Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): Central African Republic

#11 01 - 30 November 2022
Monthly factsheet

RRM RCA
Mécanisme de réponse rapide
unicef

ACTED ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL

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 (NFIs) and high emergency biscuits (HEBs), emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as cash transfer 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 Humanitarian Response portal.

❇ Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2022

Alert distribution in November 2022 :

Location and types of alerts in November 2022

- ❇ Violence
- 🔁 Returning population
- 🔄 Natural hazards
- ❗ Other

Number of alerts in 2022
- no alert
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 40

7 alerts in November 2022

124 alerts since January 2022

Median delay between alert and intervention[1] : **20 days**

Types of alerts in 2022:

- 56% Violence
- 19% Returning
- 17% Natural hazards
- 8% Others

Legend :
Violence
Returning
Natural hazards
Others

Number of alerts per month in 2022:

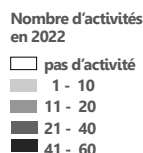| J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
10	7	17	11	5	12	10	14	18	12	7	

📋📦 Overview of RRM activities in 2022[1]

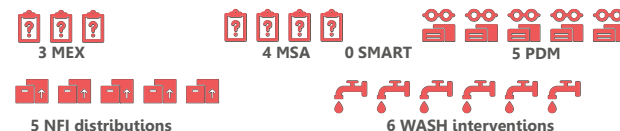### Activity distribution in November 2022 :
(MEX[2], MSAs, SMART[3], NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM[4])

Location and types of activities in November 2022

- 📋 Pre-intervention assessment
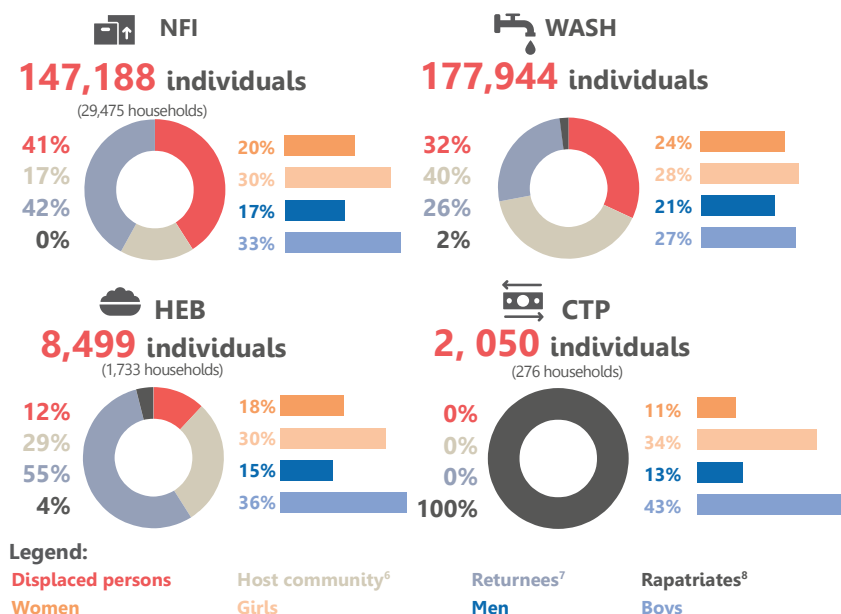- 📋 Post-intervention assessment
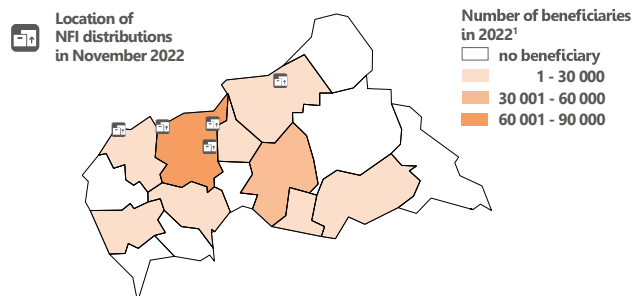- 📋 Intervention

Nombre d'activités en 2022
- pas d'activité
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 40
- 41 - 60

RRM activities in November 2022:

- 3 MEX
- 4 MSA
- 0 SMART
- 5 PDM
- 5 NFI distributions
- 6 WASH interventions

Activities in 2022 :

MEX	35	Cash distribution	1
MSAs	40	Sensitization sessions on hygiene	297
MSA-R[5]	1	Emergency latrines	65
NFI distributions	42	Rehabilitations of water sources	204
WASH interventions	39	Distributed hygiene kits	30,657
HEB distribution	4	PDM[4]	27
Voucher distribution	0	Rapid SMART[3]	3

👨‍👩‍👧 Beneficiaries in 2022[1]

📦 NFI
147,188 individuals
(29,475 households)

- 41%
- 17%
- 42%
- 0%

- 20%
- 30%
- 17%
- 33%

🚰 WASH
177,944 individuals

- 32%
- 40%
- 26%
- 2%

- 24%
- 28%
- 21%
- 27%

🍲 HEB
8,499 individuals
(1,733 households)

- 12%
- 29%
- 55%
- 4%

- 18%
- 30%
- 15%
- 36%

🔁 CTP
2, 050 individuals
(276 households)

- 0%
- 0%
- 0%
- 100%

- 11%
- 34%
- 13%
- 43%

Legend:
- **Displaced persons** **Host community**[6] **Returnees**[7] **Rapatriates**[8]
- **Women** **Girls** **Men** **Boys**

NFI distributions in November 2022 :

Location of NFI distributions in November 2022

Number of beneficiaries in 2022[1]
- no beneficiary
- 1 - 30 000
- 30 001 - 60 000
- 60 001 - 90 000

WASH interventions in November 2022 :

Location of WASH interventions in November 2022

Number of beneficiaries in 2022[1]
- no beneficiary
- 1 - 30 000
- 30 001 - 60 000
- 60 001 - 95 000

[1] Assessments and interventions, which were not finished by 30th November 2022, are not included. [2] Exploratory missions. [3] Nutrition screenings. [4] Post-distribution monitoring. [5] MSA-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. [6] The term 'host community' refers to individuals that have not been displaced as the result of a humanitarian-related event. [7] The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. [8] The term 'repatriates' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries.