Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

Annual factsheet
01 January - 31 December 2021

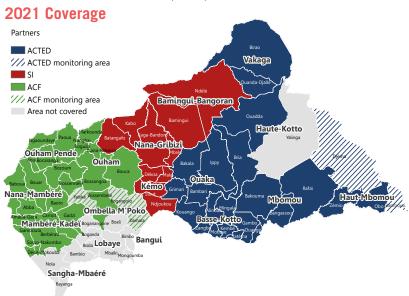








The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is designed to monitor humanitarian action, conduct multisector assessments (MSAs) of needs and to implement several types of emergency responses, including distributions of essential non-food items (NFIs) and high emergency biscuits (HEB), emergency water, sanitation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



Three international non governmental organisations – Action Against Hunger (ACF), ACTED and Solidarités International (SI) – are the implementing partners of RRM, coordinated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

In 2021, the RRM has monitored 14 out of the 16 prefectures in the Central African Republic through key informants. There was no intervention in the sub-prefectures of Yaloké, Bogangolo, Damara, Djéma and Bambouti, however the situation was monitored by the RRM partners. The RRM has the capacity to potentially intervene in all parts of the country in case of a shock under its mandate.

In 2021, 145 alerts were launched and shared with the humanitarian community.¹ These shocks, of which 67% were linked to violence, have affected more than 838,172 individuals.

Mandate

The RRM is designed to provide rapid humanitarian assistance following conflict-related shocks and natural disasters resulting in population displacement, as well as following shocks after the return of formerly displaced persons and shocks caused by epidemics. The RRM intervenes in coordination with the humanitarian community and provides NFI, WASH, HEB and/or CTP assistance prioritising vulnerable populations and areas with limited response capacity. The RRM aims to start the intervention within 20 days following the confirmation of the alert. Three key pillars are defined in its mandate:



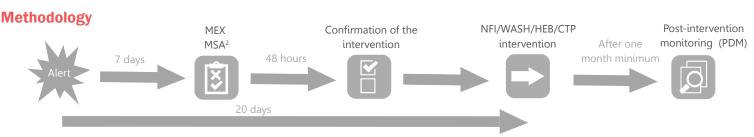
Maintain a humanitarian monitoring and needs assessment system in order to inform the RRM's partners and the humanitarian community while ensuring a close coordination between the different actors;



Provide NFIs and ensure access to basic WASH services to the most vulnerable populations affected by a sudden shock (violence, displacements, returns, epidemics, natural disasters);



Develop synergies with other actors in order to carry out a response in areas not covered by the RRM (health, protection, etc.).



The RRM intervenes to support in case of a shock:



Displaced populations (at least 100 households) whose movement occurred within the last 3 months and/or who have only been reachable by humanitarian actors for less than three months.



Returnees³ or spontaneously repatriated⁴ populations (at least 100 households) whose return occurred within the last 3 months and/or who have only been reachable by humanitarian actors for less than three months.



Host communities⁵ (at least 100 households).

'An alert is a document that informs the humanitarian community on a shock caused either by violence or a natural disaster for example, leading to a displacement of population. ²MEX and MSA are both pre-intervention evaluations of the needs after an alert is shared with the humanitarian community. A MEX is an exploratory mission, while an MSA is a complete needs assessment. ³The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. ⁴The term 'repatriated' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries. ⁵The term 'host community' refers to individuals that have not been displaced as the result of a humanitarian-related event.











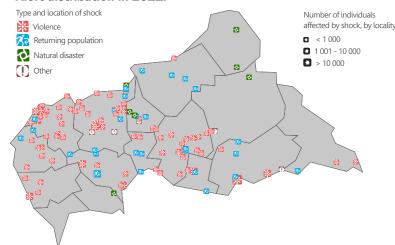
Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

Annual factsheet 01 January - 31 December 2021

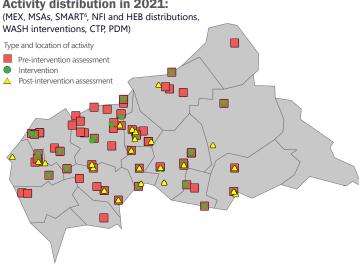


Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2021





Overview of RRM activities in 2021 Activity distribution in 2021:







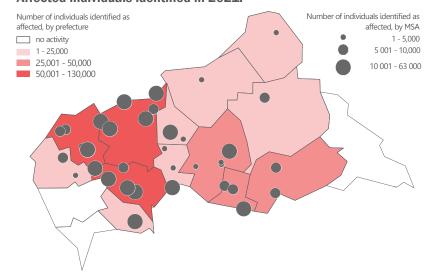
145 alerts in 2021





Results of MSAs in 2021

Affected individuals identified in 2021:



Affected individuals identified in 2021, by status:

495,998⁷ affected individuals

(93.296 households)

Displaced persons	12 %
Host community	30%
Returnees	38%
Rapatriates	19%
Refugees	1%



The total number of affected persons (495,998) identified through MSAs is more than the total number of NFI beneficiaries (227,638) and WASH beneficiaries (178,664). This is due to the fact that RRM interventions prioritise assistance to displaced and returned populations.

