

# Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

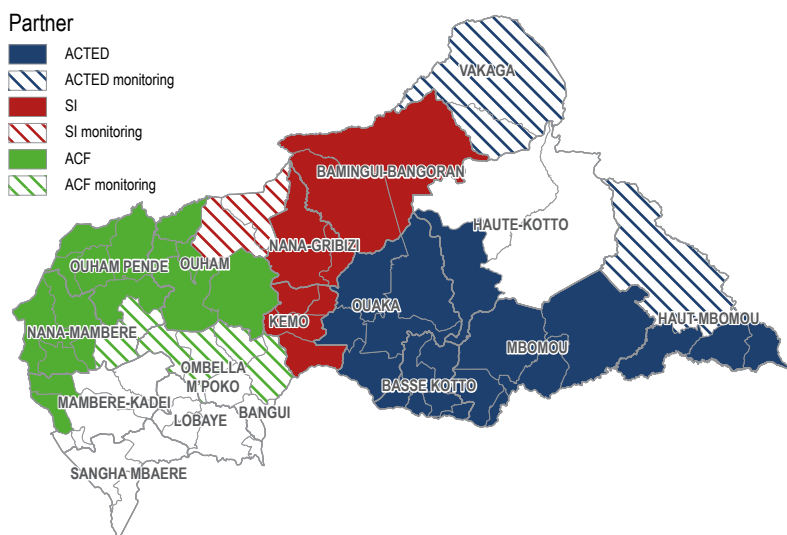
Annual factsheet

01 January - 31 December 2020



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 (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 the European Commission Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations department (ECHO), the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), 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.

## 2020 Coverage



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). RRM is supported by the operational bases of its three partners located in Bambari (ACTED), Bangassou (ACTED), Bossangoa (ACF), Bouar (ACF) and Kaga-Bandoro (SI), in one sub-base in Dékoa (SI), as well as by mobile teams located in Bangui.

In 2020, the RRM has monitored fourteen out of the sixteen prefectures in the Central African Republic. The prefectures of Lobaye and Sangha-Mbaéré, as well as the capital city Bangui, were not covered by the RRM partners. Although some sub-prefectures in Haute-Kotto, Mambéré-Kadéï, Ombella-M'Poko were not covered, the situation in other sub-prefectures was monitored by the RRM partners.

In 2020, 92 alerts were launched and shared with the humanitarian community. Those shocks, whose 63% were linked to violence, have affected more than 560,000 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. Three key pillars are defined in its mandate:



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

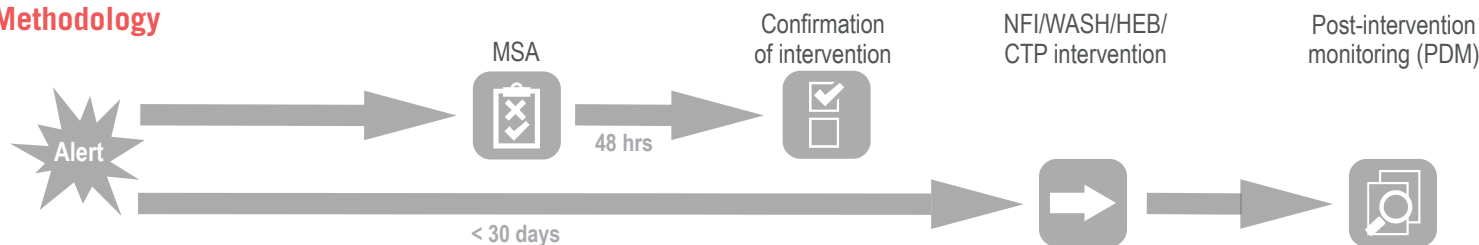


Provide NFI and ensure access to basic WASH services to the most vulnerable populations affected by a sudden shock (displacements, returns, epidemics, natural disasters);



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

## Methodology



## The RRM intervenes to support:



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.



Returnees<sup>1</sup> or spontaneously repatriated<sup>2</sup> 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 communities<sup>3</sup> (at least 100 households).

