

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives,
changing minds.

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Central Africa Republic: Civil Unrest

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency Appeal n° MDRCF017	Glide n°: OT-2013-000152-CAF
Date of launch: 25 February 2014	Expected timeframe: 18 Months. Expected end date: August 2015
DREF allocated: CHF 245,476.	
Revised Appeal budget : CHF 10,556,774 (Initial Appeal budget: CHF 1, 136,640 61)	
Number of people affected: 2.2 million	Number of people to be assisted: 150 000 beneficiaries (at least 30 000 families);
Host National Society presence: Central African Red Cross (10,000 volunteers), 42 staff at the 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, Solidarité 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	

Appeal history:

- A [DREF operation](#) was launched on 23 December 2013 and CHF 245,476 allocated from the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund as a start-up loan to assist 25,000 beneficiaries displaced in makeshift sites.
- An [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 25 February 2014 for CHF 1,136,640 for 12 months to assist up to 1,000 households (50,000 beneficiaries).
- Operations [update n° 1](#) and [n° 2](#) were issued on 27 March, 2014 and 14 April, 2014 respectively to provide an update on the implementation progress operation.
- On 27 August 2014, a [6 month summary](#) report was issued to provide a cumulative progress of the operation including an interim financial report for the initial six months of the operation.
- This revision of the Emergency Appeal has been initiated based on the outcome of the Central African Red Cross (CARC) needs assessment carried out between 13 March and May 2014 in Boda, Boganagone, Carnot, Berberati, Paoua, Grimari, Yaloke, Bossangoa, Dekoa, and Bambari. The revision was also based on the outcomes of a regional contingency planning meeting (plan to be shared when completed) involving CAR, Chad, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo and Congo Brazzaville), both of these have strongly recommended a revision of the initial Appeal. IFRC intends to strengthen the capacity of the CARC to enable the NS to respond more effectively and in a timely manner to the increased needs of the affected people. The Revised Appeal is also based on analysis of information from other organisations including UN agencies and the prevailing circumstances in CAR. The revision increases the appeal budget and extends the operation timeframe to end August 2015.



CARC volunteer overseeing a food distribution exercise in the IDP camp. Photo/ Central African Red Cross

The original appeal is currently 61 percent funded. The major donors and partners of this appeal includes the Danish RC, Red Cross of Monaco, Red Crescent Society of Islamic Republic of Iran, Singapore RC, Swedish RC, Canadian RC/ Government and Netherlands Red Cross (Silent Emergency Fund). IFRC would like to sincerely thank all partners for their generous contributions and support to this Emergency Appeal.

A. Situation analysis

Summary:

Civil unrest in CAR commenced on 5 December 2013 when Muslim Seleka and Christian 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 neighboring countries. The most affected areas are Bangui, Boda, Bogangone, 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 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.

Bangui is currently hosting at least 103,000 IDPs in 43 camps. The Airport IDP camp in Bangui is the most populated camp. Plans to have the IDPs in this camp relocated elsewhere in Bangui are in progress, in agreement with the Government and humanitarian actors. The CARC assessments and a UNHCR's one 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 leaves 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. Further, a survey of the IOM between 19 and 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 CARC continues to assist the affected families in Bangui with emergency health services, water and sanitation and advocacy for peace through different communication channels. However, since the situation is unpredictable and the violence persistent, the CARC 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 CARC 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), UN agencies, Government line ministries and other partners in this response. The CARC 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 CARC requests support to this Revised Emergency Appeal in the form cash and in-kind assistance as it seeks to provide significant amount of NFIs to a large number of beneficiaries. The CARC recognizes that this can be supplied through the bilateral donations of the national societies.

Channeling of funds through the appeal is preferable; however, CARC will welcome bilateral funding to support the operation as well. CARC will carry out regular monitoring and evaluation activities, supported by the IFRC Operation Manager and other IFRC support as needed, and will share information with all stakeholders through operations updates and other relevant channels.

CARC will focus on the delivery of essential and impartial humanitarian assistance and will provide monitoring and reporting on the needs and assistance provided. Therefore CARC encourages all donors and partners to coordinate their information requests through the IFRC Country Office who will be working very closely with the CARC. All multilateral assistance channeled to this Emergency Appeal (through the IFRC) will be subject to the usual IFRC standards (e.g. in reporting) while all bilateral assistance channeled directly to the CARC will be subject to CARC procedures and standards. However the IFRC Country Delegation will provide quality narrative reporting covering the entire international assistance operation (bilateral and multilateral activities).

The situation

From the onset of the conflict in CAR on 5 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 numbers of people in need of humanitarian aid and protection. The CARC 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 CARC, at least 1800 houses were completely destroyed within 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 2/3 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 CARC 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 CARC 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. These populations also risk contracting malaria and other diseases.

