



Flooded houses in Bambari -Families evacuation by volunteers @Central African Republic RC

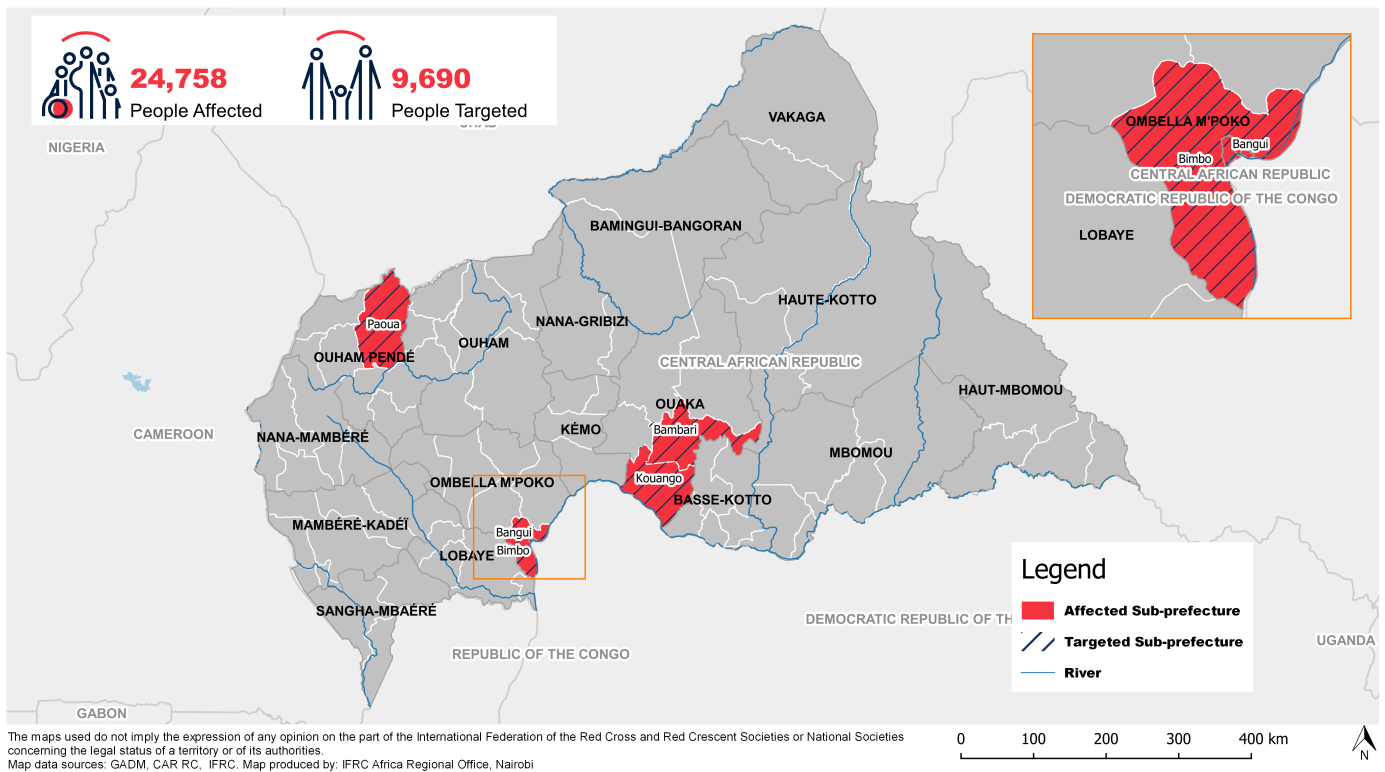
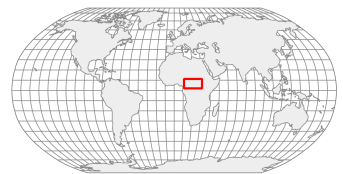
Appeal: MDRCF029	Total DREF Allocation CHF 425,627	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Flood
Glide Number: FL-2022-000330-CAF	People Affected: 24,758 people	People Targeted: 9,690 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2022-10-20	New Operational end date: 2023-04-30	Total operating timeframe: 6 months
Additional Allocation Re-requested 0	Targeted Areas:	Bangui, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé	

Description of the Event



CAR : Floods

19 October 2022



IFRC IM map

What happened, where and when?

