



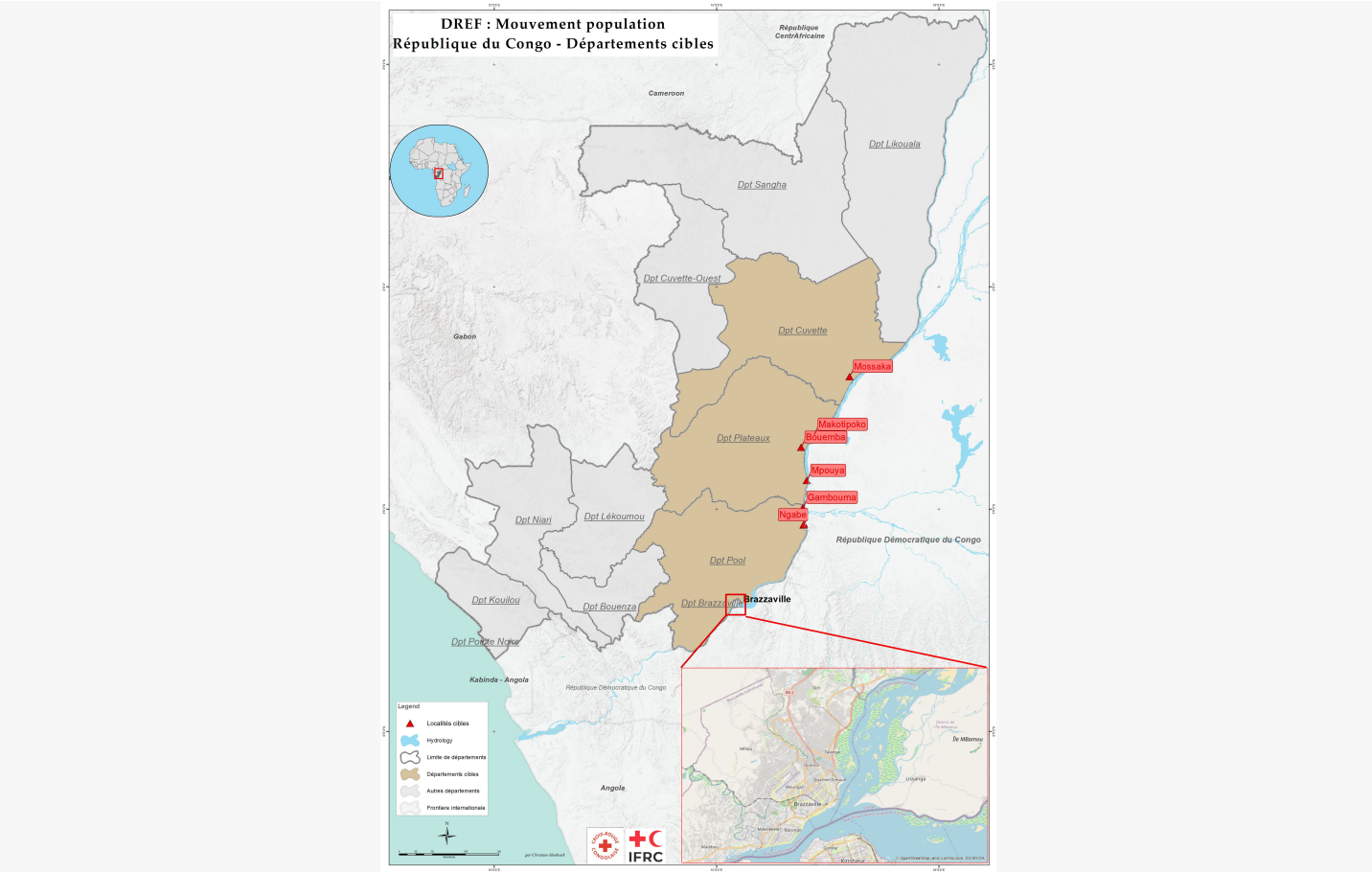
A refuge site in Ngabé

Appeal: MDRCG024	Country: Congo	Hazard: Population Movement	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 346,179	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 18,296 people	People Targeted: 10,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 10-03-2025	Operation Timeframe: 4 months	Operation End Date: 31-07-2025	DREF Published: 13-03-2025
Targeted Areas: Cuvette, Plateaux, Pool			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

11-02-2025



Affected Areas

What happened, where and when?

Two ethnic groups, the Nounous and the Tekés, living in the DRC Mai-Ndombe province, have been fighting over land for years. On Sunday 09 February 2025, a Nounou traditional chief was assassinated by the Tekés, triggering a conflict that led to killings and forced the population to move to Congo-Brazzaville. These people have taken refuge in the districts and villages of Ngabé, Mpouya, Gamboma, Bouémbo, Mossaka and Makotimpoko, which are in the North Pool department, a basin and plateau bordering the DRC.

On February 11, 2025, there were 8,779 displaced persons from the DRC, and as of February 14, 2025, the number of displaced persons had risen to 18,296, according to the Ministry of Social Affairs. On this same date, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action of the Republic of Congo requested the support of the Congolese government's partners, to respond to the massive population movements in the DRC.

A total of 3,049 households were received by the Congolese government and accommodated in reception centers, schools, churches, some with host families.



Répartition des déplacés et des volontaires CRC par localité de refuge :

DEPARTMENTS /Régions	DISTRICTS Et villages	Nbre ménages	Nbre personnes	Hommes	Femmes	ENA	Nbre Volontaires CRC mobilisés
Plateaux	MPOUYA + Villages	952	4760	1955	2805	58	50
	Bouemba	360	1803	793	1010	54	5
Djoué-Léfini	Ngabé + Villages	1863	9315	3965	5350	37	50
Nkéni-Alima	Makotimpoko	80	403	102	301	9	25
	Gamboma	368	1840	842	1840	8	0
Cuvette	Mossaka	26	175	98	77	2	20
Total		3649	18 296	7755	11 383	168	150

Distribution of displaced persons by location

Scope and Scale

On February 11, 2025, the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action of the Republic of Congo requested the support of Congolese Government's partners, to respond to the massive population movements from the DRC. More than 18,896 people have been received in several localities in Congo-Brazzaville, following the escalation of two inter-ethnic conflicts in the Maï-Ndombé Province in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC).

Thousands of displaced people, from different ethnic groups in conflict, have been received in the Djoué-Léfini department (in the Ngabé district and villages), in the Plateaux department (in the Mpouya and Bouemba districts and their villages), and in the Nkéni-Alima department (in the Makotimpoko and Gamboma districts and villages). Among the displaced are thousands of women, children under 5, the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, nursing mothers and unaccompanied children. Among the displaced, several wounded were received and treated, and 03 seriously injured were taken to Ngabé hospital by Red Cross volunteers.

The largest concentrations of displaced people are in the Ngabé and Mpouya districts. The presence of refugees adds to the Republic of Congo's economic, ecological, social and even political difficulties, and the country faces a combination of these problems. The impact is almost always severe.

Moreover, in many situations of population displacement, the problems are compounded when the refugees represent a significant percentage of the local, if not national, population. The presence of refugees, and the strain it places on a struggling economy and on services and infrastructures that are already severely strained, further exacerbates the hardships experienced by local populations. In the departments affected, displaced people are just one more obstacle to the host population's development efforts, if they don't directly undermine them.

Environmental damage, for example, is a problem that does not end with the return of the displaced.

As soon as they arrive, refugees compete with local citizens for scarce resources such as land, water, housing, food and medical services. Over time, their presence results in even greater constraints on natural resources, education and health services, energy, transport, social services and employment. This can lead to inflationary pressures and wage cuts.

Similarly, increased demand for food and other commodities can push up market prices, stimulating local economic activity without benefiting the poorest.

The search for food continues to take its toll on the environment. In addition, the disposal of human waste can contaminate local groundwater and cause epidemics. Roads in host regions are severely damaged by their increased use to deliver food and other products, while public services in the fields of education, health and water supply are also heavily affected.

According to the Ministry, the needs and vulnerabilities of migrants from the DRC to the Republic of Congo call for emergency humanitarian assistance for particularly vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors, women and victims of sexual violence or other types of crime.

According to UNHCR and the NGO Save the Children, some children are arriving alone, having been separated from their families by the chaos, or because their parents have died in the violence, hence the need to "start meeting" the needs of the refugees, and "above all, to be able to keep them away from the violence.

