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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Democratic Republic of the Congo: Floods in Kinshasa

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n° MDRCD024	Glide n° FL-2018-000004-COD
For DREF; Date of issue: 19 January 2018	Expected timeframe: 3 months Expected end date: April 2018
Budget Holder/project Manager IFRC: Josuane Flore TENE, DCPRR Coordinator for Central Africa Cluster	NS point of Contact: Moise Kabongo Ngalula, DRC RC Director for Disaster Management 33 825 25 28
Category allocated to the disaster or crisis: Yellow / Orange / Red	
DREF allocated: CHF 340,944	
Total number of people affected: 15,743 (2,624 ¹ households)	Number of people to be assisted: 5,544 people (924 households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The DRC RC has a provincial disaster response team (PDRT) with 110 trained members, a national disaster response team (NDRT) with 30 trained members, and 10 National Society (NS) staff members trained as regional disaster response team (RDRT) members. Moreover, the NS has a pool of approximately 130,000 registered volunteers, of which 60,000 are active. The RC of DRC has one branch in each of the 26 provinces.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), and Red Cross of the DRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: N/A	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Heavy rains began pouring in Kinshasa province during the night of 3 to 4 January 2018, and continued until 7 January. The water levels of the 5 Rivers² that cross Kinshasa province rose abnormally and the waters flew out of the river beds, causing flooding, landslide and silting in nine (9) communes of Kinshasa, namely Galiema, Bandalungwa, Selembao, Masina, Limete, Kalamu, Bumbu, Kimbaseke and Ndjili.

The disaster caused the destruction of 465 houses, left 17 people injured, and claimed 51 human lives. In total, 15 743 people (2,624 households) were affected by the disaster in many ways. Most of them have lost their basic necessity property, including school supplies for students. Several latrines and septic tanks have been washed away, a cholera treatment centre was also flooded, and 2,310 households are affected by the disaster. One of the 9 communes affected by the floods is Galiema, which is said to be the epicentre of the cholera outbreak that is currently raging in Kinshasa. There are fears that the flooding will accelerate the spread of the cholera epidemic in the entire Kinshasa province. National forecasts indicate that more rains, under the influence of cyclones from Madagascar, are to be expected until March 2018. Should this happen, more damages are to be expected. The following table summarises the damages registered following the present flooding in Kinshasa province:



Rescue operation by DRC Red Cross volunteers in Galiema. /Photo by DRC Red Cross

¹ An average of 6 people per household in the area.

² Ndjili, Makelele, Kalamu, Lukunga and Basoko Rivers

Table 1: Damages registered following the disaster

COMMUNES	Number of neighbourhoods flooded	Number of people injured	Number of deaths	Number of houses destroyed	Number of households affected by flooding	Number of people affected
GALIEMA	4	3	26	8	190	1140
SELEMBAO	11	0	7	324	392	2354
BANDAL	2	0	5	3	256	1538
KALAMU	3	1	0	1	139	832
LIMETE	4	13	3	37	708	4248
N'DJILI	1	0	0	25	7	42
MASINA	2	0	0	31	144	862
KIMBANSEKE	1	0	0	3	29	174
BUMBU	4	0	0	33	759	4553
Unknown			10	0	0	0
Total	32	17	51	465	2,624	15,743

Source: DRC RC

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Immediately after the flooding occurred, the DRC Red Cross provincial committee of Kinshasa deployed 150 volunteers and first aid workers, as well as 12 staff members to help evacuate affected people and administer first aid to people in need in the affected localities. In addition to conducting hygiene promotion and disinfection activities, these 150 volunteers and 12 staff members also conducted a rapid assessment of the situation, and the data collected is being used in this DREF EPoA. Table 1 above summarises the effects of flooding in the nine communes affected in Kinshasa province as observed by Red Cross volunteers.

The DRC RC is a neutral humanitarian organization and auxiliary to the public authorities. At the national headquarters, there is an operational management structure including six technical directorates and professionals trained as part of the national disaster response team (NDRT). The NS has a provincial disaster response team (PDRT, a national disaster response team (NDRT), and trained regional disaster response team (RDRT) members. The following table summarises the disaster response tools available at DRC RC:

Number of trained PDRT members	Number of trained NDRT members	Number of trained RDRT members	Number of registered volunteers	Number of trained and active volunteers
110	30	10	130,000	60,000

Presently, there is an urgent need to retrain those PDRT and NDRT, and to train new ones on WASH and cholera for the NS to be ready to intervene effectively.

