

Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

Annual factsheet

01 January - 31 December 2021

Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2021

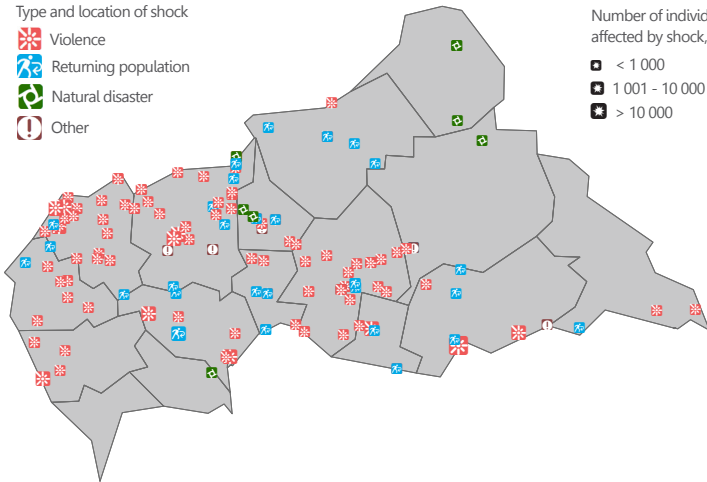
Alert distribution in 2021:

Type and location of shock

- Violence
- Returning population
- Natural disaster
- Other

Number of individuals affected by shock, by locality

- < 1 000
- 1 001 - 10 000
- > 10 000



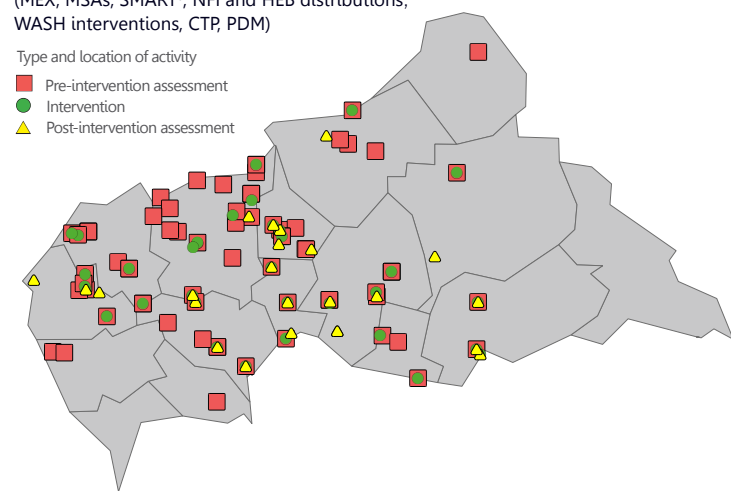
Overview of RRM activities in 2021

Activity distribution in 2021:

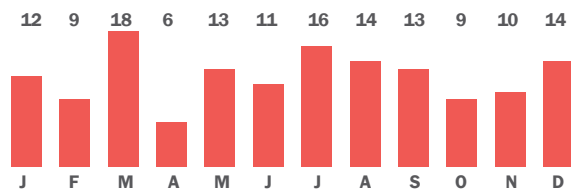
(MEX, MSAs, SMART⁶, NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM)

Type and location of activity

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



Alerts received or sent monthly in 2021:



145
alerts in 2021

Results of MSAs in 2021

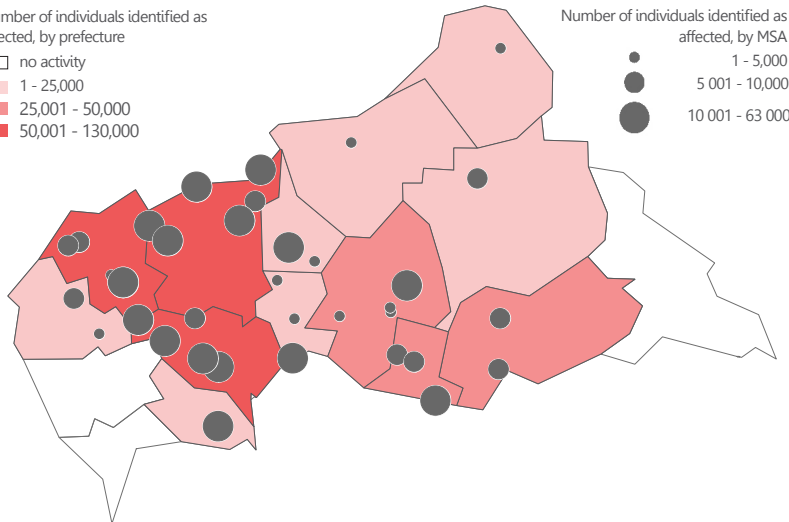
Affected individuals identified in 2021:

Number of individuals identified as affected, by prefecture

- no activity
- 1 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 130,000

Number of individuals identified as affected, by MSA

- 1 - 5,000
- 5 001 - 10,000
- 10 001 - 63 000

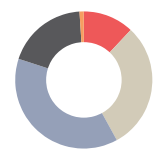


Affected individuals identified in 2021, by status:

495,998⁷
affected individuals

(93,296 households)

Displaced persons	12%
Host community	30%
Returnees	38%
Rapatricates	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
% of RRM interventions	84% ⁹
WASH	100% ⁸
% of RRM interventions	75% ⁹

Food security	100% ⁸
Protection	97% ⁸
Education	95% ⁸
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.