Fresh violence in Bangui starting 22 May 2014 has worsened an already grim situation, thus putting more pressure on the humanitarian actors. Further, the attack on a church that was hosting at least 11,050 IDPs in Bangui on 28 May 2014, leaving 21 people dead and several others injured and/or missing has increased tensions in the capital and in the 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 afresh. According to the UNHCR, at least 23,000 people were displaced in Bambari, in the North of CAR, in the month of May 2014. Assessments of the prevailing circumstances indicate that PK 5 District in Bangui and Bambari are the most volatile areas. Gunshot sounds, barricaded roads, and paralyzed transport remain common occurrences, 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. Further, the displacement of Muslim communities from Bangui and the west 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 inflation level gone 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 these, it is projected that the economic status of the affected people will continue to deteriorate. As such, the IFRC intends through this Revised Appeal to enable the CARC to be prepared for increased response in relation to the increased needs.

The CARC 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 other areas. Further, 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 organizations including the CARC. 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 not possible 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 up scaled.

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 on course. 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 in position 180 of 186 countries for some of the worst indicators for malaria. Further, several beneficiaries of this grant have crossed into the neighboring countries of 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 a possibility of cross-border operations, with both the refugees and the host communities benefiting from this programme.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Central African Red Cross (CRCA) is organized into two main structures: The operational structure includes programmes in Disaster Management, Community Health/HIV/Malaria/TB, WASH, Communication and dissemination. Support services include administration and finance, organisational development and social affairs.

CACR has 16 branches (*Comités préfectoraux*), 76 sub - branches (*Comités sous-préfectoraux*), eight *Comités d'arrondissements* in Bangui, and 117 community-based committees, though not all are active. It counts on approximately 10,000 volunteers countrywide. According to its strategic development plan for 2012-2015, development of organisational capacity (particularly of local committees) constitutes a critical priority for the National Society to be deliver humanitarian services.

The Central African Red Cross has been involved in response to this emergency starting 5 December 2013, under the emergency response domain. From the onset of the armed clashes, the CARC has been responding by collecting bodies and burying them. The volunteers of the NS are continuously providing First Aid to wounded people and transporting others to the hospital for further treatment when need arises. To enable the NS to respond more timely and effectively, the IFRC launched a DREF of CHF 245, 476 on 23 December 2013 to support the NS in assisting at least 25,000 displaced people in 10 IDP camps in Bangui. On 25 February 2014, the IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal for CHF 1,136,640 for this same operation, to support at least 50,000 people in CAR with emergency health, water, hygiene and sanitation, communications and advocacy, capacity building and preparedness. While using funds from the DREF, the NS staff and volunteers are supporting the affected families in collaboration with the IFRC and other partners as follows:

Emergency health sector: At least 291 volunteers have been given psychosocial support (PSS) by an IFRC PSS delegate among whom 30 were trained in stress management and Gender Based Violence (GBV). The 30 volunteers are carrying out the same service in 43 IDP camps in Bangui. Further, at least 1000 leaflets and 300 posters on stress management and GBV have been printed and are in use for the GBV campaign. To date, at least 40,522 IDPs have received PSS with 248 GBV cases referred for specialised support. Disease outbreak awareness campaigns for the affected people are also ongoing in the camps.

Water, hygiene and sanitation sector: At least 50 volunteers have been trained on emergency latrine construction and they have constructed 1000 latrines in the camps and in public schools in Bangui. In addition, awareness campaigns on hygiene are ongoing in the camps and 5000 leaflets, 500 posters and 5 image boxes with key messages on this domain have been produced and are in use. At least 40,328 IDPs have been reached with these campaigns.

Non-food items: As the CARC continues with implementation of several activities in the camps, plans to distribute NFIs are also ongoing. The NS aims to distribute NFIs to 1000 families in Bangui as planned but for this Revised Appeal, more NFIs are required to cover the needs of at least 20,000 families countrywide. These will include tarpaulins and ropes for temporary shelter, blankets, plastic mats, kitchen sets, soap, mosquito nets and jerry cans.

Communications and advocacy for peace: The NS is advocating for peace and reconciliation among the IDPs and other stakeholders. Peace messages continue to be broadcast through the local radio station, *Radio Centrafrique* using volunteers who have been trained in this domain. To date, the volunteers have appeared on 16 different radio shows to advocate for peace and peaceful co-existence in the country. Opinion leaders have also been sensitised and are assisting with advocacy for peace in the IDP camps, communities and among other stakeholders. In this respect, at least 5000 leaflets and 500 posters with key messages on peace have been produced and distributed to all relevant audiences and others placed in strategic places. The NS is also using theatre through its volunteers to advocate for peace.