Above all to be able to keep them away from the border, where they are close and around which there could be security incidents, sexual violence and/or fall into the hands of traffickers, who are generally difficult to be identified by the authorities.

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

Organizing in-depth assessments at the start of the operation helped to improve understanding of the situation and facilitate implementation. For this operation, the national company is planning a detailed assessment of needs in the affected districts, in order to assess the situation for better planning of activities.

The experience acquired by recent DREFs at the level of head office teams and some branches facilitates activities, particularly in the fields of cash, WASH and health. After several exchanges of skills following the deployment of health, cash over the last 5 operations, the SN now has focal points for these different sectors, with experience that enables them to rapidly replicate briefings to the branches, and to supervise and report on activities.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

11-02-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	CRC has provided the Ministry of Humanitarian Action (humanitarian coordination, emergency committee) with 25 family tents, 300 tarpaulins and 150 mats. These items are contributions made available to the Ministry of Social Action and are intended for the most vulnerable households among the displaced according to their needs.
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	CRC has provided the Ministry of Social Action with 300 bars of soap and 150 25-liter Jerrycans for storing drinking water.
Health	The CRC mobilized 150 volunteers to provide support in: - Emergency first aid for the injured. - Transport of the sick to the nearest health centers. - Psychosocial care for those affected.
Protection, Gender And Inclusion	In response to the arrival of asylum seekers, CRC has not yet deployed PGI interventions following the integrated or specialized approach. However, among the volunteers deployed in the field for health and shelter activities, some had been trained in PGI. At present, PGI has been integrated into the CRC's strategic plan and annual action plan, as well as into its internal regulations. The CRC also has a PGI focal point.
Coordination	In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, CRC set up an internal committee to manage the movement of DRC populations in Congo-Brazzaville. To this end, 25 Congolese Red Cross executives and volunteers take part in the various crisis coordination meetings organized by the Ministry.



Assessment	The CRC carried out a rapid assessment, through its branch teams, in conjunction with local authorities and community leaders in Mpouya and Ngabé. This assessment enabled the national company to update its contingency plan.
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IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The Congolese Red Cross receives technical support from the IFRC's Brazzaville office of the IFRC cluster office based in the DRC for planning, implementing activities and monitoring implementation.
Participating National Societies	No PNS is involved in response at present.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC plans to contribute to the Protection of Family Links (PFL).

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	- On February 11, 2025, the Government of the Republic of Congo, through the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action, requested the support of international and national partners to respond to this crisis. Due to the lack of resources, the Ministry has not yet taken any action, apart from an evaluation mission that is currently being prepared. - The government has organized a collection of items (food and non-food items) from various partners. - The Ministry of Transport has promised to provide the displaced with a means of transport to carry the items collected from the various partners.
UN or other actors	A number of United Nations agencies took part in the collection organized by the Ministry of Social Action: - UNFPA with 1,200 sanitary towels, 400 clothespins, 800 soaps, 1,200 undergarments, 400 kits. - WHO with a 72m2 rectangular tent, surgical masks, disposable gowns and some essential medicines. - WFP with 17 x 50kg bags of rice and 30 x 18kg bags of salt. - UNHCR provides displaced persons with refugee cards and plans to provide temporary shelters for all displaced persons.

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?
- Humanitarian coordination takes place under the leadership of the government through the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action. - Internally, a monthly Movement coordination meeting is held, at which the Movement's components share information on the country's context, the humanitarian situation and each other's activities. During this period, the issue of the DRC population movements in the Congo is at the heart of exchanges within the Movement Coordination.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

Some 3,649 households of displaced people from the DRC in Congo-Brazzaville have left their needs and possessions behind. There are no well-established refugee camps yet, but the displaced populations are living in open-air markets, in churches, in school halls, in makeshift dwellings, with host families, but also in the forests and some still in the open air, without shelter.

The 12 villages of Mpouya are experiencing recurrent flooding, and 6 of them are home to displaced people. Heavy rains are due to start in September, with a peak in December.

These people, mainly women and children, are exposed to widespread human rights violations, hence the urgent need for emergency shelter and essential household items.



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

According to one survey, 80% of households said the conflict had severely affected their livelihoods, including fields, businesses and livestock. When the conflict broke out, they were forced to flee, leaving everything behind, including food stocks, animals and crops, to save their lives.

As a result, most households found themselves without money or food. They began to adopt negative coping strategies such as: (i) eating less preferred or cheaper foods; (ii) reducing meal portion sizes; (iii) reducing adult consumption in favor of children; (iv) reducing the number of meals per day, from three to one for some, and to zero for others.

These repercussions in turn affect the livelihoods of displaced people, their hosts and their home communities.

If no action is taken, many are likely to resort to crisis strategies such as begging or prostitution. This in turn affects the livelihoods of displaced people, their hosts and their communities of origin.



Health

Because of this conflict, there is a risk of amplification of diseases already present in the communities, notably malaria, diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections, skin diseases, influenza, etc.

88% of households surveyed during the rapid assessment carried out by the national society reported having at least one case of these diseases in their household.

The risk of epidemics (cholera or other water-borne diseases) is also high, according to the observations of medical staff present in Ngabé and Mpouya.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

In general, displaced populations are difficulty accessing drinking water: up to 80% of households obtain their water from rivers, streams or undeveloped wells, and have no knowledge or practice of water purification techniques.

Some households in refugee areas defecate in the open air, either in the bush or in streams.

Waste management systems are lacking in all localities except Ngabé Centre. The absence of latrines and drinking water exposes them to various diseases.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

As the current crisis in the DRC is a protection-related crisis, women, girls, boys and people with disabilities are at greater risk of suffering violations of their rights, particularly sexual violence, to which women and girls are exposed before and during displacement to safe areas.

In addition, population displacement leads to family separations, including separated and unaccompanied children. The first socio-demographic data collected on IDPs show the presence of unaccompanied children, thousands of women, children under 5, the elderly,

the disabled, pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, and so on. Moreover, limited access to basic services and food in the host area increases the risk of GBV and SEA for women and girls, as well as the likelihood of adopting negative coping strategies linked to protection, such as survival sexual intercourse, child marriage, etc.



Migration And Displacement

The current crisis in the DRC is a protection-related crisis, with migrants fleeing difficult living conditions in their home countries and villages in search of a better life elsewhere in the Republic of Congo.

This transition is taking place in unsafe, dramatic conditions that can lead to death, kidnapping and human trafficking.

This obliges the players in place to look into the matter and find solutions to protect migrants.

In addition, population displacement leads to family separations, including separated and unaccompanied children. The first socio-demographic data collected on IDPs show the presence of Unaccompanied Children, thousands of women, children under 5, the elderly, the disabled, pregnant women, breast-feeding mothers, and so on. Moreover, limited access to basic services and food in the host area increases the risk of GBV and SEA for women and girls, as well as the likelihood of adopting negative coping strategies linked to protection, such as survival sexual intercourse, child marriage, etc.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The CRC was unable to carry out an assessment in all the affected districts due to a lack of financial resources, and the rapid assessment carried out in two localities (Mpouya and Ngabé) did not provide all the information on the crisis. Hence the importance of carrying out a more detailed assessment at the start of the operation to better guide the response.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The aim of this DREF operation is to provide humanitarian assistance to 2,000 households, or 10,000 people affected by the movement of displaced populations from the DRC in the Ngabé, Mpouya districts, in the Republic of Congo, by providing them with support in water, hygiene and sanitation, multi-use cash, health and community involvement for 4 months.

Operation strategy rationale

To meet the needs of the target population, the SN's intervention will focus on the following activities:

1. MULTI-PURPOSE CASH:

Cash will be used to support livelihoods, food and other basic needs of the most vulnerable displaced households.

An amount of FCFA 50,000 will be distributed to each household identified according to predefined selection criteria. This amount is determined according to the means of subsistence of the Congolese population and is harmonized by the government. The allocation will take the form of a transfer to each of the 2,000 selected households.

The experience acquired with the cash approach and the training of cash focal points on past operations will be beneficial to this intervention. The NS has an active contract with the financial service provider for direct cash transfers.

Based on lessons learned from recent interventions, the NS can anticipate the risks associated with cash, which generally include the absence of certain identity documents, which is compensated for by formal identification using certain media harmonized with the authorities, such as the refugee cards provided by the UNHCR. A rapid assessment of the various markets will also be carried out during the detailed evaluation.

