Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM): Central African Republic

#2   01 - 29 February 2020
Monthly factsheet

RRM RCA
Rapid Response Mechanism
unicef

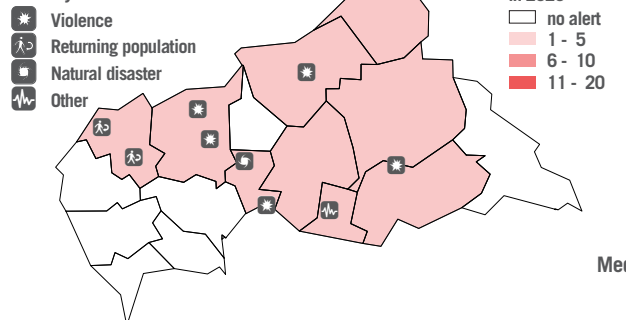**ACTED**   **ACTION CONTRE LA FAIM**   **SOLIDARITÉS INTERNATIONAL**

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is designed to monitor humanitarian action, conduct multisector needs assessments (MSAs) and to implement several types of emergency responses, including distributions of essential non-food items (NFI) and High Emergency Biscuits (HEB), emergency shelter, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, as well as cash transfers. Currently, the RRM is made possible through the support of the European Union Civil Protection and Humaniarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), the British Department for International Development (DFID), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). All RRM products are available on the Humanitarian Response portal.

Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2020
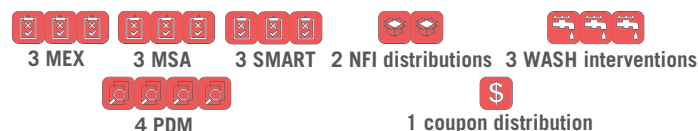
Alert distribution in February 2020 and in 2020:
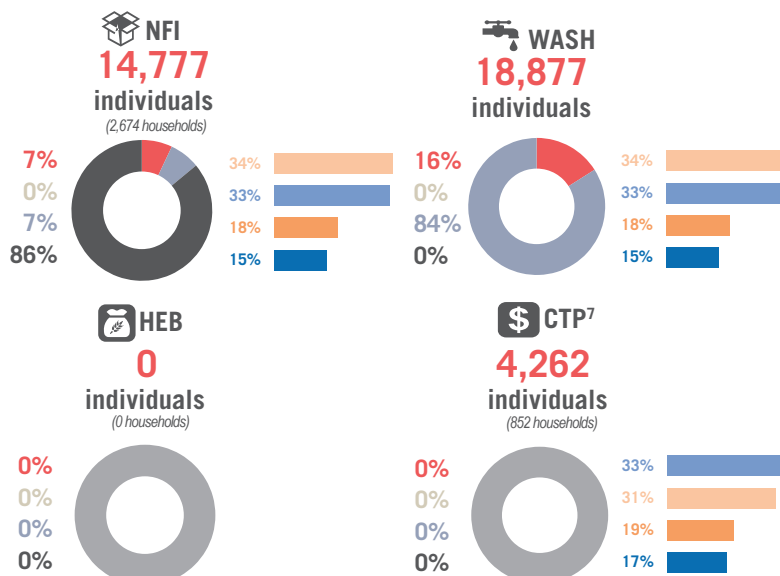
Location and types of alerts in February 2020
- Violence
- Returning population
- Natural disaster
- Other

Number of alerts in 2020
- no alert
- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 20

9 alerts in February 2020

Median delay between alert and intervention[5] : **22 days.**

Number of alerts per month in 2020:

7   9

J F M A M J J A S O N D

RRM activities in February 2020:

3 MEX   3 MSA   3 SMART   2 NFI distributions   3 WASH interventions

4 PDM   1 coupon distribution

Beneficiaries in 2020

NFI
14,777 individuals
(2,674 households)

7%
0%
7%
86%

34%
33%
18%
15%

WASH
18,877 individuals

16%
0%
84%
0%

34%
33%
18%
15%

HEB
0 individuals
(0 households)

0%
0%
0%
0%

CTP[7]
4,262 individuals
(852 households)

