Jazeera , Reuters)

Examples of 5-day rolling forecasts for Kinshasa

METTELSAT now operationally produces 5-day rolling forecasts for Kinshasa and distributes them to key stakeholders, including SN and the IFRC’s DCC via WhatsApp.

As part of the ECHO-funded AA Great Lakes project, plans are in place to enhance METTELSAT’s capacity to operationally produce these forecasts for all provinces.



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Centre Météorologique National



BULLETIN METEOROLOGIQUE N°0007

VILLE PROVINCE DE KINSHASA

OBSERVATION : Un temps ensoleillé était au rendez-vous avec une température variant de 23°C à 30°C, la pression au niveau de la cuvette est de 1011hpa et l'humidité relative de l'air est de 75%.

Prévision du temps élaborée le Mardi 10 Février 2026

Valide le Mercredi 11 février 2026 à 00h au Dimanche 15 février 2026 à 23h.

(Mis à jour au quotidien)

Valide 12-16/02/2026	JOURS ET DATES				
	Jeudi 12/02/2026	Vendredi 13/02/2026	Samedi 14/02/2026	Dimanche 15/02/2026	Lundi 16/02/2026
PHENOMENES	 Orages avec pluies	 Nuageux avec orages et pluies isolées	 Orages avec pluies	 Orages avec pluies isolées	 Nuageux avec éclaircies
Température Minimum	23°C	24°C	23°C	23°C	23°C
Température Maximum	31°C	30°C	30°C	30°C	30°C
Probabilité de précipitation	≥ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≥ 5mm	≥ 5mm	≥ 5mm
Force et direction du vent	Ouest 5km/h	Sud-Ouest 4km/h	Sud-Ouest 4km/h	Sud-Ouest 5km/h	Ouest 8km/h

- Phénomènes extrêmes :
- Avertissement :
- Disposition à prendre :
- Alerte :

Equipe des observateurs et prévisionnistes : Lumba Lelo Didier

Chef de Division du Centre Météorologique National :

Tagisabo Ibiliabo Augustin

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BULLETIN METEOROLOGIQUE N°0009
VILLE PROVINCE DE KINSHASA

OBSERVATION : *Un ciel nuageux à tendance pluvieuse a couvert la ville avec une température variant de 22°C à 28°C, la pression au niveau de la cuvette est de 960.5hpa et l'humidité relative de l'air est de 70%.*

Prévision du temps élaborée le Mercredi 18 Février 2026

Valide le Jeudi 19 février 2026 à 00h au Lundi 23 février 2026 à 23h.

(Mis à jour au quotidien)

Valide 18-22/02/2026	JOURS ET DATES				
	Jeudi 19/02/2026	Vendredi 20/02/2026	Samedi 21/02/2026	Dimanche 22/02/2026	Lundi 23/02/2026
PHENOMENES	 Nuageux avec orages et pluies isolées	 Orages avec pluies isolées	 Orages isolés	 Nuageux avec orages isolés	 Nuageux avec orages et pluies isolées
Température Minimum	23°C	22°C	24°C	24°C	23°C
Température Maximum	29°C	30°C	29°C	29°C	29°C
Probabilité de précipitation	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm
Force et direction du vent	Sud-Ouest 5km/h	Ouest 3km/h	Ouest 9km/h	Nord-Ouest 8km/h	Ouest 11km/h

Equipe des observateurs et prévisionnistes :

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BULLETIN METEOROLOGIQUE N°0014

VILLE PROVINCE DE KINSHASA

OBSERVATION : Un ciel nuageux avec éclaircies a été observé sur la ville avec une température variant de 23°C à 30°C, la pression au niveau de la cuvette est de 957hpa et l'humidité relative de l'air est de 78%.

Prévision du Temps Elaborée : Mardi 03 mars 2026

Valide le Mercredi 04 mars 2026 à 00h au Dimanche 08 Mars 2026 à 23h.

(Mis à jour au quotidien)

Valide 04-08/03/2026	JOURS ET DATES				
	Mercredi 04/03/2026	Jeudi 05/03/2026	Vendredi 06/03/2026	Samedi 07/03/2026	Dimanche 08/03/2026
PHENOMENES	 Nuageux avec pluies	 Orages avec pluies isolées	 Nuageux avec éclaircies	 Orages avec pluies isolées	 Orages avec pluies isolées
Température Minimum	23°C	23°C	23°C	23°C	23°C
Température Maximum	29°C	30°C	31°C	31°C	30°C
Probabilité de précipitation	≥5mm	≤ 5mm	≥5mm mm	≤ 5mm	≤ 5mm
Force et Direction du vent	Ouest 4km/h	Ouest 3km/h	Nord-Ouest 2km/h	Nord-ouest 1km/h	Sud 3km/h

Equipe des observateurs et prévisionnistes : MITUNGU MARTIN

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