2. HEALTH

- Psychosocial support for those affected and the provision of first aid and emergency care for those affected will continue.

- Ensure coordination with health professionals for the management of GBV/ASE cases.

- Training volunteers in psychosocial support for cases of GBV and child protection, and case referral.

- The NS will coordinate with other actors and health centers for identified cases of cholera, or suspected cases of waterborne diseases, according to the training received by the branches.

- Volunteers will help with referrals to health centers and surveillance at community level/areas of refuge for high-risk waterborne diseases and diarrhea cases reported in villages/districts. Priority will be given to high-risk groups such as pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 and the elderly.

Sessions will be held to intensify prevention messages on potential water-borne diseases and epidemics. The NS will implement communications tools that have been recognized as the most effective in past interventions. In particular, direct communication, the



involvement and commitment of local village leaders, awareness-raising in public places with adapted animations, radio messages and group discussions for the inclusion of certain sensitive messages or specific groups.

3. WASH

- Vector control for households through clean-up actions, DREF will support communities in sanitation by providing 50 sanitation kits (brushes, bleach, chlorine, detergent, hoes, mixing containers, rakes, soap, sprayers and wheelbarrows) and 150 protection kits (boots, gloves, helmets, mufflers and protective equipment) in refugee areas.
- Hygiene promotion and environmental sanitation.
- Provide drinking water through the distribution of aqua tabs to 2,000 households. The distribution of Aqua tabs will be combined with hygiene messages and demonstrations on the correct dosage of water treatment products and the correct storage of chemicals to avoid any risk to children.
- Distribution of jerrycans to households for water storage and to encourage correct dosing during water potabilization.
- Provide assistance in the form of dignity kits to the most vulnerable women and girls.
- Post-distribution monitoring will be carried out to establish the level of satisfaction of beneficiaries and the effective use of treatment products.

4. MIGRATION

In order to meet the needs of displaced people, the following 12 humanitarian service points (HSP) will be set up at refugee sites. Volunteers will be stationed there to welcome, orient and provide first aid and psychosocial care to the displaced. They will also facilitate access to protection services for vulnerable migrants (pregnant women, unaccompanied minors, victims of gender-based violence).

5. CEA :

- Setting up community feedback systems (including monitoring rumors and/or perceptions).
- Social mobilization for the promotion of best practices via discussion groups.

In terms of capacity, the National Society will be accompanied by the IFRC delegation in DRC/Kinshasa for ongoing technical support through follow-ups.

6. PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION

Inclusive, protective and gender-sensitive activities will be provided to ensure more equitable and secure assistance and benefits for all groups represented among the target population. The planning and design of this DREF will aim to assess and reduce the risk of discrimination and violence, and to promote the meaningful participation of all people, regardless of gender, age, disability or background.

The following activities will be carried out:

- Conducting a multi-sectoral needs assessment taking into account protection, gender and inclusion.
- Training volunteers, including those from other sectors, PSEA, PGI standards, GBV, child protection, case referral and the survivor-centered approach.
- Assist WASH, Shelter and Health teams to include measures to address gender- and diversity-specific vulnerabilities including people with disabilities, in their planning.
- Assist WASH, Shelter and Health teams in collecting and analyzing data disaggregated by sex, age and disability, and the selection criteria for WASH and Shelter beneficiaries.
- Monitor compliance with minimum PGI standards in shelter, WASH and health interventions.
- Map services and establish safe and secure referral pathways to appropriate care services, including psychosocial support services for GBV survivors and child protection cases.
- Carry out a safeguarding risk assessment and implement an action plan.
- Ensure that all volunteers have signed the code of conduct and have been trained in PSEA.
- Design and duplicate awareness-raising tools
- Conduct informed and culturally appropriate community sensitizations on sexual and gender-based violence and/or violence against children or other issues of discrimination, violence and exclusion.
- Engage in dialogue with community leaders, religious leaders, local authorities to address the risks and problems related to sexual and gender-based violence and child protection.
- Through referrals, facilitate access to appropriate care services for survivors of GBV and child protection cases.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims to assist 1,600 displaced households and 400 host households (i.e. 20% of the total number of targeted households) in the Ngabé and Mpouya districts.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiaries will be targeted in the following stages:

- Raising community awareness of the operation's objectives, selection criteria and the procedure for setting up community committees.
- Registration of potential beneficiaries.
- Selection of beneficiaries on the basis of selection criteria previously established and contextualized with the communities including: orphans; female-headed households; pregnant women; the elderly; people with disabilities; people suffering from chronic illnesses; child-headed households.

