

EVCA Process and Urban WASH

NOVEMBER 2024

AGENDA



- ☐ Context
- ☐ EVCA
- ☐ Action Plan
- ☐ WASH Activities
- ☐ Challenges



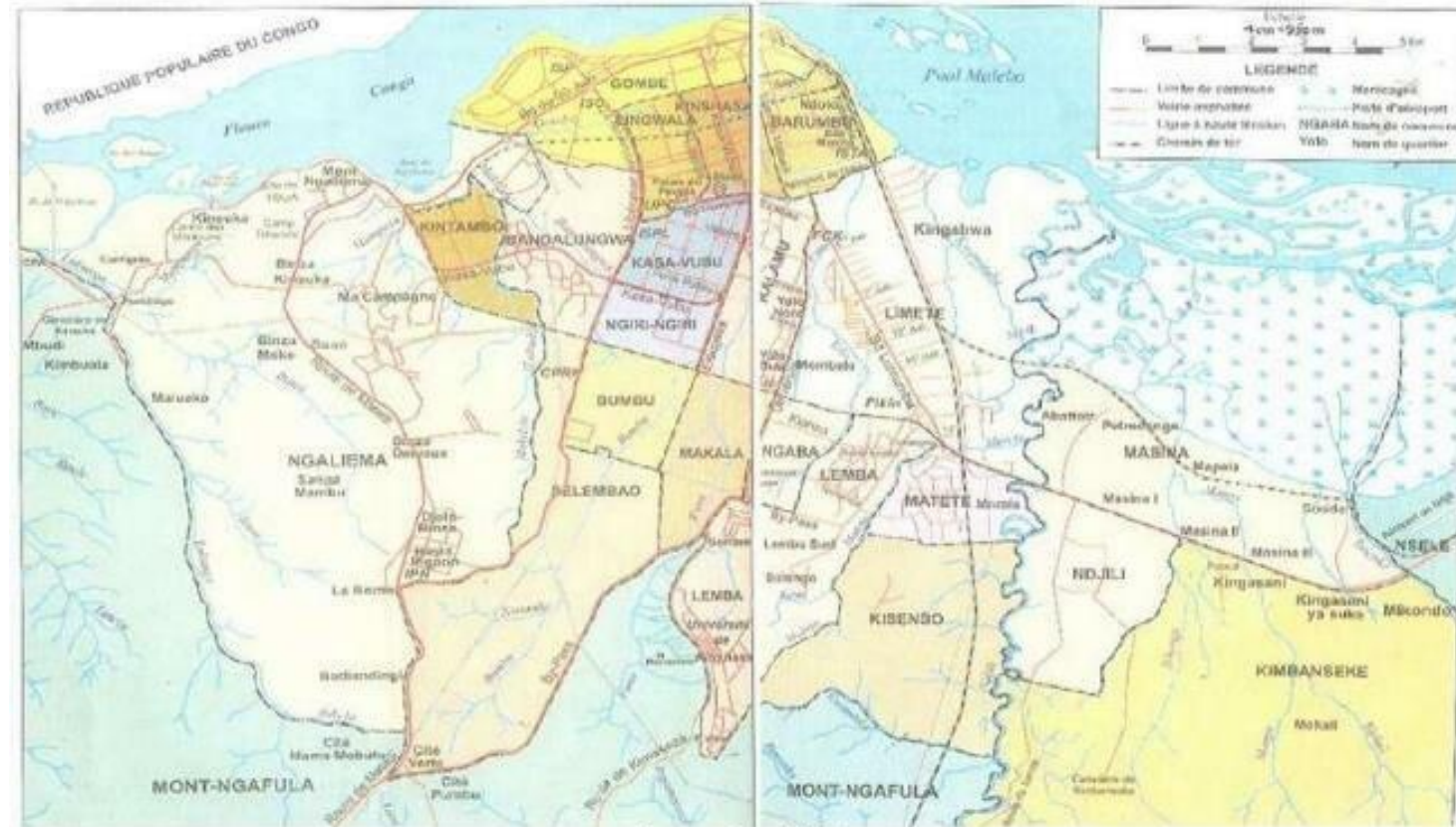
❑ Democratic Republic of Congo

- The country is divided into 26 provinces
- With nearly 110 million populations
- It faces a number of challenges, including war in its eastern part.
- Ethnic conflicts
- Epidemic with Mpox and Cholera



□ Kinshasa:

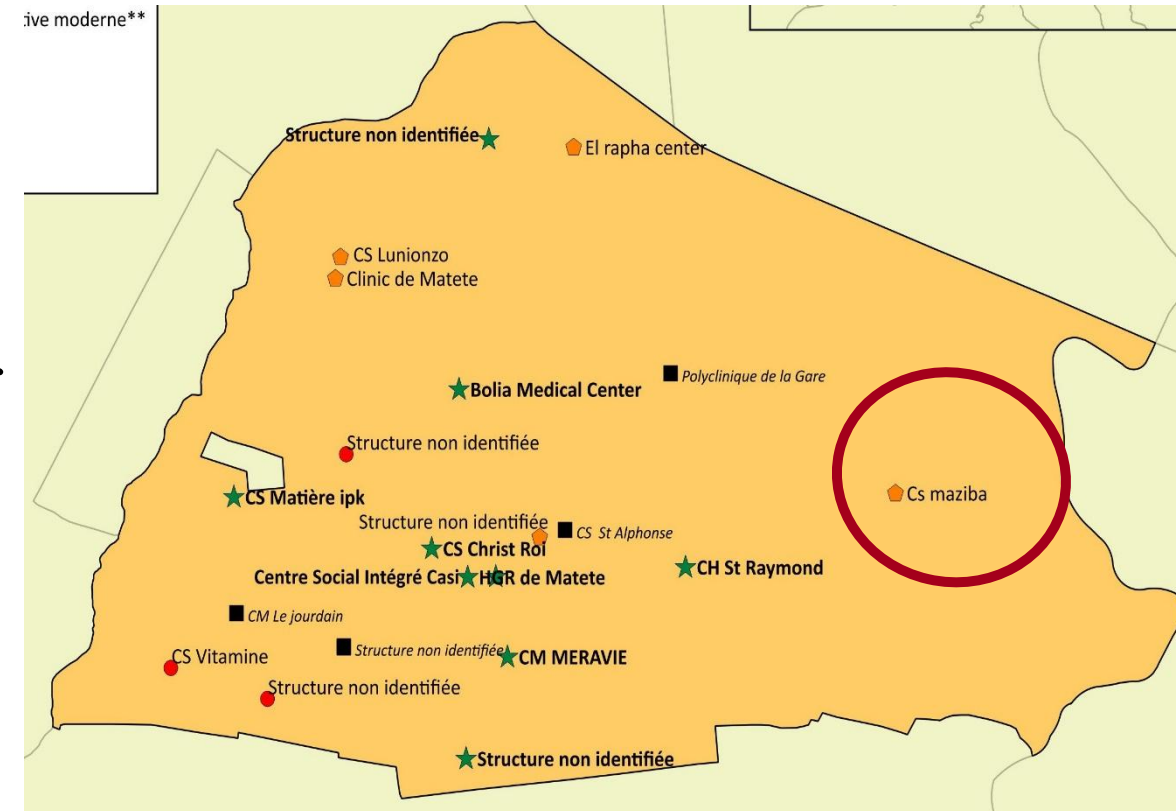
- Capital of the country with over 17 million populations
- Seat of the political institutions (executive, judicial and legislative powers)
- The city is subdivided into 24 communes.
- Urbanisation outdated, resulting in flooding, lack of gutters and waste management problems
- Problems with electrification and water supply.



Source: Cepas Kinshasa

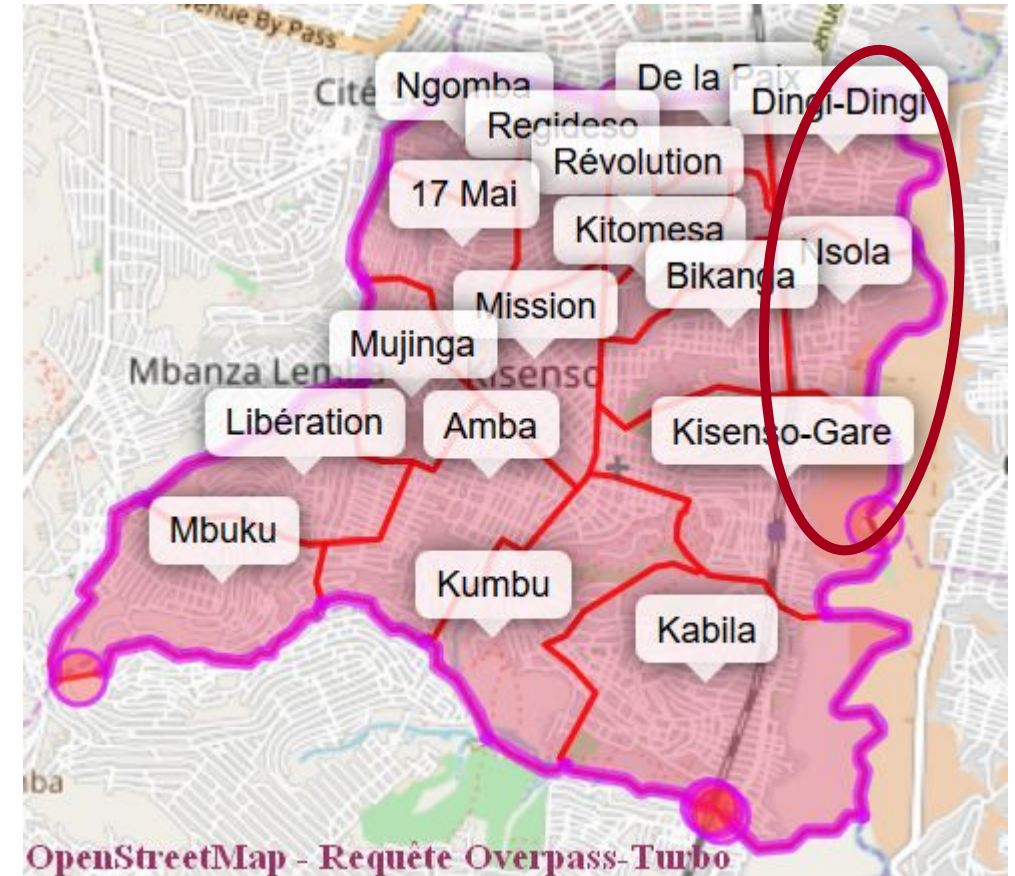
MATETE (Maziba)

