



**Image of Volunteers supporting evacuation by Central African Republic Red Cross Society**

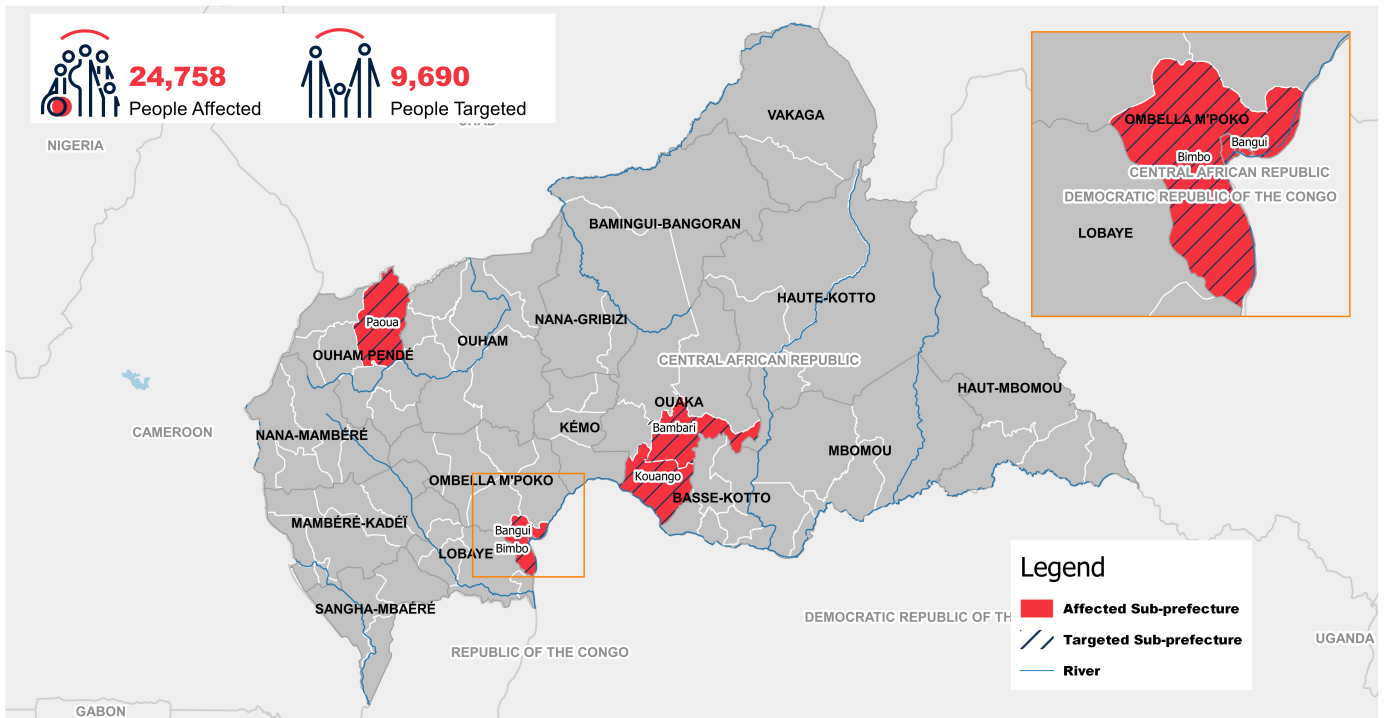
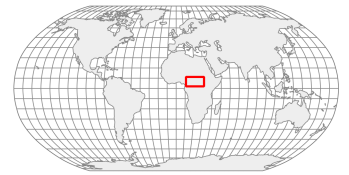
Appeal: <b>MDRCF029</b>	DREF Allocated: <b>CHF 425,627</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2022-000330-CAF</b>	People Affected: <b>24,758 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>9,690 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Slow</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>2022-10-20</b>	Operation End Date: <b>2023-02-28</b>	Operation Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>
	Targeted Areas:	<b>Bangui, Ouaka, Ouham-Pendé</b>	

# Description of the Event



CAR : Floods

19 October 2022



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.  
Map data sources: GADM, CAR RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi

IFRC IM map

## What happened, where and when?

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

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

The event of 28 September 2022, with the onset of heavy rains, caused the river to overflow its banks, resulting in

flooding in the riparian areas, with a consequent humanitarian impact and an increase in the vulnerability of the affected populations. Significant increase in homelessness and vulnerability with many children under 10 years old at risk of starting school while left homeless with their homes, elderly, pregnant and lactating women who are very vulnerable and require humanitarian assistance.

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



Image of Volunteers assisting injured child in 6th district Bangui by CRCA

## Scope and Scale

Needs to be covered:

The provisional balance sheet following the floods on 28 September by the CARCS indicates that in the 3 affected provinces, 11 districts are affected:

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

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

- It should be noted that more than 176 towns and villages have been affected by the floods in 12 of the 17 prefectures of the country since June. The Vakaga Prefecture in the north was the hardest hit in June with 24,000 people affected, followed by the capital Bangui (20,400 people) which was still affected in September and the Ouham Prefecture (13,000 people affected); more than 85,300 people affected. The latest floods come at a time when humanitarian needs have increased exponentially throughout the country, with more than 63% of Central Africans in need of assistance and protection, or 3.1 million people. The last floods of this magnitude were recorded in 2019 when 100,000 people have been affected. The recorded damages with more than 18,000 hectares affected will have a significant impact on the crops normally scheduled for early November according to the country's seasonal calendar. This crisis comes at a time when the country is already facing several challenges including food insecurity, health and protection issues. According to the report issued by OCHA on 30 September, more than 63% of Central Africans are already in need of assistance and protection and the impact of these floods on living conditions and access to basic necessities will worsen an already fragile humanitarian context.

## Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	<b>Yes</b>
Did it affect the same population groups?	<b>Yes</b>
Did the National Society respond?	<b>Yes</b>
Did the National Society request funding from DREF for that event(s)?	<b>Yes</b>
If yes, please specify which operations	<b>MDRCF023 In 2018, MDRCF025 2019, MDRDRCF027 2021.</b>

### **If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent**

Floods in CAR are certainly recurrent, but several factors make the level of vulnerability of the population more complex this year, with an impact on immediate needs, on the dignity of communities and on medium and long-term needs, as it also weakens the already diminished means of subsistence, in addition to unplanned urbanization, poor hygiene and sanitation practices (household waste are dumped in rainwater drainage channels, insufficient maintenance of public works). This years rains are more abundant than those received since the flood of 2019 that had led to the launch of an emergency appeal. They are more abundant and frequent with a spread in the northern regions as well, while the support provided by the Government and partners remains insufficient to date. More than 80,000 people have already been affected by the floods since June, according to OCHA, with nearly 40,000 still in need of assistance throughout the country. (source RFI Published: 30/09/2022 - 01:31 <https://www.rfi.fr/fr/afrique/20220929-centrafrique-les-inondations-et-les-pluies-continuent-d-affecter-le-nord-du-pays>). This partial coverage is the current lot of Bangui and its surroundings which, out of the 3349 affected households, still has nearly 1367 households listed by the Central African Red Cross Society (CARCS) as waiting for assistance following the damage of the successive floods and especially that of September 28. The cities of Paoua, Kouango and Bambari have not yet received any assistance.

### **Specify how the lessons learnt from these previous operations are being used to mitigate similar challenges in the current operation**

In the MDRCF023 DREF operation, the poor state of the roads and the prolonged rainy season delayed the implementation of the planned activities because it required long and costly transportation to the distribution sites. For this operation, a market analysis will be conducted by the logistics team and local purchases will be favored for items available in each city.

For the MDRCF022 DREF operation, insufficiency in the needs analysis and targeting should be avoided by making sure to define very clear vulnerability criteria for the operation to avoid falling into the same difficulties.

Depending on the intervention context, previous operations have emphasized the need to ensure that each DREF operation includes a line to fund activities related to strengthening the capacities of the national society (NS) and the resilience of beneficiary populations. For this operation, it is planned to train volunteers who will conduct awareness sessions on risk communication and community engagement They will be able to collect feedback from the community at the end of the training.

## Current National Society Actions

<b>Resource Mobilization</b>	Following the assessment, CARCS submitted a DREF application to provide humanitarian assistance to the disaster affected populations.
------------------------------	---

<b>Other</b>	At the beginning of the floods in July, CARCS with the support of ICRC distributed items to 635 affected HH. These distributions and the assistance provided by other partners since the beginning of this crisis will be taken into account in the targeting.
<b>Assessment</b>	CARCS has deployed 300 volunteers to all affected areas to assess the damage. The NS is involved in the joint multi-sectoral assessment with OCHA under the leadership of the Ministry of Humanitarian Action. This data will be used to adjust intervention priorities as needed, mainly in terms of WASH and health, to strengthen the response with context-specific risk communication and community involvement for behavior change.

