

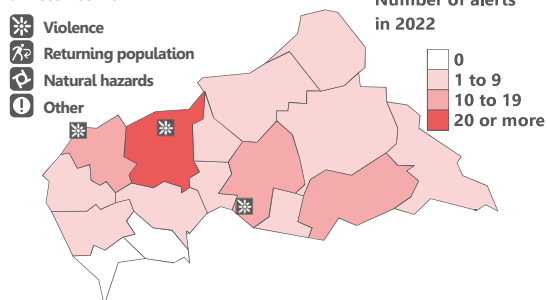


The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is designed to monitor humanitarian action, conduct multisector assessments (MSAs) of needs and to implement several types of emergency responses, including distributions of essential non-food items (NFI) and high emergency biscuits (HEBs), emergency water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as cash 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 [portal](#).

Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2022

Alert distribution in December 2022 :

Location and types of alerts in December 2022



3 alerts
in December 2022

127 alerts
since January 2022

Median delay
between alert and
intervention¹ :
20 days

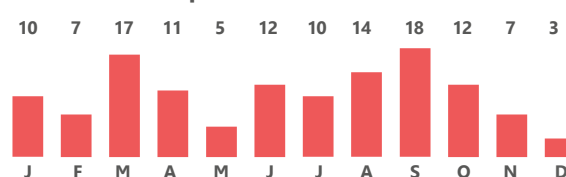
Types of alerts in 2022:



Legend :

Violence
Returning
Natural hazards
Others

Number of alerts per month in 2022:

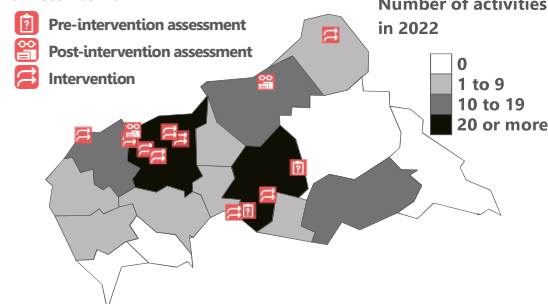


Overview of RRM activities in 2022¹

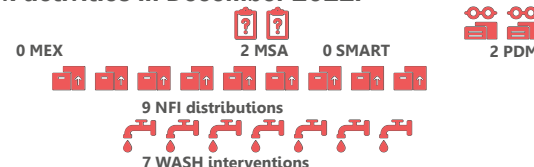
Activity distribution in December 2022 :

(MEX², MSAs, SMART³, NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM⁴)

Location and types of activities in December 2022



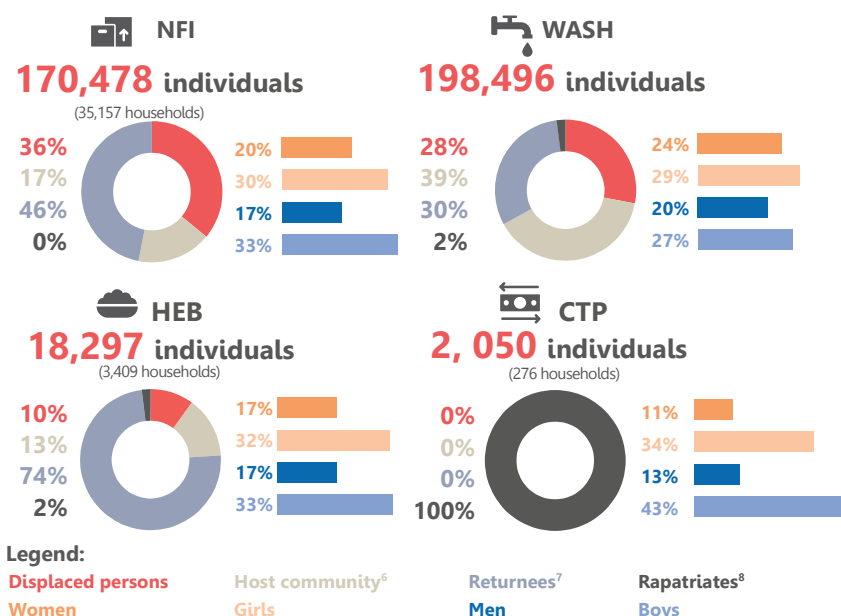
RRM activities in December 2022:



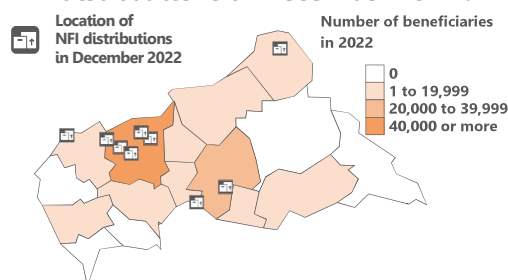
Activities in 2022 :

MEX	35	Cash distribution	1
MSAs	42	Sensitization sessions on hygiene	327
MSA-R ⁵	1	Emergency latrines	80
NFI distributions	51	Rehabilitations of water sources	228
WASH interventions	46	Distributed hygiene kits	35,157
HEB distribution	7	PDM ⁴	29
Voucher distribution	0	Rapid SMART ³	3

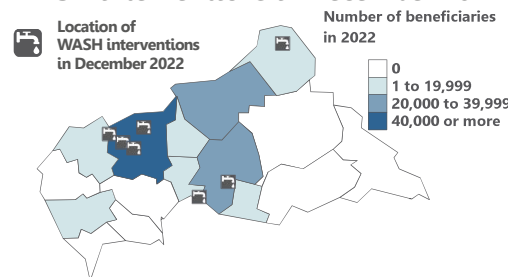
Beneficiaries in 2022¹



NFI distributions in December 2022 :



WASH interventions in December 2022 :



¹ Assessments and interventions, which were not finished by 31st December 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.