The DRC RC has one branch in each of the 26 provinces. The NS has a wealth of experience in managing natural disasters and civil unrest. Recurrent disasters in the country include epidemics, floods, volcanic eruptions, landslides, population movements and air crashes amongst others. However, this disaster requires an emergency operation as what happened in Kinshasa this time is specific and complex. Indeed, the floods have affected areas already suffering from a deadly cholera outbreak in Kinshasa, including the Cholera Treatment Centre in the commune of Galiema. This DREF operation will provide necessary support to curb the risk of a further spread of the outbreak, through prevention activities and vector control amongst others, while the presence of an RDRT will allow for a continuous assessment of the situation, which may lead to re-focusing the response to include a full cholera outbreak response.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

Since 2016, IFRC has maintained its physical presence in the DRC for a more effective support to the DRC RC. This presence was materialised in 2017 by the recruitment of an Operations Manager and a Logistics Delegate. The Operations Manager also acted as the IFRC Country Representative. IFRC is planning to strengthen this presence in 2018. The Operations Manager ended his mission, but the Logistics Delegate has been extended and is present in

DRC, from where he receives strong support from the Central Africa Country Cluster which is based in Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Movement coordination meetings, attended by all PNSs present in DRC, ICRC and IFRC, are held on a monthly basis to share information and fine-tune operational strategies for the management of the various disasters which occur in the country.

The Kasai crisis contributed to consolidating Movement collaboration in the country, thereby strengthening the operational capacities of the DRC RC. In addition to the IFRC and ICRC, five (5) partner NS (PNS) are present in DRC to support the host NS. These include Belgian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, French Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, and Spanish Red Cross. The Swedish Red Cross and IFRC made available their vehicles and fuel to facilitate the rapid assessment of the situation in the various communes of Kinshasa. A DREF allocation was made to enable the NS to respond to cholera as a start-up funding for the ongoing Emergency Appeal. However, the Emergency Appeal only covers the Lomami province, which is very distant from Kinshasa province. This is why the NS requires additional support to be able to intervene in Kinshasa.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Central Government of the DRC has set up an inter-ministerial crisis committee to manage the present disaster and crisis. The said committee includes the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Health and the Provincial Government of Kinshasa. Following the recommendations of this committee, the Central Government has decided to cover the costs and other processes relating to the burial of the people who died as a result of the disaster. The Central Government is also looking to move the populations of some neighbourhoods to new locations, and provide assistance to affected people. The Government has decreed two days of national mourning, and the Prime Minister toured the affected localities to comfort the affected populations.



Several latrines have been washed away, and flooded houses like this one require urgent disinfection for people to continue living in it. / Photo by DRC RC

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Around 7 January, the DRC RC provincial committee of Kinshasa, supported by the National Headquarters, deployed 150 Red Cross volunteers and first aid workers, as well as 12 staff members, to administer first aid and conduct a rapid assessment of the situation. This assessment revealed that 465 houses and the property therein have been damaged by the flooding, including school supplies for children in nine communes of Kinshasa. As at now, some 924 most vulnerable households (5,544 people) out of 2 624 households (15.743 people) are in dire need of non-food items (NFI) and there is an urgent need to distribute long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLIN) to the households that have lost their property, to protect them from mosquito bites and therefore, from the spread of malaria. More urgent needs, which should be taken into consideration in the response to these floods, include providing affected families with emergency shelters as appropriate by distributing tarpaulins, distributing non-food items (NFI), providing safe water and conducting water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. Since there is a cholera outbreak in Kinshasa with high risk of flooding further accelerating the spread of the cholera in a densely populated city, focus will be on the prevention of a further spread of cholera as well as response activities. Thus, the areas of focus for this operation are shelter and non-food items (NFI) distribution, WASH and emergency health.

Targeting

The disaster affected 2,624 households in 9 communes of Kinshasa. 856 of these households are headed by women, and 1,454 by men. In total, 15,743 people were affected, including 2,643 children under 5 years, 762 breastfeeding women and 124 physically impaired people.

The emergency assessment team of the DRC Red Cross has determined that approximately 40% of the affected people need emergency assistance. Thus, this EPoA is targeting the most vulnerable 5 544 people selected using the following criteria:

- Households with pregnant or breastfeeding women
- Women-headed households
- Households with elderly people
- Households with physically impaired people
- Households with visibly low income
- Households left homeless by the disaster

The following table summarises the most vulnerable people targeted by this operation:

Table 2: People targeted

Commune	Number of households targeted ³	Number of people affected
Bandal	96	576
Bumbu	290	1,740
Kalamu	38	228
Kimbaseke	11	66
Limete	235	1,410
Masina	50	300
Ndjili	4	24
Ngaliema	70	420
Selembao	130	780
Total	924	5,544

Scenario planning

The best scenario for this operation is that the rains stop, and activities are implemented as planned to stop the spread of cholera and other waterborne diseases in Kinshasa. However, this scenario is not likely as forecasts have already anticipated that the rains will continue until March 2018.

Based on National weather forecasts, the most likely and even worse scenario is that the rains will intensify, thereby multiplying the likelihood of the spread of cholera in every part of Kinshasa. In this case, an in-depth assessment of the situation is required to plan a more comprehensive response to cholera in Kinshasa.

Operation Risk Assessment

Since 2016, the socio-political situation in the whole of DRC is not stable. Several unrests have been registered in Kinshasa alone since December 2017. The major risk that might hamper the implementation of this operation is intensified unrest in Kinshasa. Thus, the assumption for this operation is that the situation will remain calm, at least until the end of the emergency response to the present floods and related consequences. Meanwhile, provisions have been made to pay insurance for the volunteers who will be involved in this DREF operation.

More so, the IFRC will work with the DRC RC and its partners to develop an appropriate exit strategy before the end of this DREF operation. This will be done through strong linkage and coordination mechanism with the Ministry in charge of Social Affairs and any other relevant government body.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall objective of this operation is to improve the living conditions of the most vulnerable 924 households, affected by floods in Kinshasa for three months. This will be done by carrying out the most urgent activities in the shelter and NFI distribution, WASH and emergency health areas of focus.

In the Shelter and basic NFIs distribution sector, the most vulnerable households will be supported to rebuild their houses that collapsed as a result of the flooding and as such, each of the targeted households will be given tarpaulins to help protect them while Government is relocating them. No construction of emergency shelter is planned in this operation as Government does not want the affected populations to resettle in the affected localities. Continuous assessment will be made and the response strategy will be adjusted as the case may be. In addition, the most

³ The average size of a household in targeted localities is 6 people.

vulnerable families targeted will be given NFIs, including blankets, mats, buckets for collecting water, jerry cans for water conservation, kitchen kits, and soap to meet their immediate needs while being relocated. In addition, a logistics Delegate is present in Kinshasa and will assist with the procurement process to crosscheck prices and ensure quality of NFIs procured.

In the WASH sector, 150 Red Cross volunteers will be trained on WASH activities while targeted populations will be trained on the safe use of household water treatment techniques followed by distribution of appropriate HHWT chemicals such as Aqua tabs. In addition, the operation will provide support for the reinstatement to habitable status of 924 flooded houses, as well as support the drainage of storm and waste water. Hygiene promotion in emergencies activities targeting women, men, girls and boys will also be implemented by trained Hygiene promoters to promote construction of household latrines and prevent the outbreaks of water borne diseases. At community level, WASH committees will be put in place to manage the implementation of activities.

In the Health sector, Red Cross volunteers will be trained on the management of cholera, and cholera response activities will be carried out in the localities affected. This activity will be implemented in close collaboration with the WASH sector. Door to door and mass sensitisation will be conducted to strengthen public awareness on cholera prevention and treatment. Community engagement and accountability activities will also be carried out as crosscutting activities to enable the smooth implementation of the operation and ensure ownership of activities by the people affected. Long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) will be distributed to targeted people to help prevent the spread of malaria, as the disease is endemic in DRC and mosquitoes proliferate in flooded areas. In addition, first aid kits will be given to Red Cross volunteers to support their first aid activities in the 9 communes affected.

A lesson learnt workshop will be conducted to inform future NS, DREF and Emergency Appeal operations, especially as the DRC regularly faces emergency situations including unrest, epidemics and natural disasters. One of the main lessons learned over the previous emergency operations is that almost the same localities are flooded. The reason is that people are settled in floods-prone areas, while the constructions are not made to resist the environment. The NS has embarked on an initiative to raise public awareness to the danger of living in those localities, and a disaster risk reduction programme is currently being implemented in Kinshasa with support from the Swedish Red Cross. This emergency response will also serve as an entry point to convincing the populations that they need to relocate to safer places as requested by Government.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 5 544

Male: 3 490

Female: 2 054

Requirements (CHF): 80 221

Needs analysis: Red Cross volunteers will be trained on WASH activities; targeted populations will be briefed on home-based water chlorination techniques using aqua tab. In addition, the operation will provide support for the disinfection of 924 flooded houses, as well as support the drainage of used waters. Hygiene promotion activities targeting women, men, girls and boys will also be implemented, and sanitation committees will be put in place in targeted neighbourhoods.