<sup>1</sup> The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. <sup>2</sup> The term 'repatriated' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries. <sup>3</sup> The 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 2020

## Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2020

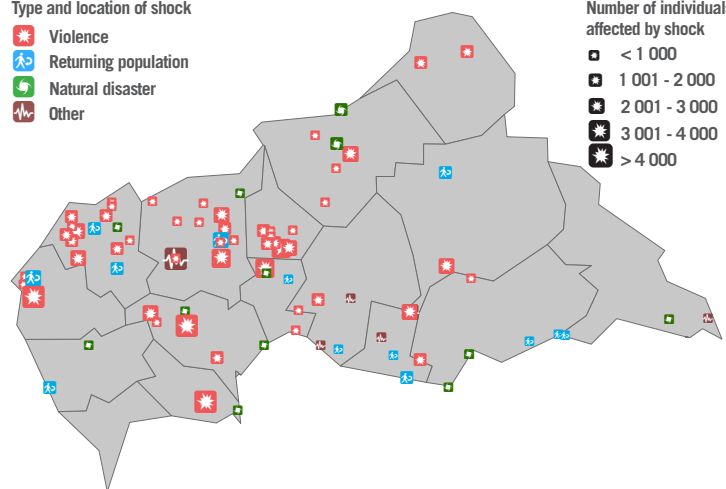
### Alert distribution in 2020:

Type and location of shock

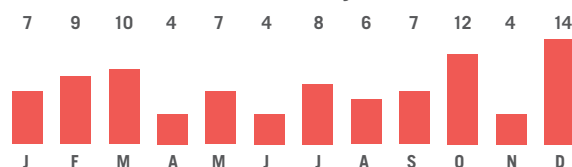
- Violence
- Returning population
- Natural disaster
- Other

Number of individuals affected by shock

- < 1 000
- 1 001 - 2 000
- 2 001 - 3 000
- 3 001 - 4 000
- > 4 000



### Alerts received or sent monthly in 2020:



92  
alerts in 2020

## Results of MSAs in 2020

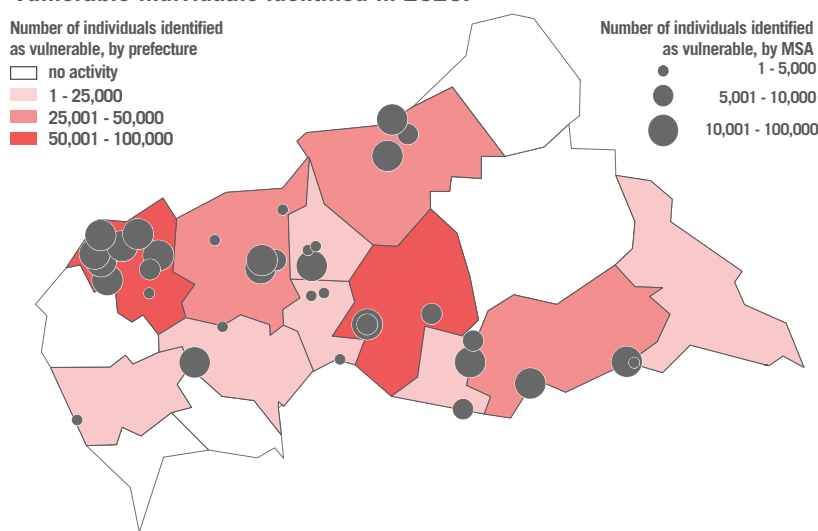
### Vulnerable individuals identified in 2020:

Number of individuals identified as vulnerable, by prefecture

- no activity
- 1 - 25,000
- 25,001 - 50,000
- 50,001 - 100,000

Number of individuals identified as vulnerable, by MSA

- 1 - 5,000
- 5,001 - 10,000
- 10,001 - 100,000



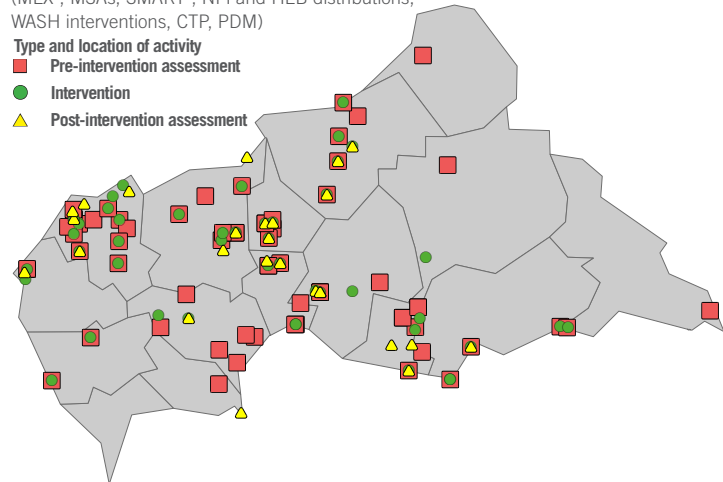
## Overview of RRM activities in 2020

### Activity distribution in 2020:

(MEX<sup>4</sup>, MSAs, SMART<sup>5</sup>, NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM)

Type and location of activity

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



### MEX:

2019 26  
2020 21

### NFI distributions:

2019 51  
2020 39

### HEB distributions:

2019 4  
2020 2

### MSAs:

2019 47  
2020 38

### WASH interventions:

2019 31  
2020 32

### CTP interventions:

2019 3  
2020 7

### Vulnerable individuals identified in 2020, by status:

432,312  
vulnerable individuals

(97,132 households)

Displaced persons  
Host community  
Returnees  
Rapatriates  
Refugees

9%  
67%  
20%  
4%  
0%



The total number of vulnerable persons (432,312) identified through MSAs is more than the total number of NFI beneficiaries (178,405) and WASH beneficiaries (131,843). 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 2020, the RRM provided assistance in 70% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a NFI intervention and 70% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a WASH intervention.

NFI  
% of RRM interventions 97%<sup>6</sup>  
70%<sup>7</sup>

WASH  
% of RRM interventions 97%<sup>6</sup>  
70%<sup>7</sup>

Food Security 92%<sup>6</sup>

Protection 89%<sup>6</sup>

Education 89%<sup>6</sup>

Health and nutrition 87%<sup>6</sup>

Logistics 47%<sup>6</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Exploratory missions. <sup>5</sup> Nutrition screenings. <sup>6</sup> Percentage of MSAs recommending an intervention in the concerned sector, out of 38 MSAs carried out in 2020. <sup>7</sup> Percentage 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

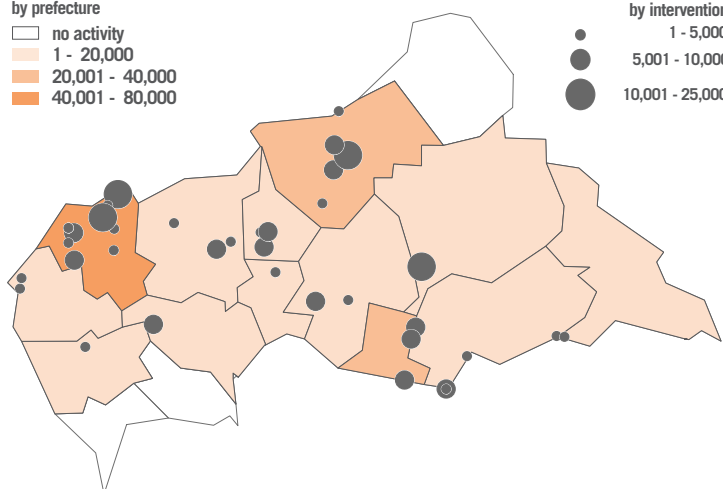
Annual factsheet

01 January - 31 December 2020

## Distribution of beneficiaries in 2020

### NFI distributions in 2020:

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture

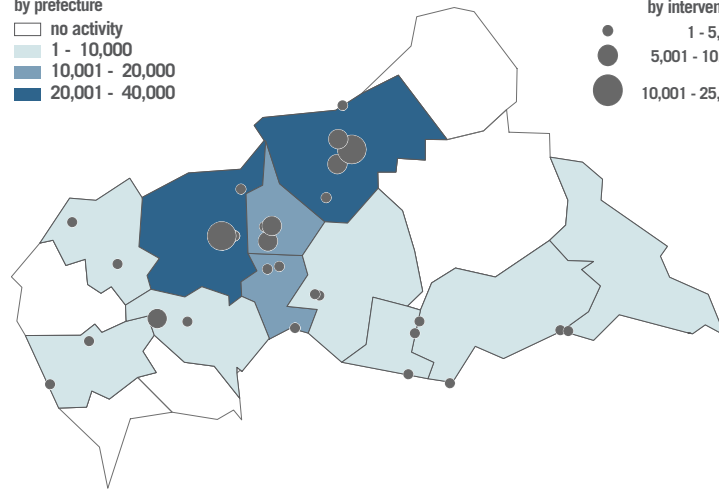
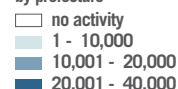


Number of beneficiaries, by intervention



### WASH interventions in 2020:

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture



Number of beneficiaries, by intervention

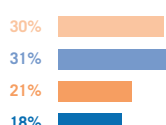


### NFI beneficiaries, by status and demography:

**178,405**  
individuals  
(36,838 households)

227,692  
individuals in 2019  
(57,290 households)

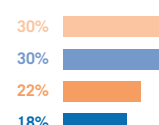
35%  
20%  
35%  
11%



### WASH beneficiaries, by status and demography:

**131,843**  
individuals  
127,692 individuals in 2019

28%  
36%  
32%  
4%

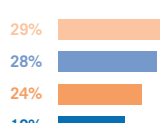
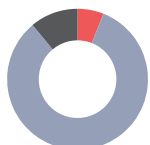


### HEB beneficiaries, by status and demography:

**7,569**  
individuals  
(1,869 households)

23,145  
individuals in 2019  
(4,095 households)

6%  
0%  
83%  
11%

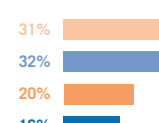


### CTP beneficiaries, by status and demography:

**15,188**  
individuals  
(2,959 households)

8,938  
individuals in 2019  
(1,645 households)

33%  
42%  
14%  
11%



Legend:

Displaced persons  
Girls

Host community  
Boys

Returnees  
Women

Rapatricates  
Men

## Delays

The RRM aims to provide emergency assistance to affected populations in the shortest possible delays after a shock. However, the security context in the Central African Republic, as well as the types of displacement and protection issues characterising the ongoing crisis, pose significant constraints and challenges to the programme's reactivity. Logistical constraints due to deteriorated roads during the rainy season complicate the work of the RRM teams. A coherent methodology to monitor the delays of intervention was put in place by the RRM, which enables the identification of common hold-ups and informs the programme's strategy to increase its effectiveness.

### Median number of days between the publication of an alert and the beginning of a MSA in 2020:

**7 days**

The median number of days between the publication of an alert and a MSA decreased in 2020, in comparison with previous years. In 2020, 54% of MSAs started within 7 days after the publication of an alert, compared to 36% in 2019, 40% in 2018 and 38% in 2017. The main causes of delay reported by the partners were the lack of access due to logistical or security constraints and the lack of available personnel.

### Median number of days between the publication of an alert and the beginning of an intervention in 2020:

**21 days**

In 2020, half of the interventions started within 21 days following the publication of an alert, compared to 34 days in 2019 and 29 days in 2018. Eighty-four percents (84%) of NFI interventions and 68% of WASH interventions were launched within 30 days after the publication of an alert, compared to respectively 50% and 52% in 2019. As for the MSAs, the main causes of delay for the deployment of interventions teams were linked to logistics and security constraints and lack of personnel.

## PDM in 2020



**25** PDM  
conducted in 2020



Level of satisfaction<sup>8</sup>:

96% Quality  
91% Quantity

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

**93%** of beneficiaries reported NFIs were distributed on time<sup>8</sup>.

Activities carried out during WASH interventions vary according to the priority needs identified in each location. In 2020, WASH activities included, among others, the delivery of **236 hygiene sessions**, the construction of **106 emergency latrines**, the rehabilitation of **132 water points**, and the implementation or revitalisation of **146 committees managing water sources or latrines**.

<sup>8</sup> Results based on 21 PDM carried out in 2020 after a NFI intervention. 2,676 interviews (out of 3,038 carried out during 2020) were considered for this analysis following the data cleaning.