Recommended interventions, by sector:

Following MSAs, recommendations for each sector are provided by the RRM based on the key indicators collected. In 2021, the RRM provided assistance in 84% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a NFI intervention and 75% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a WASH intervention.

NFI	 92 % ⁸	Food security	100 %8
% of RRM interventions	84 % ⁹	Protection	97%8
WASH	100%8	Education	95 % ⁸
% of RRM interventions	75% ⁹	Health and nutrition	97%8
		Logistics	39%8

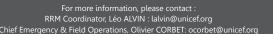
⁶Nutrition screenings. ⁷This number differs from the number of affected individuals cited in page 1, as not all alerts have led to a MSA. The number 495,998 only counts affected individuals identified through MSAs. ⁸Percentage of MSAs recommending an intervention in the concerned sector, out of 38 MSAs carried out in 2021. ⁹Percentage of interventions carried out by the RRM out of the number of MSAs recommending an intervention in the concerned sector.









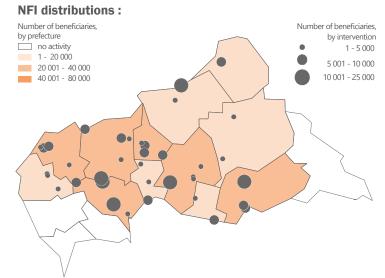


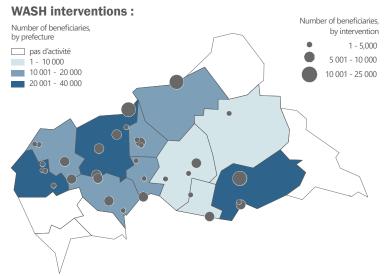
Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

Annual factsheet 01 January - 31 December 2021



Distribution of beneficiaries in 2021

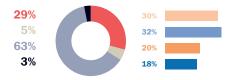




NFI beneficiaries, by status and demography:



230.549

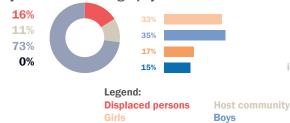


WASH beneficiaries, by status and demography:



HEB beneficiaries, by status and demography:







100%



Delays

The RRM remains the frontline response program and partners are committed to responding as quickly as possible, within at most 20 days of a confirmed shock. However, the post-election crisis in 2021, the reconfiguration of armed groups and the deterioration of access (presence of IEDs; increase in violent incursions into villages; combing operations and offensives conducted by FACA and their allies) systematically impact access to affected populations (increased delays; population movements in the bush or on trajectories that are difficult to trace) and the way in which aid is delivered (reduced window for interventions; risk of exposure to be assessed during the organization of a distribution; rapidly changing context). Similarly, logistical constraints due to the dilapidated state of roads and bridges, especially during the rainy season, hinder the smooth deployment of RRM teams. A reflection and an action plan have been strengthened to reduce as much as possible the internal factors causing delays in the response. These include: pre-positioning of kits; WASH intervention directly following the assessment; coupling MSA/targeting according to the nature of the shock and the security situation; improved coordination in the capital and in the field, and flexible approaches.

Median number of days between the publication of an alert and the beginning of a MSA in 2021:

16 days

The median number of days between the publication of an alert and the MSA has increased in comparison to 2020 the median number was 7. This number of days was 11 in 2019.

Median number of days between the publication of an alert and the beginning of an intervention in 2021:

40 days

The median number of days between the publication of an alert and the start of the intervention has increased in 2021 in comparison to the past three years: in 2020, the median delay was 21 days and in 2019 it was 34 days.

PDM in 2021



25 PDM

Proportion of benefeciaries reporting to be satisfied with the quality and quantity of the NFI kits:10









Kitchen kits and tarpaulins were perceived as the most useful items of the NFI distributions.8

89% of beneficiaries reported NFIs were distributed on time 8

Activities carried out during WASH interventions vary according to the priority needs identified in each location. In 2021, WASH activities included, among others, the delivery of 151 hygiene sessions, the construction of 40 emergency latrines, the rehabilitation of 167 water points, and the implementation or revitalisation of 158 committees managing water sources or latrines.