Population to be assisted: Although some of the activities planned under this area of focus will likely benefit a larger population, for example the drainage of used waters, the Red Cross has deemed more realistic to target the same population as under the Shelter and NFIs distribution. (See details above).

Programme standards/benchmarks: The activities planned in this area of focus will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome: Vulnerable people have increased access to appropriate and sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services	# of people reached by WASH activities Target 5 544 people															
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of Red Cross volunteers trained on how to carry out WASH activities Target: 150 volunteers															
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct Hygiene promotion in emergencies training for 60 RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene activities	█															
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	█															
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	█	█	█													
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.	█	█	█													
P&B Output Code	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	# of people with access to an improved water source Target 5 544 people															
		Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Provide safe water to 5 544 people in targeted communities through household water treatment; purchase and distribute 83 160 chlorine tablets ⁴ (aqua tabs) for household water treatment, sufficient for 90 days to 924 households	█	█	█													

⁴ Each family of 6 people needs 1 tablet to treat 20 litres of drinking water per day

Budget

The required funding for this DREF operation is CHF 340,944 as seen in attached detailed budget.

APPEAL: MDRCD024

APPEAL NAME: Floods in Kinshasa

Output code in financial system	Name in financial system (TBC)	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Budget CHF
					-
AP005	Shelter assistance to households	158,602			158,602
AP006	Shelter tech. support and awareness	-			-
	Total Shelter	158,602	0	0	158,602
					-
AP007	Improvement of income sources	-			-
AP008	Livelihoods assistance	-			-
AP009	Food production & income generation	-			-
AP010	Livelihoods awareness	-			-
AP081	Multipurpose cash grants	-			-
	Total Livelihoods & basic needs	-	0	0	-
					-
AP011	Health services to communities	-			-
AP012	Voluntary blood donation	-			-
AP013	Maternal new-born and child health	-			-
AP014	Nutrition	-			-
AP015	Road safety	-			-
AP016	NS capacity for health care	15,453			15,453
AP017	HIV and AIDS	-			-
AP018	Avian and human influenza pandemic	-			-
AP019	Malaria	-			-
AP020	Tuberculosis	-			-
AP021	Other infectious diseases	29,353			29,353
AP022	Health in emergency	-			-
AP023	Psychosocial support	-			-
AP024	Immunization activities	-			-
AP025	Health needs in complex settings	-			-
AP082	Search and rescue	-			-

	Total Health	44,806	0	0	44,806
		-			-
AP026	Access to safe water	10,447			10,447
AP027	Treatment/reuse of wastewater	-			-
AP028	Reduction of open defecation	69,774			69,774
AP029	WASH knowledge and best practice	-			-
AP030	Hygiene promotion	-			-
	Total WASH	80,221	0	0	80,221
					-
AP031	Equitable access to services	-			-
AP033	Interpersonal violence prevention/response	-			-
AP034	Response to SGBV in emergencies	-			-
	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	-	0	0	-
					-
AP036	Migration assistance and protection	-			-
AP037	Migration awareness and advocacy	-			-
		-			-
	Total Migration	-	0	0	-
AP001	Preparedness at community level	-			-
AP002	Response and risk red. at NS level	-			-
AP003	Green solutions	-			-
AP004	Climate change awareness	-			-
	Total Disaster Risk Reduction	-	0	0	-
					-
AP039	NS organisational capacity assessment.	-			-
AP040	NS volunteering development	286			286
AP042	NS corporate /organisational systems	8,748			8,748
	Total Strengthening National Societies	9,035	0	0	9,035
					-
AP046	IFRC surge capacity	8,080			8,080
AP047	Humanitarian principles and Rules	-			-
AP048	Integrated services for NS	-			-
AP049	IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	-			-
AP050	Supply chain and fleet services	6,565			6,565
AP051	Movement coordination	-			-

AP052	Movement shared services	7,626			7,626
	Total Influence others as leading strategic partner	22,271	0	0	22,271
					-
AP053	Advocacy on humanitarian issues	657			657
AP054	IFRC policies and positions	-			-
AP058	Planning and reporting	4,545			4,545
AP059	Resource generation	-			-
AP060	Emergency fundraising excellence	-			-
AP061	NS resource and partnership development support	-			-
	Total Influence others as leading strategic partner	5,202	0	0	5,202
	Other indirect costs				
	Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	20,809			20,809
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	20,809	0	0	20,809
					-
	TOTAL BUDGET	340,944	0	0	340,944

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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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.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



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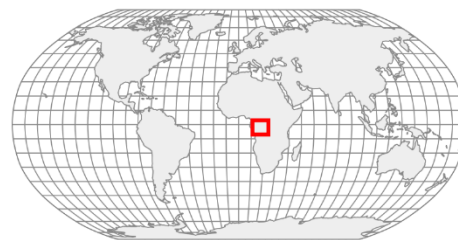
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.