During the night of 28 September 2022 heavy rains fell on the city of Bangui and its surroundings. They caused the level of the Oubangui River to rise and overflow its banks, causing flooding in the riparian areas of Arrondissement 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Bimbo and Bégoua. This situation increases the vulnerability of the affected population in these areas who were already facing challenges from the successive floods in July and August 2022, which left more than 21,700 people across the country without shelter and taking refuge in host families, schools and churches (OCHA, August 2022). The rains of 28 September have added to this already high toll despite the mobilization of actors on the ground whose actions since the beginning of the flood season are running out of steam.

The impact of the September 28 floods leaves a significant gap in assistance with many needs. The NS's assessment reveals thousands of houses weakened by water, hundreds of latrines and wells damaged or destroyed by the waters. The loss of material and cultivable land is considerable as the normal harvest season approaches in October. Twenty-two (22) people were also injured. Most of the victims are located in arrondissements 2, 3, 5 and 6, which are considered priority one areas by the government. The towns of Paoua, Kouango and Bambari were also hit by flooding following the heavy rains. They represent the localities most affected by the floods. With homes either flooded or destroyed, populations have moved to host families or schools. The density and frequency of rainfall to date and the continuity of rainfall in the coming weeks made the NS fear that the situation will worsen. According to the seasonal calendar the rains are expected to continue until the end of October (Source: SEASONAL CALENDAR FOR A TYPICAL YEAR, FEWS NET).



The event of 28 September 2022, with the onset of heavy rains, caused the river to overflow its banks, resulting in flooding in the riparian areas, with a consequent humanitarian impact and an increase in the vulnerability of the affected populations. Significant increase in homelessness and vulnerability with many children under 10 years old at risk of starting school while left homeless with their homes, elderly, pregnant and lactating women who are very vulnerable and require humanitarian assistance.

Since July, there have already been gaps in the assistance provided by partners, the Red Cross and the government. The 28 July floods further exacerbated existing gaps and many needs have yet to be met, even taking into account assistance provided by other actors in July 2022. The NS's assessment reveals thousands of homes destroyed or weakened by water, hundreds of latrines and wells damaged or destroyed by water after the impact of the 28th.

Since the launch of this response, rains stopped early december and Ubangui River recede and Government in anticipation to the coming rainy season is engaging cleaning and construction maintenance activities to prevent of riverine flooding in the next season. Even if strong winds have been recorded in february 2023 in the areas of Bangui and few others localities as Begoua and Litouan and Gazi, the communities in Bangui, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé are no more into water.



Floods Bangui PK5 Arr 5



Rehabilitated water point by MDRCF029 DREF funded operation @Central Afri

Scope and Scale

The situation remains as described during the launch of the DREF operation in october and needs still follow the data from the CARCS as of 28 September with 3 main affected provinces and 11 districts:

- Arrondissement 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Begoua and Bimbo in Bangui;
- Paoua, Kouango and Bambari.

There were 24,758 people affected by the floods: 21,407 people made homeless by the successive floods, 4,281 households affected with 2,823 houses completely destroyed, 1,458 houses partially destroyed, 53 people injured, and 2 lives lost. Some 2417 family latrines were damaged, 1092 water wells damaged and contaminated, 05 bridges broken and all water pipes blocked and overflowing. The situation is alarming, and providing emergency assistance to disaster affected populations victims is essential.

- More than 176 towns and villages have been affected by the floods in 12 of the 17 prefectures of the country since June. The Vakaga Prefecture in the north was the hardest hit in June with 24,000 people affected, followed by the capital Bangui (20,400 people) which was still affected in September and the Ouham Prefecture (13,000 people affected); more than 85,300 people affected. The latest floods come at a time when humanitarian needs have increased exponentially throughout the country, with more than 63% of Central Africans in need of assistance and protection, or 3.1 million people. The last floods of this magnitude were recorded in 2019 when 100,000 people

have been affected. The recorded damages with more than 18,000 hectares affected will have a significant impact on the crops normally scheduled for early November according to the country's seasonal calendar. This crisis comes at a time when the country is already facing several challenges including food insecurity, health and protection issues. According to the report issued by OCHA on 30 September, more than 63% of Central Africans are already in need of assistance and protection and the impact of these floods on living conditions and access to basic necessities will worsen an already fragile humanitarian context.

Summary of changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification

Following the floods that occurred from July to September 2022 in Bangui, Bambari, Kouango and Paoua, the Local Committees of the Central African Red Cross in the affected localities had made rapid assessments and identified urgent needs in the areas of non-food and emergency shelter for nearly 1938 families whose homes were totally or partially destroyed, basic household items (blankets, mats, kitchen utensils, etc.), drinking water, access to adequate sanitation and in the area of reducing increased health risks, especially COVID 19 disease, caused by floods.

As soon as agreement and funding has been made available, NS started the mobilization of branches to provide assistance to the communities.

However, the implementation of this DREF operation has experienced some important challenges that have delayed the planning agenda.

1. The signing of the MoU with CRCA was delayed (about 1 month).
2. The procedure for transferring funds to CRCA's account took more than 2 weeks, when the NS does not have the financial capacity to ensure the pre-financing of activities on the ground;
3. The security context also had a negative impact on the implementation of DREF operations:
 - Clashes between the defense forces and armed groups in the Kouango Axis and its surroundings had blocked movements of vehicles for almost two weeks from 15 December 2022;
 - The activism of armed groups on the Paoua axis (3rd site) had also suspended the movement of vehicles and even a goods vehicle had been set on fire - nearly 10 km from Bambari. This incident have follow the previous one and happen from 12 January 2023.

The Minimum security have been applied and obviously have deployed further the deployment of the team response.

All these reasons have contributed to the delay in the timetable of activities, with a delay in the teams deployed on the ground.

As of 24 March 2023, the floods have recede from the different communities and despite several delays, NS has completed all the response in localities of Kouango, Paoua, Bambari for 571 HH targeted and only remaining



Bangui response where only the kick-off, mobilization actions and beneficiary registration have been completed.

This update is therefore to extend for 2 months the timeframe until 30 April 2023 to complete the activities in Bangui and ensure a proper evaluation of this response is done to inform future responses on the actions for the above challenges and other learnings that will be gathered from internal team and stakeholders feedbacks and communities.

Current National Society Actions



Distributions



shelter trainings

Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

National society has already complete all the procurement and positioning in the targeted areas Bangui, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé.

On the 1938 Households, 571 households have already received assistance. The distributions are covered for the most insecure and remote areas as the insecurity always increased during the period of dry season. The conducted distributions cover:

- Paoua has 156 affected households
- Bambari has 109 affected households
- Kouango with a total of 306 affected households:

Each family has received a hygiene kit composed of soap, toothbrush, comb, towel, underwear, toothpaste, etc.

Dignity kits were purchased and distributed to targeted women, i.e. 39.29% of women (18-49 years old) and girls of childbearing age, in those areas to serve for 03 months. Each kit contains sanitary napkins, panties and bath soap for women and girls.

Water access was made possible already for 571 families by providing water storage kits: 2 jerry cans per household and purification tabs for drinking water Aquatabs. None of the distribution are not conducted in Bangui.

- CAR Rec Cross also contributed on improving access to hygiene, safe water and overall better family condition by putting in place rehabilitation of wells. 20 are already rehabilitated on the 50. Paoua 5, Kouango 5 and Bambari 10.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local committees received substantial chlorine for sanitations and chlorination of water points in the communities to support system and means of access to drinking water in the past 5 months. Volunteers have been deployed to conduct chlorination of water sources and cleaning activities on latrines, environmental and water points areas in support to the communities. Hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions have been intensified with the DREF operation starting January 2023 in Paoua, Bambari and Kouango and have not started in Bangui.
Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>The NS completed shelter assistance to 571 households in Paoua, Kouango and Bambari with distribution of shelter material in coordination with local authorities which provided woods while CARRCS provided tools, tarps and other construction materials.</p> <p>Volunteers have also been trained and deployed to assist the beneficiary and other households expressing the needs in the construction or rehabilitation of their houses.</p>
Coordination	<p>A joint CRCA and IFRC mission have been organized to visit branches and ensure kick-off meetings are conducted to ensure tools and implementation chronogram are put in place with clear reporting mechanism, especially for remote areas. The visits were conducted in Bambari and Kouango from 8 to 25 December 2022 and Paoua from 7 to 18 January 2023.</p> <p>Coordination platforms have been agreed and several missions and meetings were scheduled to ensure information flow among the team from field to HQ and with local partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three working sessions bringing together the governance members of the Local branches of Bambari, Kouango, Paoua and the National DM of the CRCA made it possible to agree on the terms for the main response steps. Courtesy visits were made to the local authorities to promote NS leadership and facilitate the access and support of Government on security issues. NS conducted such mission in Ouaka in Bambari, the Sub-districts and Mayor of Bambari, Kouango and Paoua.
Other	<p>At the beginning of the floods in July, CARCS with the support of ICRC distributed items to 635 affected HH. These distributions and the assistance provided by other partners since the beginning of this crisis will be taken into account in the targeting.</p> <p>As of 24 March 2023, NS has completed all the response in localities of Kouango, Paoua, Bambari for 571 HH targeted and only remaining Bangui response where only the following actions have been conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kick-off meeting with communities leader and branches NS Selection and mobilization of 210 volunteers and branches Focal points The finalization of selection of beneficiaries, validated list to be received. Distribution vouchers are also prepared distribution plan is agreed with all parties. <p>The NS transfer following agreement with secretariat will allow completion of the distribution and assistance in Bangui and surrounding areas targeted.</p>
Resource Mobilization	<p>Following the assessment, CARCS submitted a DREF application to provide humanitarian assistance to the disaster affected populations.</p>

Assessment	CARCS has deployed 300 volunteers to all affected areas to assess the extent of the damage and initial data provided has supported the planning analysis for the launch of this operation. The OCHA assessment results is not yet shared and NS has follow the initial information collected on 28 September 2022.
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Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

IFRC	The IFRC cluster office in Bangui provided support to the CARCS in the needs assessment, the coordination of activities and planning of this DREF intervention.
ICRC	The ICRC also has a strong presence in the country, with capacity in water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) management and security. At the end of the meeting members of the Red Cross Movement under the leadership of the CARCS, made available to the response team 450 family kits.
Participating National Societies	

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	Yes
National authorities	<p>The Prime Minister, Head of Government, made a statement to the press to deplore the impacts of the floods and to call on humanitarian actors to take concerted emergency action to help affected people;</p> <p>The Ministry of Social Action has convened an emergency meeting with all humanitarian actors and has reactivated the crisis committee on disaster response. At the same time, the Minister insisted on the proper coordination of actions and communication of information within the crisis committee. Clear instructions were given to the various partners;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The need to provide reliable data on the extent of the damage to better plan and coordinate response actions through a joint assessment; • The provision of aid to the victims should be immediate and proportional to the degree of vulnerability; • The involvement of local authorities and community awareness on the causes of floods and risk communication; • Consideration of sustainable recovery solutions in recurrent flooded areas and areas at risk.
	<p>The coordination of humanitarian actions through OCHA, WFP, WHO, IOM, MINUSCA, UNFPA, UNHCR, Unicef, and FAO has held regular meetings for consultation and assessment of the level of preparedness of the response to this emergency with a firm promise of support to the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since the beginning of the floods, IOM and UNHCR have been positioned in the temporary sites of displaced persons and part of the 6th arrondissement of Bangui. WHO has supported the organization of mobile clinics in collabo-

UN or other actors

ration with the Ministry of Health. Awareness-raising on risk communication will concern all affected sectors to raise the population's awareness and to change their behavior, particularly with regard to hygiene and environmental sanitation;

- At the beginning of the floods, IOM already distributed NFIs to victims in the 6th Arrondissement of Bangui.

The following actions were carried out following the impact of the September floods:

- Stock assessment of items is also ongoing at the level of the different clusters (WASH, Shelter and Protection, Health, Food Security and GBV);
- A joint assessment by OCHA and the Government for better aid planning with reliable data.

Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

The CARCS will keep abreast of the actions of other partners by participating in cluster and coordination meetings at the national level and in the branches.

At the national level, a coordination mechanism has been set up by the Prime Minister with leadership provided by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action through the Crisis Committee. The CARCS/IFRC operations coordination team will participate in this consultation and coordination platform in all scheduled meetings.

Similarly, the local committees of the CARCS will participate in all meetings organized for this purpose in municipalities in their areas of jurisdiction.

Actions with other partners will be coordinated to avoid duplication. Information will be exchanged through the different technical clusters as well.

Lessons learned and good practices will be shared to improve operations in general in the different intervention zones.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The flooding has caused several losses of livelihoods among affected households and several material losses affecting their economic planning. This loss, added to the context of a generalized economic crisis that were prevailing before the floods, could eventually lead to an exaggerated increase in the price of food and non-food items in the markets.

The context of food security in the country is already worrying, and the losses caused by the floods have aggravated the economic and food insecurity of households with the destruction of hectares of crops. Although this general overview of the economic context has been done, the food security needs have not been assessed for this operation. The scope of the needs and the communities affected limited the ability to assist with the most immediate priorities. However, the joint evaluation with OCHA and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action has taken this aspect into account. The NS will be able to consider a global analysis of the food situation for specific actions in this sector separately.



