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Emergency appeal operations update

Central African Republic: Civil Unrest

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCF017		GLIDE n° OT-2013-000152-CAF
Operations update n° : Six-month update		Timeframe covered by this update: 12 Months
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 25 February 2014		Timeframe: 12 months and end date: December 2014
Appeal budget: CHF 1,136,640	Appeal coverage: 61%	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 692,339
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 245,476		
N° of people being assisted: 50,000		
Host National Society(ies) presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Central African Republic Red Cross (CAR RC) Society (10,000 volunteers), 42 staffs at headquarters, 16 branches and 117 community-based committees		
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: ICRC, French Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent, Sudanese Red Crescent		
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: WFP, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNFPA, World Vision, Concern Worldwide, Save the Children, Mercy Corps, ACORD, IOM, DRC, NRC, ACTED, Solidarités International, ACF, MSF Hollande, MSF Espagne, MSF Belgique, WHH, ALIMA, Triangle, LWF, CARITAS, TEARFUND, PU-AMI, IMC, FAIRMED, MENTOR-Initiative, Islamic Relief Worldwide, Finn Church Aid, SOS Villages d'enfants, JRS, Internews, Institut Panos, Search for common Ground, ASF, Water for Good, FSD-Fondation Suisse de déminage, CORDAID, INSO, MSF France, Conciliation Resources, MSF Suisse, Plan International, AHA, Invisible Children, Un Raggio di Luce		

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The civil unrest in the Central African Republic (CAR) broke out on 5 December 2013, when Seleka and Anti-balaka groups engaged each other in armed clashes in Bangui. The violence then spread to the provinces and has continued to date, leaving close to 600,000 people displaced within CAR and in the neighbouring countries. The most affected areas are Bangui, Boda, Boganagone, Carnot, Berberati, Paoua, Grimari, Yaloke, Bossangoa, Dekoa, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Markounda, Kaga-Bandoro, Ouango, Alindao, Kabo, Moyen-Sido, Batangafo and Bambari. According to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) information meeting of 17 July 2014, at least 528,000 people have been displaced and are living in several displaced people's (IDP) camps countrywide.



A CAR RC volunteer on a needs assessment mission in an IDP

Bangui is currently hosting at least 103,000 IDPs in 43 camps. The airport IDP camp in Bangui is the most populated. Plans to have IDPs in this camp relocated elsewhere in Bangui are in progress, in

consultation with the government and humanitarian actors. CAR RC and UNHCR assessments in Bangui have revealed that vulnerabilities of the affected populations have intensified. The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has also shot up because of a total loss of livelihoods, which has rendered them completely dependent on aid. The situation has further been complicated by persistent retaliatory attacks, which leave the likelihood of the resumption of normalcy completely unpredictable. The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) report of 3 June 2014 describes the CAR situation as *'a conflict which has moved from a protracted crisis to an acute and complex emergency, affecting the entire CAR population'*. On 4 June 2014, the UNHCR called for an urgent increase in international support to CAR to accelerate humanitarian efforts. According to the UNHCR, at least 2.2 million people in CAR are in urgent need of humanitarian aid and protection. Furthermore, a survey by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) of 19-23 May 2014 in 34 camps in Bangui has indicated that the hardship experienced by IDPs in Bangui has intensified. According to this report, the number of IDPs who reported no financial ability to return home has shot up from 68% in April 2014 to 79% in May 2014. The percentage of those who expressed reluctance to return home for fear of insecurity has also gone up from 64% to 71% within the same period.

Meanwhile, the CAR RC continues to assist the affected families in Bangui with emergency health services, water, hygiene and sanitation and advocacy for peace through different communication channels. However, since the situation is unpredictable and the violence persistent, the CAR RC is revising the initial appeal in order to assist the affected people adequately and to meet their increased needs. Moreover, the national society (NS) has to respond to emergencies daily; this has in turn overstretched its capacity and depleted its resources.

The CAR RC is working closely with other Movement and non-movement partners including the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the French Red Cross (FRC), the Qatari Red Crescent, UN agencies, government ministries and other partners in this response. The CAR RC is the main actor with access to the camps and the communities. Even though, humanitarian aid delivery is often delayed due to security reasons.