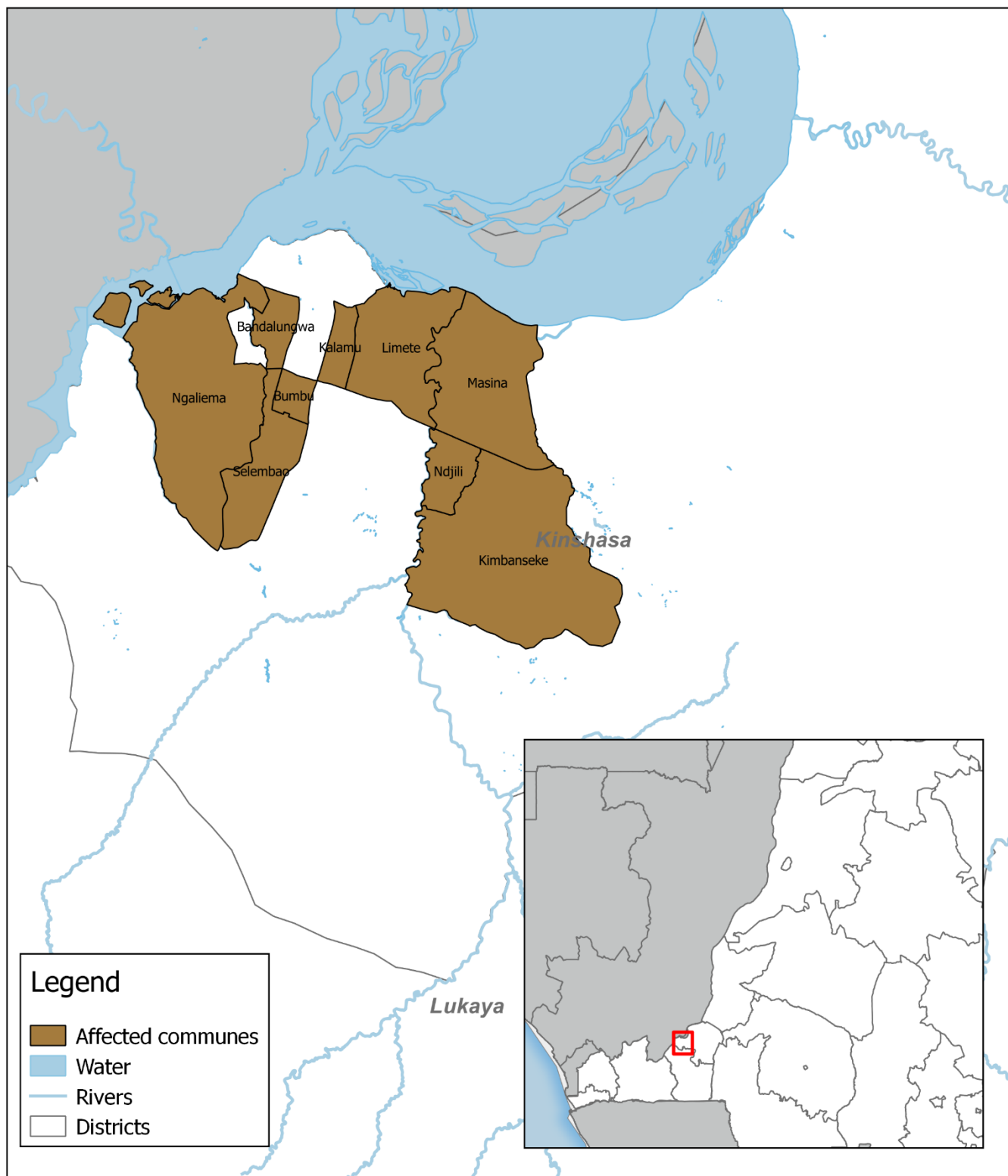


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DR Congo: Floods

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 Map data sources: IFRC, DRC-RGC, OpenStreetMap. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office.

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