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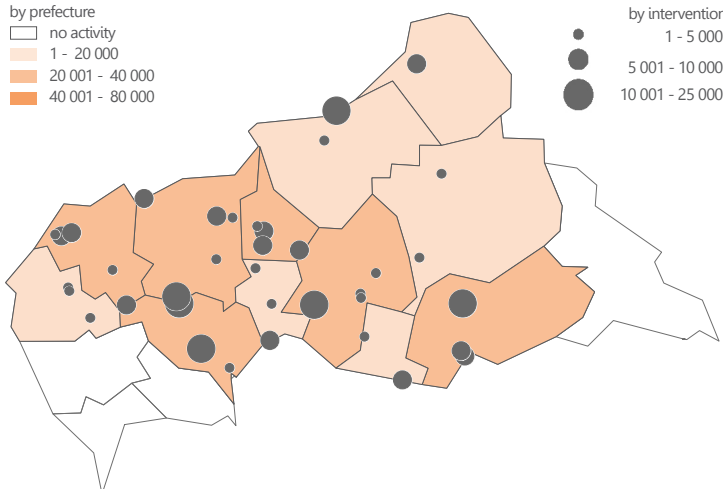
01 January - 31 December 2021

Distribution of beneficiaries in 2021

NFI distributions :

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture

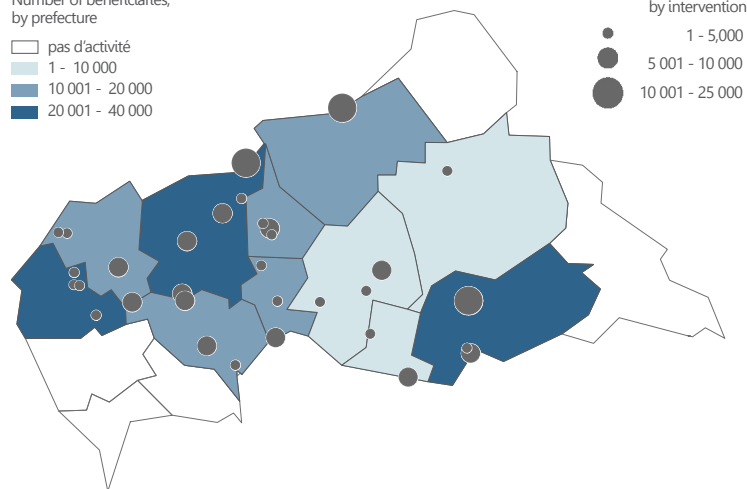
- no activity
- 1 - 20 000
- 20 001 - 40 000
- 40 001 - 80 000



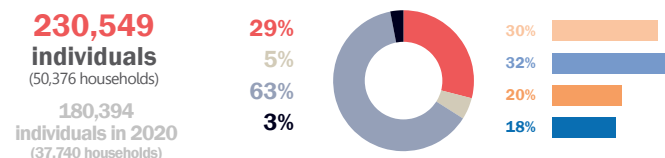
WASH interventions :

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture

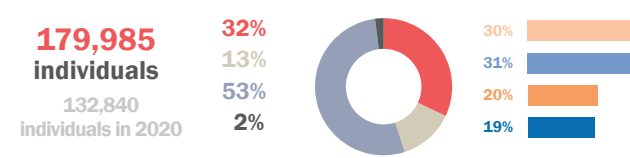
- pas d'activité
- 1 - 10 000
- 10 001 - 20 000
- 20 001 - 40 000



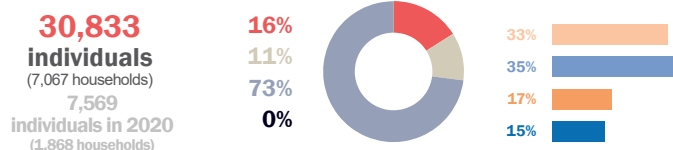
NFI beneficiaries, by status and demography :



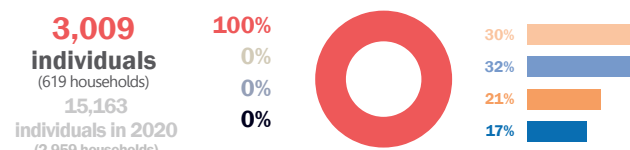
WASH beneficiaries, by status and demography:



HEB beneficiaries, by status and demography :



CTP beneficiaries, by status and demography:



Legend:

Displaced persons
Girls
Host community
Boys
Returnees
Women
Rapatriates
Men

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
conducted in 2021

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

98% Quality
89% Quantity

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**.

¹⁰Results based on 22 PDM carried out in 2021.