The situation

From the onset of the conflict in CAR on 5th December 2013, the situation in Bangui and the provinces has remained volatile and unpredictable. The country continues to be rocked by attacks and counter-attacks between the rival groups, increasing the number of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection. The CAR RC detailed assessment report of between March-May 2014 to determine the extent of the damage and needs indicates that several private and public sectors have been extensively affected. Moreover, access to health services remains a challenge for most of the affected people because of looting and vandalism on health infrastructure as well as increased insecurity. This is a worrying situation since the rains have commenced and there is fear of possible disease outbreaks, especially in the crowded IDP camps. Majority of the IDP's have been rendered totally dependent on humanitarian aid after their houses were completely damaged and property/businesses looted or destroyed. According to the CAR RC, at least 1,800 houses were completely destroyed in Bangui alone. The education sector has also been affected due to insecurity and vandalism on infrastructure. A UNICEF-led assessment report of June 2014 indicates that nearly two thirds of schools in the country remain closed since October 2013, with a large number of learners in IDP camps. Food security is also a challenge; with several farms and granaries in the provinces having been burnt or looted, there is an urgent need for food. The CAR RC needs assessment report indicates that those IDPs who were initially farmers are not able to work on their farms, despite this being a rainy and planting season. According to the joint FAO and WFP Market and Food Security report of March 2014, the food security situation in CAR is continuously and sharply deteriorating. The report reveals that between 2013 and 2014, at least 40% of agricultural production in the country has declined. Livestock rearing has also declined by 50% within the same period. Moreover, the CAR RC report indicates that several IDPs have moved to the forest due to increased insecurity. They are, therefore, exposed to harsh weather conditions and food insecurity. This population also risks contracting malaria and other diseases.

Fresh acts of violence in Bangui that started on 22 May 2014 have worsened an already grim situation, thus putting more pressure on humanitarian actors. Furthermore, the attack on a church that was hosting at least 11,050 IDPs in Bangui on 28 May 2014 that left 21 people dead and several others injured and/or missing has increased tensions in the capital and in IDP camps. These displaced people have vacated the camp in question, leading to overcrowding in the camps that they

have moved to. Fighting against the Seleka and French troops on 22 May 2014 has also increased the vulnerability of IDPs in Bambari, where initially displaced IDPs have been displaced again. According to the UNHCR, at least 23,000 people were displaced in Bambari, in the North of CAR, in May 2014. An assessment of the prevailing circumstances indicate that PK 5 District in Bangui and Bambari are the most volatile areas. Sounds of gunshot, barricaded roads and paralyzed transportation system are common features, with reports of deaths, injuries and displacement of people on the increase.

Increasing levels of poverty and inability to purchase by the general public of CAR is on the increase. Due to looting and vandalism of businesses during the clashes, many professionals have been rendered jobless. Furthermore, the displacement of some communities from Bangui and the western parts of the country has also impacted negatively on the socio-economic status of individuals and the country in general. According to the International Crisis Group Report of 17 June 2014, the Global index of CAR has declined by 36% since 2013. The report further states that the public revenue of the country has decreased by 50% and the inflation level went up from 5.9% in 2012 to 6.6% in 2013. As per this report, the global deficit of the country has also doubled. In view of the foregoing, it is projected that the economic status of the affected people will continue to deteriorate.

The CAR RC personnel in collaboration with the IFRC and other partners are responding to the violence as the conflict unfolds. The NS is supporting the affected families through response, emergency health, psychosocial support, water, hygiene and sanitation, and advocacy for peace, among others. Furthermore, the French military (Sangaris) and the International Support Mission to the Central Africa Republic (MISCA) are providing security and protection to the civilians. The UNHCR is carrying out protection activities while the WFP is distributing food aid, in agreement with other NGOs. The FAO has also distributed 150,000 tons of seeds to farmers in partnership with humanitarian organisations, including the CAR RC. However, bad roads and insecurity have been a challenge to the exercise, thus limiting the scope of areas of distribution. With the persistence of high tensions, it is impossible to predict when normalcy is likely to return. Schools, religious institutions and the MISCA camp in Bangui are receiving more IDPs daily. In the above context, response activities need to be scaled up.

