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# Emergency DREF Operation Final Report

## Central African Republic: Strong winds

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF operation n°</b> MDRCF022	<b>Glide number:</b> VW-2017-000029-CAF
<b>Date of Issue:</b> 02 May 2018	<b>Date of disaster:</b> 17 March 2017
<b>Operation budget:</b> CHF 195,771	<b>Operation start date:</b> 03 April 2017 <b>Operation end date:</b> 30 August 2017
<b>IFRC point of contact:</b> Richard HUNLEDE, Head of Country Office	<b>National Society contact person:</b> Jean-Moise Moise Waguédo, CAR RC DM Director
<b>Number of people affected:</b> 3,690 (738 households)	<b>Number of people assisted:</b> 2,225 (445 households)
<b>Host National Society:</b> CAR Red Cross (CAR RC); 5 full time staff members, 75 volunteers across the region.	
<b>N° of National Societies involved in the operation:</b> 0	
<b>N° of other partner organizations involved in the operation:</b> 0	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

From January 2017, the Central African Republic (CAR) experienced a series of violent winds in the towns of Kabo, Maka, Bozoum, Bossangoa, Mingala, which received no assistance. Soon after, in March 2017, the towns of Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Ndjoh, Lambi and Bossembelé also faced strong winds following torrential rains. Indeed, the towns located respectively at 107 km, 125 km and 157 km from Bangui suffered significant damage from these strong winds. Some 75 volunteers from the local committees, including 25 from Mbaïki, 15 from Ndolobo, 10 from Lambi, 5 from Ndjoh and 20 from Bossembelé, were deployed to the affected neighbourhoods and started conducting an assessment of the situation while providing first aid to the injured, before evacuating them to the hospital and helping to resettle the most vulnerable in host families. They identified and registered the victims who had completely and partially lost their homes and were homeless as summarized in the table below:



**Table 1: Casualties from the March 2017 strong winds in CAR**

Township	Number of households <sup>1</sup> (people)	Number of completely destroyed houses	Number of partially destroyed houses
Mbaïki centre	160 households (or 1203 persons),	99	61
Ndolobo	75 households (or 876 persons),	67	08
Lambi	90 households (466 persons)	66	24
Ndjoh	75 households (378 persons)	55	20
Bossebelé Centre	45 households (234 persons)	39	06
<b>Total</b>	<b>445 households (3,157 persons)</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>119</b>

Initially planned to last for three (3) months, this DREF operation had to be extended by one month for the following reasons:

- The truck transporting items to be delivered through the DREF operation was blocked at the border for two weeks;
- The unstable security situation in CAR delayed activities on the field for several days;
- The transportation of materials was stuck between Mbaïki and Ndolobo because of a collapsed bridge.

In addition, the implementation team realised that the affected populations had urgent needs in the areas of health; Insalubrity and insufficiency of drinking water affected the population; hygiene promotion activities were a dire need for the communities and the consumption of proper drinking water was still very low in the implementation area.

All these delays were exacerbated by a succession of public holidays and negatively impacted the implementation schedule of the operation. As such, an operations update was published on 12 July 2017, setting the new end date on 30 August 2017.

The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden and the USA, as well as DG ECHO, the UK Department for International Development (DFID), AECID, the Medtronic and Zurich Foundations and other corporate and private donors. On behalf of the Central African Republic Red Cross (CAR RC), the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

## Summary of response

### Overview of Host National Society

Soon after the strong winds hit Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Ndjoh, Lambi and Bossebelé, the Central African Red Cross became very active. Immediately after the disaster was announced, 75 RC volunteers mobilized to support the affected families. Indeed, 25 volunteers from Mbaïki, 15 from Ndolobo, 10 from Lambi, 5 from Ndjoh, and 20 from Bossebelé were deployed to the affected neighbourhoods where they conducted a rapid assessment of the situation. They provided first aid services to the injured and evacuated the most serious cases to the health centres. RC volunteers also supported the vulnerable amongst the affected persons to integrate host families and other temporary shelters. They were able to identify 1,203 people in Mbaïki (160 families); 876 people in Ndolobo (75 families); 466 people in Lambi (90 families); 378 people in Ndjoh (75 families); and 234 people in Bossebelé (45 families), for a total of 445 families (3,157 people). These volunteers also provided psychological support to affected families. They took stock of homes which were partially or completely destroyed and participated in helping the affected populations to recover some of their belongings buried under the rubbles.

After the launch of the DREF operation, the National Disaster Management Director of the CAR RC, together with RC volunteers from the concerned branches conducted a field mission for a more detailed and thorough assessment. The assessment was carried out to re-evaluate the situation and identify vulnerable people requiring support. Thus, 293 families were identified in addition to a total of 738 families but the DREF operation, which was already in its implementation phase, could only take into account 445 families. The CAR RC DM also identified volunteers who met the criteria to undergo the training phase for capacity building prior to the technical implementation of the operation.

The arrival of the RDRT deployed for the implementation of this DREF operation made it possible to set up a joint action plan with the National Society. Volunteer follow-up sheets and training modules were prepared and made available to the supervisors after several briefings.

<sup>1</sup> It should be noted that the average family size in CAR varies from 7 to 16 people.

Some 75 volunteers were selected and took part in the different trainings conducted in Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Ndjoh, Lambi and Bossembélé from 28 April to 02 May 2017, out of which 70 volunteers were selected. The other five were not selected because of their age (60-70 years) and their fragile health. The training focused on the capacity building of volunteers on distribution techniques, sanitation methods, latrine disinfection techniques, hygiene promotion, shelter construction techniques and awareness raising methods. These trainings were facilitated by two supervisors (National Disaster Response Team-NDRT) from Bangui. These training phases helped to better prepare volunteers and equip them to better serve the affected populations.

From 13 May 2017, volunteers from the various affected areas started to raise awareness on hygiene promotion, actions to be taken before, during, and after the strong winds, as well as compliance with hygiene rules using leaflets, posters and image boxes.

The warehouse was prepared and secured by National Society volunteers to receive materials from Yaoundé Country Cluster Office. The truck carrying humanitarian supplies finally arrived at CAR RC on 17 May (after they were blocked at the CAR border for 14 days) and the one transporting goods to the affected areas was soon after loaded and sent to the field on 17 May.

During the two months of the RDRT deployment, distributions were carried out by National Society volunteers and supervised by all the staff concerned by the operation (National Society and IFRC). All the other activities, such as WASH and shelter, planned in the DREF EPoA, were equally implemented.



*Truck being offloaded by CARC RC volunteers © CAR RC*

**NB:** The following observations were made after the implementation of planned activities:

- The affected populations had urgent needs in the areas of health;
- Insalubrity and insufficiency of drinking water affected the population;
- Hygiene promotion activities were a dire need for the communities;
- The consumption of proper drinking water was still very low in the implementation area.



Following this analysis, the NS sought to carry out other activities to improve sanitation of the environment for populations affected by the strong winds at Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Lambi, Bossembele and Ndjo, with support of the IFRC. To fill this need, the IFRC authorized a one-month extension to the RDRT and granted an operations update which extended the operation until 30 August 2017.

### **Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in the country**

Various briefings with IFRC and the leaders of the CAR RC made it possible to review the number of people who really needed support. Thus, out of 3,157 people (631 HH) surveyed, the DREF planned to support 2,225 people (445 HH).

The counter-assessment carried out by the CAR RC Disaster Management team indicated that 738 families had been identified, amounting to an additional 293 affected families (1,465 people). Thus, this DREF operation only targeted the most vulnerable 445 families selected.

### **Overview of non-RCRC actors in country**

The National Society works with the Government through the prefectures of the localities concerned. The Disaster Management of the CAR RC is also in regular contact with the commanders of gendarmerie of the different areas as well as the mayors. Indeed, the *Prefets* authorized the Red Cross to use some classrooms to provisionally shelter the affected people. Meanwhile, the Brigade Commanders instructed their men to ensure security in the various places where the affected persons were provisionally hosted.

During the implementation of the DREF operation, the RC team noticed the active involvement of the *Prefet* of Lobaye (Mbaïki), the deputy of Bossembélé, the mayors of Mbaïki - Ndolobo - Ndjoh and Bossembélé as well as the leaders of the neighbourhood of the areas concerned.

In the same vein, the *Prefet* of Lobaye (Mbaïki) and the Deputy of Bossembélé personally attended the distribution of Non-Food Items. They took this opportunity to express their gratitude to the Red Cross (CAR RC and IFRC) and called upon the beneficiaries to make good use of it.

During the DREF operation extension activities, the people who had appreciated the work done by the RC volunteers joined them to carry out the activities planned by the NS to improve their living environment.

## Needs analysis and scenario planning

Most of the affected persons were children of school-going age, women and elderly persons. They lived in precarious conditions and experienced enormous difficulties after losing all or almost all their belongings. Necessary non-food items (blankets, mats, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, toilet kits, soaps, buckets, jerrycans, lamps, etc.) were thus identified to be essential in contributing to improving the living conditions of these people.

An initial assessment was conducted during the disaster by the volunteers on the field, leading to the identification of 445 families with 2,225 people.

## Risk Analysis

Implementing this DREF operation involved a number of risks for several reasons:

- Poor condition of the roads, which slightly delayed implementation. This risk was addressed by the rental of 4x4 vehicles to ease travelling during implementation;
- The risk of exceeding certain budget lines, for example transportation or fuel because of long distances and poor road conditions: at this level, we thought of bargaining as much as possible for discount in service offers to make a balance if necessary.
- Due to long distances to be covered to implementation areas, the risk for all activities scheduled not being conducted was an issue, which was solved by the team putting in extra hours of work, even on weekends to meet the deadlines.

## B. Operational strategy and plan

### Overall Objective

This DREF operation aimed at providing the most needed immediate emergency support to 445 families or 2225 people in the areas affected by the strong winds. The assistance included emergency shelter, shelter and WASH related NFIs, as well as hygiene promotion and sanitation activities.

Indeed, this operation reached 445 families affected by strong winds in the localities of MBAÏKI, NDOLOBO, NDJOH and BOSSEMBELE, with the distribution of non-food items, the reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by malaria and the prevention of risks related to water-borne diseases.

### Proposed strategy

The strategy developed focused on the below to ease implementation of planned activities.

#### 1. Trainers' briefings

There were several exchanges between the RDRT deployed to support the implementation of the operation with the NDRTs and the DM of the NS. Several training modules were made available to the NDRTs and monitoring and evaluation files for supervisors and volunteers were designed for the operation. These discussions also focused on the different techniques to be used for the practical implementation of the DREF.

#### 2. Volunteers' training

Training sessions were held from April 28th to May 2nd in Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Ndjoh, Lambi and Bossembélé areas. 70 volunteers were selected from the 75 expected and trained. They were retrained and trained in distribution techniques, shelters construction techniques, disinfection methods, sanitation, hygiene promotion techniques, mosquito net hanging techniques and sensitization to the culture of peace.

### 3. Implementation of field activities

After the training sessions, the field activities started in all the affected areas with the sensitization of the populations on the promotion of hygiene, and the actions to be carried out before or in the event of violent winds. Distributions of necessities, construction of Shelters, disinfection of latrines, treatment of water points and hanging of mosquito nets also began on 18 April in Mbaïki and Ndolobo areas.

Two (02) NDRTs were in charge of supervising these activities under the coordination and supervision of the national DM and the RDRT deployed for the occasion.

Some areas like Ndolobo in the South (128 km from Bangui) and Ndjoh in the North (129 km from Bangui) being diametrically opposed, several days were necessary to go from one point to another. For example, distribution was planned for one day, but this was not possible because these areas, apart from being sometimes opposite, are at least 50 km away from each other. Being unable to move the people to a single distribution point, it was agreed to tour the affected areas, which took longer than expected.

### 4. Meeting with the IFRC Finance Officers

Organize exchanges with IFRC financial officers in Bangui, Yaoundé and from the CAR RC. These exchanges allowed evaluation of the budget balance of the DREF Vents Violents, evaluating the state of the receipts of the NS and validating by agreement the amount to be transferred to the NS for the implementation of planned activities.

### 5. Meeting with NS Technical Leaders

The meeting with technical managers of the NS made it possible to draft the action plan necessary for the implementation of the activities of the extension of the DREF. It should be noted that these activities were selected based on the shortcomings observed during the first phase of implementation.

### 6. Implementation of field activities

The implementation of activities planned as part of the Strong winds DREF operation were conducted in various communities affected by the disaster, namely: Mbaiki, Ndolobo, Bossembélé, Lambi, Ndjoh. This implementation was conducted in collaboration with the populations concerned, the authorities, CAR RC and IFRC.

## **Operational support services**

### **Human resources (HR)**

As part of the implementation of the activities of this DREF operation, the national society worked with a staff of 70 volunteers selected out of 75 trained; the other 5 were not selected because of their very advanced age (over 65 years) and their fragile health. After the training, these volunteers were deployed to the different disaster areas, 25 to Mbaïki, 15 to Ndolobo, 10 to Lambi, 5 to Ndjoh and 20 to Bossembélé. They were responsible for carrying out the activities selected for the implementation of the DREF: distribution, shelters construction, disinfection of latrines, treatment of water points, support for hanging mosquito nets, sensitization on hygiene and the culture of peace.

The follow-up of the activities of these volunteers was organized on two levels: first, by two (02) NDRT community supervisors members of the National Society, who provides supervision on the ground, orientations on the implementation of the planned activities and the use of equipment, as well as provided solutions to the operational challenges.

The Disaster Management team of the National Society and the RDRT were also deployed to provide proximity support to the NS. They oversaw activities, produced reports, held briefings and debriefing sessions with community supervisors and volunteers. They were also responsible for monitoring and evaluation, reporting and production of the final report.

## **Logistics and supply chain**

The issues related to logistics under this DREF operation began with the drafting of the Calls for Tender and publishing in the local media dailies. During the same period, the preparation of the equipment coming from the regional storage point in Yaoundé was launched.

The Calls for tender were opened, analysed and the results known. Successful bidders were contacted and notified. The contracts were drawn up and signed between the IFRC and the successful bidders.

The truck loaded with humanitarian supplies left Yaoundé in Cameroon but was stuck in Beloko because the letter of exemption by the Customs Director of the Central African Republic had not been issued. The equipment that left Yaoundé consisted of 445 Jerrycans, 890 blankets, 890 mats, 890 tarpaulins, 445 kitchen kits, 445 shelter kits, 1335 impregnated mosquito nets, 45 boxes of Aquatabs (4,500) and 445 solar lamps.

On the side of the IFRC country office in Bangui, the calls for tender focused on the multiplication of leaflets (1000), posters (200) and picture boxes (10). Bidders were also responsible for delivering the hygiene kits (890), the first aid kits (50), the sprayers (10), Cresyls (5 cartons of 12 litres) and chlorine (5 pails of 45 kg), buckets with lids (445), buckets without lids (20), cups (40), megaphones (10 with 240 batteries), rafters (890 of 6x8cm and 2520 of 4x8cm), wheelbarrows (10), pickaxes (10 pairs), gloves (10 pairs), boots (10 pairs), round shovels (10), square shovels (10), bibs (10), soap (1780), posters (200), leaflets (1000), picture boxes (10), white bags (for the transportation of parcels distributed to each family... All this material was delivered after the signature of the contract by the various parties. The items were delivered directly to the headquarters of the Central African Red Cross under the supervision of the DM of the CAR RC and the RDRT. The volunteers were responsible for unloading the truck coming from Yaoundé and loading the one going to Mbaïki.

A truck was rented for the transportation of NFIs from Bangui to Ndolobo (128 km) through Mbaïki for the South axis, and from Bangui to Ndjoh (119 km) with stops at Lambi and Bossembélé for the North axis.

Logistical issues also concern the making of 75 bibs for volunteers through the NS.

During the activities related to the extension of the DREF operation, the Logistics Department naturally took care of the purchases always respecting IFRC procurement norms of the procedure. Thus, office equipment (4 boxes of pen Schneider, 1 pack of folder, 1 printer HP Deskjet 2130, 4 packs of carton folders, 1 toner HP 85A, 2 HP 63 black ink and 2 HP 63 colour ink; 1 carton of reams of paper) was purchased and given to the CAR RC.

In addition, for the construction of curbstones to protect the water points, logistics made available to the National Society 900m of the nylon thread; 30 round and square shovels with handle; 50 padlocks; 40 boxes of red and white paint with a capacity of 2.5 l each; 50 galvanized plates; 100 bags of ordinary cement; 15 trowels; 10 buckets of 15 l; 2 buckets of calcium; 100 hinges. As for the materials to be purchased in the field, one finance department staff visited the field to buy sand, pebbles, planks and agglomerated bricks.

## **Communications**

Within the framework of this DREF operation, telephone airtime was regularly allocated to the RDRT for all his communications to support the coordination and implementation of activities. A computer was also provided to the RDRT. The internet installation is available and enables the communication between the various managers and their partners.

As part of this DREF operation, communication activities were planned at the same time as field activities (training, contact with the authorities, partners, NS and IFRC officials) to ensure improved visibility.

The media covered the various phases (training and technical and practical implementation) of DREF activities. Thus, the press was duly invited to the training, sensitization and distribution activities. These activities covered by the press, were the subject of several publications. In the pre-established timeline, communication activities took place on the two important phases of training and practical implementation. For this purpose, during the first phase, the media fully covered the training activity. They were also invited to take part to the second phase.

In terms of visibility 1,000 leaflets and 200 posters were produced to reach as many people as possible. These leaflets and posters contain details regarding the information on strong winds, means of prevention and action.

## **Security**

The RC volunteers worked in their respective localities for security reasons. As part of their training, these volunteers were all briefed on the security measures to be taken and the strict respect of the volunteer Code of Conduct.

All these mobilized volunteers benefited from an insurance cover during the duration of their activities throughout the DREF operation. In the same vein, all the volunteers were provided with bibs with the Red Cross logo to be identified. 75 bibs were made for this purpose.

Moreover, following the instructions of the hierarchy, the RDRT avoided the affected areas due to the security situation which is not yet completely stable in the country. He was instead given all documents related to security by the Bangui Country Office. He signed the Staff Security Code.

As the security situation did not improve during the implementation timeframe, the RDRT was not authorized to go to the field during this extension phase.

### Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Planning was done following a well-established schedule of activities. To this end, briefings were organized with National Society officials on the training courses, assignment of activities concerning the distribution, sensitization, shelter construction, hygiene promotion, latrines disinfection, treatment of water points, reporting of activities and the final report.

The two (02) NDRT members were responsible for accompanying the volunteers to the field to allow for follow up and necessary improvement of their actions. They were in charge of briefings and debriefings with the volunteers. They were also responsible for reporting activities to the National DM. Monitoring files were designed by the RDRT and made available to them through the National DM.

Finally, the national Disaster Management team worked synchronously with the RDRT deployed by the IFRC for technical assistance. They were responsible for overseeing monitoring and orienting teams in the field, making available tools for collection and reporting and drawing up the final report.

A weekly report was given to the IFRC to better capitalize the information collected. The same process was put in place during the DREF operation extension period.

## C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

### Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

<b>Quality Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors</b>
<b>Outcome 1: 445 affected and identified families benefit from material and community health assistance through the distribution of non-food items, and from information on rules and hygiene promotion</b>
<b>Output</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1.1. 75 volunteers are trained on all activities related to the DREF (Shelter, Health Promotion, awareness, distribution, disinfection, ...)</b></li> <li><b>1.2. 445 families receive non-food items</b></li> <li><b>1.3. 445 families are informed about the rules to be respected to avoid water-borne diseases, and about rules and good hygiene practices;</b></li> <li><b>1.4. 445 families receive and hang mosquito nets</b></li> </ul>
<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Calls for tenders, purchase and acceptance of material</i></li> <li>• <i>Training (disinfection of latrines, promotion of hygiene, hanging of mosquito nets, construction of shelter)</i></li> <li>• <i>Awareness raising (good hygiene practices ...)</i></li> <li>• <i>Transportation of the material (from Yaoundé to Bangui and from Bangui to the various sites)</i></li> <li>• <i>Disinfection of latrines</i></li> <li>• <i>Hygiene promotion and treatment of water points</i></li> <li>• <i>hanging of mosquito nets</i></li> <li>• <i>Construction of shelters</i></li> <li>• <i>Distribution of NFIs</i></li> </ul>
<b>Achievements</b>

- The tender notices made it possible to select suppliers to provide the affected populations with quality equipment or products. The choice of suppliers was made in a neutral and objective manner, in accordance with the principles and procedures of the IFRC. The National Society, which knows its implementation context better, was involved at various levels to provide specifications and guarantee the quality of items procured for distribution.
- All the training courses were conducted (hygiene promotion, disinfection and water point treatment methods, shelter construction techniques, mosquito net hanging techniques, distribution techniques, awareness methods, etc.). This allowed the volunteers to acquire appropriate knowledge enabling them to carry out their mission related to the DREF operation. The aim of such training was to impart to them attitudes and skills of humanitarian work. Seventy-five (75) volunteers attended these training sessions but only 70 were selected.
- Awareness provides information to the population so that they are better prepared to act in the event of strong winds and know the necessary measures to respect. The entire population of the affected areas were targeted with awareness raising activities.
- The distances separating Bangui from the beneficiary populations led to the revision of the work schedule. The aim was to respect the proximity with the beneficiaries and to hand the material to them directly. This allowed the implementation teams to ensure that the DREF operation support was directly received by the real disaster affected persons.
- Disinfecting latrines and other defecation sites enabled people to avoid contamination with pathogens that can transmit diseases and cause epidemics. With protection through prevention and action, the entire population of affected areas were as concerned as the targeted 445 families.
- Many diseases spread because of non-compliance to hygiene rules. The goal here was to get people to keep diseases away through constant and systematic practice of hygiene rules. The consumption of proper drinking water is also the option to take now to minimize the cases of water-borne diseases. The real goal was to change the behaviour of the affected population and many others.
- There is no point in distributing mosquito nets to people if they don't use them properly. Therefore, it was important to demonstrate the techniques for hanging mosquito nets. The idea was to show people that the net is effective to prevent malaria when it is well hanged and when sleeping under it. Under this DREF operation, some 1,335 mosquito nets were distributed to the various beneficiaries.
- The construction of the shelters aims at giving people some dignity and the opportunity to live, once more, in houses sheltered from bad weather. Under the operation, 445 shelters were improved for the benefit of the beneficiaries, 247 of which were completely rebuilt.
- The distribution of non-food items is also an IFRC support to bring more dignity to people who have sometimes lost everything in a disaster. Under this operation, 445 families received blankets, mats, mosquito nets, jerrycans, buckets, soap, sunlamps, hygiene kits, cooking kits. Following are the exact quantities:

<b>Article</b>	<b>Quantities distributed by families</b>
Blankets	2
Mosquito nets	3
Mats	2
Kitchen kit	1
Jerrycan	1
Bucket with lid	1
Soap	4
Hygiene kit	2
Solar lamp	1
White bag to carry items	1
Construction kit	1
Tarpaulin	2

Activities	Quantities	Number of beneficiaries
Awareness sessions	477	21,158
Treatment of water points	281	21,706
Home visits	660	3,379
Disinfection of latrines	458	9,165
Construction of shelters	385 (326 completely destroyed and 59 partially destroyed out of 119)	2,938

#### Challenges

- The truck transporting NFIs from the regional warehouse in Yaoundé, Cameroon, got stuck at the border for 14 days, wasting valuable time that had to be made up during the implementation phase of the activities;
- The distances separating Bangui from the beneficiary populations mean that the work schedule needed to be reviewed. The aim was to respect the proximity with the beneficiaries and to hand the NFI to them directly. This allowed the implementation team to ensure that the items went directly to the real disaster affected persons.
- The poor state of the roads also delayed the implementation and obliged the team to choose the right vehicles for field trips;
- The number of families affected was higher than the number retained by the DREF operation and it was necessary to find a way to serve the most vulnerable and explain to those who did not benefit, why they could not;
- Kickstarting the implementation of the DREF took some time, as finance transfer issues delayed start-off.

#### Lessons Learned

- Always make sure before moving the packages that the carrier has all its documents and that all administrative documents are in line with the requirements of the authorities;
- Always do a counter assessment of the disaster before requesting for DREF funds;
- Involve the population concerned, the authorities and the Red Cross during the evaluation phases and throughout the implementation of activities.
- The implementation of the DREF operation must be immediate after its validation to bring immediate satisfaction to the beneficiaries and avoid the request for timeframe extensions.



*Satisfied beneficiaries carrying their newly provided belongings back home © CAR RC*

## Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early warning & emergency response preparedness
<b>Outcome 1: National Society and 75 volunteers benefit from capacity building</b>
<b>Output 1.1: Contribute to the improvement of the living conditions of 445 families (3,157 people) affected by the strong winds in CAR</b>
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brief NS officials and NDRTs;</li> <li>• Train 35 volunteers on distribution techniques ;</li> <li>• Train 35 volunteers on shelters construction techniques;</li> <li>• Train 35 volunteers on latrine disinfection methods and hygiene promotion;</li> <li>• Retrain 75 volunteers on how to hang mosquito nets</li> </ul>
<b>Achievements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several meetings were held between the National Disaster Management team, the RDRT and 02 NDMT/NDRT;</li> <li>• 35 volunteers were trained on distribution techniques and made available to the National Society for the implementation of DREF operation;</li> <li>• 35 volunteers were trained to shelter construction techniques and made available to the NS for the implementation of the DREF operation;</li> <li>• 35 volunteers were trained on latrine disinfection methods and made available to the NS for the implementation of DREF;</li> <li>• 70 volunteers were retrained on mosquito net hanging techniques.</li> <li>• The deployment of the RDRT was intended to support the National Society in the implementation of the DREF operation. Upon his arrival and during his mission, there were several meetings between the RDRT, the National Disaster Management team and the NDRT to set up strategies necessary for the success of the DREF operation;</li> <li>• Training on distribution techniques was organized on all the sites of the incident; 35 volunteers participated to be ready to provide considerable and quality support to the distribution activities;</li> <li>• In anticipation of the shelter construction activity, a training was organized by the National Society to help the beneficiaries to receive good quality support offered by the CAR RC through the action of the 35 volunteers who took part in the activity;</li> <li>• To provide quality support to the beneficiaries who are victims of strong winds, 35 volunteers were trained on how to properly handle certain products such as chlorine, cresyl or aquatabs;</li> <li>• All the volunteers selected for the implementation of the DREF operation were retrained to the techniques of hanging mosquito nets to help the families affected by the disaster to better protect themselves from mosquito bites.</li> </ul>
<b>Challenges</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting of the initial timeline proved impossible because of very long distances between the various sites of intervention. For example, instead of spending one day for the distribution as planned, 5 days were spent to reach the 5 sites, plus the travelling days;</li> <li>• Among the 75 volunteers convened and expected for the training, 70 were selected. The five (05) others being too old to resist the rigor of the implementation work;</li> <li>• Since the training took place before the arrival of the truck from Yaoundé, containing the construction equipment, the team had to use the tarpaulins at the CAR RC for practical demonstrations. The same was done for disinfection and hygiene promotion.</li> <li>• No budget was provided for mosquito net hanging techniques. It was synchronized with other activities for it to be effective. In fact, mosquito nets cannot be distributed without a practical demonstration session on how to hand them.</li> <li>• The IFRC should have provided support to the National Society for the training related to the various disasters that occur in the country without always waiting that these happens first;</li> <li>• The <i>National Society</i> should hold regular training sessions for first-aiders and have a chronogram for retraining them to keep control on the national territory.</li> </ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to always specify the exact locations where future trainings will be organized for a better planning of time and expenses;</li> <li>• Identify volunteers before any activity, to avoid having fewer numbers at the beginning and during the implementation of activities;</li> <li>• Planning the various trainings well so that they are supported by the DREF operation.</li> </ul>

## Health and Care

Health and Care
<b>Outcome 1: 445 families affected by strong winds have increased their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, are aware of key messages, are protected from dirty water diseases and sleep under mosquito nets.</b>
<b>Output</b> <b>1.1. 445 families live in a healthy environment.</b> <b>1.2. 3157 people are informed about hygiene rules</b> <b>1.3. The number of people suffering from malaria has decreased by 85%</b> <b>1.4. The number of people suffering from diarrhoea has decreased by 95%</b>
<b>Activities planned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Training to disinfection methods, water treatment and hygiene promotion</i></li><li>• <i>Disinfection of latrines</i></li><li>• <i>Hygiene promotion activities</i></li><li>• <i>hanging of mosquito nets</i></li></ul>
<b>Achievements</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All training courses planned were duly conducted (hygiene promotion, methods of disinfection and treatment of water points, mosquito net hanging techniques, community awareness methods, etc.). This allowed the volunteers to acquire appropriate knowledge enabling them to carry out their mission related to the implementation of this DREF operation. The aim was to impart to them attitudes and skills of correct work. Seventy-five (75) volunteers attended these training sessions but 70 were selected.</li><li>• CAR RC volunteers disinfected 458 latrines used by 9,165 people in all the sites;</li><li>• The selected volunteers carried out 477 awareness sessions for 21,158 people met and 660 home visits that is 3,379 people visited. The aim was to inform and exchange with the community on the rules of hygiene and methods of prevention of water-borne diseases. As concerns the treatment of water points, 281 water points were treated by volunteers selected for the circumstance. These water points are used by 21,706 people from the community and surrounding areas.</li><li>• Some 335 mosquito nets were distributed to 445 families, with an average of 3 nets per family. Volunteers were responsible for demonstrating to families how to hang mosquito nets for greater efficiency.</li></ul>
<b>Challenges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Although the trainings were planned to take place in only one location, they took place in each site affected by the strong winds (Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Lambi, Bossembélé and Ndjoh). The reason is the distance of at least 50 Km between each site. As transport and accommodation were not provided for volunteers, the NS and the RDRT agreed to move towards the volunteers to implement the training. As a result, the number of training days was reviewed and extended for trainers without increasing the allowances because the budget did not foresee it.</li><li>• Some houses were closed when the volunteers came for home visits. The inhabitants were working on the fields. To fill this gap, volunteers made sure to go back in these houses to meet the inhabitants</li><li>• The NS should organize regular water point treatment sessions and public training in water purification in the communities;</li><li>• The IFRC should help the CAR RC to train and retrain the National Disaster Management Team (NDMT) which barely exists.</li></ul>
<b>Lessons Learned</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It is always important to identify volunteers who will participate in the activities and assess their profile in relation to the activities to be carried out before their convocation;</li><li>• During the preparation phase, take into account the distances separating the sites if the disaster occurred on different sites;</li><li>• Work in perfect collaboration with local authorities so that the population is always informed of the evolution of activities and especially involve the populations concerned</li></ul>