## Movement Partners Actions Related To The Current Event

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

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

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

## UN or other actors

consultation and assessment of the level of preparedness of the response to this emergency with a firm promise of support to the government.

- Since the beginning of the floods, IOM and UNHCR have been positioned in the temporary sites of displaced persons and part of the 6th arrondissement of Bangui. WHO has supported the organization of mobile clinics in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. Awareness-raising on risk communication will concern all affected sectors to raise the population's awareness and to change their behavior, particularly with regard to hygiene and environmental sanitation.

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

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

- Stock assessment of items is also ongoing at the level of the different clusters (WASH, Shelter and Protection, Health, Food Security and GBV)

- A joint assessment by OCHA and the Government for better aid planning with reliable data.

## Are there major coordination mechanisms in place?

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

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

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

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

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

# Needs (Gaps) Identified



## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

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

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



## Health

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



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

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

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



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

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

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



## Community Engagement And Accountability

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

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



## Shelter Housing And Settlements

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

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

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

ii.□ Paoua has 156 affected households

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

iii.□ Bambari has 109 affected households

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

iv.□ Kouango with a total of 306 affected households:

- Number of homeless people: 1,530, including 430 men, 525 women, 574 children. But also 56 pregnant women and 119 elderly people.
- Houses totally destroyed: 240
- Houses partially destroyed: 66

# Operational Strategy



## Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to provide integrated assistance to 1,938 families affected by the floods in Bangui and its surroundings, in Paoua, Kouango and Bambari for 04 months. The sectors targeted by these operations are: livelihoods, health, WASH, Shelter and CEA with the aim of improving the living conditions of the affected people.

## Operation strategy rationale

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

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

The operational logic by sector follows the following outline.

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

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

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

## Targeting Strategy

### Who will be targeted through this operation?

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

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

### Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

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

- 1) Households that have not received material assistance
- 2) Families whose houses are completely destroyed, including sleeping materials and kitchen utensils.
- 2) Households with the following vulnerabilities: female-headed households, pregnant women, nursing mothers,

children under 10 years of age who are highly exposed to disease, and elderly people.

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

## Total Targeted Population

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

## Risk and security considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Tense political climate with risk of security deterioration.	Regular monitoring of safety information Observance of safety measures and rules for travel in hazardous areas.
Increased prices of basic necessities	Local procurement will be preferred with a close monitoring of market

### Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation


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

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

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


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


# Planned Intervention

	<b>Water, Sanitation And Hygiene</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 54,350
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	13545
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of households that received Water Conservation and Purification Kits		1938	
Number of community wells rehabilitated		50	
Number of people reached With awar-nesses		9690	
Number of water point management com-mittees		50	
Number of chlorinated wells		500	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support system and means of access to drinking water by providing water storage and treatment equipment for the coming months</li> <li>• Purchase of water storage kits: 2 jerry cans per household.</li> <li>• Purchase of Aquatabs 10 tablets per family</li>   <li>• Chlorination and disinfection of the 500 flooded wells in the targeted areas, to avoid infections due to water from the flooded wells when returning to the neighborhoods after the floods. The following activities will be carried out:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of disinfectant for toilets (gresyl)</li> <li>• Purchase of chlorine</li> </ul> </li>   <li>Payment of volunteers' perdiems for the disinfection of latrines for 5 days.</li> <li>• Rehabilitation of 50 community water points in the affected areas for use once the affected families return home. Selection will be based on field needs from Bangui (30) to Paoua (5) to Kouango (5) and Bambari (10).</li> <li>• Purchase equipment and products for sanitation (gresyl, sprayers, chlorine, sanitation kits).</li> <li>• Organize hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions in the affected districts/cities (2 sessions X 4 weeks X 2 months)</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of hygiene kits for personal hygiene of the family (1 per household) for 1,938 families. The hygiene kit is composed of soap, toothbrush, comb, towel, underwear, toothpaste, etc.</li> <li>• Purchase and distribution of dignity kits to targeted women, i.e. 39.29% of women (18-49 years old) and girls of childbearing age, to serve for 03 months. Each kit contains sanitary napkins, panties</li> </ul>	

and bath soap for women and girls.


- Communication tools such as flyers, posters, and picture boxes will be used for mass sensitization and door-to-door sessions, and for training of trainers.
- Training will be provided to volunteers. It will include modules on distribution techniques, hygiene and environmental sanitation awareness, and emergency planning and reporting.


	<b>Protection, Gender And Inclusion</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 8,511
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	18000
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of days with SGBV and PSEA messages diffusion		60	
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI notion		300	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		Briefing of volunteers on the concepts of gender protection and inclusion, mainly on gender-based violence. Awareness sessions on SGBV will be organized in the 11 affected localities.	

	<b>Shelter Housing And Settlements</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 253,951
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	1938
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of households Supported by shelter houses construction		1938	
Number of households that received shelter materials		1938	
		Shelter assistance will be provided through the construction of emergency shelters for households that have lost their homes and are not currently assisted. Volunteers who have been trained in emergency shelter construction techniques will accompany the beneficiaries in this regard while ensuring appropriate sensitization on risky constructions. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of relocation sites in coordination with local authorities for the settlement of households</li> <li>• Provide the necessary materials for the construction of emergency shelters for 1,938 households, including the purchase of tarpaulins for temporary shelters (2 per shelter) for 1 shelter for 5 people and materials</li> <li>• Engage and support communities to collect and assemble ma-</li> </ul>	


**Priority Actions:**

- terials for the supporting structure at local level.
- Purchase and distribution of family kits consisting of : blankets, 2 per household, mats 2 per household, kitchen kits 01 per household and solar lamps for households
  - Storage of the items in the 11 localities
  - Payment of the volunteers' perdiems for the handling (150 volunteers for 2 days)
  - Purchase of distribution equipment for the installation and setting up of distribution points over 3 days
  - Post distribution evaluation and lessons learned workshop
  - Volunteers' per diems for distribution (300 volunteers for 3 days)

	<b>Secretariat Services</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 11,238
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	16
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Supervision report on IFRC program activities		5	
Finance and logistics technical mission report		2	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication costs for staff</li> <li>• Office supplies necessary for the daily management of the operation for the various branches and disaster management team evolved</li> <li>• Foreign exchange and financial charges are also taken into account: foreign exchange contingencies and bank charges</li> <li>- Supervision of activities by the IFRC office in Bangui and support for narrative and financial reporting.</li> </ul>	

	<b>Community Engagement And Accountability</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 17,559
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	300
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of volunteers trained in RCCE and the code of conduct		300	
Number of community meetings held		33	
Number of feedback mechanisms implemented and validated by communities		2	
Number of feedbacks collected		300	

Percentage of feedback processed	100
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize a session for volunteers involved in the activities on the RCCE and the code of conduct (1 day of training in the 11 localities)</li> <li>• Organize meetings with the communities on feedback (one meeting per month/11 locations/3 months)</li> <li>• Organize focus groups to validate the intervention criteria and the content of the assistance</li> <li>• Coordinated implementation with the communities and according to the capacity of the NS of 2 feedback systems: feedback on assistance and collection of complaints including sensitive complaints.</li> </ul>

	<b>National Society Strengthening</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 15,425
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	325
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	
Number of insured volunteers		300	
Report of the supervision reports received		33	
Number of trucks rented		10	
Number of mobilized vehicles seat and branches		5	
<b>Priority Actions:</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Volunteer Insurance</li> <li>• Volunteer protection and visibility</li> <li>• Security briefing and briefing on the risks of the intervention</li> <li>• Implementation of a monitoring plan for the operation and internal coordination and information sharing mechanisms</li> <li>• Collection and processing of weekly field reports by the operation's dedicated teams.</li> <li>• For the overall support to the different sectors, the NS will mobilize CARCS vehicles and rent 03 trucks for the transportation of items in Bambari, Paoua and Kouango and 7 for Bangui</li> <li>• Transfer of money has not been considered for this operation, as it requires the prior establishment of a good control and monitoring mechanism that has not yet been set up. This will be possible once this capacity is strengthened in the long term.</li> </ul>	

	<b>Health</b>	<b>Budget</b>	CHF 64,593
		<b>Targeted Persons</b>	252000
<b>Indicators</b>		<b>Target</b>	