The IFRC continues to implement its Global Fund Malaria programme grant for CAR in the midst of the violence. Distribution of nets and training of trainers is underway. However, some beneficiaries of the programmed activities and services have been displaced in the civil unrest, thus disrupting several planned activities under this programme. This has, in turn, increased the malaria threat among target populations. Before the civil unrest in CAR, malaria was already a threat, with the country being ranked by UNDP 180 out of 186 countries for some of the worst malaria indicators. In addition, several beneficiaries of this grant have crossed into neighbouring countries such as Cameroon, Congo Brazzaville, Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo, citing insecurity in CAR. This population is exposed to malaria as they stay in camps, forests and the open air. The IFRC country representation in CAR is working with the NS on new strategies that will see all activities back on course in the evolving conflict situation. The IFRC Regional representation is also considering the possibility of cross-border operations, with both refugees and host communities expected to benefit from it.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement Coordination

This operation is being developed and implemented in close collaboration and communication with the ICRC and French Red Cross and the Qatari Red Crescent country delegations. Regular meetings are taking place to enhance collaboration and to find, where applicable, synergies that will have a positive impact on the work undertaken for the affected population.

In February, the CAR RC, ICRC and IFRC concluded a Movement Coordination Agreement (MCA), followed by a Movement Security Framework Agreement. On 14 February, the ICRC issued a joint communiqué on the situation in the CAR and on the Movement coordinated approach to meeting the needs of the affected population.

At regional level, regular communication continues between IFRC, ICRC and FRC offices.

The CAR RC is working on response initiatives in collaboration with other Movement and non-Movement partners, UN agencies, government ministries and channels, bilateral and multilateral Red

Cross and Red Crescent contributions. The Sudanese Red Crescent's contribution to the CAR RC programme aims to provide 30 tons of food and non-food items. The Turkish Red Crescent's in-kind support enabled the CAR RC to carry out the distribution of food and non-food items to 1100 families. The bilateral contribution from the Qatar Red Crescent to CAR RC programme aims to provide shelter at Moyen-Sido, medicines to the health centre at Boda and some water and sanitation activities. The French Red Cross contribution of equipment to health centres in Bangui, Bambari and Berbarati will continue, while supporting CAR RC capacity building efforts. The Kuwait Red Crescent and the Gabonese Red Cross contributions to the CAR RC includes the provision of food, non-food items and medicines in various places.

The CAR RC and the IFRC have also been taking part in the UN-led coordination and other ad-hoc meetings with strategic humanitarian partners over the crisis. The CAR RC, in collaboration with the IFRC, continues to gather and package information about the evolving situation of the crisis, emerging needs and Red Cross response. The information is then shared with relevant stakeholders. The NS is currently the sole key implementing partner for other humanitarian organisations, hence, its capacity has been stretched. To enhance the capacity of the NS, the IFRC is working with the NS on a contingency plan while focusing on three scenarios of: the situation remaining the same, stabilization and escalation. The plan is part of preparedness for future response in a context that remains volatile and unpredictable.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in the country

More than 250 national NGOs, international NGOs and UN agency representatives are currently working in the country and their numbers increase weekly. In order to facilitate the coordination of the humanitarian response, cluster meetings in each sector take place on a weekly basis. Meeting agendas are constantly updated and information shared by cluster leads on a daily basis with all national and international partners. The NS, IFRC and ICRC have been attending these meetings from the beginning of the crisis in order to share information, identify potential gaps and guide their actions. The role of the national society has been reinforced through its nomination as the National co-lead of the food security cluster.

UNHCR is carrying out protection and assistance activities with the provision of NFIs to displaced people and the refugees, while the WFP is distributing food aid in IDP camps and seed protection rations in the communities in agreement with other NGOs. The FAO has also distributed 150,000 tons of seeds and farm tools in partnership with humanitarian organisations and the CAR RC.

UNICEF is ensuring that at least all the displaced population have access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in partnership with NGOs.

UNOCHA is leading the coordination of all humanitarian activities countrywide and as such, is organizing humanitarian and security meetings on a weekly basis.

Operational implementation

Overview

Planned interventions	Implementation (%)
Health & care: Psychosocial health and gender based violence	
Outcome 1: The mental wellbeing is improved for 50,000 beneficiaries (10,000 households) living in cramped conditions in 10 IDP sites across Bangui and for 291 volunteers.	
Output 1.1 : Quality psychological support is provided to the CAR RC volunteers.	
Activities Planned:	
Organizational support to the 291 existing volunteers is strengthened through a mix of management practices, periodic debriefing and relaxation sessions setup by an expert.	291 volunteers have received psychosocial support from IFRC (100%)
Deployment of psychosocial support delegate	In February, a psychosocial support delegate was deployed for three weeks and a second one has been