Health

Affected households and the surrounding population are at risk of malaria and waterborne disease transmission. Part of the affected population is currently living in the open air and is exposed to mosquito bites responsible for the transmission of malaria parasites and respiratory diseases. The proximity of the riverbed and stagnant water represents a shelter for the development of mosquito breeding grounds but also a focus of risk for young children for whom these areas remain a playground. Exposure to fecal-oral diseases is therefore important. Some of the affected people are living in schools and with host families, sometimes in overcrowded houses. This exposes them to many types of diseases and these conditions are conducive to the spread of viral diseases including COVID-19 due to overcrowding and promiscuity.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Given the difficulties in accessing drinking water and adequate hygiene, the affected populations are exposed to various waterborne diseases due to collapsed family latrines, damaged water points, and washed away water storage containers. The inaccessibility of certain social and sanitary infrastructures in the affected communities forces some families to practice open defecation all around their concessions and sometimes in stagnant water. This constitutes a risk of transmission of diarrheal diseases and even cholera. The CARCS evaluation reported that latrines and water points were destroyed or damaged as a result of the flooding. To wit:

- For Bangui and its surroundings (Arrondissement 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8), Bimbo and Bégoua, i.e., 8 localities; damaged latrines: 1,350; damaged wells: 200;
- Paoua
Latrines damaged: 99; damaged wells: 107;
- Bambari:
Latrines damaged: 76; damaged wells: 88;
- Kouango:
Latrines damaged: 155; damaged wells: 275





Protection, Gender And Inclusion

CRCA intends to ensure that the DREF operation is consistent with the Movement's commitment to gender equality and diversity by adapting the beneficiary selection criteria to the target population (female-headed households, children and people with disabilities).

The promiscuity and the grouping of populations added to their vulnerability are often the source of abuse and sexual exploitation in different ways, therefore it is essential to take into account the PSEA in the awareness campaigns and the training of volunteers.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Social mobilization, risk communication and community engagement activities will be conducted to limit the risk of disease, explain the causes and consequences of flooding to the community.

The response will be implemented by ensuring that the needs of all population groups are taken into account and integrated into operations with a feedback and complaint management mechanism.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

The provisional assessments conducted by the CARCS have made it possible to calculate the damage to shelters in each locality or town (See below). The damage is enormous, also due to the type of construction characteristic of the localities in question, as the houses are built of non-durable materials, generally earth.

i. For Bangui and its surroundings (Arrondissement 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Bimbo and Bégoua, i.e., 8 localities with the highest number of damages and impact listed.

- Number of households affected: 3,949.
- Number of homeless people: 21,904 people, including 6,156 men, 7,516 women and 8,232 children, pregnant women: 687, and elderly people: 238.
- In terms of affected houses, there are 1,823 destroyed and partially destroyed houses: 2126

ii. Paoua has 156 affected households

- Number of homeless people: 780 people, including (148M 256F and 376 children, 34 pregnant women and 59 elderly people.
- Houses totally destroyed: 132
- Houses partially destroyed: 24

iii. Bambari has 109 affected households

- Number of homeless people: 545 including 109M, 155F and 281 children, 39 pregnant women, 57 elderly people.
- Houses totally destroyed: 99
- Houses partially destroyed: 10

iv. Kouango with a total of 306 affected households:

- Number of homeless people: 1,530, including 430 men, 525 women, 574 children. But also 56 pregnant women and 119 elderly people.



- Houses totally destroyed: 240
- Houses partially destroyed: 66

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to provide integrated assistance to 1,938 families affected by the floods in Bangui and its surroundings, in Paoua, Kouango and Bambari. The sectors targeted by these operations are: livelihoods, health, WASH, Shelter and CEA with the aim of improving the living conditions of the affected people.

This objective is to be achieved in an overall 6 months with the additional 2 months extension requested.

Operation strategy rationale

The NS will provide immediate emergency health and WASH services and shelter to reduce the vulnerability of populations most at risk from the loss of their homes. At the same time, it will help alleviate the expenses they may incur to support their ability to access basic needs and necessities. The intervention strategy is based on the gap analysis, the level of vulnerability of the disaster victims in the targeted areas in a context of economic crisis and insecurity and the lessons learned from past operations. The mobilized teams will receive the necessary training and continuous support from SN headquarters and the IFRC office, both technical and managerial. Capacity building and individual and collective security will be the basis for their deployment to the various response pillars. All assistance will be coordinated with community leaders and representative groups who will be identified and engaged from the beginning of the response. To this end, the content of the various kits and the communication and feedback mechanisms will be validated by the communities through discussion groups and exchanges with community leaders and committees representing the target groups.

In Bangui, the assistance will cover the households most affected by the events of 28 September 2022 and that have not yet received assistance to avoid duplication. Local committees will select households with the support of community leaders and the NS. The proportion of children under 10 years of age is 37.6%.

The operational logic by sector follows the following outline.

In terms of WASH, the operation will consist of ensuring that the affected communities have good access to water, in sufficient quality and quantity. In areas where damaged water points can still be used, they will need to be treated and repaired. Similarly, latrines will need to be disinfected and damaged ones repaired. Families will need to be equipped with materials for drawing, transporting and storing water (buckets/jerry cans), materials for disinfecting and maintaining latrines (chlorine, gresyl). Hygiene promotion will require prior identification of key hygiene behaviors to target risks and promote good practices. It will be necessary to share responsibilities with beneficiaries. Volunteer teams and beneficiaries will be provided with sanitary materials and equipment.

In terms of health, volunteers will be engaged to support the implementation of first aid, health and hygiene promotion and psychosocial support (PSS) to communities.

In terms of shelter, the operation will focus on providing emergency shelter for 571 of the most vulnerable households, including 156 in Paoua, 109 in Bambari, 306 in Kouango, and 1,367 unassisted households in Bangui and its surroundings.

Targeting Strategy



Who will be targeted through this operation?

The targeted area is priority one in terms of flooding according to the Central African government's forecasts. It concerns Bangui and its surroundings (Arrondissement 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, Bimbo and Bégoua, i.e, 8 localities, the town of Paoua, Bambari and Kouango. The number of households to be assisted will be as follows:

- In Bangui, 1,367 households out of 3,949 affected have been targeted to receive emergency assistance through this DREF funding. The targeted population in Bangui corresponds to those whose houses are totally destroyed and takes into account the assistance provided by partners.
- In the towns of Bambari, Kouango, and Paoua, all 571 households with destroyed or partially destroyed homes will be assisted during this operation.

From mid-term evaluation conducted, Local authorities and beneficiaries thank the Central African Red Cross for these gestures.

At least 75 % of affected populations are protected against diseases.

At least 75 % of the affected populations have their living conditions improved.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

For this operation, are considered the most vulnerable with following criteria of vulnerability :

- 1) Households that have not received material assistance
- 2) Families whose houses are completely destroyed, including sleeping materials and kitchen utensils.
- 2) Households with the following vulnerabilities: female-headed households, pregnant women, nursing mothers, children under 10 years of age who are highly exposed to disease, and elderly people.

Local authorities (mayors, members of parliament, neighborhood chiefs and religious/community leaders) will be informed of the identification criteria and will be involved in the selection of affected households.

Total Targeted Population

Women:	4,360	Rural %	Urban %
Girls (under 18):	-	5.00 %	7.00 %
Men:	5,329	People with disabilities (estimated %)	
Boys (under 18):	-	12.00 %	
Total targeted population:	9,690		

Risk and security considerations

Please indicate about potential operational risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Tense political climate with risk of security deterioration.	Regular monitoring of safety information Observance of safety measures and rules for travel in hazardous areas.
Increased prices of basic necessities	Local procurement will be preferred with a close monitoring of market
Low infrastructure and communication facilities due to no electricity in all three cities making it difficult to reach some branches and team members for days.	As this was out of NS control, the monitoring system was adapted to the condition and mainly meetings calls were planned. the team also needed some specific installa-



	tion during the trainings and sessions with volunteers like generators.
No materials for the various awareness campaigns.	Thankfully, NS used stocks from other campaign wash messages.
Low access due to road quality;	The adapted vehicles were rent for the purpose of the transport of goods and distribution activities. Time to reach the areas were taking into consideration in the activities agenda.
Overall demand being above capacity of NS with identified surplus of beneficiaries (6000 households enumerated) in Paoua and some Contradictory lists of beneficiaries (CRCA and NGOs) in Bambari	NS has engaged community leader to explain the response capacity, criteria and beneficiary selection. The community has continued to be engaged in the beneficiary selection, making it easier and more peaceful the acceptance of the distributions.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

In Bangui, insecurity and political tensions are likely in areas affected by the pending constitutional review. Specifically, the security situation in other areas is as follows:

- Paoua area in Ouham-Péndé: While the situation is relatively calm in the town, on the axes and in the outskirts, it remains very volatile and uncertain due to the activism of armed 3R groups that rob and loot the civilian population.


The use of improvised explosive devices by armed actors in the area is recurrent. The most recent mine incident in the area occurred on 3 October 2022, when a vehicle of the Bangladesh contingent of the UNMISCA was blown up by an explosive device on the Kouï-Bocaranga road. Movement by UNHAS flight to Paoua is essential, with movement out of the city restricted to minimize risk.


