

Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): Central African Republic Overview 2022* (January 2023)

* This factsheet covers the period of January 2023 and compares it with the period of January 2022. Activities not completed by January 31st 2023 are not included.

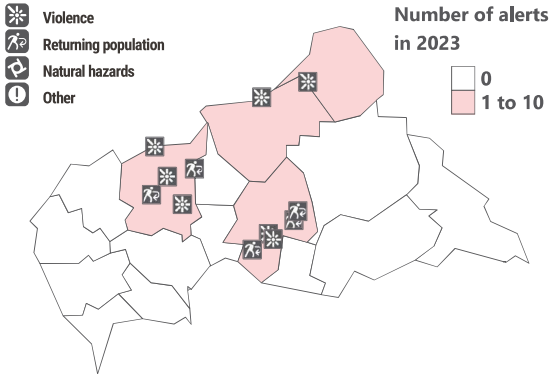


The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is designed to monitor humanitarian action, conduct multisector assessments (MSAs) of needs and to implement several types of emergency responses, including distributions of essential non-food items (NFI) and high emergency biscuits (HEBs), emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as cash transfers programming (CTP). Currently, the RRM is made possible through the support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID/BHA), the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). All RRM products are available on the [portal](#).

Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2023

Alert distribution in January 2023:

Location and types of alerts in January 2023



12

alerts
in January 2023

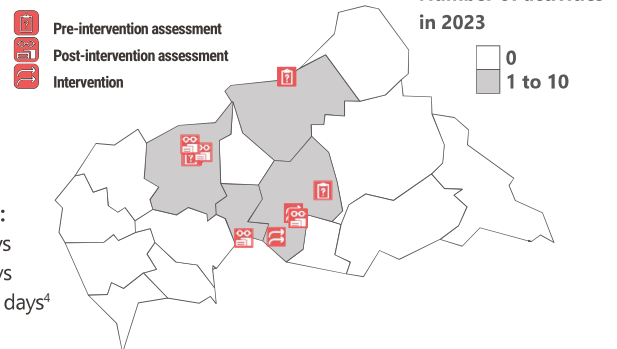
Median delays between :
Alert and MEX : 10 days
Alert and MSA : 11 days
Alert and intervention : 18 days⁴

Overview of RRM activities in 2023

Activity distribution in January 2023:

(MEX¹, MSAs, SMART², NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM³)

Location and types of activities in January 2023



Types of alerts in 2022 and in 2023:



MEX:

2022 4
2023 2

MSAs:

2023 1
2023 4

0 MSA-R⁵

4 PDM

0 Rapid SMART

NFI distributions:

2022 4
2023 3

WASH interventions:

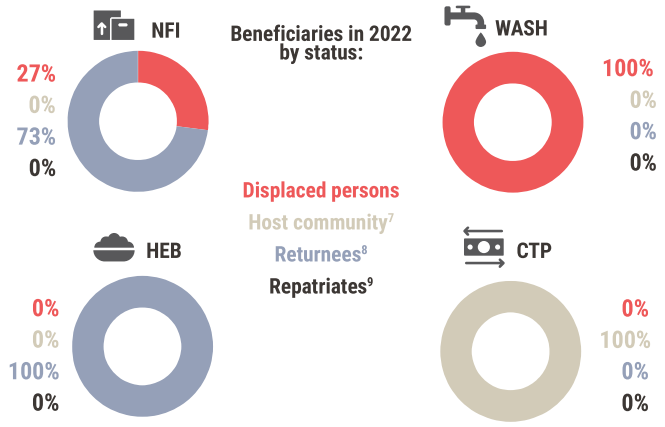
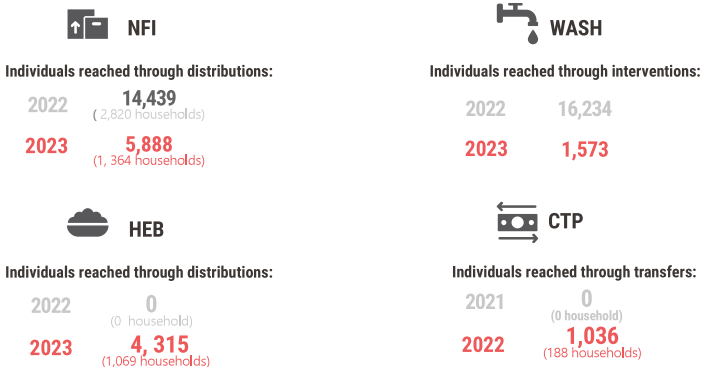
2022 4
2023 2

1 HEB distribution

1 cash distribution

0 voucher distribution

Beneficiaries⁶



Funding

- To meet the immediate needs of families affected by violence and/or displacement, RRM has successfully mobilized resources for this eleventh project phase:
- Providing access to safe drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, handwashing facilities, etc.) in IDP gathering places and within the community. By providing access to drinking water and emergency sanitation facilities (latrines, showers, handwashing facilities, etc.) in IDP gathering places and host communities; by distributing essential household items (mosquito nets, soap, jerry cans, mats, blankets, cooking kits, buckets, tarpaulins and lincloths) and personal hygiene kits, while offering, when conditions allow, alternative assistance in the form of cash transfers; by providing, in extreme emergency situations, initial food assistance in the form of high-energy cookies (HEB) through a partnership with WFP.

\$15.6 M in 2022

FUNDS AVAILABLE

¹Exploratory missions. ²Nutrition screenings. ³Post-distribution monitoring. ⁴Based on 4 interventions (NFI, WASH, HEB or cash transfer) completed between January 2023. All the data are encoded. ⁵MSA-R are not triggered following a RRM alert. MSA-R aim at gathering information on areas not recently affected and/or not recently accessed by humanitarian actors. ⁶Assessments and interventions, which were not finished by 31st January 2023, are not included. ⁷The term 'host community' refers to individuals that have not been displaced as the result of a humanitarian-related event. ⁸The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. ⁹The term 'repatriates' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries. ¹⁰2022 budget applies to RRM11 phase which covers the period from May 2022 to April 2023. Funds available include the carry-over of 2021 and the funds received in 2022.