This selection will be made in conjunction with community representatives and the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action.

A total of 2,000 beneficiaries will be selected at the end of the selection process.

Total Targeted Population

Women	2,500	Rural	30%
Girls (under 18)	3,600	Urban	70%
Men	1,500	People with disabilities (estimated)	38%
Boys (under 18)	2,400		
Total targeted population	10,000		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Conflicts continue and the number of displaced people rises.	CRC will update its plan to extend the implementation period and request a new allocation to assist more people.
An epidemic is declared during this operation.	The CRC will update its implementation strategy by integrating more effective health actions to respond to both crises simultaneously.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Security risks in the Mpouya and Ngabé locality are moderate. To reduce the risk of CRC staff becoming victims of crime, violence or road hazards, risk mitigation measures need to be adopted. These include situation monitoring and field travel procedures.

Safety plans are available at CRC and will be updated prior to any deployment. All Red Cross Red Crescent personnel actively involved in operations must have completed the IFRC online safety courses (personal safety, safety management or volunteer safety).

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 176,897

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
% of households meeting their essential food and other basic needs	90
% of households employing no negative food-related and livelihood-based coping strategies	80
% of households/people (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached with timely and relevant CVA support to sustain consumption	100

Priority Actions

- A multi-sectoral needs assessment that will take into account all sectors in order to determine the real needs of displaced people.
- Identification of beneficiaries based on criteria of status and, above all, vulnerability.
- Market analysis to assess local markets and ensure that they can meet the demand for goods and services resulting from cash transfers.
- Identification of financial service providers, enabling us to choose reliable providers to distribute the money, such as microfinance agencies, cell phone operators or money transfer agencies, etc.
- Capacity-building for volunteers and staff involved to ensure effective and secure implementation.
- Distributing the money to beneficiaries, ensuring that the process is transparent and secure.
- Post-distribution monitoring to obtain feedback from beneficiaries and identify areas for improvement.



Health

Budget: CHF 16,403

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers (disaggregated by sex and age) trained in Community-Based Surveillance (CBS)	20
# of people (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached with first aid and pre-hospital care by trained volunteers or staff in a crisis, disaster or conflict.	100
# of people (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached with psychosocial and mental health services.	100
# of people (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate health services.	10,000

Priority Actions

- Community-based disease surveillance training for 40 volunteers in Mpouya and Ngabé
- First aid.
- Psychosocial care.
- Coordination meetings between the CRC and the health administration and/or health structures, 2 meetings in 4 months.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 52,868

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers (disaggregated by sex and age) trained in Wash	30
# of households served by environmental sanitation activities carried out.	200
# of people (disaggregated by sex, age) reached by National Societies with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services.	10,000

Priority Actions

- Training of 30 volunteers on water, hygiene and sanitation in Ngabé and Mpouya.
- Organize awareness campaigns on water, hygiene and sanitation in Ngabé and Mpouya. 2 campaigns will be organized every week for 4 months.
- Organize environmental sanitation and disinfection campaigns in refuge areas, one campaign per week for 4 months.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 11,579

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of people (disaggregated by sex and age) trained in PGI including referral	20
# of people (disaggregated by sex, age and disability) reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming.	2,000

Priority Actions

- Training of 20 volunteers in minimum PGI standards.
- PGI awareness campaign, 1 session every week for 4 months.