	deployed since June (100%)
The sleeping volunteer-basis is approached, volunteers are reclaimed. They receive adequate psychological first-aid and psycho-education.	591 volunteers have participated in listening sessions and leisure activities (98.5%)
The 600 (Bangui-based) CAR RC volunteers receive an additional training in community-based psychosocial support and receive a fortnightly supervision of their daily activities.	30 volunteers have been trained in community-based psychosocial support and they are currently carrying out psychosocial support activities in the IDP camps. A fresh batch of 31 volunteers has just received a refresher training in community-based psychosocial support (10.16%)
Output 1.2: Community-based psychosocial-support is provide to 50,000 beneficiaries in 5 districts	
Activities planned:	
A permanent RC presence of PSS-trained volunteers is sustained in 5 districts.	A permanent Red Cross presence of PSS-trained volunteers is sustained in 15 IDP camps within Bangui (100%)
Set-up of play activities for children aged 7 to 12 in 5 districts.	Security reports say that many people in this country, especially in Bangui are carrying grenades and the national society advised not to organise crowd-pulling activities until the security improves. (0%)
Community-based needs analysis and facilitation linked with provision of start-up tools and equipment (e-g.: sewing machines, carpentry or gardening tools, cooking dishes; books, bicycles etc.)	The activity is ongoing
Identification of people at risk or severely affected individuals; referral to a second-line counselling service.	Volunteers working on the field have identified 248 severely affected individuals and they have been referred to the hospital for second-line counselling service
Output 1.3 Gender-based violence is identified, domestic violence is reduced and victims are referred to dedicated services.	
Activities planned:	
Produce 2,000 leaflets and 600 posters promoting peaceful resolution of husband-wife conflicts.	1,000 leaflets and 300 posters have been produced with key messages on peaceful conflict resolution, husband-wife conflicts to help sensitized people on stress management and gender-based violence. (50%)
100 volunteers receive training on sustaining peaceful and constructive household in a stressful context.	50 volunteers have been trained in sustaining peaceful and constructive households in a stressful context and they are currently carrying out activities in IDP camps in Bangui. (50%)
Refer GBV victims to dedicated health facilities.	248 GBV victims have been identified in the IDP camps in Bangui and referred to health facilities for second line counselling
Outcome 2: The risk of epidemics is reduced for 25,000	

beneficiaries (5,000 households) living in cramped conditions in 10 IDP sites across Bangui and for 291 volunteers.	
Output 2.1 The health status for 50,000 displaced people will be improved.	
Activities planned	
Train 50 volunteers in Vulnerability Capacity Assessment (VCA,) health promotion focusing on malaria prevention, cholera, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections and dedication of malnutrition and referral processes	50 CAR RC volunteers have been trained in VCA, health promotion with special focus on malaria prevention, cholera, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections and are currently carrying out disease outbreak prevention campaigns in the IDP camps in Bangui. (100%)
Sensitize 50,000 beneficiaries with health messages and provide referrals where necessary	39,381 beneficiaries have been reached with health messages. (78.762%)
Purchase and distribution of 10 first aid kits	10 first aid kits have been purchased and distributed to the 10 CAR RC local committees of Bangui, Begoua and Bimbo (100%)
Water, sanitation, & hygiene promotion	
Outcome 1: The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 50,000 beneficiaries	
Output 1.1: 25,000 beneficiaries in 10 IDP sites are served with hygiene promotion sessions and basic sanitation facilities	
Activities planned:	
Provide a refresher training 50 volunteers in beneficiary selection, beneficiary communication and monitoring	50 CAR RC volunteers have been trained in beneficiary selection, beneficiary communication and monitoring (100%)
Train 50 volunteers in emergency latrine construction. And hygiene kits demonstration and distribution	50 CAR RC volunteers have been trained in emergency latrine construction and hygiene kits demonstration and distribution (100%)
Build 500 double emergency latrines to improve hygiene conditions in IDP sites (250 for men and 250 for women)	800 emergency latrines have been constructed by CAR RC volunteers in 24 IDP camps in Bangui (400 for men and 400 for women). (160%)
Train 50 volunteers in hygiene promotion and household water treatment and safe storage/conservation	50 volunteers have been trained in hygiene promotion and household water treatment and safe storage /conservation (100%)
Raise awareness to 25,000 beneficiaries on hygiene promotion and HH water treatment and safe storage/conservation	147 public awareness campaigns and 2,267 door-to-door visits have been carried out by CAR RC volunteers, reaching at least 40,328 beneficiaries in 24 IDP camps in Bangui (80.65%)
Produce 6000 leaflets and 300 posters promoting hygiene	5000 leaflets, 300 posters and 05 image boxes have been produced with key messages on hygiene promotion (83.33%)
Output 1.2: 25,000 school children in 30 schools are served with hygiene promotion sessions	