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

**Outcome 1: 445 families affected by strong winds have strengthened their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation promotion, are aware of key messages, and protect themselves from water-borne diseases**

**Outcome 2: Contribute to the prevention and reduction of water-borne diseases in the 445 families of Mbaiki, Bossembélé, Ndolobo, Lambi and Ndjoh.**

### Output

1. 445 families live in a healthy environment.
2. 3157 people are informed about hygiene rules
3. The number of people suffering from diarrhoea has decreased by 95%
4. 50 wells in the affected areas are protected, treated and sanitized.

### Activities planned

- *Training to disinfection methods, water treatment and hygiene promotion*
- *Disinfection of latrines*
- *Hygiene promotion activities*
- *Awareness through leaflets, posters and image boxes*
- *Purchase of material necessary for well protection and treatment*
- *Construction of curbstones and installation of lids and padlocks*
- *Construction of barriers or fences*
- *Weeding and cleaning the drains*
- *Painting and putting logos*
- *Treatment of water points and reception of wells*

### Achievements

- All planned training courses were conducted (hygiene promotion, methods of disinfection and treatment of water points, awareness methods). This allowed the volunteers to acquire appropriate knowledge enabling them to carry out their mission related to the DREF. Seventy-five volunteers attended these training sessions but 70 were selected.
- CAR RC volunteers disinfected 458 latrines used by 9,165 people in all the sites;
- The selected volunteers carried out 477 awareness sessions for 21,158 people met and 660 home visits, that is 3,379 people visited. The aim is to inform and exchange with the community on the rules of hygiene and methods of prevention of water-borne diseases.
- As concerns the treatment of water points, 281 water points were treated by volunteers selected for the circumstance. These water points are used by 21,706 people from the community and surrounding areas.
- Improving the consumption of drinking water for the benefit of the populations affected by strong winds requires the purchase of certain materials. For this purpose, except for the materials (sand, planks, pebbles, bricks) purchased in the field and in each respective area, all equipment were purchased in Bangui and shipped to the areas affected by strong winds.
- The construction of curbstones and the installation of lids and padlocks are necessary for the protection of water points. This mini structure was installed in 50 water points of the areas affected by strong winds (Mbaiki, Ndolobo, Bossembélé, Lambi and Ndjoh) that is 10 water points per locality. These copings prevent runoff water from the rain to enter the treated wells and contaminate it. People consume drinking water.
- The construction of gates or fences around water points will prevent stray animals from installing their homes on in the wells. Fifty barriers were placed each protected and treated well.
- Weeding and cleaning the drains allows cleanliness around the wells, which keep germs and disease away. Volunteers from each locality were supported by the public to ensure cleanliness around each well.
- The work of the Red Cross requires some visibility. The activities of the Red Cross must be identified and known. This leads people to accept the RC Movement. To this end, having no longer a budget line for the media, we thought of putting the logos of the CAR RC and the IFRC on each water point to mark the action and the activity we carried out in the community.
- After the protection of the water points, it is necessary and important to treat them to have drinking water that the beneficiaries of the extension of DREF strong winds will be able to drink. For this, 50 water points were treated with chlorine, protected by copings then covered, closed and the keys were given to the person in charge of the community

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Although the trainings were planned to take place in only one place according to the DREF operation, they took place in each affected area (Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Lambi, Bossembélé and Ndjoh). The reason is the distance of at least 50 Km between each site. As transport and accommodation are not provided for volunteers, the national society and the RDRT have agreed to move towards the volunteers to implement the training. As a result, the number of training days was reviewed and extended for trainers without increasing the allowances because the budget did not foresee it.</li> <li>• As stated above, seventy-five volunteers were trained but 70 were selected. The age of the other five who are above 65 years old and their state of health does not allow them to be present on a daily basis.</li> <li>• Some houses were closed when the volunteers came for home visits. The inhabitants were working on the fields. To fill this gap, our volunteers made sure to go back in these houses to meet the inhabitants;</li> <li>• Volunteers also used the method of mass sensitization in markets, churches, gathering points to transmit the messages</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is always important to identify volunteers who will participate in the activities and assess their profile in relation to the activities to be carried out before their convocation;</li> <li>• During the preparation phase, take into account the distances separating the sites if the disaster occurred on different sites;</li> <li>• Work in perfect collaboration with local authorities so that the population is always informed of the evolution of activities and especially involve the populations concerned</li> <li>• The National Society should organize itself to create strong local committees able to act effectively in every emergency;</li> <li>• Each DREF operation should provide a line to finance resilience activities related to the capacity building of national society and beneficiary populations</li> </ul>

## Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements
<b>Outcome 1: 445 families affected and identified benefit from assistance in techniques for the construction of partially or totally destroyed shelters</b>
<b>Output 1.1.: 445 families live in safer shelters.</b>
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>35 volunteers are trained on shelter construction techniques;</i></li> <li>• <i>Transport shelter kits from Yaoundé (Cameroon) to Bangui (CAR), then from Bangui to the various intervention sites;</i></li> <li>• <i>Purchase of rafters, slats and transport them to the various intervention sites;</i></li> <li>• <i>35 volunteers help the families affected with the reconstruction of shelters.</i></li> </ul>
<b>Achievements</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training on shelters construction techniques took place. This allowed the volunteers to acquire appropriate knowledge enabling them to carry out their mission related to the DREF. 35 volunteers attended this training.</li> <li>• All procedures related to the acquisition and transportation of shelters tool kits have been implemented and respected in full;</li> <li>• The rafters (890) and battens (2,520) purchased at Mbaïki (the only city having enough of this material and at an acceptable price) were transported to the various intervention sites (Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Lambi, Bossembélé, Ndjoh). These were used for reconstruction by volunteers and families who totally or partially lost their homes.</li> <li>• The construction of the shelters aims at giving people a kind of dignity and the opportunity to live again in houses sheltered from bad weather. Under the DREF operation 385 shelters were improved; of which 326 were completely destroyed and 59 partially destroyed, for the benefit of 2,938 beneficiaries. Only 60 shelters were not rebuilt by our volunteers but by the beneficiaries themselves.</li> </ul>
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The truck being stuck at the border for 14 days wasted valuable time that had to be made up during the implementation phase of the activities that were to last 15 days;</li> </ul>

- The distances separating Bangui from the beneficiary populations mean that the work schedule needs to be reviewed.
- The poor state of the roads also obliged the team to choose the right vehicles for field trips to carry shelter and timber for construction;
- The bridge connecting Mbaïki to Ndolobo having collapsed just before the passage of the truck carrying the material, also leading to the rental of two 4x4 pickups to make the trip from Mbaïki to Ndolobo.
- The national society should have a minimum of shelter kits offered by the IFRC to respond quickly after a disaster, just to help families who partially lost their homes.
- The number of families affected was higher than that retained by the DREF and it was necessary to find a way to serve the most vulnerable people whose homes were totally destroyed.

#### Lessons Learned

- Always make sure before moving the packages that the carrier has all its documents and that all administrative documents are in line with the requirements of the authorities;
- Always make a counter-assessment of the disaster before publishing DREF's request to help the maximum number of families in need;
- Always involve the population concerned and the authorities during the assessment phases.

### National Society capacity building

#### National society capacity building

*Outcome Contribute to building the capacity of 75 CAR RC volunteers and NS officials at various levels*

#### Output

- *03 NS officials are informed of the quality of the progress of the DREF*
- *35 volunteers are trained on distribution techniques;*
- *35 volunteers are informed about shelter construction techniques;*
- *35 volunteers are trained on latrine disinfection methods and hygiene promotion;*
- *75 volunteers are trained on how to hang mosquito nets.*

#### Activities planned

- *Brief NS officials and NDMTs;*
- *Train 35 volunteers on distribution techniques;*
- *Train 35 volunteers on shelters construction techniques;*
- *Train 35 volunteers on latrine disinfection methods and hygiene promotion;*
- *Retrain 75 volunteers on how to hang mosquito nets*

#### Achievements

- Several meetings were held between the national disaster management, the RDRT and 02 NDMT;
- 35 volunteers were trained on distribution techniques and made available to the NS for the implementation of DREF;
- 35 volunteers were trained to shelter construction techniques and made available to the NS for the implementation of the DREF operation;
- 35 volunteers were trained on latrine disinfection methods and made available to the NS for the implementation of DREF operation;
- 75 volunteers were retrained on mosquito net hanging techniques but only 70 were selected for the implementation of DREF operation;
- 75 bibs were made for the visibility of volunteers in the field;

#### Challenges

- Among the 75 volunteers convened and expected for the training. The five (05) others were not accepted because they were too old to resist the rigor of the implementation work and also because of their state of health;
- The trainings which at times were scheduled to last just for one day lasted a week (07 days). The reason being the very long distances between the different intervention sites where the volunteers were selected to participate in the training;
- The costs for the rental of training rooms in the different sites were not available, so we had to negotiate with the authorities to facilitate training in Town Halls or Prefectures;
- The national society needs a trained and regularly retrained NDMT/NDRT created with the support of the IFRC.

Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important to always specify the exact locations where future trainings will be organized for a better planning of time and expenses;</li> <li>• Identify volunteers before any activity, to avoid having fewer numbers at the beginning and during the implementation of activities;</li> <li>• Planning the various trainings well so that they are supported by the DREF operation.</li> </ul>

## Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction
Outcome: <i>Contribute to the prevention of malaria, water-borne diseases, and the reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by malaria and contaminated water in 445 families in Mbaïki, Ndolobo, Lambi, Ndjoh and Bossembélé.</i>
Output <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Treatment of 234 water points in the affected communities;</i></li> <li>• <i>Distribution of 4,500 Aquatabs to families in need;</i></li> <li>• <i>Disinfection of 349 latrines in communities;</i></li> <li>• <i>Distribution of 1,335 mosquito nets to 445 families;</i></li> <li>• <i>Awareness raising in 445 families on the respect of measures and practices relating to rules of hygiene</i></li> </ul>
Activities planned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Training volunteers to awareness raising techniques for the promotion of hygiene, disinfection, treatment of water points ...</i></li> <li>• <i>Disinfection of latrines;</i></li> <li>• <i>Treatment of water points;</i></li> <li>• <i>Distribution and hanging of mosquito nets;</i></li> <li>• <i>Awareness raising of the populations to the practice of the rules of hygiene;</i></li> <li>• <i>Sensitization of populations to important actions to be taken before, during and after strong winds.</i></li> </ul>
Achievements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>75 volunteers participated in all the planned trainings, but 70 volunteers were selected for the implementation of the DREF activities;</i></li> <li>• <i>35 volunteers participated in the disinfection of 458 latrines for 9,165 people;</i></li> <li>• <i>35 volunteers participated in the treatment of 281 water points for 21,706 people;</i></li> <li>• <i>35 volunteers participated in 477 awareness sessions to the benefit of 21,158 people;</i></li> <li>• <i>70 volunteers helped 445 families hanging 1,335 mosquito nets;</i></li> </ul>
Challenges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only 70 volunteers out of 75 who were trained took part in the implementation of DREF. The other 05 were not accepted because of their advanced age (65 years old and over) and their fragile health;</li> <li>• The protective equipment (gloves, mufflers) being insufficient for all the volunteers, they were obliged to take turns to carry out the disinfection activity;</li> <li>• Awareness sessions, the treatment of water points, the hanging of mosquito nets often ran up against the lack of beneficiaries in their area of residence because of their agricultural activities. To remedy this, the volunteers were obliged to visit the same houses several times.</li> </ul>
Lessons Learned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is always important to identify the implementing actors before the validation of the DREF;</li> <li>• Implementation and preparation activities need to be well thought out and not done quickly because of some unintended delays at times;</li> <li>• The NS must fully involve the authorities so that they inform the population before the teams move to the field.</li> </ul>

