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EMERGENCY APPEAL FINAL REPORT

Central African Republic: Flood



Emergency Appeal :	MDRCF025 ;
Date of issue: 24 September 2021	Glide number: FL-2019-000098-CAF
Disaster date : September 2019	
Operation start date : November 2019	Operation end date: 30 April 2021
Host National Society: Central African Red Cross (CARC)	Operation budget: CHF 3 000 000
Number of affected people: 44,918	Number of people reached: 45,973
National Societies involved in this operation: American Red Cross, British Red Cross, Red Cross Society of China, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, The Netherlands Red Cross, French Red Cross	
Number of partner organizations involved in operation: Italian Government and Korean Government	

As per the financial information attached, this operation closed with a balance of CHF 3,903.13. The International Federation seeks approval from its donors to reallocate this balance to the CAR Country Operational Plan to support National Society capacity strengthening activities such as volunteer management and polio outbreak preparedness. Partners/Donors who have any questions in regards to this balances are kindly requested to contact Denis DUFFAUT denis.duffaut@ifrc.org within 30 days of publication of this final report. Pass this date the reallocation will be processed as indicated.

<Click [here](#) for the final financial report and [here](#) for contacts>

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of Disaster

This Emergency Appeal was launched in November 2020, to support the Central African Red Cross (CARC) to assist flood victims in-country, as well as support the National Society to respond to the flood disaster declared by CAR government on 25 October 2019.

Indeed, from August to September 2019, CAR was affected by torrential rains which have touched many towns of the country (Paoua, Bambari, Kouango Mobaye Bakala Bouca)

From September 2019, the rains became stronger and the City of Bangui, particularly the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th districts were affected, with the partial or total destruction of houses and massive populations movement.

On the 20 October 2019, rains provoked a considerable rising of waters level of rivers (about 7 meters above the usual level) and flooded the 6th district of Bangui, Bimbo township in the south at 9km of Bangui and 3 other towns where security is already insured for the activities and movements of rebels who worried such us in south Kouango at 419km in center Bambari 385km and in North, Bouca 289 km from Bangui.

Rains continued until December 2019. New towns and villages such as Bakala in center at 428 km from Bangui, Mobaye in South at 611km of Bangui; the 2nd and 7th districts of Bangui were flooded. The number of victims increased particularly in Bimbo township and the 6th district of Bangui. CARC with support from IFRC and all the movements partners conducted a rapid assessment and shared two information reports on the GO platform of IFRC.

The government of CAR officially declared the disaster caused by heavy rains on 25 October 2019. IFRC launched an emergency appeal seeking 3 million CHF to assist about 44,918 people for 18 months. The disaster caused by rains mobilized all the humanitarian's partners in CAR lead by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action.

The action effectively started in September 2019 by the activities of CARC and the others partners. The operation received the surge teams support in October 2019. The initial evaluations reports showed that, 8,330 households or 45,973 persons (22,067 men, 23,906 women). Among the 45,973 people affected by these floods, 22,391 are children, 1,401 pregnant women and 396 handicapped persons. About 3,425 houses were destroyed and 4,905 flooded, with a high risk of collapsing. The majority of infrastructures and WASH facilities were flooded and presented high risks and very few remained intact. A total of 2,842 latrines spilt over (source: Rapid initial evaluation report of CARC).

In Bangui, according to the matrix investigation of the monitoring of the International Organization Movements for Migrations (OIM DTM), about 20,481 persons (4,282 households) are refugees in host families, others were found in abandoned warehouses.

In October 2019, government official, partners of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movements, UN agencies and international NGOs mobilized their resources to support the response. The government with the support of partners gathered affected persons first in the National Center of basketball before looking for more adequate places to host them.

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE

The volunteers of CARC were the key actors implementing the activities within the communities. There was a strong community-based approach that facilitated the restoration activities. CARC with its volunteers planned interventions using resources at their disposal or those mobilized bilaterally within and outside the movement. These operations were an excellent opportunity for teams in Bangui and cities in the affected provinces to learn about various programmatic approaches such as community engagement and accountability, protection, gender and inclusion and enabled CARC branches to integrate these elements into future programs.

The Local Committee of the 6th district of the city, the Minister of Urban Planning and Housing, the Deputy, the Mayor, the Heads of Neighborhoods and the National President of the CARC carried out an assessment of the damages. CARC team led by the National President in collaboration with the Delegation of the Dutch Red Cross and the IFRC conducted a needs assessment in the 6th district of Bangui and Bimbo.

A team of 30 CARC volunteers composed of members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) under the direction of the various disaster managers of the local committees carried out a rapid assessment of the affected people linked to the evolution of the situation. In a coordinated manner, the National President, the Country Representative of the IFRC, the French Red Cross and the Dutch Red Cross participated in emergency meetings called by the Prime Minister who is the Head of Government.

The technical managers of the CARC (National Director of Disaster Management, National Director of the Department of Health, National Director of the Organizational Development Department, National Director of Communication, National Secretary General and his deputy), with the support of the IFRC and the Dutch Red Cross, produced two information bulletins which were shared on the GO platform and participated in emergency meetings convened by the Minister of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation who is responsible for the management of this emergency operation.

At the end of the operation, the Ministry of Humanitarian Action together with the IFRC and the CARC defined an exit strategy from the sites for the people installed in the Micheline, Delacourt, Kamach and Socada camps. It turned out to be necessary to provide Non Food Items (NFI) Kits, wood for households who need to rehabilitate their houses and cash whose amount was XAF 50,000 (CHF 84) for house-owning households and XAF 40,000 (CHF 67) for tenants which was to allow the displaced to resettle. Eighty (80) volunteers were mobilized for the distribution in these four camps.

The strategy was launched at the local office of the Bimbo CARC's committee on 20 April 2021, by the Minister of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation in the presence of the National President of the CARC, the Head of the IFRC Delegation and the local authorities of the Bimbo city.

A total of 763 households whose list was validated by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action received kits and cash for the return to their areas of origin. The table below gives details of the distribution of these displaced people in the four camps:

N°	Camps	Tenants	Owners	Total
01	Delacour	65	104	169
02	Kamach	10	44	54
03	Micheline Ketié	31	37	68
04	Socada	0	255	255
TOTAL		106	440	546

At the end of the distribution, conflicts were resolved by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and retained 217 people who received kits and cash. This gave a total of 763 people affected. These households destroyed their temporary shelters and left the camp for their areas of origin.



Briefing of volunteers before distribution



Launch of the distribution for the return of people displaced by the floods, by the Minister of Humanitarian Action, President CARC and HoD FICR (photo by the IFRC)

Overview of the Operating National Society Response

As part of this operation, the Central African Red Cross provided assistance to the victims of the floods in the areas of shelter, camp management, health, wash, livelihoods and basic needs. It was also planned to be involved in risk reduction activities.

In the area of shelters, the CARC built temporary shelters for households in the formal gathering places, including Delacour, Micheline, Kamash and Socoda. Throughout the presence of internally displaced persons in these camps, CARC volunteers provided the necessary maintenance and repairs.

With regard to the management of the sites, the Government, through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Solidarity and by delegation, entrusted the management of formal camps to the CARC. Teams of volunteers were established to ensure the coordination of all activities carried out at these sites. A total of 30 volunteers were mobilized for this purpose.

Health promotion activities were carried out on a daily basis by the 30 volunteers deployed at these sites. However, another 80 volunteers were also deployed to all flooded areas in Bangui and Paoua. They were responsible for raising awareness about the prevention of epidemics and other public health problems. Care for people affected by the floods in Bangui was provided by the French Red Cross through the health post installed at Delacour Camp and the mobile clinic for the other gathering places. In addition, to prevent malaria, impregnated mosquito nets were distributed. CARC volunteers, after receiving specific training by the FRC, provided Psychological First Aid to those affected in need.

In the area of water, hygiene and sanitation, CARC's work was limited to hygiene promotion activities in camps and flooded neighbourhoods. In Paoua, on the other hand, boreholes, wells and latrines were rehabilitated.

For all activities under this operation, gender aspects were taken into account in a cross-cutting and systematic manner.

Overview of Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in country

The in-country Movement's partners present in CAR (IFRC, ICRC, Dutch Red Cross, French Red Cross and Qatari Red Crescent) provided technical support to the CARC by participating in the Red Cross and Government meetings convened by the Prime Minister, Head of Government. More precisely:

- The IFRC provided technical and financial support in the various assessments and the development of an emergency action plan published in November 2019. It provided the planned program for integrated interventions and emergency response activities. It also strengthened coordination between the components of the Movement and inter-agency cooperation. The IFRC fully supported and accompanied the operation by briefing 80 volunteers responsible for distributing the kits and supporting IDPs in their return. It ensured the distribution of cash to households that had to leave the camps for their areas of origin.
- The ICRC conducted activities in its areas of intervention. It also provided the CARC with 1,000 tarpaulins, 2,000 blankets, 2,000 mosquito nets and 2,000 pieces of soap to distribute to affected families in Bangui.
- The Dutch Red Cross provided technical support to the CARC during the assessments and in the coordination of activities. It contributed to the mobilization of financial resources (contribution to the appeal of the Dutch government).
- The French Red Cross (FRC) provided technical support in the training of volunteers of the Delacour camp with solid aspects of hygiene promotion, health as well as psychosocial support (PSS), psychological first aid and provided psycho-social support for people in need. The FRC delegation set up a fixed health post in the Delacour IDP's camp, as well as a protection component. FRC also organized advanced strategy health activities (mobile clinics) in the informal camps of Kolongo and Kodjo in Bangui.
- The Qatar Red Crescent country office provided fuel and vehicle support to the CARC.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

- 1) **The Communities:** At the community level, residents organized spontaneous and voluntary departures before the floods and the total collapse of their homes. They developed a team spirit and solidarity which allowed some affected people to be accommodated in neighbouring families/communities. Others whose homes were still far from the flooded areas were watching over the remains of the destroyed homes of their neighbours who had left the area.
- 2) **Local authorities and community leaders:** Local authorities in the areas affected by the floods were on the ground to support the assessment teams of the flooded houses and destroyed social and economic facilities. The prefect of Ouaka chaired the crisis meetings to assist the affected people in Bambari, Bakala and Kouango. He chaired the distributions to the victims of the floods.

In Bangui, the neighbourhood leaders and mayors of the 7th, 3rd, 6th Arrondissement and those of the city of Bimbo travelled through the affected areas to inquire about the situation of the affected communities and to empathize with them. They were present at distribution activities and regularly visited IDP's sites in their neighbourhood and Arrondissement. The Mayor of the Municipality of Bimbo granted a site for the temporary relocation of the victims. In Bambari, Bouca and Kouango, local authorities called for help from community radios. The Bangui town hall was represented on the committee set up at the Ministry of Humanitarian Action.



Donation by the Prefect of Ouaka during the Distribution in Bambari (photo by the CRCA)

- 3) **Government:** The various ministries concerned by the disaster (Ministry of Humanitarian Action, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Town Planning, Ministry of Health and Population) under the leadership of the Prime Minister, visited the affected areas, especially in Bangui (6th Arrondissement) to assess the damage, sympathize with the victims and find immediate solutions. The Red Cross and other humanitarian

partners participated in this visit. The Prime Minister chaired the emergency meetings as head of government with all humanitarian organizations. In the 2nd Arrondissement of Bangui, flood victims found refuge in a former warehouse by the river. The deputy of the said district gave soap to the 300 affected families. The government made an initial distribution of food (rice, oil) and other NFI's such as mats and soap to around 700 families in temporary accommodation sites (Socada, Micheline, Omnisport, Mpoko -Bac).

4) Other partners

- A joint mission was carried out by REMOD (national humanitarian NGO), OCHA, Action Contre la Faim, Solidarité Internationale, IOM (International Organization for Migration), IFRC, the Dutch Red Cross and the CARC for an assessment of the situation. Regular coordination meetings have been organized to harmonize the response. The capacities of each partner were assessed in order to pool the available resources.
- The following humanitarian organizations and agencies implemented response activities in the country in Bangui and in the provinces:
 - UNICEF: Drilling and installation of the water distribution network; distribution of school kits and implementation of child protection activities; UNICEF coordinated the WASH cluster.
 - IOM has deployed a team dedicated to monitoring Movements and needs
 - PU-AMI (Première Urgence-Aide Médical International): set up psychological first aid activities; medical assistance and took care of warehousing for the Logistics Pole.
 - World Vision made available antimalarial drugs, rapid diagnostic tests for malaria and mosquito nets for IDP sites.
 - WHO provided basic emergency health kits to support the management of common illnesses.
 - UNFPA provided sexual and reproductive health kits and distributed condoms and dignity kits for women.
 - REMOD ensured the promotion of essential family practices and was part of the WASH cluster.
 - ACF organized the screening, referral and management of malnutrition cases; in terms of WASH, ACF has built latrines, showers and installed water pockets, taps and equipment for people with disabilities.
 - OXFAM carried out WASH activities in formal and informal IDP camps.
 - MERCY corps carried out WASH activities (water treatment, well cleaning) and cash distribution in informal camps.
 - PAM Distributed high energy biscuits.
 - OCHA coordinated the activities.
 - The Association of Bankers and Traders in CAR has provided assistance in NFI's through the CARC.
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Needs Analysis and Scenario Planning

A total of 16 cities in the country including Bangui (4 affected neighborhoods) were affected by the floods and more than 50,000 people were directly affected. The table below presents some detailed figures of affected cities and affected populations.

Localities	Total Population	HHS	Affected Population	Men	Women	Children 0-17 years	Flooded houses	Destroyed houses
Bangui 2	97,073	211	1,055	517	538	211	188	23
Bangui 3	146,072	137	1,233	604	641	247	99	38
Bangui 6	119,448	1,516	7,525	3,714	3,942	1,516	875	641
Bangui 7	65,391	669	5,128	2,513	2,667	1,026	461	208
Bimbo	201,166	1,357	7,461	3,656	3,880	1,492	789	568
Bambari	59,952	257	1,285	630	668	257	197	60
Bakala	13,343	179	2,100	1,029	1,092	420	155	24
Kouango	10,902	197	905	443	471	181	105	92
Bouca	17,335	251	1,255	615	653	251	186	65
Mobaye	10,417	578	2,889	1,416	1,502	578	351	227
Paoua	22,525	175	1,575	772	819	315	112	63
Damara	9,244	67	287	141	149	57	47	20
Mongoumba	6,700	311	1,509	739	785	302	209	102
Gambo	5,750	399	1,895	929	985	379	289	110
Zangba	7,632	476	2,380	1,166	1,238	476	357	119
Ouango Bangassou	8,300	300	1,500	735	780	300	95	205
Ippy	23,685	574	2,869	1,406	1,492	574	271	303
Mbaïki	36,616	499	2,212	1,084	1,150	442	37	462
Kaga-Bandoro	35,077	177	855	419	445	171	82	95
TOTAL:	896,628	8,330	45,918	22,528	23,897	9,195	4,905	3,425

Data from Inter-Agency Crisis Committee

Following the rapid needs analysis carried out during field visits by the local CARC committees and other organizations, the needs identified were grouped as follows:

I. Shelters and NFI :

Almost all households in the flooded areas left their homes to find refuge either in spontaneous settings or with host families in unaffected neighbourhoods. Most of the affected households had to leave in a hurry and lost all their belongings in the disaster. Formal camps were only held during the second week.

In Bangui:

- Around 4,000 households living in temporary sites have benefited from emergency family accommodation assistance. It was necessary to support families whose houses were damaged or destroyed.
- Based on the results of the multisectoral evaluation; it was necessary to take into account the recovery needs to support the return of IDPs to their areas of origin: construction of temporary shelters pending the construction of improved shelters, basic needs such as sleeping equipment and kitchen, support for decontamination and protection of water and sanitation structures have persisted in flooding. The cash strategy had to support this immediate return. 763 households from formal camps in Bangui (Micheline, Delacourt, Kamach and Socada) benefited from NFI kits and cash as part of the exit strategy developed by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action with the support of the IFRC and the CARC.

The NFIS distributions took place at:

- Paoua: 295 Families under the DREF.
- Bambari / Bakala: 290 families, vulnerable families in critical situation and exposed to malaria were taken care of. The IFRC financially supported the logistics of transport, distribution and daily allowances for CARC volunteers. Distributed NFIs were provided by the ICRC and local donors. The targeted families lived with host families while others stayed in the neighbourhoods. The local committees of the CARC mobilized 30 volunteers for the primary assessments, distribution and the security cordon.
- Bambari: 340 each of tarpaulins, treated mosquito nets, bed sheets, plastic mats, jerry cans, buckets and 850 pieces / 200gr of body soap.
- Bakala: 240 each of tarpaulins, treated mosquito nets, bed sheets, plastic mats, jerry cans, buckets and 600 pieces / 200gr of body soap.

For other affected areas,

- Household items such as blankets, mats, mosquito nets, buckets, soaps, kitchen kits, jerry cans, solar lamps, etc., were distributed in Bakala, Bambari and Mobaye.
- Construction materials (tarpaulins, wood, slats, nails, ropes and shelter kits) were used for construction or reconstruction.
- Hygiene kits were distributed. The contents of the kits are different according to the organizations but mainly include body soap, a toothbrush, body and laundry soaps, a bucket with lids.
- Dignity Kits, particularly Menstrual Hygiene Kits (MHM) were donated by UNFPA and distributed by authorities to women in formal camps. Other organizations also distributed these kits. The kit consists of soap, toothbrush, toothpaste, sanitary napkins, towels, body lotion, plastic sandals, underwear, whistle and flashlights. The last two items support the protection requirement.

II. Livelihoods and basic needs

When the floods occurred, most of the community members did not have time to get their property and their means of livelihoods (small business materials, seeds, farming tools, etc.) out of their homes. As a result, they lost most of their personal property. In addition, small businesses, workshops and other production facilities have been partially or totally destroyed. In particular, farming communities have been severely affected as their fields have been washed away and contaminated by the rising waters. Farmers and fishing communities lost their productive inputs, capital or assets and equipment such as tools (tillage and fishing equipment). As a result, production activities were halted throughout the flooding period, depriving the affected populations of their main sources of income. The flooding had come during harvest time. The fields being flooded, the products of the fields destroyed and therefore the harvests almost impossible.

Distributions of non-food items and tools were necessary in Bangui and longer-term outside the city. According to CAR's agricultural calendar, the period from August to November is when the main crops (maize, rice, peanuts, etc.) are harvested as the main sources of food. With these floods, people lost all of their crops, which exposed them to severe food insecurity. They had difficulty preparing for the next growing season due to poor soil conditions, lack of seeds, etc.

This situation was likely to affect food availability in the markets. As part of a multisectoral needs assessment that took place in February 2020, it was necessary to carry out:

- A cash feasibility study (both for cash transfer and possible shelter support), rapid market assessment (for shelter items and other household items) and capacity analysis of affected people in targeted areas. Note that the NGO REACH carried out market studies in 2019 and continued throughout 2020. The UN CCS (Cash Common System) used the CAR as a pilot country for its cash strategy and the RC Movement was part of the working group. These studies were used to capitalize on our plans and achieve better results.
- In the second step of the Recovery phase, it identified actions aimed at restoring economic security. Cash response was viewed as an economic security/livelihood response. CARC and the IFRC collaborated with other partners in this response.

III. Health

The floods put pressure on the already weak and highly stressed public health system. Most hospitals and health facilities lack sufficient supplies and human resources to meet the daily needs of their patients. In this context, the additional health risks associated with the floods overloaded local health institutions. The Ministry of Health and some partners have deployed teams and mobilized short-term resources to provide additional medical assistance to these affected families.

There had been an immediate need to provide the affected population with basic health care, as continued threats from water-related diseases (including a re-emergence of polio and measles epidemics) were on the rise.

Immediate first aid (FA) and psychosocial support (PSS), including psychological first aid (PFA) to the affected population, were also among the most needed services. The French Red Cross set up health posts in the Delacour camp and 2 mobile health posts near informal settlements.

Due to poor living conditions and suboptimal vaccine coverage in affected areas, the risk of the spread of vaccine-preventable diseases was pressing. In addition, the location of temporary IDP sites in areas affected by flooding increased the likelihood of this spread - especially with regard to measles (which is easily transmitted through close contact in congested sites), polio (which can be spread through water contaminated with human faeces, then used for drinking or preparing food) and pediatric tuberculosis. This would particularly affect the most vulnerable (children under five, due to low immunization coverage over the past 5 to 10 years). Diseases related to contaminated water and food could also affect a large part of the population due to lack of sanitation, proper sewage systems and safe water supply, both at people's sites, displaced as well as in host/neighbouring communities. Finally, this was also associated with high rates of malnutrition in infants and young children, teenage pregnancies, and low health literacy. There have been alerts in Bangui for cases of measles and diarrhoea. As a result, to strengthen health education, the CARC organized sensitization sessions in the camps. Disease surveillance in affected and neighbouring communities had proven to be paramount, to enable rapid response and containment in the event of an outbreak.

IV. WASH

The UNICEF-led WASH cluster closely monitored the following activities:

- The needs assessments carried out confirmed the need to mobilize water treatment units or water tracking solutions to provide drinking water to displaced families who remained on the camps. To this end, MINUSCA provided drinking water to water reservoirs or water points installed by NGOs specializing in water treatment. Their activities have been coordinated with SODECA, the Central African water entity.
- The establishment of sufficient temporary sanitation facilities, in particular at the IDP's camp. Latrines for men/women/children as well as for people with disabilities were built to meet Sphere standards; the same goes for showers.
- In all the flooded areas, water supplies (mainly wells) and sanitation facilities (latrines, water points, etc.) have been overwhelmed, damaged or contaminated. During the return period, it was necessary to assess the situation to verify whether it is still necessary to repair these sewage works. Many organizations such as: Oxfam, Mercy Corps, ACF, REMOD have worked to clean, replace and/or repair these sanitation infrastructures. It was also about ensuring that all houses they rebuild upon their return or build on new sites have access to latrines to ensure minimum standards.
- In IDP's camps, families also received basic hygiene items from different organizations (soaps, toothpaste, brushes, towels, body soaps and laundry). They received key hygiene messages from CARC volunteers and other humanitarian organizations. Hygiene promotion campaigns have been organized daily by the CARC with messages and presentations and they relied on participants to get the messages across.

In this context, effective coordination mechanisms and productive partnerships were important in order to quickly and proactively organize the response to any identified needs. Coordination by and with the CARC and local

authorities was crucial. Coordination between all humanitarian partners had defined the effectiveness of the response. As such, appropriate communication channels and timing mechanisms were put in place to ensure the necessary synergy and efficiency in the response. The existing cluster mechanism in the country facilitated the response to the floods following the consideration of this problem in all their discussions. The shelter and non-food items, health, water-hygiene, sanitation, communication, protection, food, logistics and security clusters were very operational and helped to make technical decisions in a collegial manner. CARC and IFRC were the co-leaders of the shelter and NFI cluster with UNHCR. Coordination meetings brought together all the actors involved in the response every fortnight. They were run by the government through the Ministry of Humanitarian Action.

Risk Analysis

Violence and insecurity: Since 1996, the CAR has been confronted with a series of politico-military conflicts which have led to the destruction of socio-economic and cultural infrastructure, caused serious disarticulation of the education system and created psychological and community upheavals within the population. Despite the significant progress recorded in the implementation of the Agreement for Peace and Reconciliation of 6 February 2019, in the Central African Republic, the security situation in the CAR remains precarious and volatile throughout the country and may deteriorate suddenly, particularly in the North-West, Center-East and Center-North regions where the persistence of criminality and physical violence by the 14 armed groups that signed the peace agreement continue to lead to a massive and forced displacement of the population. The latest offensives by the FACA (Forces Armées Centrafricaines) and their allies to reclaim the occupied towns seemed to bear fruit, but the security situation has remained very fragile to this day.

Unpredictable situation: In terms of security and access, the towns of the East (Bambari, Kouango, Bakala) and the North-West (Bouca, Paoua) which experienced the flooding are strongholds of armed groups. This context required increased agility in the decision-making process and the management of the operation in order to adapt the appropriate response. This happened in December 2019, when the situation in Bangui was complicated by internal conflicts, especially in the PK5 area where the National Society is headquartered. The activities were stopped. The volunteers still managed to get to the camps to check the situation. The National Society, in its capacity as an auxiliary to the government, has very good visibility and good acceptance by the communities because of its role with the victims during the serious crisis from 2012 to 2016.

Disasters: The 2019 rainy season ended in November, but sporadic heavy rainfall continued.

Analysis of specific risks:

- Cities such as Bakala, Mobaye, Kouango, Bambari and Bouca are located in areas that continue to suffer the brunt of the ongoing socio-political crisis, as non-state armed groups remain active there.
- The roads connecting some towns are very degraded (Kouango, Bambari). Transporting disaster relief by truck took longer than expected.
- The main risks for the operation were the spread of epidemics and water-related diseases (cholera, dysentery, etc.), as well as the insecurity of execution for the teams, especially in conflict zones (Bambari, Kouango, Mobaye and Bouca).
- The COVID-19 pandemic that occurred in the country from March 2020 slowed down the work of volunteers in the Bangui sites.
- The Ebola epidemic in the Democratic Republic of the Congo which shares a border of over a thousand kilometres with the CAR has been a cause for concern in the country
- Families affected by the floods may have refused to move to the resettlement sites proposed by the Government.
- The socio-economic consequences of the floods could contribute to increasing tensions in Bangui and in the provincial towns between the population and could lead to outbreaks of violence. Tensions between host communities and camp residents were already being reported during the dry season (January-March 2020) due to the lack of availability of drinking water, as well as the fact that wells or water points were not yet available.
- The threat of eviction from formal camps: Sodaca (286 Families) because the owner wishes to recover the land: Micheline (192 Families) because the health centre where the camp is located must resume normal activities.

Selection of the beneficiaries of the operation:

The selection of beneficiaries was done on the basis of vulnerability criteria following the flooding. This selection was done by mutual agreement with community leaders, district leaders and local authorities as well as the affected population who were involved throughout the identification process. Priority was given:

- To people directly affected by the floods (flooded houses, totally or partially destroyed).
- Children, pregnant or breastfeeding women, the elderly, disabled people are considered to be more vulnerable.

Host populations and communities were included in this intervention, as they host IDPs while having very limited resources themselves. Host communities are collateral victims, and it was necessary to extend the support of the Red Cross to these host communities to prevent tensions and conflicts between host populations and internally displaced

persons. Activities such as decontamination of water points and disinfection of settlements benefited both displaced and host communities. In addition, all hygiene dissemination and promotion activities (health, washing) and psychosocial support activities also reached the host populations, in order to increase their impact and sustainability.

The target households of the operation were divided into two categories:

a) Orientation of target communities for assistance:

After evaluation, the operation targeted 8,330 households or 45,973 people. In Bangui: 877 households identified whose houses were partially or totally destroyed and who moved to four official sites: Delacour 254 Families, Kamash 67 Families, Micheline 72 Families, Socada 285 Families or a few spontaneous accommodation sites displaced persons up to 4,000 families (Issuer, Atib, Kodjo, Taouka, Botoro among others). The CARC received construction elements financed by IFRC funds. Volunteers trained in shelter construction built the units. The choice was made to build 3 types of shelters: community shelters for several households where the interior is partitioned, sheds for 2 households but separate and shelters for one household (15 square meters per family).

It should be noted that a significant portion of the affected population were tenants.

b) Indirect target communities:

They are the entire population of the affected areas, i.e., around 896,628 people. 100% of all populations in affected areas will be reached through health education and awareness of hygiene promotion and psychosocial support.

B. STRATEGIE OF OPERATION

Proposed strategy

The operation aimed to meet the immediate needs and improve the living conditions of 44,918 people affected by the floods in three districts of Bangui and the towns of Bimbo, Mbaïki, Mongoumba, Damarra in the south of the country; Bambari, Bakala, Kouango, Ippy, Mobaye, Zangba, Gambo, Ouango-Bangassou in the east as well as Paoua, Kanga-Bandoro, Bouca in the central west.

In February 2020, the CARC with the support of the IFRC reviewed the needs by conducting a detailed assessment of the needs of households affected by the floods in five of the most affected prefectures in the country. These are Bangui, Ombella-Mpoko, Ouaka, Bas Kotto and Mbomou. In total, 10 sub-prefectures/ districts and 46 villages/districts were visited. The results of this assessment made it possible to reorient the operation and consider sustainable solutions during the recovery phase. All sectors (housing, livelihoods and basic needs, water, hygiene and sanitation, health, psychosocial support), as well as cross-cutting activities such as SGBV/PGL, have been taken into account. Interviews were done with the authorities and other key people, focus groups; the volunteers in charge of the survey were briefed to make direct observations in the households surveyed. The central level was responsible for documentary research. Particular attention was given to disaster risk reduction aspects and the capacities of National Society committees during this assessment.

In addition, the consultation that was conducted in February 2020 to propose a hosting strategy identified the following recommendations:

- ✓ The IFRC and the CARC are the sole suppliers of forefront support for flooding response. They should support central authorities in defining a clear approach to risk mapping, planning and potential relocation/resettlement.
- ✓ The capacities of the National Society should be strengthened in camp management and coordination, disaster risk management, and rapid needs assessment tools.
- ✓ The presence of local committees is essential to implement a precise assessment program, early warning and rapid response mechanism.
- ✓ The "Emergency assistance" phase met the basic needs of the victims to enable them to experience the disaster with dignity. This assistance was provided mainly within relocation sites and host families.
- ✓ The "recovery phase" mainly linked to the resettlement of displaced families is still pending as the national authorities have given no indication of new places of relocation or settlement in case their places of origin become uninhabitable.

In the process of identifying and understanding specific needs and obtaining relevant actionable data, the challenges in month 6 of the operation translated into security and access to affected areas and were taken into account as they could potentially have an impact on:

- The very necessary "needs assessment" in the affected areas outside Bangui;
- The access and transport capacities necessary to implement any intervention in these areas and meet the challenge of the difficult identification of the situation outside Bangui due to the lack of access and reliable information.

This operation benefited from the office of the Yaoundé cluster of a donation of Emergency Items for Households in order to support the distribution of non-food items for each sector to which it is attached. This donation arrived in Bangui on 25 February 2020 and consists of 3,000 mosquito nets, 2,500 sleeping mats, 3,163 blankets, 3,500 Jerrycans. In March 2021, a site exit strategy was developed in agreement with the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. This made it possible to assist IDPs from formal camps in Bangui to return to their areas of origin. The IDPs from the Socada site have been relocated to the 7th Arrondissement since, according to the Government, Mbongossoa Island (Monkey Islands) is uninhabitable.

Support for "camp management" responsibilities by the CARC:

At the request of the Government Crisis Committee and the Interagency Coordination, the CARC was tasked with managing the nine IDP's sites in Bangui and Bimbo. The intervention took place in four main official camps, establishing sites for displaced persons in peri-urban areas. The other sites are spontaneous settlements in rural and peri-urban areas for which displaced persons residing there are sensitized to integrate the official sites.

With the support of the IFRC, the CARC provided technical support in the organization of the camps and the establishment of the management team under the supervision of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and National Reconciliation. Under the direction of the MHANS site manager, the CARC team has been responsible for coordinating the various actions implemented.

As a result, a follow-up of the official construction sites (Delacour, Kamash, Sodeca, Micheline) was organized with at least a team of 10 CARC volunteers and 1 NDRT. The number of volunteers has been revised to six people per camp. Some of these volunteers also took care of the construction and repair of shelters due to wind and torrential rains.

Monitoring of shelter construction work was carried out every day of the week as soon as the families moved to the sites. IFRC was co-leader of the shelter cluster with UNHCR. Coordination meetings were held every two weeks.

The authorities of the cities targeted by this operation have been involved in identifying the potential sites for the relocation of people affected by the floods. The Ministry of Humanitarian Actions, Ministry of Urban Planning, Bangui City Hall and flood-affected cities have worked on this issue.

Human resources :

The human resource configuration and service delivery mechanisms were put in place to support the capacities of the National Society to mobilize volunteers, maintain the trust of populations and the commitment of public authorities in order to maintain access to affected communities. Efforts to strengthen the commitment and management of volunteers were a priority.

In the 16 cities, the program was involved in, mobilization of CARC volunteers was as follows:

- 704 volunteers from the various local committees concerned were mobilized.
- Of these volunteers, 9 NDRTs were deployed as supervisors. They supported the National DM in local monitoring and supervision.

Five (5) CARC executives were involved:

1. The Program Coordinator was responsible for coordinating the operation with other CARC interventions.
2. National Disaster Management was entrusted with the technical implementation.
3. A Financial Officer, responsible for the financial management of the operation.
4. A Logistics Manager was responsible for all activities related to logistics.
5. The Head of the Health and Social Actions Department was given the task of overseeing the health components of the operation and covering WASH activities.
6. Seven (7) volunteer drivers were recruited.

The IFRC country office in Bangui, the cluster in Yaoundé, the region and the Surge offices in Geneva with the support of the American Red Cross, British Red Cross and French Red Cross contributed by making their staff available. The operation was supported by 1 Shelter Consultant for 2 weeks, 1 Finance surge for 3 months out of 1 and 2 months of rotation, 2 Logistics Surge during the Emergency Response phase for 3 months and 1 Operation Manager during the intense Emergency Response phase in 3 rotations of 1 and 2 months.

The IFRC regional office in Nairobi provided technical advice for the design, implementation, monitoring, resource mobilization and reporting of the operation. This support mainly included the facilitation of capacity-building activities in national society.

OPERATIONAL SUPPORT SERVICES

Risk mitigation measures

The security situation in the CAR remained very unstable and several of the affected towns were under constant stress. In order to mitigate the risk of death for volunteers and staff involved in the implementation of this operation, risk reduction measures were adopted. These include:

1. Constant and effective monitoring of the situation and optimal application of standard safety rules
2. The dissemination of advice through specific information-sharing channels on attack risks;
3. Close security coordination with the ICRC, the CARC and the PNS;
4. Coordination by the IFRC with the CARC to identify and support additional safety and security needs.
5. The insurance of all volunteers involved in the operation.

Coordination and partnerships:

The Central African Red Cross, IFRC and the other Movement partners were members of two coordinating committees led by the Government:

- A "Crisis Committee" composed of the ministries concerned (Humanitarian Action, Health, Territorial Administration, Defense, Urban Planning and Housing, Public Security, etc.), United Nations agencies, national and international organizations.
- A "Technical Committee" that met under the direction of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action, every day during the emergency phase and once a week during the follow-up phase.


The table below shows the responsibilities of the different actors involved in the overall coordination of the operation.:

Government	Needs assessment and data sharing
	Call for solidarity and international assistance
	Establishment of the crisis committee
	Overall coordination of assistance
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	Needs assessment in Bangui and affected regions and sharing of assessment data
	Support to the Government in the camps management in Bangui
	Co-lead of the shelter cluster with UNHCR
	Construction of emergency shelters, WASH and health in affected areas
United Nations agencies	Inter-agency Coordination
	Support to the government in coordinating the response
	Coordination and monitoring of cluster activities
	Detailed multisectoral needs assessment
	Resources Mobilisation
Other National and International Organizations	Assistance in the different regions

Logistics and supply chain:

- Rental of 9 vehicles (2 for the office, 2 for the CARC management teams and 5 for the control and monitoring activities of the local committees).
- Rental of transport trucks for the movement of temporary shelter construction materials between warehouses and construction sites.
- Transport of equipment donated by the Yaoundé Cluster office to Bangui.
- Rental of a warehouse in Bangui at the Upstream Port for the storage of all items of the operation. The CARC warehouse was used to store materials and equipment donated by local donors.
- An MOU has been signed with the CARC for operational and financial management.

C. DETAILED OPERATION PLAN

 <p>Disaster risk reduction</p> <p>Beneficiaries: 44,918 Men: 21,818 women: 23,100 Children: 25, 154</p>		
Outcome 1: Internally displaced people and host communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
% of disaster risk of communities reduced	50 %	NA
Output 1.1: Internally displaced people and host communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
# of community have an established early warning and dissemination system	10	0
Outcome 2: Local government departments and other relevant actors are prepared for and able to respond to disaster.		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
% of disaster response readiness increased	50%	NA
Output 2.1: Local governments take active steps to prepare for disasters and reduce the impacts associated with the disaster		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
# of community risk management plans developed	4	2
A multisectoral needs assessment is carried out to inform the rest of the operation	1	1
# of early warning systems are set up in flooded areas	15	0
# of volunteers and community members trained on DRR	190	0
# of volunteers trained on the VCA	190	135
# of small-scale mitigation activities undertaken	10	8
Achievements		
<p>Disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities were implemented by the DM of the National Society and his divisions into the local committees. Some committees have NDRTs trained with the support of the Dutch Red Cross as part of the RP2 project. The authorities (Prefect of Ouaka, Ouham Péné, Sub-Prefects and Mayors) were briefed to be able to support their communities in responding to disasters in their administrative districts.</p> <p>An VCA was carried out by CARC volunteers in the prefectures of Ouaka, Basse Kotto and Mbomou. However, the COVID 19 pandemic, the security situation and the inadequacy of funds (appeal financed almost 30%) have not enabled the development of Community risk management plans to be supported and the establishment or strengthening of warning systems in highly exposed areas.</p> <p>Apart from the activities carried out by the DM of the CARC in the context of this operation, very few preparatory activities have been carried out. Only one activity was carried out, the training of 135 volunteers at the VCA.</p>		
Challenges		
<p>The main challenge was security. Armed groups from the 2012 to 2015 rebellion were still raging in the stricken prefectures and had not facilitated the movement of the volunteers in charge of the evaluation. The volunteers had to take advantage of the CARC's visibility with the armed groups they assisted during the period of the great crisis of 2012.</p> <p>All activities had to be rearranged in relation to the COVID-19 pandemic. Attempts to mobilize funds at the local level have proved unsuccessful.</p>		
Lessons learned		

The authorities have been very sensitive to preparing for risk reduction. They would like to be further edified to be the catalysts for the preparation of the communities in their respective constituencies. This would be an opportunity for the CARC to strengthen its presence with these authorities as an auxiliary of the public authorities.



Shelters

Beneficiaries: 45,973

Men: 22,067

Women: 23,906

Children : 25,825

Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions

Indicator	Target	Actual
# HHs reached with shelter support	8330	720

Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of emergency shelters built	3425	720
# of volunteers involved	240	110
# of tenants HHs benefiting from cash-based support for rental:	100 %	100%
# of HH supported with distribution of essential household items	8330	2087
# of shelters repaired	981	640

Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households

Indicator	Target	Actual
# of shelter related training conducted	2	2
# of households receiving support	8,330	720

Achievements

The shelter component was one of the most successful during the operation. The management of the formal camps in Bangui (SOCADA, Kamach, Delacourt, Micheline) has been entrusted to the National Company by the Government. 30 volunteers were trained in the construction of emergency shelters. A total of 720 emergency shelters have been built in Paoua and on formal camps in Bangui. An emergency shelter strategy has been developed by the IFRC. This strategy has not been implemented due to insufficient funds

An exit strategy from formal sites was developed by the Ministry of Humanitarian Action with the support of the IFRC/CARC and 763 households benefited from cash, NFI kits, construction kits and returned to their areas of origin.

Challenges

The provision of construction materials for emergency shelters was the cause of the observed delay. The National Society had to start with materials donated by the ICRC and other organizations.

Data on sites in the provinces entrusted to other actors (NGOs) were difficult to obtain.

The COVID-19 pandemic slowed down activities at the sites as volunteers and IDPs also had to observe barrier measures. The extensive deterioration of the road network, the bad weather and the presence of armed groups, particularly in the provinces, have made it difficult to access vulnerable people.

Lessons learned

The operation strengthened the capacity of CARC volunteers in the construction of emergency shelters and the management of IDP sites. Currently, the expertise of the NS is recognized in shelters and camp management by the government and other partners and will surely become essential in future similar operations.



Livelihoods and Basic Needs

Beneficiaries: 4,491

Men : 2,156


Women : 2,335

Children : 2,239


Outcome 1: Communities, especially in disaster and crisis affected areas, restore and strengthen their livelihoods

Indicators :	Targets	Actual
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Percentage of households whose incomes have improved	50%	0
Output 1.1: Skills development and/or productive assets and/or financial inclusion to improve income sources are provided to target population (off farm livelihoods).		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
# of households assisted	833	720
# of training courses organized	16	6
# of IGA effectively initiated	10	0
Output 1.3: Household livelihoods security is enhanced through food production, increased productivity and post-harvest management (agriculture-based livelihoods)		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
Number of volunteers and supervisors trained in monitoring and reporting	48	6
Output 1.4: Community awareness activities on livelihoods strengthening and protection are carried out with target communities and public actors.		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
Percentage of beneficiaries who report that their livelihoods have improved	50%	NA
Number of farmer groups receiving kits/equipment (fertilizers, improved seeds, agricultural tools)	88	0
# of mothers' clubs supported in awareness-raising activities	50	0
# of livelihood visits to targeted areas	44	0
Achievements		
The support component for communities to improve their livelihoods lost during the floods was limited to NFI assistance. However, the 763 households in the formal sites in Bangui benefited from cash that probably allowed them to set up income-generating activities.		
Challenges		
There have been major challenges for the livelihood component: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to sites outside Bangui is difficult because of the very degraded state of the roads at the end of the rainy season; - The political and security situation in the affected provinces was highly volatile to carry out such activities. - The funds mobilized for this appeal (36% of the amount required) were insufficient for this important component. 		
Lessons learned		
The lesson to be learned from this component is the great difficulty in implementing livelihood activities due to the lack of sufficient funds, insecurity in the provinces and road condition.		

	Health Beneficiaries : 44,918 Men: 21,818 Women :23,100 Children : 24,256	
	Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
# of HH received health support	8,330	2,000
Number of additional mosquito nets received from Yaoundé	3,500	3,500
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
Total number of mosquito nets received	16,660	5,500
# of HH received mosquito nets	8,330	1,254
% of HH served who have properly installed mosquito nets	100%	100%
# of first aid kit distributed	23	23
Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual

% of people reached with PSS sessions (from 1 106 people)	75%	63 %
# of health education sessions carried out on the main diseases (malaria, epidemics, etc.) in neighbourhoods affected by floods- awareness; 1 session x 3 days x 4 weeks x 12 month x 4 sites	576	288
Achievements		
<p>In anticipation of the malaria epidemic, all households targeted by CARC interventions were regularly affected by health education sessions and some have benefited from insecticide-treated nets. This is the entire population of the neighbourhoods affected by the floods. Special emphasis was placed on pregnant women and families with children under 5 years of age. These households also benefited from psychosocial support sessions that were organized by volunteers previously trained with the support of the French Red Cross.</p> <p>With the occurrence of the first case of the COVID-19 virus and the increase of these cases in the country from March 2020, volunteers sensitized IDPs on sites to barrier measures: nearly 4,200 IDPs were directly reached by the prevention and promotion messages of preventative measures.</p> <p>The security situation in the country, the occurrence of the COVID-19 Virus pandemic and the underfunding of the appeal did not allow for the implementation of all planned activities and the organization of training on the CBHFA and the CBS.</p>		
Challenges		
The main challenge was the unavailability of drugs to manage severe cases of malaria and other diseases		
Lessons learned		
There has been good collaboration with the Ministry of Health and its dismemberments as well as within the Red Cross movement on health and psycho-social support activities (supported by the French Red Cross). In addition, health issues were systematically addressed at meetings of the health cluster, which provided guidance and recommendations for action.		

 <p>Water, sanitation and hygiene Beneficiaries: 44,918 Men : 21,818 Women : 23,100 Children : 24,256</p>		
Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risks of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
Rate of reduction in prevalence of diarrheal diseases in children 0 to 5 years old	50%	NA
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
% of HH with improved access to drinkable water	80 %	60%
% of houses effectively decontaminated	80 %	60%
% of wate points effectively rehabilitated	80 %	40 %
# of community wells effectively rehabilitated	80 %	60 %
Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase		
Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
# of Train 240 volunteers of the CAR RC on water, sanitation and hygiene	240	40
#of people reached with hygiene promotion activities	45,973	10,000
# of Hygiene Kits effectively distributed	8330	288
# of Dignity kits effectively distributed	1666	256
# of schools reached with hygiene promotion and sanitation	40	22
Achievements		

Most wash activities (disinfection of wells, rehabilitation of drinking water pumps, disinfection of latrines and chlorination of houses) were carried out by other organizations that have the full capacity to carry out these activities in flooded areas. These activities were carried out for the most part by the NGO REMOD and the National Agency for Water and Sanitation (ANEA) under the leadership of the Ministry of Mines and the Ministry of Humanitarian Action with the follow-up of the Wash cluster based at UNICEF.

On the other hand, in the 4 formal camps managed by the CRCA, the volunteers took care of the maintenance and upkeep of water points, latrines and sanitation in capes. Soap and hygiene kits were distributed to households. Hygiene awareness was conducted on an ongoing basis.

In Paoua, as part of the DREF, wells and latrines were disinfected and rehabilitated.

The distribution of Aquatabs has been suspended at the Wash cluster level because of the high turbidity of the water in the flooded areas.

Most of the targets have not been reached because of the COVID 19 pandemic and especially the security situation that has not allowed the teams to reach the populations of the interior of the country. It should also be noted that the budget is insufficient.

Challenges

The continuing rise in water levels in flooded areas has prevented stakeholders from treating and rehabilitating water and sanitation works before the water has been withdrawn in its totality. The water tracking strategy has been used by other organizations to deliver drinking water to people affected and displaced from their homes. The victims were sensitized not to return to their homes early in order to avoid any accident related to the withdrawal of water.

Lessons learned

The Wash cluster is one of the clusters that worked well. He followed week after week all Wash activities in flood-affected areas.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion



Beneficiaries: 44,918

Men: 21,818

Women: 23,100

Children: 24,256

Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalized groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff are aware about protection issues and practice them in the response work.	100	100

Output 1.1: NS programs improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers received briefing on code of conduct	240	100
# of volunteer reached with IFRC PGI guidelines adapted to local context and disseminated	100	100
# of SGBV cases reported, documented and managed appropriately by NS staff	50	8
# number of volunteers trained on SGBV	80	80
Number of people affected by GBV awareness in camps	3,815	3,500

Achievements

80 volunteers were trained on gender-based violence, ways to rescue victims as well as the protection of more vulnerable groups (people with disabilities and 3rd age). They raised awareness about GBV in the sites and neighborhoods surrounding the sites.
 A case monitoring system has been installed in all formal sites in Bangui and supervised by the French Red Cross, which has proven experience in the field.
 Cases of gender-based sexual violence are dealt with locally and reported to the authorities by national society volunteers when such violence is not perpetrated by volunteers.
 A total of 08 cases have been reported and referred to the French Red Cross.
 This component was followed by the protection cluster which supported the volunteers with IEC hardware.

Challenges
There is no clear definition of more comprehensive care for GBV victims. Fortunately, there was no severe cases of GBV at the sites.
Lessons learned
There has been good collaboration with the protection cluster and other organizations involved in the GBV issue

Capacity building of National Society		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
# of bibs and caps effectively distributed	210	210
# of raincoats effectively distributed	210	210
Procurement of raincoats for volunteers	160	160
# of insurance policies effectively contracted	650	650
The national society has a strategic plan validated document for the 2021-2025 period.	1	0
# of local committees that have conducted self-assessment (BOCA)	8	0
The national society has a validated floods contingency plan	1	1
The national society has validated volunteer and youth policies	2	2
# of organized workshops	1	1
# of rehabilitated offices of local committees	7	0
# of equipped local committees	7	0
# of local committee members trained in management	21	12
# of deployed Team leaders/Ops managers	3	3
# of deployed Logistics surge	3	3
# of deployed Finance surge	2	1
# of deployed CEA Consultant	1	1
# of deployed Shelter Consultant	1	1
# of recruited Emergency Officer	1	0
# of deployed PMER Surge	1	0
# of meeting with partners and potential donors in country	2	0
Achievements		
<p>The CARC was the centerpiece of the implementation of the operation's activities. The NS was entrusted with the management of the formal sites in Bangui. It was important to build the capacity of volunteers and staff especially in camp management including reception and registration, distribution, wash, community services, health, child education and protection.</p> <p>The volunteers were equipped with bibs and caps for visibility; 240 volunteers were fully insured for the entire period of the operation.</p> <p>The capacity assessment of the NS (OCAC) and the self-assessment of the local committees (BOCA) of the cities affected by the floods were not carried out because of the COVID 19 pandemic and the security situation in the country which made it difficult to move people. The same applies to support for the preparation of the new cycle of the strategic development plan for the NS.</p> <p>The National Society has benefited greatly from the transfer of competence by IFRC executives. This has made it possible to have the autonomous executives and volunteers.</p>		
Challenges		
The limited number of employees (several vacancies) of the NS and their lack of technicality has slowed down the activities or has not made it possible to implement certain activities such as the means of substances.		
Lessons learned		
The operation increased the visibility of the CARC among communities and authorities at the national level and in the regions.		

Influencing others as a leading strategic partner		
Indicators :	Targets	Actual
# of organized Movement Coordination meetings (1-month x 18)	18	4
# of Cluster meetings attended by CARC/IFRC (1 mtg x 5 clusters x every 2 weeks)- for 18 months	10	10
Participates in meeting with the local authorities either in group or one on one at the minimum least once a month	18	8
# of MOU signed between CARC RC and IFRC	1	0
Conduct detailed assessment of the activities when and if IFRC finances (per diem, accommodation and transportation)	Each activity	done
Achievements		
<p>The IFRC has been present at all clusters and meetings with the country's authorities. The Head of Delegation was at the meeting convened by the Prime Minister head of government with humanitarian actors and at the visit he organized to the flooded areas. The deployed RDRT participated in the weekly meetings at the Ministry of Humanitarian Action and contributed to the decision-making process.</p> <p>At the local level, the meetings were with the Prefect of Ombella Mpoko in Bimbo which houses a site to exchange on the protection of IDPs on the site.</p>		
Challenges		
Upholding the fundamental principles and ideals of the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement among other actors		
Lessons learned		
The IFRC was one of the main players in the response to the 2019 floods and the only one to support the exit strategy. The IFRC is better known and inspires more confidence at the national level.		

An effective, credible and accountable International Federation		
Indicators:	Targets	Actual
# of monthly coordination meetings within the movement	18	4
# of participation in cluster meetings	10	10
# of participation in meetings with local authorities	18	10
# of agreements with the CARC	1	1
# of meetings with the country's high authorities (Prime Minister, Ministers, Chiefs of Staff and Prefects)	15	5
# of evaluation of activities (mid-term and final)	2	0
Achievements		
<p>The IFRC was present in all meetings with authorities at the national and regional levels. She ensured compliance with the implementation of the activities that complied with the movement's guidelines. An agreement was signed with the SN to facilitate the monitoring of the operation. Participation in all meetings (10) of the wash cluster at UNICEF, Shelter and Protection Cluster at UNHCR, Gender Cluster at UNFPA, Health Cluster at WHO. The purpose of the meetings with local authorities was to inform them about the activities carried out and to obtain their views.</p>		
Challenges		
It was somewhat difficult to hold meetings with the authorities because of their busy agenda and the almost volatile security situation		
Lessons learned		
The operation made it possible to convince the actors and authorities on the directives and ideals of the Red Cross movement.		

D. Financial report

See the final financial report attached below.

contacts

Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Emergency appeal and Operational updates](#)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact: In the National Society

- **Secrétaire Général** : Danielle Lucléa NGAISSIO, danyluclea@gmail.com , +236 75 54 03 12/72 11 10 17
- **Coordination des opérations** : Honoré TOUNGOUYASSE, Coordonateur des programmes, toungouyasseh@gmail.com , +236 75 47 79 43

In the IFRC Delegation

- Denis DUFFAUT, Head of Country office, CAR; email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
Phone: +236 72 86 60 45
- Dr André ZAMOUANGANA, Coordinateur des Programmes, andre.zamouangana@ifrc.org , +236 72 08 52 98

IFRC office for Africa Region:

- Adesh TRIPATHEE, Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department, Nairobi, Kenya; email: Adesh.TRIPATHEE@ifrc.org
Phone +254 731067489

In IFRC Geneva :

- Nicolas Boyrie, Senior Officer Operations Coordination; Email: Nicolas.BOYRIE@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- Franciscah Cherotich Kilel, Senior Officer, Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: Franciscah.KILEL@ifrc.org,

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 ; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office**: Philip Kahuho, Manager, PMER; email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org ; phone: +254 732 203 081

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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



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

Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2021/7	Operation	MDRCF025
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2021/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCF025 - Central African Republic - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 02 Sep 2019 to 30 Apr 2021; appeal launch date: 13 Nov 2019

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Thematic Area Code	Requirements CHF
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	195,000
AOF2 - Shelter	1,005,000
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	500,000
AOF4 - Health	420,000
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	505,000
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	45,000
AOF7 - Migration	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	80,000
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	250,000
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	0
Total Funding Requirements	3,000,000
Donor Response* as per 23 Aug 2021	1,150,025
Appeal Coverage	38.33%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Thematic Area Code	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction	3,927	3,927	0
AOF2 - Shelter	399,244	378,335	20,910
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs	0	0	0
AOF4 - Health	162,977	162,915	62
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	55,474	55,474	0
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	0	0	0
AOF7 - Migration	0	0	0
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	13,608	13,608	0
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	482,514	482,514	0
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	9,742	9,742	0
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	17,435	12,310	5,124
Grand Total	1,144,921	1,118,825	26,096

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2021/07

Opening Balance	114,570
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	1,008,158
Expenditure	-1,118,825
Closing Balance	3,903
Deferred Income	0
Funds Available	3,903

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	141,867	Reimbursed :	141,867	Outstanding :	0
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Emergency Appeal

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2019/11-2021/7	Operation	MDRCF025
Budget Timeframe	2019/11-2021/7	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 23 Aug 2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCF025 - Central African Republic - Floods

Operating Timeframe: 02 Sep 2019 to 30 Apr 2021; appeal launch date: 13 Nov 2019

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							114,570
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
American Red Cross	145,709				145,709		
British Red Cross	94,894				94,894		
China Red Cross, Hong Kong branch	24,927				24,927		
DREF Allocations				-141,867	-141,867		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	435,748				435,748		
Japanese Red Cross Society	89,555				89,555		
On Line donations	123				123		
Red Cross of Monaco	10,695				10,695		
Republic of Korea Government	98,471				98,471		
The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Gov	13,652				13,652		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	236,251				236,251		
Total Contributions and Other Income	1,150,025	0	0	-141,867	1,008,158	0	
Total Income and Deferred Income					1,122,728	0	