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Emergency Plan of Action Final Report

Central African Republic: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation: MDRCF023 -	Glide number: FL-2017-000134-CAF
Date of issue: 27 July 2018	Date of disaster: 23 August 2017
Operation start date: 1 September 2017	Operation end date: 30 November 2017
Host National Society: Central African Republic Red Cross (CRCA)	Operation budget: 120,337 CHF
Number of people affected: 3,500 people (approximately 700 households)	Number of people assisted: 1,750 people or 350 households
Number of National Societies involved in the operation: One (1), CAR Red Cross	
Number of other partner organizations involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 23 August 2017, the town of Kouango, located 415 km away from Bangui (the capital of CAR) experienced heavy rainfall leading to flooding. These floods caused serious material and human damage. According to the first reports 3,500 people or 700 households were affected by this tragedy and at least 276 houses were completely destroyed, while 74 houses were partially destroyed. Some of the affected people found shelter in host families and others were in relief camps. Telephone communication network was also disrupted in this locality and according to the National Society, there are no other humanitarian actors on the ground to respond to this disaster.

The damage assessment revealed the following:

- Number of households affected: 700
- Number of people affected: 3,500
- Number of water points damaged: 65
- Number of latrines damaged: 76
- Number of houses completely destroyed: 276
- Number of houses partially destroyed: 74



Photo: CAR RC volunteers distributing items

At the time of the disaster, there was a risk of complication of the situation of these affected population and their health conditions because they were exposed to dirty water-related diseases and acute respiratory infections due to bad weather. Therefore, this raised problems of emergency shelter, access to drinking water and sanitation in order to avoid a worsening situation of these victims taking into consideration their environment.

On 01 September 2017, an allocation of CHF 120,337 was granted by the IFRC Disaster relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support CRCA in providing assistance to some 350 households (1,750 persons) affected by this disaster with the distribution of basic NFIs, emergency health; emergency shelter; water, hygiene and sanitation.

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 (CRCA), the IFRC would like to extend its gratitude to all partners for their generous contributions.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

At the onset of the disaster, volunteers from the Kouango Local Red Cross Committee immediately got down to work. The Chairman of the Kouango Sub-prefectorial Red Cross Committee and 30 volunteers visited the affected neighbourhoods to assess the extent of the damage and to register the victims.

Thus, the following actions were carried out:

- Visit of the Chairman of the Sub-prefectorial Red Cross Committee to affected neighbourhoods accompanied by his Secretary General, the Local Disaster Management Officer and volunteers;
- Assessment of damage caused by the floods;
- Evacuation of victims to the Kouango Regional Hospital;
- Emergency appeal launched by the Kouango Local Red Cross Committee for the victims;
- Resettlement of affected populations in host families and other temporary shelters;
- Psychological support to affected families.

The National Society (NS), through the National Directorate for Disaster Management, Rescue Coordination and First Aid, immediately posted a DMIS to inform all components of the Movement and requested for emergency assistance to victims through a DREF operation.

A team from the NS headquarters in Bangui equally conducted a field trip to Kouango so as to carry out a counter-assessment of the disaster, identify the people targeted with DREF's support and prepare the authorities for actions which undertaken by CRCA with the contribution of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies (IFRC). This team also identified the 30 volunteers who were deployed to support activities planned for this DREF operation.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The IFRC was the only CRCA partner who provided support to the NS in responding to this specific disaster. This was done through the IFRC Country office in Bangui, through support in obtaining this DREF grant. Indeed, soon after the disaster, a DMIS alert was posted and the DREF request launched by CARC, IFRC Country office supported in having this Floods DREF application approved.

IFRC equally supported the immediate deployment of an RDRT to CAR to support the NS in carrying out the activities of this floods DREF in Kouango.

The arrival of the RDRT made it possible to develop a two-month action plan to accompany the NS on the ground. Modules for training, monitoring of volunteers and activities were designed and made available to the supervisory staff.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

For this operation and as usual, the National Society worked with the Government through the prefectures of the affected localities. The NS was in regular contact with the various authorities of the locality concerned. The two Members of Parliament of KOUANGO as well as the President of the Special Delegation of that town visited the disaster sites and lent a helping hand to the volunteers in their above-mentioned activities. These authorities personally assisted members of each family to provide them with comfort and psychological support.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

An initial assessment was made during the disaster by the volunteers who went down to the field. It allowed to identify 700 families (3,500 people) of which 350 most vulnerable families (1,750 people). The National Society, having no means at that time to carry out a direct counter-assessment, expressed the need for support by the DREF based on this data.

Moreover, the implementation of this floods DREF required a number of prerequisites that were qualified as needs. These included:

- The training of volunteers who were to be mobilized on the ground and the provision of sensitization tools for hygiene promotion and the culture of peace;
- The training of volunteers in shelters construction techniques, disinfection methods and hygiene promotion, as well as distribution techniques.

As such, the planning of this DREF operation was done to respond to these needs and support the most vulnerable.

Risk Analysis

Implementing activities under this DREF operation involved a number of risks that could be identified at certain levels. This included:

- Local authorities' non-involvement in the activities: The regular contact between the NS and the local authorities helped in having authorities involved, for full engagement of the communities;
- The risk of not finding all the people affected by the floods of 23 August or of confusing them with those of other floods that had been occurring across the country: The main risk mitigation measure here was the community engagement approach of the National Society focusing on volunteers living in the same localities and the provision of logistics for follow-up activities;
- The risk of having a beneficiary demand higher than the 350 families planned for: To avert such a situation, the NS undertook to identify the most vulnerable families and keep in touch with them via the volunteers;
- The risk of delays due to the poor condition of roads and the long distance between Bangui and Kouango: The option of hiring four-wheel drive (4WD) cars and trucks was used to ensure transportation;
- The risk of not respecting the schedule (work schedule) because of the very long distance and the presence of armed groups between Bangui and Kouango: Staff and volunteers committed to work during weekends and even on holidays, when necessary, to meet the deadlines while remaining vigilant to avoid exposure to danger;
- The risk of exceeding certain budget lines, for example on transport or fuel because of very long distances and the bad condition of roads: Negotiations for discounts were made on offers of service in order to balance out when the time comes.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall Objective

The objective of this DREF was to contribute to improving the living conditions of 350 flood-affected families in the locality of Kouango through the distribution of non-food items, the provision of emergency health services, WASH and shelter. This was to support the reduction of morbidity and mortality caused by malaria and prevention of risk of water-related diseases.

The strategy developed within this framework focused on three levels:

1. Trainers' briefings

From his arrival, several exchanges were made between the RDRT deployed to support the implementation of the operation and NDRT trainers as well as the DM of the NS and other managers in the intervention chain. Several sheets on training modules were provided to them and monitoring and evaluation sheets for supervisors and volunteers were designed to this end. These exchanges also focused on the various techniques to be used for the practical implementation of the DREF.

2. Training of volunteers

Volunteers training was held from 23 to 25 October 2017. It should be noted that this program witnessed changes depending on realities on the ground. Thus, 30 volunteers were selected and trained for the implementation of the DREF. They were retrained and trained in distribution techniques, shelters construction techniques, disinfection, sanitation, hygiene promotion techniques, mosquito net hanging techniques and safe field behaviour.

3. Implementation of field activities

After the training, the field activities started with community sensitization on the respect of the hygiene rules. The distribution of basic non-food items (hygiene kit, jerrycans, buckets), the construction of shelters, the disinfection of latrines, the treatment of water points and the hanging of mosquito nets were also done upon arrival of trucks in Kouango.

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

Sixteen (16) days were necessary to travel from Bangui to Kouango during the rainy season with a very degraded road condition. These important aspects of the climate and the environment had a very negative effect on the timeliness of implementation of the DREF. Also, the security situation of CAR made the implementation of activities very difficult. Indeed, the convoy left Bangui on 26 October 2017 due to the late issuance of a pass by the Ministry of Water Resources, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing and only arrived in Kouango on 12 November 2017. One of the three trucks was stuck 20 km away from Kouango due to a breakdown.

