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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Central African Republic: Fires and strong Winds in Bakala

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation</b>	<b>MDRCF028</b>	<b>Glide n°:</b>	<a href="#">FR-2022-000179-CAF</a>
<b>For DREF; Date of issue:</b>	<b>10 March 2022</b>	<b>Expected timeframe:</b>	<b>03 months</b>
		<b>Expected end date:</b>	<b>30 June 2022</b>
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow</b>			
<b>DREF allocated: CHF 253,483</b>			
<b>Total number of people affected:</b>	<b>30,000 people (5,000 households) include host communities</b>	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b>	<b>6,000 people (1000 HH)</b>
<b>Provinces affected:</b>	<b>Ouaka</b>	<b>Provinces/Regions targeted:</b>	<b>Prefecture of Bakala/Koudou-Bogo commune</b>
<b>Operating National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 60 volunteers, 12 national staff, and 1 prefectural			
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)			
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> Local authorities in Bakala			

## A. Situation analysis

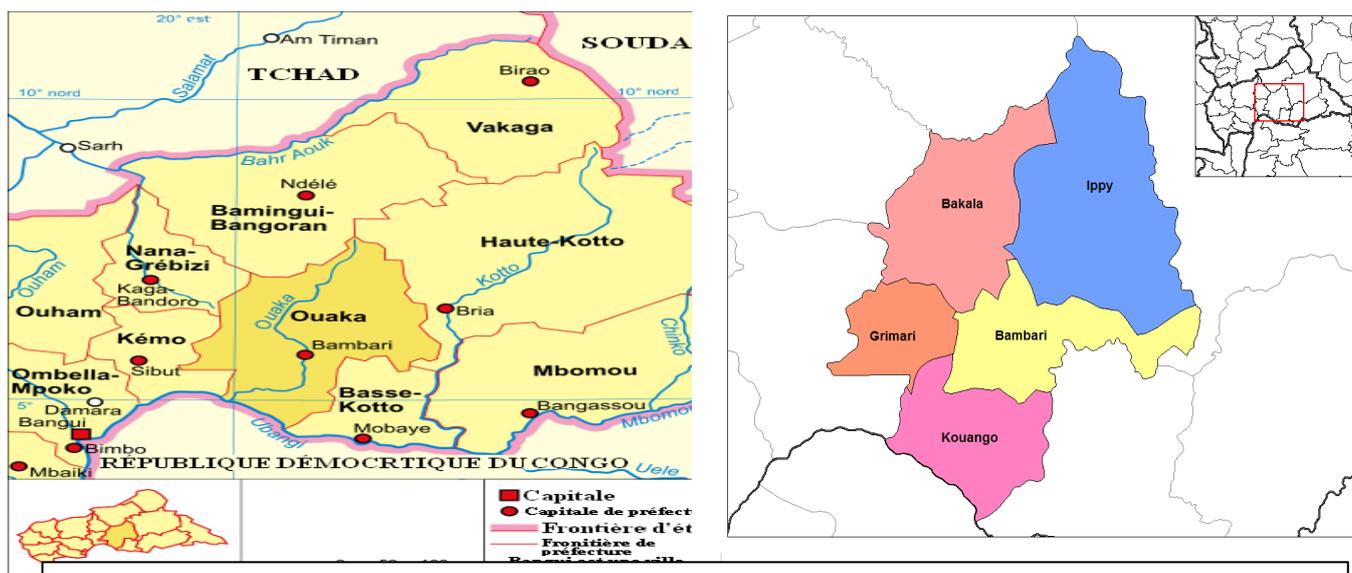
### Description of the disaster

Two large villages located 15 km from the city of Bakala (458 km from Bangui) experienced fires in the night of 24 to 25 February 2022, which caused significant material and human damages. This area is experiencing intense drought and very high temperatures at the end of the dry season, between February and March. Moreover, this is the period during which fields go up in flames due to dryness. The fire started from these burnt fields, spreading through the fields and vegetation to the buildings around. Fire quickly spread to other nearby houses and was aggravated by the strength of the dry winds specific to the season and the savannah area. The city does not have a fire department, so the affected population tried to put out the fire with the means at hand causing additional injuries and material loss. Unfortunately, the fire continued until the night of 26 February 2022. After a few hours of calm, the fire started again on 28 February 2022, affecting other villages.

The rapid assessment made by volunteers and local authorities on 27 February after the first fires shows 191 families directly affected by fires, i.e., 955 people, including 171 men, 385 women and 399 children. In this population, 11 pregnant women, 12 nursing mothers, 36 elderly people and 17 disabled people were recorded.

After the fires from 28 February in new villages, Central African Red Cross Society (CARCS) carried out a jointly rapid assessment with the heads of villages and neighbourhoods on 1st March which brought the total number of affected households to 503 within 6 villages with 28 partially destroyed houses and 17 injured. On 2<sup>nd</sup> of March 2022, the local Red Cross committee received a request for assistance from the local authorities.

All affected households took refuge in host families nearby the affected villages but in unaffected location set up by local authorities. For reference, Bakala is a city located in the North part of Ouaka prefecture and one of the five sub-prefectures. The Central African Republic (CAR) is divided into 20 prefectures.



Left Ouaka division localisation and right details of sub-divisions in Ouaka @ [Wiki media](#)

The table below shows the details of damages per village and the dates when fires started

Date	Localities	Total houses burnt	Destroyed houses	Partially destroyed houses	Destroyed latrines
26/02/2022	Chantier Daudet (PK35)	252	247	5	30
	Village Banguela PK17	17	15	2	15
27/02/2022	Chantier Kougakou (PK 25)	136	132	4	28
	Village Mourouba PK18	36	29	7	20
	Bakala Centre	73	68	5	16
28/02/2022	Village Banziri PK30	17	12	5	14
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>531</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>123</b>

February and March are months of bushfires and fires in CAR, and this could worsen the situation if nothing is done. This is due to the high temperatures at the end of the dry season which finish off the bush and forest and which can easily ignite at the slightest spark of fire. These areas are also hotbeds for mosquitoes, which makes the population very vulnerable to malaria. Recently, the Carnot area experienced similar fires that affected and destroyed 254 houses the 16 February 2022. All the towns in the Savanah area are at risk of such burnfire if climate conditions get worse with stronger winds, and higher temperature. The situation is alarming as it is cumulated with the actual population movement with 2,500 internally displaced people registered with host families, following clashes between the Central African Army and armed groups.

### Summary of the current response

#### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

As soon as these fires were announced by the President of the CARCS Bakala local committee, an emergency disaster management team composed of 40 trained volunteers immediately set to work, and the following actions were carried out:

- CARCS local committee inform the national DM of the CARC in Bangui on the ongoing situation.
- Assessment of the damage caused by the fires that has documented this response plan.
- 503 affected households,

- 3,000 affected people including 1,449 men; 1,551 women and 1,300 children, 21 affected pregnant women, 25 affected mothers, 36 elderly people, and 17 persons with disabilities.
- 28 partially destroyed houses and 503 houses completely destroyed in the 6 localities and 9 unidentified constructions for the moment.
- 17 injured people, and
- 123 destroyed latrines).

This rapid needs' assessment was carried out by the local committee during 2 days from 28 February 2022 and the first report was transmitted to the national Disaster management unit to support a launch of a request for international assistance and local partner information.

The 40 trained volunteers had been deployed in the six affected districts and villages to register the victims.

In response to the local authorities' request for assistance to the population in the Bakala sub-prefecture, the local CARCS committee passed it on to the national headquarters. Information bulletin was posted in the IFRC GO platform.

The NS has implemented several DREF operations in the country, namely cholera, monkeypox, Ebola (preparation), COVID-19, armed conflict, strong winds and floods funded by the IFRC and ICRC. CARCS has volunteers trained in the International Movement's first aid programme, NDRT and RDRT members trained by the IFRC and the Netherlands Red Cross. Volunteers are trained in first aid, hygiene, water and sanitation, community development activities, community health and emergency shelter. Previous shelter intervention in MDRCF022, MDRCF023 and MDRCF026 DREFs and Floods emergency appeal give a strong experience to the NS is shelter construction that will be used to support an efficient intervention in this response.

This response will benefit on lesson learnt from previous interventions implemented in response to strong winds consequences (MDRCF022) and other natural disasters which have the same sectors of intervention. COVID measures must be followed in terms of restriction of gatherings set to 50 people in previous DREF. To anticipate any restrictive measures, training activities and mobilisations during the Focus Groups Discussion will be limited below this total.

In terms of coordination, based on the operational learning from the last MDRCF022 DREF in response to strong winds consequences, to ease the implementation, local authorities will be informed prior each mission and duly and be briefed on the strategy to implement to facilitate access to beneficiaries and reinforce local authority support as well.

In terms of capacity, there is a planning process for the development programme of the NS, which helps to improve the management of the volunteers. For this operation's implementation, NS counts on the 40 volunteers mobilized in Bakala that are already trained in First Aid. There are no Community, Branch or National Disaster Response Team members (CDRT, BDRT, and NDRT) in the affected area.

CARCS has a pre-positioned stock of Essential Household Items (EHI) from the Dutch Red Cross donation to support a rapid and effective assistance of communities, the Headquarters of CARCS is informed and plans to support remotely and with needed competencies and resource deployment.

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

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC): The Country Cluster Delegation for IFRC is based in Bangui since August 2013. The IFRC operation team is actively providing necessary support to NS on this DREF planification and will support the monitoring and capacity strengthening during the implementation.

IFRC is currently supporting CARCS in the implementation of two main projects, namely the "Reconstruction of the Health System in the Central African Republic" project funded by the German Development Bank (KfW) which covers health region N°1 and the "Strengthening Routine Immunization in the Central African Republic" project that covers three health regions (4, 5 and 6) with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) programme and Gates Foundation funding. As its main duty, IFRC is also working on organisational development of the NS.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a permanent presence in CAR since 2007 with its main office in Bangui and sub-offices currently in Ndele, Kaga-Bandoro, Birao, Bouar and Bambari. The area affected by this disaster is indeed an "ICRC" area of activities managed through his Bambari Office which is about 80 km from Bakala. DREF request was shared by the NS with all the Movement partners and CARCS will seek support from ICRC on all security and logistics strategy. A meeting is planned in the coming days with the NS and later this week with all the other Movement partners to discuss about the planned assistance through this DREF and the support needed.

The CARCS works in full collaboration with each component of the Movement and this plan has been shared to all the partners, including the Partner National Societies (PNSs) present in the country:

- The Netherlands Red Cross, which is active in response preparedness (RPII) and peacebuilding operation with CARCS, and the Canadian Red Cross (through the ICRC). Part of the stock from NRC will be used and replenished in this operation.

- The British Red Cross is present in CAR through the ICRC and will be part of the discussion to be held with ICRC as planned above.
- The French Red Cross (FRC) is most active in youth training, response preparedness activities and health, water, and sanitation activities in the West and North of the country. The FRC is the first recipient of the Global Fund in the areas of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Activities are coordinated by consensus of all the components of the Movement through coordination meetings (strategic, operational and security) which are held regularly to share information on activities carried out and also deal with security issues. No other Movement partner is present in the disaster area. Maybe with the sharing of the information bulletin, some components will decide to get involved in the response. Only ICRC is present in one of the closest areas (Bambari, at 80 km).

## **Overview of non-Red Cross Red Crescent actors' actions in country**

- **Community**

At community level, the majority of the affected people have taken refuge in host families. They develop a team spirit and solidarity that allow a few affected families to be hosted in host families. Others, whose houses are partially destroyed took the risk of staying in; however, they have been asked by the authorities to temporarily leave while assessment is conducted by qualified workers.

- **Government**

The local authorities and the representatives of the decentralised services of various Ministries concerned by the disaster and local elected officials, under the leadership of the Sub-Prefect, visited the affected areas. The objective of the visit was to assess the extent of the damage, sympathize with affected population and try and find immediate solutions. The Mayor of the Municipality of Bakala and the local authorities have called for help. The Sub-Prefect held emergency meetings with all Humanitarian organizations, including churches and local organizations.

The local authorities have called for assistance, particularly from international and national organisations present in the prefecture on 28 February 2022. The Mayor of the city has made a special request to the local CARCS committee.

- **Other partners**

Apart from the CARCS, churches and local associations, there are no NGOs based in Bakala or currently operating in this specific situation.

## **Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment**

### **Needs analysis**

Following the assessment carried out by the local Red Cross Committee of Bakala with the support of the national DM of the CARCS, needs were identified mainly in three areas (relief/distribution, emergency shelter, sanitation and hygiene promotion) but protection concerns should also be analysed.

### **Shelter**

All the households directly affected by the fires have had their homes totally or partially destroyed. It will be necessary to provide them with temporary accommodation until they can afford to build permanent shelters. Thus, the CARCS with the support from IFRC will build temporary shelters with tarpaulins and wood that will be purchased locally. A total of 503 households will be reached by this assistance. Owners of houses that have been totally or partially burnt down will benefit from temporary shelters built with the support of the CARCS. Prior work will be done in collaboration with beneficiaries and local authorities to identify the locations where these shelters will be built for both owners and tenants. This will be done on a case-by-case basis.

### **Basic needs and livelihood:**

During these fires, families have not been able to evacuate all their belongings (clothing, bedding, cooking utensils, food including their reserves, and others). Those living in the surrounding villages have had their fields completely burnt, as well as their seeds and all their working tools.

Considering all the above, the population are expected to have less income in the coming months also to cover both food needs and basic no-food and hygiene items. But as the location is not classified as agricultural but rather more in livestock and livestock losses are not recorded, nutritional needs although endemic in the region will not be considered in this response. The CARCS by supporting other needs will thus limit vulnerability by allowing resilience by the population on nutritional aspects.

The Central African Red Cross have a stock of non-food items set up with the support of the Dutch Red Cross. The missing items can be purchased by the CARCS in Bangui for distribution to the population at the beginning of the operation. These items will be purchased internationally to replenish the emergency stock.

### **Health**

The households directly affected by these fires, most of which staying in host families, live in cramped unhealthy conditions. As they have lost mosquito nets, kitchen tools and hygiene supplies, they are exposed to malaria and water-borne diseases. The high household's density increases the risk of acute respiratory infections, including COVID-19. Mosquito nets, soap, hand-washing kits and other items should be distributed to all families as part of this DREF at the beginning of the operation. Awareness-raising sessions should be carried out for the entire population in the affected area. For psychosocial support to people affected by these fires, psychological first aid will be administered by volunteers who will be trained or retrained beforehand. A referral system will be set up for more serious cases. Teams of volunteers involved in the operation will be equipped with first-aid kits to enable them to assist those affected who need it.

Prevention and Health services are needed and should strengthen household and community self-health care. Considering that fire affected families have taken refuge in the host neighbouring community, CARCS estimated that we have to distribute to the 503 HH affected by fires, the equivalent in terms of host families affected by Health and Wash risks. Around 6,000 people are still at risk in this season (host communities and displaced due to fire). The rescue and firefighting conducted by communities has resulted on more than 17 injured known for the moment who have received first aid from volunteers with the committee first-aid kits that will need to be reconstituted.

### **Water, hygiene and sanitation**

In this area, households have lost the containers that allowed them to draw, transport and store water. It will be necessary to provide them with minimum WASH services including prevention and Essential Households Items. In addition, approximately 154 family latrines (with 123 destroyed), 5 boreholes and 32 community wells were damaged in the 6 affected localities. Water sources are in majority contaminated with fire rubbles and need to be treated. It will also be necessary to rehabilitate them and build new ones for those that have been completely destroyed. To ensure proper maintenance and use of these facilities, households will be provided with inputs after training. Individual and collective hygiene promotion activities will be carried out by CARCS volunteers in the affected area for 03 months (the duration of the operation).

### **Protection**

In terms of protection, the crowding and conditions in which these displaced persons live expose them to many shocks like gender-based violence. Awareness-raising sessions should be organized by CARCS volunteers for the beneficiaries. CARCS volunteers will need to be trained at the beginning of the operation on the Code of Conduct and Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and sign to acknowledge the same. Debriefing sessions will also need to be held.

If another fire with high winds occurs, cases of malaria and famine are expected.

### **Targeting**

This response will target 6,000 people directly and indirectly affected by fires and the consequences resulting from the situation. This includes 503 directly affected households who have their houses destructed and 497 neighbouring host families where some of the homeless beneficiaries are located for the moment.

The operation will then address the needs of 503 households in the fire-affected areas with all the construction and distribution activities planned in this intervention while sensitization sessions will cover the overall target. Household items will be prioritized according to the following criteria:

- Households whose homes are totally or partially destroyed (approximately 503 HH at this time).
- Households with significant property damage who need to replace these items.
- Those who left their homes temporarily and were sheltered by relatives (primarily Phase 1 numbers).
- The total target population, for example food and hygiene parcels, includes the criteria mentioned above, as well as the following
- Households whose livelihoods have been impacted.
- Households that lost their fields/crops to the fire.
- Households that have lost their livestock/ or whose stores have burnt. Households headed by children or women.

CARCS plans to engage with communities on the selection criteria by setting a selection committee that involves local community leaders.

## Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted

Category	Estimated % of target group	% female	% male
Young Children (under 5 years)	16,03	51.7	48.3
Children (5-17year)	24		
Adults (18-49 years)	39,29		
Elderly (>50 years)	20,68		
People with disabilities included	2,52	36 %	64

## Scenario planning

Scenario	Situation and humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Registered fires on 28 February are the last ones until the rainy season. Fires are contained and there is access to the whole area.	People can gradually recover economically and restart normal life. No security issue and needs are covered by local authority capacity.	Recovery and livelihood support is provided by local authorities and CARCS is supporting sensitisation.
Wildfire outbreaks continue in the town affecting more households and fields due to high temperatures	The devastating fires have a significant impact on the environment and on the overall wellbeing of the population and the economy in the affected regions. Local authorities cannot support the needs of the affected population and request assistance from partners. Displacement is registered and a lot of homeless in the communities are seeking refuge in safer places around.	Shelter and livelihood support where possible. Provide assistance to the overall efforts of the state crisis management system.
Fires spreading to other neighbouring prefectures and affecting entire bushes with the destruction of several villages and cities.	Many other cities and villages are affected with the displacement of several thousand people	This response plan is revised to include the additional affected populations with a substantial budget to cover activities extension in shelter, WASH and health distribution and sensitization. IDP camps are built to house the affected people. IFRC staff are strengthened, and a long-term assistance programme is discussed with local and international partner for any anticipatory actions.

## Operation Risk Assessment

Risk of escalation of the situation and seasonal change. The town of Bakala is in the savannah and if there are more strong winds, the situation could worsen. The high temperatures are expected to continue until March, referring to previous years, with the possibility of further outbreaks of fire in the country, which may require the expansion of the operation to other parts of the country and the protection of already affected areas. The effects of the fires are expected to be felt by the entire population in the fire-affected area due to the devastation of the environment, crops and people's livelihoods. Further assessment will identify the needs of other affected people who can be assisted in the second phase of the operation.

As this operation is covering until June, the implementation will face the rainy season right after this dry season. This seasonal transition comes with access challenges sometimes from Bangui to the Ouaka division and raises the need of protection for volunteers. With the onset of the rainy season, the impact of potential flooding and hydrogeological events due to heavy rains in fire-affected areas from March-April 2022 onwards could disrupt planned operations. The likely lack of long-term financial or technical support from the state authorities will undoubtedly not allow for the recovery phase after this emergency phase. The exposition to those seasonal changes is also a health risk for communities that are actually more exposed and are subjected to their effect.

To reduce the risk of fire resurgence at least in the area of implementation, CARCS will make sure shelter constructions are built as much as possible in a certain distance of remaining vegetation and to speed the process before the start of rainfall.

### **Health related risks**

Malaria is a common disease in this area. Mosquito nets will be distributed at the start of the operation. In addition, awareness-raising sessions on major diseases, including malaria, and sanitation operations will be carried out throughout the fire-affected area. A potential negative evolution of the COVID-19 situation with continued denial of the coronavirus disease is also a risk. It will be necessary to raise awareness on Covid-19 using messages and approaches that will result from the analysis of feedback collected within the community.

**Security situation in Bakala and road access:** the deterioration of the security situation is also a risk as it would prevent the operation from proceeding smoothly with a drastic reduction in access to the vulnerable population. The city of Bakala is experiencing population movement with 2,500 internally displaced persons registered with host families, following clashes between the Central African Army and armed groups. Bakala is close to major gold and diamonds mining sites in Ouaka which in its turn attracts the armed groups and Russian Private Military Contractors in its military operation. The humanitarian operation will be noticed by all parties to the conflict, and their reaction remains unpredictable. After the combats in this zone, the presence of UXO were reported. The transportation of humanitarian cargo by roads will face numerous challenges such as check points (government forces and armed groups), bad roads, bandits, transhumance, etc. The security phase of Bakala and its surroundings is red.

The security unit will regularly inform the team on the evolution of the situation in the operation area. Staff and volunteers involved will receive a security briefing and volunteer insurance is included in this operation.

## **B. Operational strategy**

### **Overall Operational objective**

The overall objective of this operation is to contribute to the provision of multisectoral assistance to a total of 6,000 people (1,000 Households) directly and indirectly affected by the fires by providing Essential Households Items to 503 HH and WASH and health services to 1,000 HH. The operation will also aim to continue providing operational support to CARCS volunteers and staff operating in the field.

### **Proposed strategy**

The entire response operation will be coordinated by the CARCS's disaster management department at both the national and at Bakala Sub-Prefecture level. The CARCS, as part of the National Crisis Management System, is providing assistance and support to local authorities and immediate relief to the affected population.

In the first phase, the Bakala local CARCS committee will distribute non-food items consisting of hygiene kits, blankets, mats, bedding and cooking utensils to 503 households. The families targeted in the initial phase of the operation are those who have evacuated their homes due to the destruction of their houses and are temporarily housed in host families, in the same communities but in safer locations.

Below is a chronology of the different stages of the operation:

1. **Assessment:** rapid and detailed assessment focusing on damage analysis and targeting beneficiaries. Market assessment will include stakeholder prices assessment
2. **Procurement and in-kind distribution:** Distribution of material assistance to address immediate needs of affected families from the fires.
3. **Support to firefighting teams:** recruitment of volunteers to participate in emergency response operations. Purchase of general and other operational requirements of the operation for firefighting teams (in case of new fires) to provide support.
4. **Capacity building:** translation and printing of the DREF Guidelines 2020 and presentation of the documents. Conducting training on firefighting for CARC volunteers to provide support at local level during the operations.
5. **Monitoring and Evaluation of the effects:** continuous assessment operation and M&E action to evaluate the effects of the operation. Obtaining feedback from the Red Cross branches, partner organizations and beneficiaries.
6. **Exit strategy:** transfer to the local and regional authorities for the mid to long-term support and rehabilitation.

## Shelter

Each of the 503 families whose houses were burnt down (owners and tenants) will each benefit from a temporary shelter of 4X5M built in their concessions where possible. The identification of the location of the shelters will be done jointly with the beneficiaries and the local authorities.

All materials will be held by CARCS volunteers who will be trained on shelter construction technic to support families in the construction of their shelters. Community will also be involved in the construction with selected community volunteers to assist in this activity for a good appropriation of the functionality, use and potential future repair. For construction activity, the following material will be needed for each family shelter: 3 tarpaulins, 1 tool kit and local material (timber, slits and others) will be purchased. In the area of relief and distribution, the following items will be distributed to these 503 families (3,000 people) identified as most vulnerable and whose households' items were lost or seriously damaged during the fires and firefighting

Items	Number per households (HH)	Target (HH)	Total procurement (units)
Blankets	3 per	503	1,509
Mats	3 per	503	1,509
Kitchen sets	1 per	503	503

## Health

First-aid kits will be purchased by the CARCS and given to the Bakala local committee. They will be distributed to volunteers during the activities for first aid assistance in the communities.

For awareness raising, 45 volunteers will be trained and will carry out awareness raising activities in the community.

A 3-day training for volunteers is planned and will cover health thematic like Community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) with Community surveillance and knowledge on common diseases in the locality and COVID-19. Training will also include modules on distribution techniques, awareness-raising on hygiene and environmental sanitation and on planning and reporting in emergency situations.

## Water, hygiene and sanitation

Initial assessment indicates that the fire affected a total of 503 families with significant losses of personal property. The distribution of essential hygiene items will provide some material assistance to the most affected families to cover their immediate hygiene needs and promote good hygiene practice and sanitation of fire rubbles.

Wash items to be distributed to the target families are composed of detailed kits below:

- Hygiene kit: Shampoo for hair 1 liter, Toilet soap 100 gr, Toilet paper 4/1 rolls, Sanitary pads 10/1 pack, Toothpaste 100 ml, Shaving cream 60 ml, Shaving razors 5/1, Dishwashing liquid 0.500 ml, Wet wipes 100/1, Toothbrush, soap (400 gr).
- To facilitate access to drinking water, and improve water storage, CARCS will provide to the 503 most vulnerable HH: buckets (2 per HH), jerry cans (2 per HH), aquatabs (1 tablet of 10 unit per households) while waiting for well rehabilitation and chlorification.
- Sanitation activities will be conducted by 45 volunteers in the 06 affected localities and host families who are indirect target until displaced households are setting in their houses. Sensitisation sessions will also be conducted.
- The Red Cross will purchase the hygiene items in Bangui and transport them to Bakala. On the basis of the list previously updated by the joint team, the volunteers will proceed with the distribution.

For hygiene promotion and sanitation activities, hygiene promotion sessions will be carried out targeting the entire population of Bakala and its surrounding host communities. Sensitization sessions will start right after trainings are completed and will last for 2 months. The sessions will be conducted by 30 volunteers, 15 will focus on first aid and protection activities. During the awareness sessions, volunteers will carry out sanitation activities starting with fire rubbles removal with communities, latrines and water sources sanitation.

Communication tools such as leaflets, posters and picture boxes will be used for the mass and door-to-door awareness-raising sessions and for the training of volunteers, as detailed in Health section above.

Access to latrines and water sources is essential in this response. The rehabilitation will mostly concern the superstructure, sanitation/chloritization and digging activities with local materials for the rehabilitation and community participation. A total of 100 latrines and 24 wells identified as severely damaged are targeted.

Households will dig the pits of latrines and CARCS volunteers will provide the concrete slab and a tarpaulin (per latrine) for the superstructure. The volunteers will help families to build 50 of the latrine's superstructure destroyed and/or build additional 50 emergency latrines, to ensure 100 latrines are provided to communities.

Some Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) will be conducted with community's leaders, women and representative panel of beneficiaries prior each activity. A minimum of 10 FGDs will be held in the whole implementation for data collection, acceptation, and community collective feedback, etc. Additional FGDs will take place before procurement to ensure the contents are in line with local preferences for Wash kits and dignity kits.

### **Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA)**

CEA is integrated throughout the intervention to ensure maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. Beneficiaries will be involved in the operation from the beginning. Community meetings will be organised in collaboration with the local authorities to inform the beneficiaries about the operation and obtain their support for every action that will be undertaken. Actions aiming at their ownership of risk communication and collective and individual hygiene promotion activities will be carried out on a permanent basis. Beneficiaries will be involved in the management of the entire operation. The CARCS has a CEA focal point in Bangui who will support CEA activities throughout the operation. The NS will use feedback mechanisms experienced in other branches to monitor and assess the situation. The Local Bakala Committee will ensure monthly accountability of the operation by addressing potential complaints/feedback from beneficiary households and communities.

### **Basic needs and Essential households' items distribution for WASH, Health and Protection assistance**

Some 503 families will benefit from the distribution of non-food items according to Sphere standards. At the beginning of the operation, the list of beneficiaries will be updated by a joint CARCS/authority/beneficiary team.

Items will be taken from the stock set up with the support of the Dutch Red Cross. The missing EHIs will be purchased in Bangui by CARCS and transported to Bakala. After distribution, these items will be replenished ideally internationally.

The following distribution will be held:

- 1,509 mosquito nets (3 per family), 503 solar lamps (1 per family).
- To facilitate access to drinking water and sanitation, 1,006 buckets (2 buckets per family) will be needed for water supply, 1,006 Jerrycans (2 Jerrycans per family) for water conservation, 5,030 pieces of 250g soap (10 pieces per family). For personal hygiene: 2515 toilet kits (5 per family) and 503 tool kits (1 kit per family) and dignity kit for women aged 18 to 49 (39,29% total women).

A post distribution will be conducted one or two weeks after the distributions are completed to assess the used of items and shelter.

### **Human Resources**

The CARCS will deploy its staff and volunteers from the national headquarters and Carnot local committee. For an efficient implementation of the planned activities, 45 volunteers from Bakala local Red Cross Committee divided into teams will work under the supervision of five members of the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). All these activities will be under the coordination of the National Disaster Management Officer (NDM).

Two NDRT members from Bangui will support the technical capacity strengthening of Bakala team and facilitate the trainings with each national staff focal point per sector.

Five national staff will ensure the coordination, the monitoring and the reporting of this intervention (the IFRC Emergency Coordinator, the CARCS National DM for technical implementation, a finance officer, a logistics officer and 02 volunteer drivers).

The IFRC Cluster for CAR and Chad, located in Bangui, will also contribute to the monitoring of the implementation of this DREF through their staff according to the needs expressed by the NS. The finance team will undertake one mission per month of finance to enable the quick completion of financial reporting and transfer, mission to ensure procurement and distribution are timely completed. Operation will support NS through joint mission and distance follow-up. Both logistic and finance staff from IFRC delegation will support respectively the procurement and distribution and the financial reconciliation as per procedures.

A surge may be deployed if needed. Depending on the development of the situation and the subsequent needs, the NS will deploy additional human resources to meet the operational needs in the affected regions.

Due to the high temperatures, it is difficult to predict how the situation will develop. If the situation deteriorates and fires continue to spread, the CARCS teams will continue to provide support to the firefighting teams and the local population.

### **Logistics**

Non-food items will be procured in close collaboration and with the support of the Logistics Officer of the Bangui Country Delegation and transported and stored at the CARCS warehouse located at the national headquarters in Bangui. A secondary warehouse may be rented in Bakala to help store quantities needed for urgent use.

Restricted

The NS Logistics Officer will coordinate stock management at the Bangui warehouse while the NDRT members will be responsible for managing the secondary warehouse at Bakala for distribution of items to the distribution sites. Some items will be purchased in the local market in Bangui by the NS with the support of the IFRC Country Delegation, as appropriate.

All logistics activities will follow IFRC procedures and will be conducted in a transparent, cost effective and collaborative manner. Two missions from IFRC are planned to support this as well, covering both procurement and distribution.

### **Communications**

Information on the operation will be disseminated by the CARCS via the web and social media, and in coordination with the state authorities, to highlight the response to humanitarian needs and evolving and emerging humanitarian concerns. Information will also be shared via locally present media outlets, community radio stations and the IFRC GO Platform.

### **Information and Technology**

External communication on DREF-related activities will be the responsibility of the national headquarters. In the field, volunteers will not be allowed to communicate with the media on assistance activities. The CARCS National President will organize a press conference every month.

The internet and telephone costs of the officials involved in the implementation of this DREF will be covered by the operation.

### **Security**

The volunteers and staff of the CARCS will be properly trained, equipped and insured. Health and safety procedures are in place and specific COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) will be followed (and regularly updated according to the Ministry of Health guidance), to reduce probability of contagion during response operations.

As CAR is still in a spiral of violence against the peaceful population (armed clashes), the CARCS, with the support of the IFRC, is committed to respecting all the security rules throughout the country, including the city of Bakala.

Volunteers and all personnel called upon to work for the DREF will wear bibs with the Red Cross logo and will be insured. Only staff and volunteers who have certificates of Stay Safe course Level 1 and Level 2 will be considered to enter the zone. Security briefing for all the staff is compulsory. Communication with field unit has to be maintained 2 times per day. Only national staff might be considered to enter the zone.

No risk will be taken in case of trouble. Volunteers will be briefed particularly on the very important point of safety. At the beginning of this DREF operation, a mission from the security unit will go to the field to assess the situation in the area of the operation and set up a permanent monitoring mechanism.

### **Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting**

The CARCS will be monitoring the intervention to ensure detailed feedback on activities identified, according to the indicator defined. Monitoring and evaluation will be part of the process to ensure efficient implementation of the EPoA. Lesson learned exercise will be conducted at the end of the operation to gather operational learning and improve future response efforts. Reports will be produced in accordance with the provided guidelines by the assigned project.

### **Administration and Finance**

The Central African Red Cross will be responsible for managing the funds in accordance with standard practices for IFRC on operational transfers. A dedicated team will follow both Admin & Finance and PMER actions.

For activities related to cash transfer, the NS will benefit from the support of finance officer which will be deployed for multiple mission as necessary for this purpose.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 3,000 people (503 HH)**

Male: 1,449

Female: 1,551

**Requirements (CHF): 145,334**

**Risk analysis:** *Immediate: there may be new outbreaks in the area, resulting in the need to expand the operation and protect already damaged property. In this event, it will be necessary to revisit the DREF to request additional funds to extend assistance to newly affected people.*

**Population to be assisted: 503 HH, around 3,000 people already identified.**

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** *IFRC emergency shelter construction kit contain will be followed in the procurement of shelter material. CARC will ensure alignment and coordination with national and local authorities. SPHERE standards will be followed in terms of number of people per HH and EHI distribution.*

P&B Output Code	Shelter 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										# HH assisted with shelter (1,270)							
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families.										% of people who received household items report that their basic needs were met (Target: 80%) # of people that received household items (Target: 1,270)							
Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																	
AP005	Identification of caseloads and verification of people assisted in different target groups - inclusion factors integrate gender, diversity and disability in the response																	
AP005	Coordination with other relevant sectors for integrated																	
AP005	Coordination with government and other																	
AP005	Conducting procurement procedure for blankets, mattresses, bedding and kitchen sets for the affected population for 3,000 people																	

AP005	Distribution of the blankets, mattresses, bedding and kitchen sets to the affected population																
AP005	Build emergency shelter for 503 households which houses were completely or partially destroyed.																
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed household items																
AP005	Evaluation of the support provided																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Shelter 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</b>	% of people who have been housed and who report that their housing conditions are satisfactory (Target: 80%) # Number of people who benefited from emergency shelters (Target: 1,270)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP006	Purchase tool kits, wood and tarpaulins and transport them to Bakala																
AP006	Training of 45 volunteers in shelter construction techniques																
AP006	Support the construction of 503 temporary shelters for displaced households; raising/training on safe local building techniques to local builders																
AP006	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items																
AP006	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																
AP006	Development and provision of appropriate technical support modalities and materials for transfer of knowledge to beneficiaries																



## Health

**People targeted: 6,000 (1,000 HH)**

Male: 2,898

Female: 3,102

**Requirements (CHF): 13,352**

**Needs analysis:** *The emergency situation also has a negative impact on the psychosocial well-being of the people and could deteriorate the health of the affected population, especially in terms of COVID-19 and other common diseases among the population. A psychological first aid and referral system should be put in place. First aid activities are needed for the volunteers and local population fighting the fires. Transfer to medical institutions and health care services continues to be provided by health service providers. CARC volunteers will organise awareness sessions on key public health issues, including malaria, diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, etc.*

**Risk analysis:** *Immediate: With the possibility of new outbreaks in the area, it may be necessary to expand the operation and protect properties already damaged. Insecurity of RC volunteers due to the COVID-19 pandemic will also be a risk to consider.*

*Medium term: The potential impact of flooding and hydrogeological events due to heavy rainfall in the areas affected by the fire, from March - April 2022. The lack of long-term financial or technical support from the state authorities and other partners will not be able to sustain the recovery period for affected families.*

**Population to be assisted:** The target population is made up of approximately 100 people suffering the psychosocial consequences of the disaster (60 CARC volunteers and community members fighting the fire) and 3,000 people directly affected by the fires who are in need of first aid and assistance, as detected in the initial assessment, as well as the 30,000 inhabitants of the entire affected area.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** SPHERE standards will be followed.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	# people reached with health services (target 3000 )															
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	# of volunteers participating in health promotion activities (Target: 45) # of sensitisation sessions (Target : 8) # of first aid kits provided to Red Cross branches (Target : 20) # of distributed mosquito nets (Target: 1006															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake detailed assessments to identify health needs, number/type/location of damaged health facilities and/or medical service gaps in target communities																
AP022	Orientation of volunteers on first aid																
AP022	Purchase and distribution of first aid kits to RCC branches responding to the emergency																
AP022	Training/retraining in CBS and equipment (CBS kits) for CARCS volunteers mobilised for the DREF																
AP022	Sensitisation of the population on health and hygiene with a particular focus on COVID-19																
AP022	Purchase and distribution of mosquito nets to 503 affected households																
AP022	Presentation of the hanging technique and hanging of the nets in the 503 families																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 4: Transmission of diseases of epidemic potential is reduced	# of volunteers participating in health promotion activities (Target: 30) # of sensitisation sessions (Target : 8) # of first aid kits provided to Red Cross branches (Target : 20) # of distributed mosquito nets (Target: 508)															
	Health Output 4.1: Community-based disease control and health promotion is provided to the target population																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP021	Orientation of volunteers on first aid																
AP021	Purchase and distribution of first aid kits to Red Cross branches responding to the emergency																
AP084	CEA activities to promote community-based disease control and health promotion																

AP084	Organise 03 community meetings with all beneficiaries and local authorities (monthly)																	
AP084	Support the involvement of beneficiaries in the delivery of health education and hygiene promotion sessions																	
AP084	Establish a mechanism for collecting feedback																	
	Organize the feedbacks analysis meetings																	
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Health Output 4.2: Vector-borne diseases are prevented</b>	Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	



## Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 6000 (1000 HH)**

Male: 2,898

Female: 3,102

**Requirements (CHF): 49,645**

**Needs analysis:** The initial assessment indicates that the fire directly affected a total of 503 families in the town of Bakala and 6 surrounding villages with the destruction of their homes by the fire and significant losses of personal property. The distribution of essential hygiene items will provide some material assistance to the most affected families to cover their immediate hygiene and health needs. In the emergency phase of the operation, 503 family hygiene kits will be distributed to 3,000 people. The Central African Red Cross will have distributed bottled water to the local population if the fires resume. Protective equipment and bibs will be provided to CARC volunteers to carry out the operation in the field.

In addition, it will support the affected families in rebuilding the sanitary structures (latrines) consumed by the fire.

**Risk analysis:** The emergence of new fire outbreaks in the area or in new areas could lead to the need to expand the operation and protect already damaged properties. With the onset of the rainy season, the potential impact of flooding and hydrogeological events due to heavy rains in the fire-affected areas at the end of March 2022 could worsen the living conditions of the affected population. In addition, the lack of long-term financial or technical support from the state authorities and other stakeholders will not allow for a real recovery of the families directly affected.

**Population to be assisted:** The 503 households (3,000 people) targeted in the operation will receive emergency hygiene kits to help them through this difficult period. At the same time, the 30,000 inhabitants of the entire affected region will benefit from hygiene promotion sessions that will be organised by CARC volunteers. It is planned to provide bottled water to the local population in case the fires resume.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** CARCS will ensure alignment and coordination with the national and local authorities. Adherence to SPHERE standards will be ensured.

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities</b>	#of population reached with sensitization messages (6,000 people)															
	<b>WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>	#of sensitization week covered (8 weeks) #of population reached with sensitization messages (6,000 people)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments																
AP026	sensitization on use of containers, aquatab and community hygiene practice.																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population</b>	#of sanitation kit purchased (10) #of HH receiving water storage contents (503)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP026	Provide safe water storage and aquatabs to 503 HH (3,000 people)															
AP026	Sanitation kit for water source/ wells																
AP026	Sanitation activities with volunteers and communities																
AP026	Rehabilitation of community wells (24 wells).																
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>	Number of targeted people with access to safe water (Target: 10,000 people) ; - Number of households in the host community that receive the material for the purification of their wells (Target: 1,000 households) - Number of volunteers trained on WASH elements (Target: 100 volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	AP030	Assessment of hygiene needs, and identification of most vulnerable families affected															
AP030	Training of 45 volunteers on sensitisation and water purification techniques, hygiene and health promotion																
AP030	Design/Print and distribute IEC materials																
<b>P&amp;B Output</b>	<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene-related goods (EHIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>																

Code	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene EHIs, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities in coordination with the WASH group or cluster.																
AP030	Conducting procurement procedure for hygiene parcels																
AP030	Distribution of hygiene parcels and dignity kits to vulnerable families affected by the fires.																
AP030	Distribution of bottles of bleach for water treatment to 503 households (one litre per month x 503 households x 03 months).																
AP030	Monitor water treatment and storage through household surveys																
AP030	Monitor use of hygiene kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys and household water quality tests.																
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Outcome 2: Sustainable reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities in the recovery phase</b>	<i>Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target</i>															
	<b>WASH Output 2.1: Continuous monitoring and evaluation of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities</b>	<i>Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP026	Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation																
AP026	Conduct baseline survey of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities																
AP026	Conduct training for Red Cross volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments																
AP026	Procurement and distribution of sanitation material for well and communities																
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.																
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 2.2: Improved access to and use of adequate sanitation by the target population.</b>	<i>% of target people with access to emergency latrines (Target: at least 80 %)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP028	Support construction of 100 family latrines for most vulnerable people.																
AP028	Sensitisation on the use and maintenance of latrines																

AP028	Mobilize targeted communities to carry out environmental sanitation activities.																		
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>WASH Output 2.3: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.</b>	<i>Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target</i>																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Conduct baseline survey to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																		
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																		
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Train volunteers to implement activities from communication plan.																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials																		
AP030	Assess progress and evaluate results.																		
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																		
AP030	Construct or encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																		



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 6,000 (1,000 HH)**

Male: 2,898

Female: 3,102

**Requirements (CHF): 1,331**

**Needs analysis:** *The living conditions of the affected populations will be favourable for the development of phenomena such as Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV) and others. It will therefore be necessary to strengthen their protection. Furthermore, the volunteers involved in the operation will have to be informed about the code of conduct and will have to sign it. They should all have insurance.*

**Population to be assisted:** *6,000 people (1,000 families) reached will benefit from sensitisation sessions on the fight against SGBV and special emphasis will be given to sensitising the 45 volunteers involved and all the staff on the code of conduct.*

**Program standards/benchmarks:** *CARCS will ensure alignment and coordination with the national and local authorities. Adherence to the [IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies](#) will be ensured.*

P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.	Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target															
	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.	# of staff and volunteers reached by psychosocial support (Target: 80 staff and volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP031	Conduct an assessment of specific needs of the affected population based on criteria selected from the minimum standards for PGI in emergencies.																
AP031	Support sectoral teams to include measures to address vulnerabilities specific to gender and diversity factors (including people with disabilities) in their planning																
AP031	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on the Minimum Standards (or integrate a session on Minimum Standards in standard/sectorial trainings).																
AP031	Support sectoral teams to ensure collection and analysis of sex-age and disability-disaggregated data (see guidance in Minimum Standards)																
P&B Output Code	Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.	Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV																
AP033	Include messages on preventing and responding to SGBV in all community outreach activities																
AP033	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing SGBV (or integrate a session on addressing SGBV in standard/sectorial trainings)																
AP033	Hold basic ½ day training with IFRC and NS staff and volunteers on addressing child safeguarding (or integrate a session on addressing child protection in standard/sectorial trainings)																
AP033	Establish a system to ensure IFRC and NS staff and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have received a briefing in this regard																
AP033	Use Minimum Standards as a guide to support sectoral teams to include child protection and measures to mitigate the risk of SGBV																
AP084	Setting up feedback mechanism																

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 43,820

P&B Output Code	S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform	# of volunteers insured (Target: 50 volunteers) # of volunteers who have completed the mandatory security trainings and signed the code of conduct (50)															
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	# of staff and volunteers reached by trainings (Target: 60 staff and volunteers)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face																
AP040	Briefing of volunteers on psychosocial first aid and provide psychosocial support to communities and volunteers																
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities																
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing																
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained																
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement																
P&B Output Code	Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place	# of monthly coordination meetings held and in which IFRC/CARCS participated at the level of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action (Target: 6) # of monthly meetings held by shelter, health, protection and wash clusters in which the IFRC/CARCS participated (Target: 12) # of press conferences on the operation held by the President of the CARCS (Target:3 (1 per month)) #joint mission for operational monitoring (3) #support service mission completed (5) #briefing on CEA conducted for staff and volunteers in Bakala (01) #FGD conducted for planification, beneficiary selection and procurement decision (10)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Joint operation mission IFRC and CARCS in Bakala																
AP084	Briefing on community engagement provided to volunteers and local staff engaged in the response.																
AP084	FGD to engage communities in the implementation and selection																
AP084	Establishing 2-way feedback mechanism using feedback form to collect feedback from communities																
AP084	Organize weekly sessions to analyse the feedbacks from beneficiaries (6persX1 sessionX4weeksX3months)																

Restricted

<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	#of lesson learnt workshop conducted and reported (01)															
<b>P&amp;B Output Code</b>	<b>Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced</b>	Number of monthly meetings held by shelter, health, protection and wash clusters in which the IFRC/CARC participated (Target: 12) #of lesson learnt workshop conducted and reported (01)															
	Activities planned	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	1	1	1	1	16
	Week																
AP049	Work in coordination with each IFRC technical support and operations																
AP049	IFRC monitoring mission for logistic and finance																
AP055	Lesson learnt workshop																

## Funding Requirements

Budget is CHF 253,483 to cover the 3 month-intervention. Summary budget below:

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### DREF OPERATION

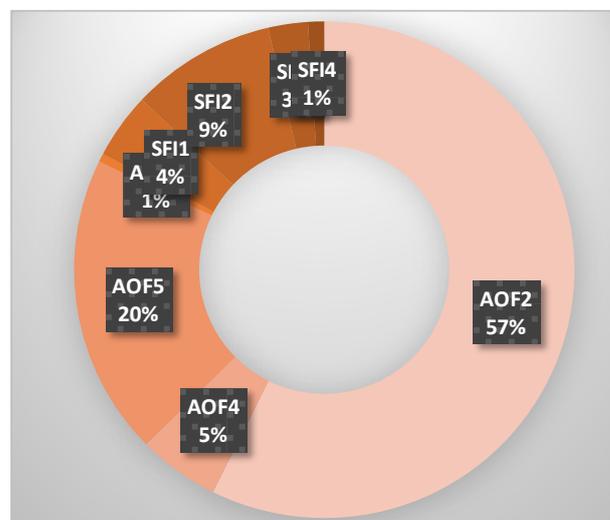
MDRCF028 - CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC - FIRES AND STRONG WINDS BAI 03/03/2022

#### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	37,988
Construction Materials	43,593
Clothing & Textiles	7,545
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	36,599
Medical & First Aid	675
Teaching Materials	3,042
Utensils & Tools	40,411
Other Supplies & Services	3,250
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>173,102</b>
Storage	1,250
Distribution & Monitoring	333
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,046
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>15,629</b>
National Staff	4,667
National Society Staff	6,000
Volunteers	15,804
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>26,471</b>
Professional Fees	833
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>833</b>
Workshops & Training	10,035
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>10,035</b>
Travel	6,500
Information & Public Relations	1,458
Office Costs	1,000
Communications	1,417
Financial Charges	1,567
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>11,942</b>
<b>DIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>238,012</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>15,471</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>253,483</b>

#### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2 Shelter	145,334
AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs	
AOF4 Health	13,352
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	49,645
AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion	1,331
AOF7 Migration	
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	10,841
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	23,838
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	6,479
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	2,663
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>253,483</b>

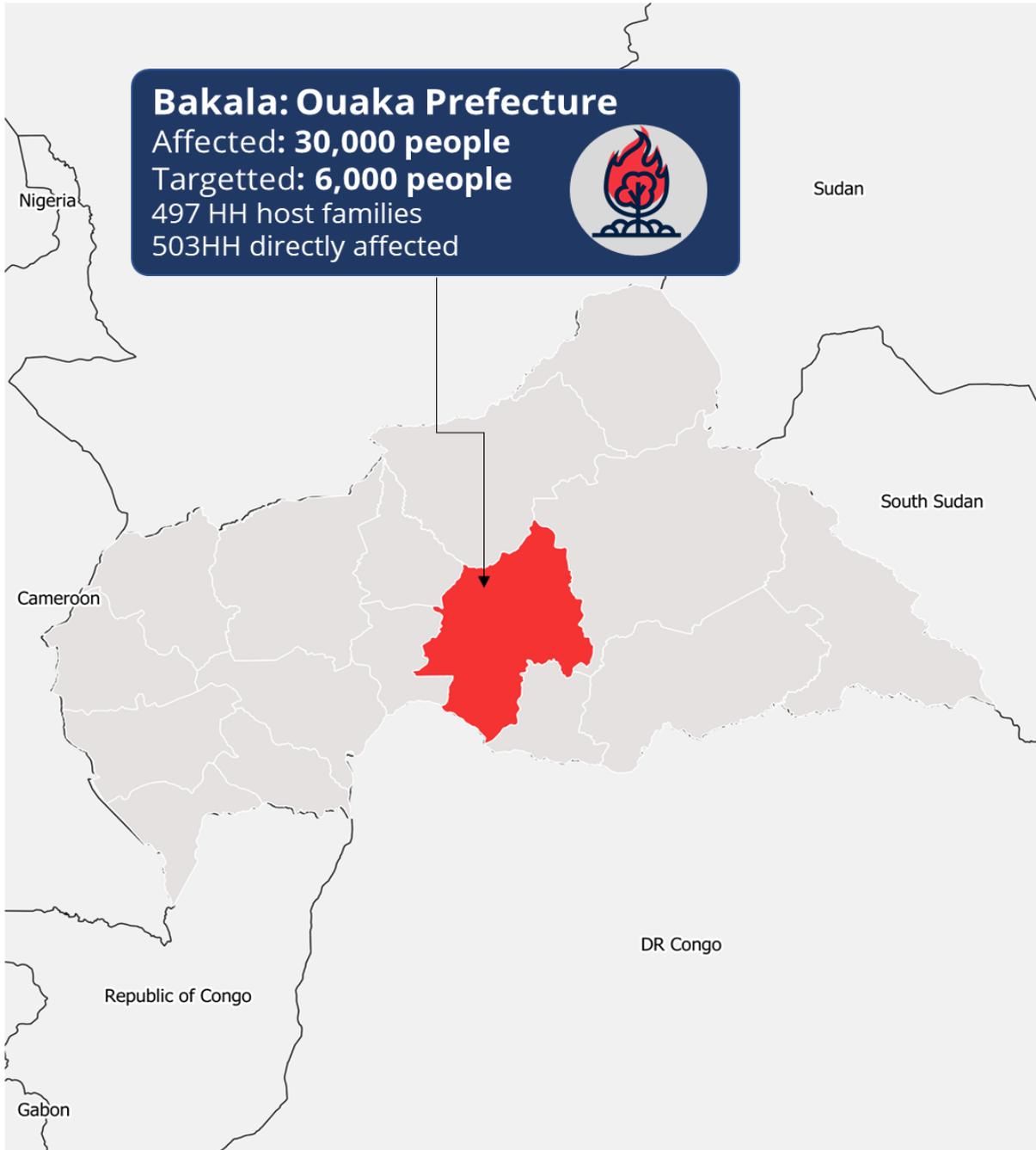




**+CIFRC**

## Central African Republic: FIRES in Bakala

Glide n°: FR-2022-000179-CAF



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.



## Reference documents



Click here for:

- Operation Update
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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

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### **For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:**

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

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

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

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: [philip.kahuho@ifrc.org](mailto:philip.kahuho@ifrc.org); phone: +254 732 232 081

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## 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.

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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.

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