0%
0%
0%
0%

33%
31%
19%
17%

Legend :
- Displaced persons
- Host community[8]
- Returnees[9]
- Repatriates[10]
- Women
- Girls
- Men
- Boys

Overview of RRM activities in 2020
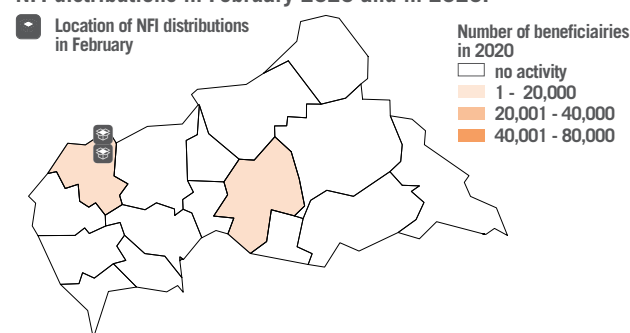
Activity distribution in February 2020 and in 2020:
(MEX[1], MSAs, SMART[2], NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP[3], PDM[4])
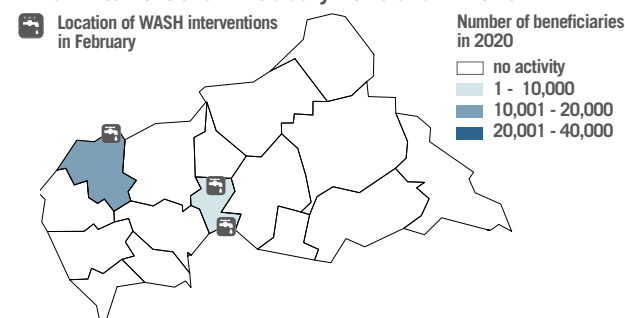
Location and types of activities in February 2020
- Pre-intervention assessment
- Post-intervention assessment
- Intervention

Number of activities in 2020
- no activity
- 1 - 10
- 11 - 20
- 21 - 40
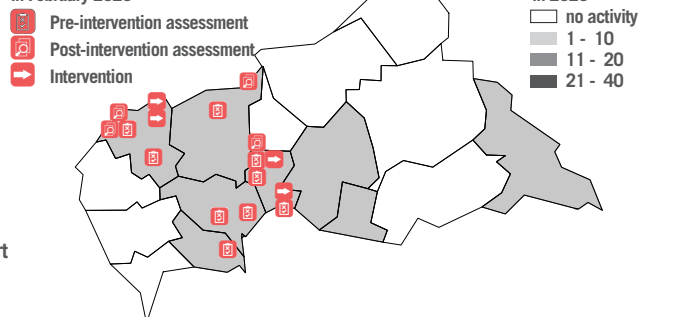
Distribution of beneficiaries

NFI distributions in February 2020 and in 2020:

Location of NFI distributions in February

Number of beneficiairies in 2020
- no activity
- 1 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 40,000
- 40,001 - 80,000

WASH interventions in February 2020 and in 2020:

Location of WASH interventions in February

Number of beneficiaries in 2020
- no activity
- 1 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 20,000
- 20,001 - 40,000

Activities in 2020

Ongoing activities are not taken into account.

MEX	4	Cash distributions	0
MSAs	6	Sensitization sessions on hygiene	25
MSA-R[6]	0	Emergency latrines	0
NFI distributions	3	Rehabilitations of water sources	5
WASH interventions	3	PDM	5
HEB distribution	0	Distributed Menstrual Hygiene Kits	3,526
Coupon distributions	1	Rapid SMART	3

[1] Exploratory missions. [2] Nutrition screenings. [3] Cash transfer programming. [4] Post-distribution monitoring. [5] Based on the first intervention (NFI, WASH, HEB or cash transfer) for any alert raised in 2020. [6] 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. [7] At the time of publication of this factsheet, data disaggregated by population group are not yet available. [8] The term 'host community' refers to individuals that have not been displaced as the result of a humanitarian-related event. [9] The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. [10] The term 'repatriates' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries.