

Rapid Response Mechanism: Central African Republic

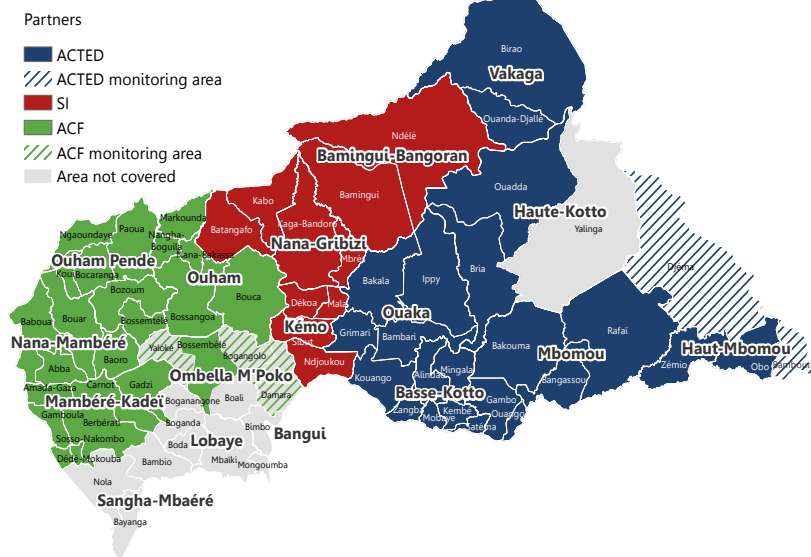
Annual factsheet

01 January - 31 December 2022



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 [portal](#).

2022 Coverage



Three international non governmental organisations NGOs – 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 2022, the RRM has monitored 14 out of the 16 prefectures in the Central African Republic through key informants. There were no intervention in the sub-prefectures of Yaloké, Bogangolo, Damara, Djéma and Bambouti, however the situation was monitored by the RRM partners. Through its mandate, the RRM has the capacity to.

In 2022, 127 alerts were launched and shared with the humanitarian community.¹ These shocks, of which 50% were linked to violence, have affected more than 182,322 individuals.

Mandate

The RRM is designed to provide rapid humanitarian assistance following both conflict-related shocks and natural hazards which resulted in population displacement, as well as following shocks after the return of formerly displaced people. 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 close coordination between the different actors;

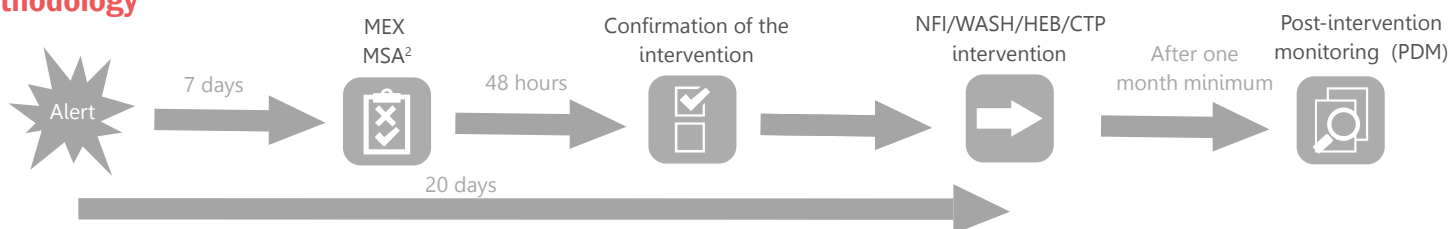


Provide NFIs and ensure access to basic WASH services to the most vulnerable populations affected by a sudden shock (violence, displacements, returns, epidemics, natural disasters);



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

Methodology



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).

¹An 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.

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Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2022

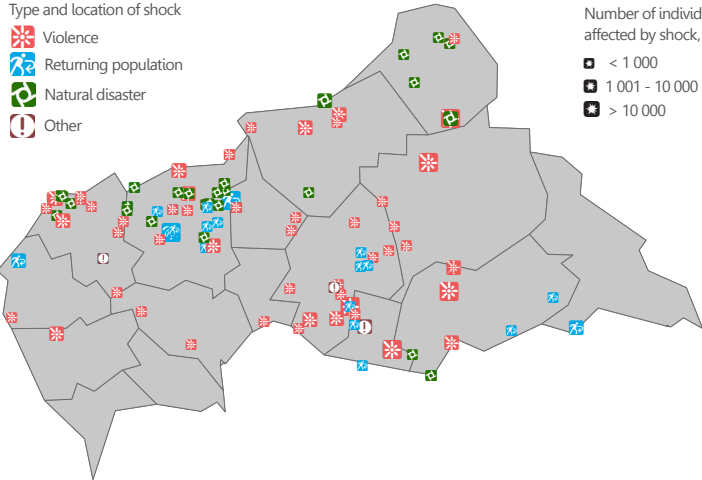
Alert distribution in 2022:

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



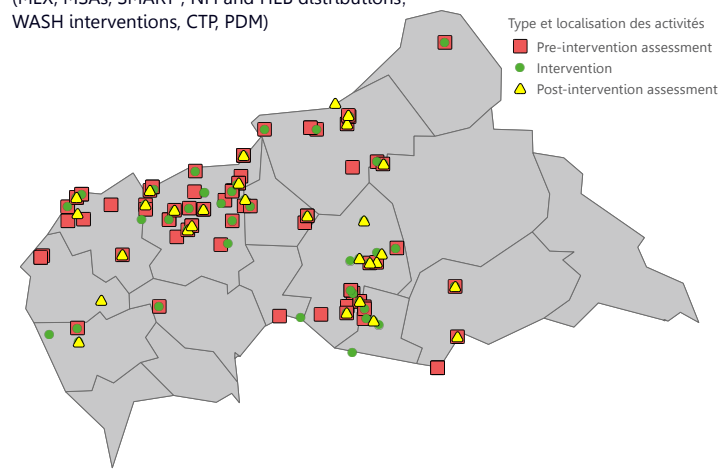
Overview of RRM activities in 2022

Activity distribution in 2022:

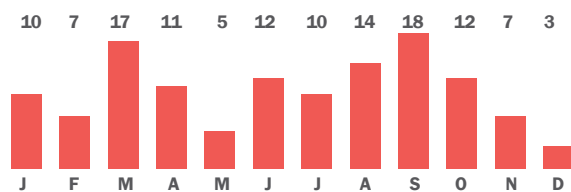
(MEX, MSAs, SMART⁶, NFI and HEB distributions, WASH interventions, CTP, PDM)

Type et localisation des activités

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



Alerts received or sent monthly in 2022:



127
alerts in 2022

MEX:



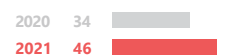
MSA:



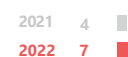
NFI distributions:



WASH interventions:



HEB distributions:



CTP interventions:



Results of MSAs in 2022

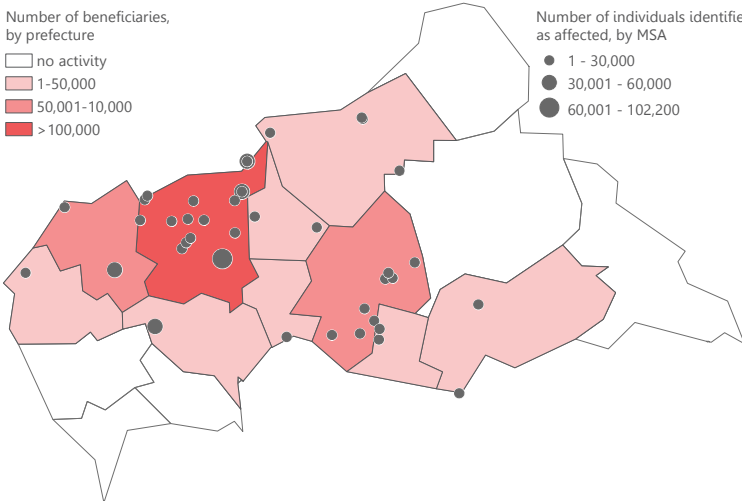
Affected individuals identified in 2022:

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture

- no activity
- 1-50,000
- 50,001-10,000
- > 100,000

Number of individuals identified as affected, by MSA

- 1 - 30,000
- 30,001 - 60,000
- 60,001 - 102,200



Affected individuals identified in 2022, by status:

324,971⁷
affected individuals

(65,056 households)

Displaced persons	47%
Host community	35%
Returnees	13%
Rapatricates	5%



The total number of affected persons (543,622) identified through MSAs is more than the total number of NFI beneficiaries (170,478) and WASH beneficiaries (198,496). 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 2022, the RRM provided assistance in 82% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a NFI intervention and 91% of the cases in which a MSA recommended a WASH intervention.

NFI	98% ⁸
% of RRM interventions	82% ⁹

WASH	98% ⁸
% of RRM interventions	91% ⁹

Food security	95% ⁸
Protection	76% ⁸
Education	71% ⁸
Health and nutrition	74% ⁸
Logistics	52% 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 543,622 only counts affected individuals identified through MSAs. ⁸Percentage of MSAs recommending an intervention in the concerned sector, out of 42 MSAs carried out in 2022. 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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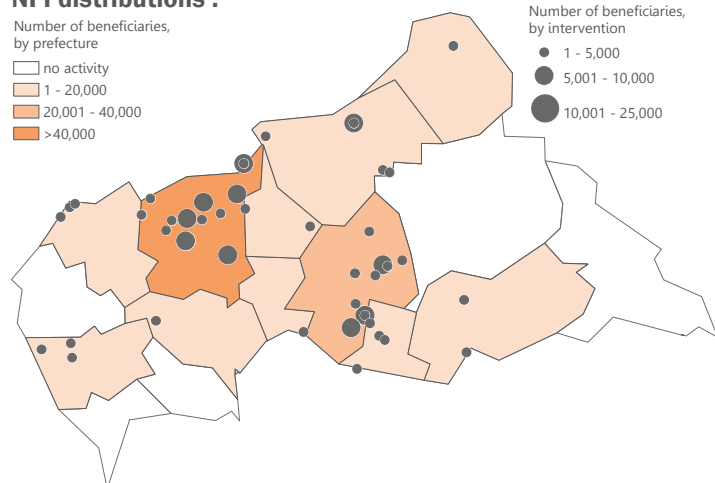
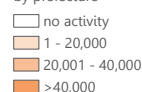
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Distribution of beneficiaries in 2022

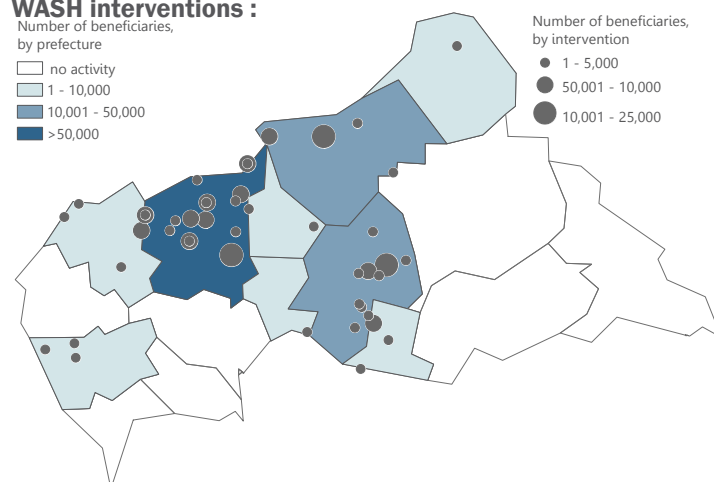
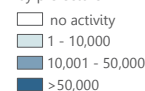
NFI distributions :

Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture

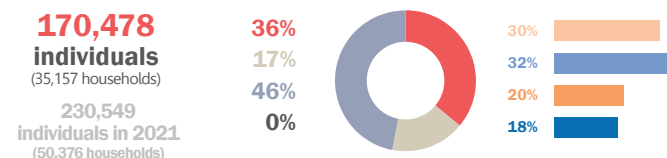


WASH interventions :

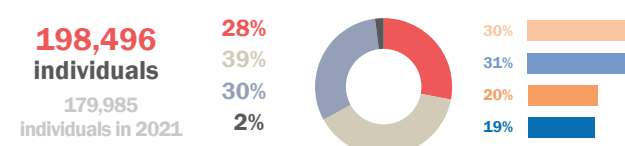
Number of beneficiaries, by prefecture



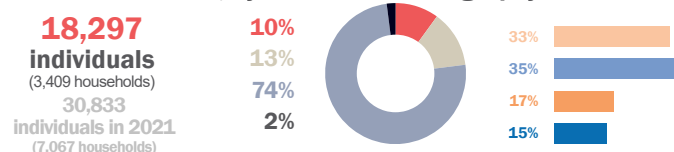
NFI beneficiaries, by status and demography :



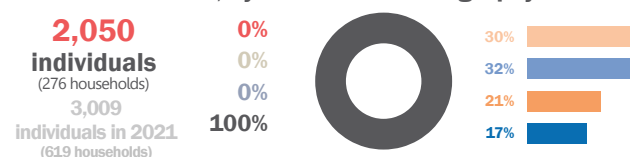
WASH beneficiaries, by status and demography:



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 improvised explosive devices (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 which needs 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 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 2022:

10 days

The median number of days between the publication of an alert and the MSA has increased in comparison to 2022 the median number was 10. This number of days was 16 in 2021.

Median number of days between the publication of an alert and the beginning of an intervention in 2022:

20 days

The median number of days between the publication of an alert and the start of the intervention has increased in 2022 in comparison to the past three years: in 2021, the median delay was 40 days and in 2020 it was 21 days.

PDM in 2022

29 PDM conducted in 2022

Proportion of beneficiaries 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

96% of beneficiaries reported NFIs were distributed beneficiaries.⁸

Activities carried out during WASH interventions vary according to the priority needs identified in each location. In 2022, WASH activities included, among others, the delivery of **327 hygiene sessions**, the construction of **80 emergency latrines**, the rehabilitation of **228 water points**, and the implementation or revitalisation of **233 committees managing water sources or latrines**.

¹⁰Results based on 27 MDPs completed in 2022 and two of the 29 are not usable.