- Kouango, Ouaka: The town of Kouango remains relatively calm under the control of government forces for the time being, despite rumors of an attack on the town by UPC armed groups last month. However, access to the town by road is often risky due to the presence of UPC armed groups via Bambari and anti-balaka groups via the town of Grimari. The phenomenon of robbery, sometimes followed by physical violence against the targets, is recurrent. Theft by UNHAS is essential, with movement out of the city restricted to minimize the risks.

The security challenge has been experienced by NS during the time of this DREF and this has delayed the implementation and monitoring that the team has tried to mitigate include Insecurity in the outskirts of Bambari, Kouango and Paoua; requires to observe security requirements with team on stand by for days, sometimes weeks.




Planned Intervention


	Health	Budget		CHF 64,593
		Targeted Persons		252000
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of households that received the nets		1938	571	
Number of personnes reached by hygiene and sanitation promotion awareness sessions		9690	8750	
Progress Towards Outcome				
The trained volunteers organized 120 awareness-raising sessions on hygiene promotion, sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua, reaching 1,750 households, i.e. 8,750 people, including 2,229 men, 2,347 women and 4,174 children.				

	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	Budget		CHF 54,350
		Targeted Persons		13545
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Number of chlorinated wells		500	20	
Number of water point management committees		50	20	
Number of people reached With awarenesses		9690	8750	
Number of community wells rehabilitated		50	20	
Number of households that received Water Conservation and Purification Kits		1938	571	
Progress Towards Outcome				
In total, 3 training sessions have been organized. 1 per targeted districts, reaching 90 volunteers and providing competencies on WASH, awareness on hygiene and sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 disease in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua. The 90 volunteers have then been deployed to ensure the WASH activities are completed in the above mentioned areas:				




- Organization of 120 awareness sessions on hygiene promotion, sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 disease in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua having drained 1750 households or 8750 people sensitized including 2229 men, 2347 women and 4174 children;
- 20 water wells were built in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua for 9000 beneficiaries;
- Distribution of NFIS to the 571 households affected by the floods (including 156 households in Paoua, 109 households in Bambari and 306 households in Kouango);
- Organization of three lessons learned workshops with Local Authorities, beneficiaries and volunteers of local committees involved in the operation;
- Production of mid-term report on the implementation of DREF floods activities in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua. Shared with secretariat.

	Protection, Gender And Inclusion	Budget		CHF 8,511
		Targeted Persons		18000
Indicators		Target		Actual
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI notion		300		90
Number of days with SGBV and PSEA messages diffusion		60		30
Progress Towards Outcome				
The 90 trained volunteers conducted 30 awareness sessions on SGBV, hygiene promotion, sanitation and disease prevention at COVID-19 in the three affected localities (Bambari, Kouango and Paoua).				

	Shelter Housing And Settlements	Budget	CHF 253,951
		Targeted Persons	1938
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Number of households that received shelter materials	1938	571	
Number of households Supported by shelter houses construction	1938	571	
Progress Towards Outcome			
<p>The shelter activities have all been completed for Paoua, Kouango and Bambari.</p> <p>Below are the completed activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Shelter kits distribution of a total 571 HH with tarpaulins for temporary shelters (2 per shelter), local construction materials include tools but no woods which has been received from Government.• Family kits for 571 HH : blankets, 2 per household, matts 2 per household, kitchen kits 01 per household and solar lamps for households			

Some 29.5 per cent of planned households benefited from emergency construction kits and materials in the three affected localities. The remaining eight localities are in and around Bangui.

	Secretariat Services	Budget		CHF 11,238
		Targeted Persons		16
Indicators		Target	Actual	
Finance and logistics technical mission report		2	3	
Supervision report on IFRC program activities		5	1	
Progress Towards Outcome				
The security context in the three localities, with incursions by armed groups, did not allow the implementation of the planned supervision missions.				

	Community Engagement And Accountability	Budget	CHF 17,559
		Targeted Persons	300
Indicators	Target	Actual	
Percentage of feedback processed	100		
Number of feedbacks collected	300		
Number of feedback mechanisms implemented and validated by communities	2	1	
Number of community meetings held	33	3	
Number of volunteers trained in RCCE and the code of conduct	300	30	
Progress Towards Outcome			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 30 volunteers were trained for the RCCE/CEA and 90 for the Code of Conduct.• Three (03) information meetings with the 30 Community Leaders are organized in Bambari-Kouango-Paoua.			