## D. THE BUDGET

The overall budget for this operation was CHF 195,771 of which CHF 195,650 were spent -- expenditure rate reached almost 100% (99.9%). The operation closed with a balance of CHF 121 to be returned to DREF pot.

### Explanation of variances:

- Construction Materials was overspent by CHF 3,656 or 100% due to procurement of items which were to help beneficiaries to build temporary shelter
- Clothing & Textiles was overspent by CHF 4,758 or 66.82 % because the actual cost of nets was higher than budgeted.
- Storage was overspent by CHF 4,709 or 2545% because items were kept longer than planned.
- Transport & Vehicles Costs was overspent by CHF 6,423 or 115% due to higher cost of transportation within the Central African Republic.
- Logistics Services was overrun by CHF 3,454 or 73.80% due higher cost for replenishment of Yaoundé Cluster stock
- National staff was overrun by CHF 103 or 100% due to the fact that IFRC had to deploy a Finance staff in the field to facilitate some payments.
- Volunteers was overspent by CHF 10,575 or 126.43 % because of the use of additional volunteers to carry out the distribution faster once items were delivered to the NS.
- Travel was overspent by CHF 4,195 or 100% due to the cost of travel of the RDRT who was deployed twice while this was not budgeted.
- Information and public relations was overspent by CHF 746 or 57.51 % because the actual cost was higher than budgeted.
- Financial charges were overrun by CHF 3,514 or 234% because of delay on the reporting which led to a fluctuation of the currency rate.

## Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:**

### CAR Red Cross:

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### For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Resource Mobilization and Pledge:** Kentaro Nagazumi, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: [kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org](mailto:kentaro.nagazumi@ifrc.org), phone: +254 202 835 155

### For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: [rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org](mailto:rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org), phone: +254 733 888 022

### For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email. [Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org](mailto:Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org), phone: +254 780 771 139

## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

[www.ifrc.org](http://www.ifrc.org)

**Saving lives, changing minds.**



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.

Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

## Disaster Response Financial Report

## MDRCF022 - Central African Republic - Strong Winds

Timeframe: 31 Mar 17 to 30 Jun 17

Appeal Launch Date: 31 Mar 17

Interim Report

## Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/3-2018/8	Programme	MDRCF022
Budget Timeframe	2017/3-2017/6	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

## I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>		195,771				195,771	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		195,771				195,771	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>		195,771				195,771	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>		195,771				195,771	
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		195,771				195,771	

\* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

## II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>							
<b>C. Income</b>		195,771				195,771	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-195,392				-195,392	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		379				379	

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Subsector:	*		

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## III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>			<b>195,771</b>			<b>195,771</b>		
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	35,536		34,146			34,146	1,390	
Construction Materials			3,656			3,656	-3,656	
Clothing & Textiles	7,120		11,878			11,878	-4,758	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	41,048		34,885			34,885	6,164	
Medical & First Aid	4,630		2,498			2,498	2,131	
Teaching Materials	2,708		582			582	2,126	
Utensils & Tools	29,489		19,475			19,475	10,013	
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Sup</b>	<b>120,530</b>		<b>107,119</b>			<b>107,119</b>	<b>13,411</b>	
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	185		4,894			4,894	-4,709	
Distribution & Monitoring	12,155		9,312			9,312	2,843	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	5,585		12,779			12,779	-7,194	
Logistics Services	4,680		8,134			8,134	-3,454	
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>22,606</b>		<b>35,120</b>			<b>35,120</b>	<b>-12,514</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
International Staff	14,000		6,898			6,898	7,102	
National Staff			103			103	-103	
National Society Staff	5,569		1,374			1,374	4,195	
Volunteers	8,364		22,587			22,587	-14,223	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>27,933</b>		<b>30,962</b>			<b>30,962</b>	<b>-3,029</b>	
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	6,226		1,459			1,459	4,767	
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>6,226</b>		<b>1,459</b>			<b>1,459</b>	<b>4,767</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Travel	0		4,195			4,195	-4,195	
Information & Public Relations	1,297		2,043			2,043	-746	
Office Costs	1,574		945			945	629	
Communications	2,157		1,270			1,270	886	
Financial Charges	1,500		353			353	1,147	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>6,528</b>		<b>8,806</b>			<b>8,806</b>	<b>-2,279</b>	
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recove	11,948		11,925			11,925	23	
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>11,948</b>		<b>11,925</b>			<b>11,925</b>	<b>23</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>195,771</b>		<b>195,392</b>			<b>195,392</b>	<b>379</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>379</b>			<b>379</b>		

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Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**IV. Breakdown by subsector**

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
<b>BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people</b>							
Disaster management	195,771		195,771	195,771	195,392	379	
Subtotal BL2	195,771		195,771	195,771	195,392	379	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>195,771</b>		<b>195,771</b>	<b>195,771</b>	<b>195,392</b>	<b>379</b>	