Migration And Displacement

Budget: CHF 5,982

Targeted Persons: 18,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of humanitarian service points (HSP) installed and operational	12
# of people assisted via HSP	120

Priority Actions

- Installation of humanitarian service points 12 points.
- Registration of arrivals and PFL actions at Humanitarian Service Points.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 7,494

Targeted Persons: 10,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of staff, volunteers and leadership trained on community engagement and accountability.	20
# of functioning feedback mechanism in place for the whole organization/NS.	1
# of methods established to communicate with communities about what is happening in the organisation/programme/operation, including selection criteria if these are being used. For example, community meetings, information desks, FGDs, etc.	4
% of people surveyed who feel the National Society's support/services meets their most important needs/provides useful support.	80
% of people surveyed who report receiving useful and actionable information.	80
# of consultation meetings organized with the community	6
# of community committees created	3
# of alerts received from the community regarding risks of violence, exploitation, and epidemics.	50

Priority Actions

- Training of 20 volunteers on Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) in Ngabé and Mpouya.
- Implementation of a community feedback system.
- Community meetings/focus groups 2 per week for 4 months.
- Suggestion boxes and kiosks for collecting complaints, information and suggestions (3 in Mpouya and 3 in Ngabé).
- Conduct rapid community consultations
- Engage community leaders, displaced people's groups and host communities to understand urgent needs, preferred communication channels and barriers to accessing aid.
- Conduct focus group discussions, key informant interviews and community meetings to involve communities in decision-making.
- Design interventions in collaboration with displaced and host populations to ensure sustainable and culturally appropriate solutions.
- Create community committees including representatives of different groups (women, youth, elderly, disabled).
- Strengthen community-led protection and early warning mechanisms
- Help communities identify risks (violence, exploitation, epidemics) and jointly develop mitigation strategies.
- Link community initiatives to formal response mechanisms.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 35,064

Targeted Persons: 110

Indicators

Title	Target
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National Society has a membership coordination mechanism is in place.	1
# of volunteers covered by accident insurance.	110

Priority Actions

- Field monitoring mission at village level.
- Follow-up mission Kinshasa-Brazzaville.
- Support volunteer insurance.
- Set up a member coordination mechanism through various coordination platforms (strategic, operational and technical) with HNS, PNS and IFRC to ensure a coordinated approach in the country.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 39,892

Targeted Persons: 110

Indicators

Title	Target
# of active coordination mechanism for operations (Including preparatory meetings, planning meetings, weekly coordination meetings and monitoring missions) for the NS	1
# of risk management framework in place for the NS	1

Priority Actions

- Organize a preparatory meeting and activity planning with the branches and national secretariat.
- Purchase and distribution of vests and bibs for volunteers.
- Support for follow-up missions for head office staff.
- Logistical support for transporting items and handling/storing and monitoring activities.
- Implementation of CRC risk management framework.
- Organization of a lessons-learned workshop.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The DREF operation will mobilize 110 volunteers plus 6 supervisors, on average 3 supervisors per locality, with weekly planning and rotation.

There will be 2 focal points, 1 per district, a project manager and an assistant to the project manager.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

An Ops Manager/Coordinator will be deployed to support the implementation of this operation.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The SN has a logistics team that will carry out all purchases for the operation in accordance with the federation's procedures. The delegation will provide the necessary support for the purchasing and distribution process, as well as the assessment of logistics-related risks.



How will this operation be monitored?

- The IFRC PMER, in collaboration with the National Society PMER team, will support the monitoring of this operation.
- Every week, during the coordination meeting, the M&E department will present an update on the progress of activities in the field and mention any difficulties so as to find solutions.
- Joint IFRC and SN monitoring missions will also be organized.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Red Cross will participate in regular coordination meetings with all other partners and stakeholders. Red Cross actions are presented to avoid overlap in implementation.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCG024 - REPUBLIC OF CONGO RED CROSS POPULATION MOVEMENT

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	271 223
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	176 897
Health	16 403
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	52 868
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	11 579
Education	0
Migration	5 982
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	0
Community Engagement and Accountability	7 494
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	74 957
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	35 064
National Society Strengthening	39 892
TOTAL BUDGET	346 179

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

National Society contact: GOMA MAHINGA GABRIEL, Secrétaire Général, gomagabriel2@gmail.com

IFRC Appeal Manager: Mercy LAKER, Head of Delegation, mercy.laker@ifrc.org

IFRC Project Manager: Irene MUMONAYI DJAMBA, Senior Officer, Disaster & crisis Response ., mumonayi.irene@ifrc.org, +243819838346

IFRC focal point for the emergency:

Irène MUMONAYI DJAMBA, Senior Officer, Disaster & crisis Response ., mumonayi.irene@ifrc.org, +243819838346

Media Contact: Susan Nzisa Mbalu, Communication Manager, susan.mbalu@ifrc.org

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