- Number of population: 16,095
- Districts located in the N'djili river catchment area
- Communities exposed to disasters such as flooding



KISENSO (Dingi-Dingi, Nsola et Kisenso Gare)

- Number of populations: 98,884
- Neighbourhoods located in the N'djili river catchment area
- Communities exposed to disasters such as flooding, erosion and strong winds



Context

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**Enhanced
Vulnerability and
Capacity
Assessment**

Stage for community resilience

**Engage and
connect**

**Understanding
risk and
resilience**

**Taking action
to strengthen
resilience**

**Learning for
resilience**

- ☐ Disaster Risk Management
- ☐ Health
- ☐ Water and Sanitation
- ☐ Shelter
- ☐ Food and Nutrition
- ☐ Economic Opportunities
- ☐ Infrastructures and services
- ☐ Natural Ressource Mangement

**8 Sectoral
dimensions**

☐ **Social cohesion**

☐ **Inclusion**

☐ **Connectedness**

**3 Social
dimensions**

WHAT IS URBAN?

Although there is no common definition of the term 'urban', it can be said that cities are living places that generally have the following characteristics:

- A dynamic and mobile population.
- Scale and density of the population.
- Population diversity.
- Varied livelihoods and economic systems.
- Large areas of informal settlement.
- Shifting frontlines, opportunistic crime and access to justice problems.
- Reduction in basic services.
- Dependence on information technology.
- Cash-based economy.



HOW DOES THIS AFFECT OUR APPROACH?

Urban contexts force us to think:

- Density
- The effects of a hazard are rapid and widespread
- Dynamics
- Cities are made up of interdependent systems and the failure of one system can have an exponential negative effect on the others, particularly on vital services (e.g. loss of electricity).
- Populations are not homogeneous
- Communities are not uniformly located, they are spread over large areas.
- Communities overlap
- Communities are mobile



Once the assessment has been carried out, the results will enable us to understand the main risk factors, vulnerabilities and capacities of each community.

The next step will be **to draw up an action plan** covering the 11 dimensions, but very often the plan is too ambitious.

This is why it is necessary **to establish priorities the actions** to be carried out according to the skills and capacities of the National Society.

For other actions, it is a good idea **to support communities** in their advocacy with local authorities or other organisations.

Context	EVCA	Action Plan	WASH Activities	Challenges	Questions
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PROBLEMS	ACTIVITIES	PERIODE	REQUIRED	MANAGERS	OUTCOMES
Gutters clogged	- Cleaning the gutters	Every week-end (8-11h)	Rakes, shovel, spade, boots, hard gloves, pickaxe, mask	Gabriel KAKONDE President ONG FODAV et notable	Gutters are clean and clear
Poor waste management	- Train volunteers and community members in waste management - Raise public awareness - Remove waste from gutters and households	January 2023	rickshaw, wheelbarrow, megaphone, bin bag	André KAPUKU Coordonnateur CR	Waste is removed, treated and recycled
Difficult access to drinking water	- Build fountain points and/or lobby Regideso	February 2023 2023	Pipes, cement, bricks and others materials	Comité mixte : -CR -ONG -MALITA	The population has access to drinking water
Presence of insects after flooding	- Train volunteers and community members on how to disinfect households - disinfect households, toilets and gutters, etc.	February 2023 After the floods	Sprayer, PPE, mask, etc.	André KAPUKU Coordonnateur CR	The neighbourhood has been disinfected

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STANDARD

DESCRIPTION

OUTCOMES

A resilient community can meet its basic water and sanitation needs.

Include access to safe drinking water, practices in water treatment, hand-washing and personal hygiene, as well as access to and use of hygienic latrines.


reducing the risk of water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhoea) and increasing knowledge of good hygiene practices.

Challenges

Questions

OUTCOMES

reducing the risk of water-borne diseases (e.g. diarrhoea) and increasing knowledge of good hygiene practices.

 Svenska Röda Korset

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**Mass
awareness and
household
visits.**

**Cleaning
gutters.**

**Training volunteers and
community members on
WASH.**

**Waste collection and
sorting**

**Building fountain
posts.**

**Building
ecological
latrines**

- ☐ It is difficult to build latrines because the area is subject to flooding and it is important to find the best approach and type of toilet so as not to harm the community.
- ☐ Lack of public rubbish tips.
- ☐ It is not easy to find space to build community infrastructure.
- ☐ Management and maintenance of infrastructure.

Questions ?