	National Society Strengthening	Budget	CHF 15,425
		Targeted Persons	325

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of mobilized vehicles seat and branches	5	2
Number of trucks rented	10	3
Report of the supervision reports received	33	3
Number of insured volunteers	300	0

Progress Towards Outcome

- The Secretary General and the CRCA Programme Coordinator supervised the operation from Bangui.
- Organization of three (03) information meetings with Community Leaders of Bambari-Kouango-Paoua.
- In total 300 volunteers have been mobilized and activated for this response. At the time of this update, only 90 are trained and deployed in the field for activities. The actions in Bangui being on standby, the 210 volunteers for that area have not yet been trained and being deployed.
- Organization of three (03) information sessions on the Code of Conduct to the 90 volunteers involved in the DREF floods operation in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua.
- Organization of three (03) training sessions of 90 volunteers on distribution techniques, construction of emergency shelters, awareness on hygiene and sanitation and prevention of COVID-19 disease in Bambari, Kouango and Paoua.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

In total, this operation have engaged 300 volunteers, working closely with branch staff from the various departments involved in disaster management of the CARCS, the NS HQ and the cluster office.

Currently the team on the field is as follow:

- 90 of these volunteers have completed the planned training and activities: 30 in Bambari, 30 in kouango, 30 in Paoua, 210 in bangui yet to receive the necessary training but are activated and have supported the identification of beneficiary.
- 04 NS staff who will be mobilized during the months of activities.
- To strengthen the technical monitoring of the operation, staff from the headquarters of NS include a Program manager and 3 NDRT members are currently involved and deployed, supporting branches and ensuring monitoring.
- The IFRC operation team is also involved in the operation and will ensure the implementation of regular monitoring missions to support the branches.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Currently, CARCS has no stock of WASH items. Therefore, it will be necessary to purchase items on the market during this operation.

Local purchases have been done by IFRC and CARCS as a procurement committee constitute for this intervention and to help transfer of competencies to the NS.

CARCS does not have a logistician at this time, so all procurement procedures will be managed by the cluster office in Bangui as there is a database of pre-qualified suppliers who have been involved in past operations. With this mechanism, items can be procured within the timeframe set for implementation while still having the necessary time for distribution and evaluation of the implementation.

As part of the partnership, some materials and equipment may be received from other partners to allow for the expansion of assistance to more disaster affected populations. The NS will notify its partners if this is the case. The multi-country office plans to establish a master contract with suppliers for the provision of services with different categories of items that will facilitate the procurement process and the emergency response.

How will this operation be monitored?

The CARCS does not have a PMER, the operation is under the leadership of the national Disaster Management Unit. A monitoring plan has been put in place but has been hard to follow with the administrative implementation delays experienced. However, NS has ensured volunteers selection is done following their experience on DREF response and floods and the deployment was effective.

Before and after distribution activities, NS has ensured a deployment of a team.

For the implementation of an effective monitoring system, the CARCS have developed a workplan from December to January 2022 and another one for the remaining weeks on this extension. The below actions have been completed or are ongoing to ensure completion of the response in the 6 months:

- Two missions have been conducted by IFRC: one to facilitate the training of CEA, Communication in Bambari and another mission of logistic to support the distribution process.
- The secretariat is supporting the monitoring system, especially with security bulletin shared, technical guidance on sectors intervention and risk management.
- The programme manager from NS, Disaster manager from NS will conduct monthly supervision missions to ensure the smooth implementation of the operations.
- Financial monitoring is set and returns closely follow-up. The two-month extension approval will trigger the transfer of the last tranche to the NS for the execution of the remaining activities.

The 44% balance remaining following the interim financial report include budget related to deployed team, distrib-



ution activities and closing meetings/workshop (Lesson learnt).

The composition of the deployed team is detailed above under HR and they will continue to be mobilized to ensure monitoring as follow:

- The National Supervisors (NDRT members) are planned to report every week on the activities on the field in Bangui and surrounding targeted areas.
- The project manager to ensure weekly update to DREF project manager in Bangui delegation.
- The dedication of a finance assistant to support the quality of financial reporting. He/she will be supported directly by the IFRC financial officer via punctual missions at the time of reporting.
- Considering the distribution and time remaining, the NS logistics assistant in coordination with the IFRC logistics assistant will therefore be engaged for several weeks in field missions.
- Each mission will be reported on and weekly coordination and update meetings will be organized to review the progress of the different departments and branches on activities to be planned.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation.

- NS has engaged local authorities to promote the actions of the branches with meetings conducted in the targeted localities.
- An interview was given to the representative of disaster manager in Paoua by Radio Ndeké Luka.
- The IFRC will continue to support the CARCS in the communication and reporting of this operation with the support of the PMER and the Programme Officer in charge of emergency operations. Communication will focus more on sharing information with local authorities and stakeholders.

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