Number of personnes reached by hygiene and sanitation promotion awareness sessions	9690
Number of households that received the nets	1938
<b>Priority Actions:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure health and hygiene promotion in flooded neighborhoods and villages. A total of 11 affected localities covered by 150 volunteer pairs who will make 2 visits per week to disseminate hygiene and sanitation promotion and health education messages over 3 months.</li> <li>• Provide psychosocial assistance to the most affected people, as needed.</li> <li>• Provide specific assistance to women and the elderly and/or disabled, as needed.</li> <li>• Purchase and distribute impregnated mosquito nets (3 per family) to prevent the spread of malaria. Stagnant water is a breeding ground for mosquitoes that transmit the disease.</li> <li>• Passive surveillance of volunteers on cases of epidemics, diarrhea and other oro-fecal diseases in the affected community. Through the volunteers, the NS will ensure the collection of data on the occurrence of epidemics in the communities isolated from the health centers and will support their referral to the health center.</li> <li>• Assessment of the nutritional status of children, pregnant women and referral to nutrition services if necessary.</li> </ul>

## About Support Services

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

Some 300 volunteers, staff from the various departments involved in disaster management of the CARCS and the cluster office will participate in this operation.

Coverage will be provided for the 300 volunteers, 04 NS staff who will be mobilized during the months of activities. To strengthen the technical monitoring of the operation, staff from the headquarters and the IFRC will be involved in the operation and will ensure the implementation of regular monitoring missions to support the branches.

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

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

Local purchases will be made to stay within the response timeframe. International procurement will be considered for response preparations in future operations with a minimum contingency stock available.

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

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

### **How will this operation be monitored?**

The CARCS does not have a PMER, the operation is under the leadership of the national Disaster Management Unit. Monthly supervision missions from the IFRC will be organized to ensure the smooth implementation of the operations. For the implementation of an effective monitoring system, the CARCS will support a team of

- 11 National Supervisors (NDRT) in the intervention zones mobilized over 5 days each month.
- 01 project manager to ensure regular missions each month
- The allowance of a financial assistant to support the quality of financial reporting. He/she will be supported directly by the IFRC financial officer via punctual missions at the time of reporting.
- Allowance for a logistics assistant NS supported over the first 3 months of the operation. Considering the load of purchases to be made, the NS logistics assistant in coordination with the IFRC logistics assistant will ensure the conduct of local purchases and will therefore be engaged for several weeks in field missions. First for the evaluation of the market, then the purchasing process, the counting, the distribution and the per diems for the follow-up missions of 2 IFRC staff.
- Each mission will be reported on and weekly coordination and update meetings will be organized to review the progress of the different departments and branches on activities to be planned.

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

The IFRC will support the CARCS in the communication and reporting of this operation with the support of the PMER and the Program Officer in charge of emergency operations. Communication will focus more on sharing information with local authorities and stakeholders.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRCFC029 - Société de la Croix-Rouge Centrafricaine Floods 2022

Budget Group	CHF Value
<b>RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION, SUPPLIES</b>	<b>297,817</b>
Shelter - Relief	161,660
Clothing & Textiles	57,365
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	30,031
Utensils & Tools	48,760
<b>LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>11,842</b>
Storage	1,110
Distribution & Monitoring	1,628
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,104
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	<b>74,688</b>
National Society Staff	6,771
Volunteers	67,917
<b>WORKSHOPS &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>8,155</b>
Workshops & Training	8,155
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>7,148</b>
Travel	3,626
Information & Public Relations	799
Office Costs	888
Communications	444
Financial Charges	1,391
<b>DIRECT COSTS TOTAL</b>	<b>399,650</b>
<b>INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>25,977</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>425,627</b>

# Contact Information

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

- **National Society contact:**

Jean-Moïse MODESSI-WAGUEDO, Disaster Manager, modessi13@gmail.com, +23675759441

- **IFRC Appeal Manager:**

Denis DUFFAUT, Chef de Délégation Cluster RCA-TCHAD, denis.duffaut@ifrc.org, +23672866045

- **IFRC Project Manager:**

MBOLISSA NGUEREKOUNDOU Wilfried, Officier au Programme chargé des Opérations d'urgences, wilfried.mbolis-sa@ifrc.org, +23672060070

- **IFRC focal point for the emergency:**

MBOLISSA NGUEREKOUNDOU Wilfried, Officier au Programme chargé des Opérations d'urgences, wilfried.mbolis-sa@ifrc.org, +23672060070

- **Media Contact:**

[Click here for the reference](#)