Activities planned	
Construct or rehabilitate 500 latrines in at least 30 schools	200 latrines have been constructed by the CAR RC volunteers in 8 schools because the needs appeared too much in the IDP camps and most of the schools have remained closed since December 2013. (40%)
Deliver hygiene promotion messaging to 25,000 school children	(0%) because most of the schools have remained closed since October 2013. Some schools are already reopening
Produce 6,000 leaflets and 300 posters promoting hygiene	5000 leaflets, 300 posters and 05 image boxes have been produced with key messages on hygiene promotion (83.33%)
National Society Capacity Building	
Outcome 1: The National Society's capacity to ensure delivery and accountability of quality services is aligned with international standards	
Output 1.1 The National Society's Communication department and strategy is strengthened	
Activities planned	
Training of NS volunteers in communications skills.	Six NS volunteers have been trained in communication and they are currently running radio shows on <i>Radio Centrafrique</i> on peace and reconciliation
Continued development of communications and advocacy/peace building programme	A social media page has been created on Facebook for the national society and many pictures and information have been posted. Radio programmes continue on <i>Radio Centrafrique</i> . The NS theatre troop is also being used for the awareness campaigns through songs, dance, sketches and poems
Deployment of a beneficiary communications expert to support the development of advocacy messaging	A communication delegate has been deployed since May 2014 and before her arrival, the NS communications department was being supported by the IFRC Regional Communications Officer in Yaoundé.
Outcome 2: Improve NS infrastructure and capacity to deliver humanitarian programming	
Output 2.1: Key positions are added in order to strengthen NS capacity	
Activities planned:	
Recruitment of finance and administrative assistants	The process is ongoing
Recruitment of PMER focal point	The process is ongoing
Support to finance system	The process is ongoing
Admin / infrastructure through IT / telecoms,	The voiceover IP (VOIP) telephone communication system has been installed in the national society headquarters by the IFRC Regional IT Officer.

	<p>A computer has been provided to the CAR RC national DM Coordinator.</p> <p>An Internet network system has been installed in the national society headquarters</p> <p>The maintenance of the whole IT equipment at the national society headquarters has been done</p> <p>National society staff have been trained in the use of the IT equipment</p>
Partnership negotiation and development	<p>The national society has signed an agreement with UNHCR for the distribution of ration cards to beneficiaries in the airport camp in Bangui, and for the identification of destroyed houses within the town.</p> <p>An agreement has been signed with FAO for the distribution of farm tools and seeds to 1500 households.</p> <p>Other agreements have been signed with UNICEF for WASH activities in many localities.</p> <p>An agreement has been signed with the Qatari Red Crescent.</p> <p>The negotiation for a partnership is ongoing with the Sudanese Red Crescent</p>
Recruitment of an HR focal point	The process is ongoing
Establishment of a volunteer recruitment and management system	The process is ongoing
Disaster preparedness and risk reduction	
Outcome 1: preparedness stocks are in place to assist up to 1,000 families in future emergencies, particularly with a view to responding during the upcoming rainy season	
Output 1.1: CAR RC has contingency plans and preparedness items in place for immediate response	
Activities planned:	
Deployment of an embedded DP delegate	An Operation Manager has been deployed to support the national society in implementing activities on the field
Procure, transport and store NFIs (blankets, sleeping mats, household water treatment items, solar lamps, shelter kit and fixings, hygiene kits and kitchen items) for 1,000 families	NFIs (blankets, sleeping mats, household water treatment items, solar lamps, shelter kits and fixings, hygiene kits and kitchen items) for 1,000 families have been procured, transported from Yaoundé to Bangui and later from Bangui to Boda. And they have been distributed to 1000 families in the

	IDP camps at Boda where the need was urgent. But there are more than 20,000 families in urgent need of NFIs.
Hold training for 50 NITs	Two nationwide training sessions for 30 NDRT (programme managers) are planned for August and September 2014.
Development of population movement contingency plans and implementation of organisational preparedness measures (standard operational procedures etc.)	A regional population movement contingency plan has been developed for the CAR
Output 1.2 Communications preparedness for future peacebuilding	
Activities Planned:	
Support to radio programmes	Peace and reconciliation messages have been produced on leaflets and posters to be used during awareness campaigns on peacebuilding. The radio show is ongoing on the local radio <i>Radio Centrafrique</i> in the local language (Sango) and French. The CAR RC theatre troop is also being used to spread peace and reconciliation messages through songs, poems and dances.
Deployment of RDRT communications in support to NS	A communication delegate has been deployed to CAR.

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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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

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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCF017 - Central African Republic - Civil Unrest

Timeframe: 21 Dec 13 to 25 Feb 15

Appeal Launch Date: 25 Feb 14

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/12-2014/6	Programme	MDRCF017
Budget Timeframe	2013/12-2015/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,136,640				1,136,640	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Danish Red Cross (from Danish Government*)</i>		150,000				150,000	
<i>Finnish Red Cross</i>		13,114				13,114	
<i>Finnish Red Cross (from Finland - Private Donors*)</i>		74,315				74,315	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		37,500				37,500	
<i>Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran</i>		30,000				30,000	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		12,203				12,203	
<i>Singapore Red Cross Society</i>		35,000				35,000	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		198,978				198,978	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>		43,853				43,853	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		35,725				35,725	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>		61,652				61,652	
C1. Cash contributions		692,339				692,339	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		245,476				245,476	
C4. Other Income		245,476				245,476	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		937,815				937,815	
D. Total Funding = B + C		937,815				937,815	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		937,815				937,815	
E. Expenditure		-437,982				-437,982	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		499,833				499,833	

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Budget Timeframe	2013/12-2015/2	Budget	APPROVED
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All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,136,640			1,136,640		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	26,000						26,000	
Construction Materials			10,503			10,503	-10,503	
Clothing & Textiles	24,000						24,000	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	142,471		27,702			27,702	114,769	
Medical & First Aid	1,442		1,403			1,403	39	
Teaching Materials	28,510		14,146			14,146	14,363	
Utensils & Tools	30,000						30,000	
Other Supplies & Services	14,615						14,615	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	267,038		53,754			53,754	213,284	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Computers & Telecom	30,346		4,518			4,518	25,829	
Office & Household Equipment			1,202			1,202	-1,202	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	30,346		5,719			5,719	24,627	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,192		2,061			2,061	8,131	
Distribution & Monitoring	26,620		1,994			1,994	24,626	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	51,360		13,750			13,750	37,610	
Logistics Services			6			6	-6	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	88,172		17,810			17,810	70,362	
Personnel								
International Staff	306,000		52,298			52,298	253,702	
National Staff	21,500		357			357	21,143	
National Society Staff	47,544		2,713			2,713	44,831	
Volunteers	160,292		40,753			40,753	119,539	
Total Personnel	535,337		96,121			96,121	439,216	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Professional Fees			3,127			3,127	-3,127	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees			3,127			3,127	-3,127	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	58,448		21,591			21,591	36,857	
Total Workshops & Training	58,448		21,591			21,591	36,857	
General Expenditure								
Travel	29,000		21,754			21,754	7,246	
Information & Public Relations	192		3,188			3,188	-2,995	
Office Costs	18,000		18,259			18,259	-259	
Communications	19,554		24,745			24,745	-5,191	
Financial Charges	3,000		6,708			6,708	-3,708	
Other General Expenses			64			64	-64	
Shared Office and Services Costs	18,180		14,611			14,611	3,569	
Total General Expenditure	87,926		89,329			89,329	-1,403	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			123,066			123,066	-123,066	
Total Operational Provisions			123,066			123,066	-123,066	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	69,372		26,684			26,684	42,689	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCF017 - Central African Republic - Civil Unrest

Timeframe: 21 Dec 13 to 25 Feb 15

Appeal Launch Date: 25 Feb 14

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/12-2014/6	Programme	MDRCF017
Budget Timeframe	2013/12-2015/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,136,640			1,136,640		
Total Indirect Costs	69,372		26,684			26,684	42,689	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			782			782	-782	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			782			782	-782	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,136,640		437,982			437,982	698,658	
VARIANCE (C - D)			698,658			698,658		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCF017 - Central African Republic - Civil Unrest

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/12-2014/6	Programme	MDRCF017
Budget Timeframe	2013/12-2015/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,136,640		937,815	937,815	437,982	499,833	
Subtotal BL2	1,136,640		937,815	937,815	437,982	499,833	
GRAND TOTAL	1,136,640		937,815	937,815	437,982	499,833	