Proposed strategy

To support the operation which aimed at contributing to alleviating the sufferings of the flood-affected people in Kouango, the strategy proposed by the Central African Red Cross was to focus on:

- The training of volunteers,
- The identification of the most vulnerable affected households with registration on a list,
- The sensitization of communities,
- The distribution of some basic non-food items,
- The construction of emergency shelters,
- The treatment of water points,
- The disinfection of latrines

The training of volunteers focused on:

- Insecticide-treated mosquito nets hanging techniques,
- Sensitization on hygiene promotion,
- Water points treatment methods,
- Mastery of prevention techniques,
- Distribution of sensitization leaflets and posters,
- IEC / CCC activities such as Home Visits (VAD), educational talks,
- Distribution techniques.

Operational support services

Human resources (HR)

As part of the implementation of the activities of this DREF, the National Society deployed 30 volunteers and 02 NDRTs. They were tasked with conducting the activities planned as part of the DREF, namely the distribution basic non-food items, the construction of shelters, the disinfection of latrines, the treatment of water points, support for the hanging of mosquito nets, and sensitization on hygiene. These volunteers duly received incentives for each day's work, following a scale of entitlement established by the NS and funded by the IFRC. All volunteers deployed were insured by the IFRC throughout the period of implementation of activities.

Monitoring of the activities of these volunteers was organized at two levels: Firstly, by two (02) community supervisors members of the NDRT, who ensured the supervision on the ground, orientations, management of activities and equipment on the field and supported by providing solutions when faced with constraints on the ground. The DM of the National Society and the RDRT deployed to provide proximity support to the NS were on the second line, managing this operation. They oversaw activities, produced reports, held briefing and debriefing meetings with community supervisors and volunteers and were also in charge of monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Logistics and supply chain

The issues related to logistics under this DREF began with the drafting of the Calls for Tender and their publication in the country's media. During the same period, the preparation of equipment to leave the CCST warehouse in Yaoundé was launched. The bids were opened, reviewed and the results made public. The successful bidders were contacted and informed.

The truck loaded with humanitarian supplies which had to leave Yaoundé in Cameroon with items on board consisting of 700 Jerrycans, 700 tarpaulins, 1,050 insecticide-treated mosquito nets and 5,000 aquatabs tablets (50 boxes) no longer did so because all the stocks in the Yaoundé CCST warehouse were insufficient and market prices were higher than what was planned by the operation budget. Thus, only aquatabs were bought in Yaoundé and sent to Bangui by air. The other items planned to be bought in Yaoundé were finally bought in Bangui. As jerrycans could not be found on the local market in Bangui, they were simply replaced by 20-liter gallons.

The IFRC country office in Bangui took the responsibility for the multiplication of leaflets (1,000), posters (500) and image boxes (10). Also, the service providers selected supplied hygiene kits (700), first aid kits (20), sprayers (10), cresyl (4 cartons of 12 litres), chlorine (4 buckets of 45 kg), buckets with cover (700), buckets with no cover (40), cups (80), megaphones (10 with 120 batteries), rafters (1,400 of 6x8cm and 2,800 of 4x8cm), wheelbarrows (10), pickaxes (10), gloves (10 pairs), boots (10 pairs), round shovels (10), square shovels (10), bibs (10), soap (1,750), tarpaulins (350), 20-liter gallons (700). The mosquito nets (2,100) were graciously donated by the IFRC's Malaria Program in Bangui. All these materials were handed over to the NS for forwarding to Kouango. The reception of these materials was done directly at the Headquarters of the Central African Red Cross under the supervision of the DM and the RDRT. The volunteers did the loading of the truck due to leave for Kouango.

In addition, logistics department bought the wood (700 rafters and 1,400 batten laths) needed for the construction of temporary shelters and 03 trucks were hired to transport all this equipment to Kouango.

Communications

As part of this DREF operation, the RDRT had a permanent airtime credit for calls aimed at coordinating activities, just like the National DM of the NS. A computer was provided to the RDRT for his work. An internet facility is functional within the IFRC country office and supports communication between the various officials and their partners. However, communication between Bangui and Kouango is virtually impossible. Partners such as CONCERN Worldwide sometimes helped the local DM send a few emails to Bangui to inform of the situation on the ground. IFRC does not have communication equipment that enables permanent contact with the field.

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) for better visibility. The media covered the various phases (training, as well as technical and practical implementation) of DREF activities. Still for visibility 1,000 leaflets, 500 posters and 10 image boxes were produced to reach as many people as possible. These leaflets and posters contained information about the floods, the means of prevention and action.



Security

For security reasons, volunteers deployed on this operation were recruited and worked in their native town (Kouango). 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.

The security situation throughout CAR is not stable. Indeed, an attack perpetrated by an armed group on 14 September 2017 left the president of the Kouango local RC branch wounded. Moreover, as instructed by the hierarchy, the RDRT did not move to the disaster area given this precarious security situation and the team could not work in Bangui for several days in a row due to ghost towns declared by certain groups and uprisings which resulted in loss of lives.

The mobilized volunteers are covered by an insurance for the duration of their activities under the DREF. In the same vein, all volunteers were given body numbers with the logo of the Central African Red Cross for their identification. Thirty (30) body numbers were produced for this purpose.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

Planning was done with a well-established schedule of activities. This involved the following elements: briefings organized with NS officials, organization of trainings, division of duties with regards to distribution, sensitization, shelters construction, hygiene promotion, disinfection of latrines, treatment of water points, activity reporting and the final report.

The two (02) NDRT members accompanied the volunteers to the field to follow up and improve their action. They carried out briefings and debriefings with the volunteers. They were equally called upon to ensure reporting on the activities to the National DM. Monitoring files were designed by the RDRT and made available to them through the National DM.

Finally, the national DM worked in a synchronized manner with the RDRT deployed by IFRC for technical assistance. They were thus in charge of supervision and monitoring, team guidance on the ground, provision of collection and reporting tools and production of the final report. A weekly report was sent to IFRC to better capitalize on the information gathered.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

Early warning & emergency response preparedness

Early Warning & emergency response preparedness
Outcome 1: Full details of the situation are available, and needs are known, and volunteers and local communities committee have capacities to support implementation
Output 1.1: Continue the situation and needs assessment
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous assessment; • Identification and registration of most vulnerable families; • Post implementation workshop
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the volunteers and NDRTs deployed, the RDRT and NS DM were continuously informed of the progress achieved on the field and made aware of any changes in the situation. The RDRT and NS DM kept IFRC informed through a weekly report. • Mobilized volunteers supported in the identification and registration of the most vulnerable 350 families that were to benefit from support through this DREF operation.
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compliance with the initial schedule proved impossible because of the remoteness of the site of intervention. For a day planned for distribution, for example, we spend 3 days to go as closer as possible to the beneficiaries; • The trainings took place before the arrival of the truck from Bangui and as it contained the construction materials, we were forced to use available tarpaulins at CARC for the practical demonstrations. This was also done for disinfection and hygiene promotion. • IFRC should support the NS in providing trainings on the various recurrent disasters plaguing the country without always waiting for them to occur ; • The NS should regularly organize training sessions for rescue workers and also have a retraining schedule to keep abreast across the national territory.
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the volunteers before any activity, to avoid having fewer numbers at the beginning and during the implementation of the activities.

Health and Care

Health and Care
Outcome 1: Risk of deterioration of health reduced through provision of first aid services
Output 1.1: Affected people provided with first aid
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization of 30 volunteers for delivering first aid services • Purchase of first aid kits
Achievements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some 30 volunteers were trained to provide first aid services to persons injured from the disaster. In addition, and in order to reduce the morbidity and mortality caused by malaria and water-related diseases in the affected areas, volunteers from these areas attended trainings and refresher courses. For this purpose, the National DM and 02 NDRT mobilized 30 volunteers. They equally received a training in distribution techniques organized on the site of the disaster so as to be ready to provide considerable support and quality to distribution activities. In preparation for the shelter construction activity, a training was organized by the NS to help beneficiaries receive good quality support offered by CARC through the action of the 30 volunteers who took part ; • Purchase of 20 first aid kits

Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trainings for volunteers' capacity building ended on 25 October. Some materials such as chlorine and cresyl were offered by CARC during the practical sessions because the trucks bringing them were still on the way; Thirty volunteers were trained from all the nooks and crannies of Kouango. Their per diem was increased to allow them to move more easily. Some houses were closed during the passage of the volunteers for the door to door visits (VAD). This is because of inhabitants who go out for farming or who are fleeing the conflicts that still persist in certain areas of the CAR. To fill this gap, our volunteers organized themselves to go back to those huts to meet these inhabitants The NS should organize in communities regular water point treatment sessions and public training in water purification ; The IFRC should help the CARC train and retrain the almost non-existent National Disaster Management Team (NDMT).
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is always important to identify the volunteers that are to be involved in the activities and evaluate their profile in relation to the activities that are to be carried out before mobilizing them; Take into account the distances that separate the disaster site from the volunteers' places of residence if they do not live in the immediate vicinity. Work in perfect collaboration with the local authorities so that the populations can always be abreast of the progress of activities and specially to ensure the involvement of these populations.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion																
Outcome 1: Risk of water borne diseases reduced through provision of techniques for safe water, hygiene awareness and practices																
Output 1.1: Affected people received water treatment techniques, hygiene kits and awareness campaign																
Activities planned																
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distribute 5,000 pieces of aquatabs for safe water; Distribute 10 sanitation kits for affected people; Distribute hygiene kits for 350 households; Develop and disseminate IEC materials and equipment (megaphone) on use of aquatabs, water treatment and hygiene practices; Monitoring of the usage of sanitation and water treatment materials 																
Achievements																
<p>A total of 1,050 mosquito nets were handed over to the various beneficiaries. It should be noted that the IFRC's Malaria Program had planned to distribute mosquito nets in the Prefecture of OUAKA where Kouango is located. Due to the security situation, the Program could no longer go to the area by then. Therefore, it seized the opportunity of the NS' trip to the locality to offer mosquito nets in order to help implement the DREF while serving other people in the community. The construction of shelters is a support to the people so that they can regain some sort of dignity and to live again in houses sheltered from bad weather with the rains that continue to fall. Thus, 350 shelters were improved for the beneficiaries' sake.</p> <p>The distribution of NFIs is also an IFRC support aimed at giving more dignity to those who lost everything in this disaster. 350 families received mosquito nets, gallons, buckets, soaps, hygiene kits. Per family package contains following items:</p>																
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Item</th> <th>Quantities distributed per family</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>• Mosquito net</td> <td>• 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Gallons</td> <td>• 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Bucket with cover</td> <td>• 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Soap</td> <td>• 5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Hygiene kit</td> <td>• 2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Construction kit</td> <td>• 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Tarpaulin</td> <td>• 1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Item	Quantities distributed per family	• Mosquito net	• 3	• Gallons	• 2	• Bucket with cover	• 2	• Soap	• 5	• Hygiene kit	• 2	• Construction kit	• 1	• Tarpaulin	• 1
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Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteers also used the mass sensitization method in markets, churches, gathering points to convey messages • The NS should organize itself to strengthen the functioning of the Kouango local committee for it to be strong and able to act effectively in all emergency situations ;
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is always important to identify the volunteers that are to be involved in the activities and evaluate their profile in relation to the activities that are to be carried out before inviting them ; • Take into consideration the very poor condition of roads and the season before planning any actions on the field; • Work in perfect collaboration with the local authorities so that the populations can always be abreast of the progress of activities and specially to ensure the involvement of the populations concerned.

Shelter and Settlements

Shelter and settlements
Outcome 1: Improved living condition of affected people through provision of emergency shelter assistance
Output 1.1: Flood affected 350 households received emergency shelter materials, shelter tool kits and basic household items
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orientation of volunteers in emergency shelter assistance; • Assess and select beneficiaries; • Distribution of emergency shelter materials, (tarpaulins, poles, ropes, etc), shelter tool kits and basic NFIs (water jerry can, buckets, etc.) to the most vulnerable 350 households; • Promote shelter awareness among affected people; • Distribution report
Achievements
<p>Training in shelters construction techniques was conducted. This allowed the volunteers to acquire appropriate knowledge enabling them to carry out their mission under the DREF Thirty (30) volunteers attended this training. All procedures related to the acquisition and transportation of shelters tool kits were fully implemented and respected thanks to the support of the IFRC Logistics Department in Bangui and the collaboration of the Yaoundé Office. The rafters (700) and laths (1,400) purchased in Bangui were transported to Kouango. Beneficiaries were selected amongst families who totally or partially lost their homes. The construction of shelters is a support to the people so that they can regain some sort of dignity and to live again in houses sheltered from bad weather.</p>
Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The loading of the trucks, then the very bad condition of the roads and the prolonged rainy season delayed implementation of the DREF. • The distance between Bangui and Kouango, then the recurring instability in various localities were real obstacles to the progress of activities but the commitment of the volunteers and of the whole team allowed to provide help to the affected populations. • The NS should have a minimum of shelter tool kits materials offered by the IFRC to quickly respond after a disaster, just to help families who have partially lost their homes.
Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before the items leave, always make sure that the carrier has all necessary documents and that all administrative documents are in order as required by the authorities ; • Always do a counter-assessment of the disaster before publishing DREF request so as to help the maximum number of families in need; • Always involve the population concerned and the authorities during the assessment phases.

Expenditure variance

The overall budget for this DREF operation was CHF 120,337 of which CHF 99,402 (82.6%) were spent. A balance of CHF 20,935 will be returned to the DREF. Variances in the budget can be explained as follows:

Activity	Budget	Variance	Explanation
Medical and First Aid:	1,852	7,792	The budget was underestimated. Adjustment was done later using savings from other activity lines.
Storage	0	1,487	Storage was not budgeted but items were moved from Bangui to the field and have been stored before distribution.
Transport and vehicles costs	2,911	18,855	Budget was underestimated for transport and vehicles. It was overspent due to higher cost of transport within country.
National Society staff	3,058	5,214	National society staff was overrun because of wrong use of nominal accounts. Payment for volunteers have been booked on this line.
Travel	0	1,446	Travel was overspent due to the cost of travel of the RDRT who was deployed twice, and it was not budgeted.
Communication	1,789	4,195	Communication was overspent due to the high internet cost in CAR

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

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

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Click here

1. Revised Emergency Appeal budget (if needed) [below](#)
2. Click [here](#) to return to the title page

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.

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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

MDRCF023 - Central African Rep - Floods

Timeframe: 14 Sep 17 to 14 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 14 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/8	Programme	MDRCF023
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2017/12	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
A. Budget		120,337				120,337	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		120,337				120,337	
C4. Other Income		120,337				120,337	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		120,337				120,337	
D. Total Funding = B + C		120,337				120,337	

* 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. Opening Balance							
C. Income		120,337				120,337	
E. Expenditure		-99,252				-99,252	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		21,086				21,086	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCF023 - Central African Rep - Floods

Timeframe: 14 Sep 17 to 14 Dec 17

Appeal Launch Date: 14 Sep 17

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/8	Programme	MDRCF023
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

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	
BUDGET (C)			120,337			120,337		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	32,760		25,362			25,362	7,398	
Clothing & Textiles	6,300						6,300	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	27,253		13,442			13,442	13,811	
Medical & First Aid	1,852		7,792			7,792	-5,940	
Teaching Materials	2,966		1,734			1,734	1,232	
Utensils & Tools	9,936						9,936	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	81,067		48,330			48,330	32,737	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage			1,487			1,487	-1,487	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,911		18,855			18,855	-15,943	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	2,911		20,341			20,341	-17,430	
Personnel								
International Staff	12,000		4,840			4,840	7,160	
National Staff			84			84	-84	
National Society Staff	3,058		5,214			5,214	-2,155	
Volunteers	5,329		5,232			5,232	97	
Total Personnel	20,387		15,370			15,370	5,017	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	1,955		1,835			1,835	119	
Total Workshops & Training	1,955		1,835			1,835	119	
General Expenditure								
Travel			1,305			1,305	-1,305	
Information & Public Relations	834		1,019			1,019	-185	
Office Costs	1,049		822			822	227	
Communications	1,789		4,195			4,195	-2,406	
Financial Charges	3,000		-24			-24	3,024	
Total General Expenditure	6,673		7,317			7,317	-644	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	7,345		6,058			6,058	1,287	
Total Indirect Costs	7,345		6,058			6,058	1,287	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	120,337		99,252			99,252	21,086	
VARIANCE (C - D)			21,086			21,086		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCF023 - Central African Rep - Floods**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2017/9-2018/8	Programme	MDRCF023
Budget Timeframe	2017/9-2017/12	Budget	APPROVED
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
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster management	120,337		120,337	120,337	99,252	21,086	
Subtotal BL2	120,337		120,337	120,337	99,252	21,086	
GRAND TOTAL	120,337		120,337	120,337	99,252	21,086	