Capacity strengthening: The IFRC is supporting the NS through resource mobilisation and capacity strengthening. There are at least four IFRC support personnel for this operation in CAR. They include a country representative, a communications delegate, a psychosocial support delegate and an operations Manager together with the Global Fund team. In January 2014, an IFRC delegate conducted PSS for at least 291 CARC volunteers, who had been involved in the emergency response exercise, especially the gathering of bodies and burying them, and transfer of injured people to hospital. This was in addition to the training given through IFRC support under the different sectors. In addition, IFRC has financially contributed to the CARC extraordinary Annual General Meeting and auditing, in carrying out its audits for increased accountability. As a result, the CARC has been enabled to revise and align its strategy for improved service delivery. The audit results have also contributed a great deal to informing the Revised Appeal. In order to realise faster and efficient communication by the NS, the IFRC has also assisted the CARC to install a fully functional satellite communications system at its headquarters in Bangui. Through this Revised Appeal, the same will be enhanced.

At the CARC level, the operation is coordinated by the National DM in close cooperation with each department coordinator. The operation was initially launched by the IFRC's Regional Operation Manager and is now supported by a country Representative, an Operation Manager, A communication Delegate and Psychosocial support Delegate.

In November 2013, the National Society had just completed a DREF funded operation to assist 337 families (1,785 beneficiaries) affected by heavy rains in Bangui in September. The DREF, for a total amount of 120,702 CHF, provided support for NFI distribution, emergency shelter construction, hygiene promotion, latrines and well cleaning and disinfection and provided the National Society with relevant experience and training prior to the onset of the current violence. The National Society has run 10 DREF operations in the last three years and is experienced with IFRC modalities.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC Presence in the country: Since August 2013, an IFRC team is based in Bangui and dedicated to the implementation of an 18 million USD Global Fund Programme aimed at distributing mosquito nets to two million beneficiaries across CAR. This programme also includes components linked to the provision of Malaria, TB and HIV treatments. The current crisis has led to partnership agreements for the handover and distribution of anti-malarial drugs (ACT). The CARC is covering 70% of the territory in terms of mosquito nets distribution.

In December 2013, in response to the current crises, the IFRC Regional Operation Coordinator and Disaster Risk Management Coordinator were deployed in Bangui to assess the situation together with CARC, ICRC and the French Red Cross. They also supported the NS in the DREF start-up. From the 17 January, a Head of Emergency Operations arrived in-country to scale up IFRC strategic support to the NS and has since been joined on the 30 January by a PSS delegate as requested by the NS. Currently, IFRC has a country Delegation in CAR and a country Representative has been appointed. The IFRC have further deployed an Operations Manager, a Communication Delegate and a psychosocial Delegate to support the current operation.

French Red Cross Presence in the country: The French Red Cross is also present in-country, with a focus on health, water and sanitation. Besides its development programmes in Bambari and Berberati, the French Red Cross has provided a vehicle to the CARC for collecting bodies during the first days of crisis at the beginning of December 2013 and the municipal authorities have granted a site for burial of corpses in Bimbo. The French Red Cross also donated some drugs to the National Society's health centre, and is operating mobile clinic interventions with teams with two vehicles, one doctor, two nurses, one medical assistant, one midwife and four CACR volunteers.

Qatar Red Crescent: The Qatar Red Crescent has just signed an agreement with the National Society. The Qatar Red Crescent have expressed interest to support the NS in the construction of shelter to the IDPs camps at Moyensido, provision of hospital equipment at the Boda health centre and water and sanitation activities.

Movement Coordination: This operation is being developed and implemented in close collaboration and communication with the French Red Cross country delegations. Regular meetings are taking place to enhance collaboration and to find, where applicable, synergies that will have a positive impact of the work undertaken for the affected population. The revised emergency appeal builds on the initial emergency appeal launched on the 25 February and further reinforces coordination mechanism established therein.

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

The CARC is working on response initiatives in collaboration with other Movement and non-Movement partners, UN agencies, government line ministries and channels bilateral and multilateral Red Cross and Red Crescent contributions. The Sudanese Red Crescent's contribution to the CARC programme aims to provide 30 tons of food and non-food. The Turkish Red Crescent's in-kind support enabled the CARC to carry out the distribution of food and non-food items to 1100 families. The bilateral contribution from the Qatar Red Crescent to CARC programme aims to provide shelter at Moyensido, equipment to the health centre at Boda and some water and sanitation activities. The French Red Cross's contribution of equipment's to health centres at Bangui, Bambari and Berberati will continue while providing support to capacity building efforts of the CARC. The Kuwait Red Crescent's and the Gabonese Red Cross's contribution to the CARC includes provision of food, non-food items and medicament in various places.

The CARC 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 CARC in collaboration with the IFRC continues to gather and package information about the evolving situation of the crisis, emerging needs and the 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 country

Over 250 national NGO, international NGO 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 are taking place on the weekly basis. Meeting agendas are constantly updated and information shared by

clusters 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 action. The role of the National Society has been reinforced through its nomination as the National co-lead of food Security Cluster.

The UNHCR is carrying out protection activities and assistance with the provision of NFI's to displaced people and the refugees while the WFP is distributing food aid in the IDPs camps and seed protection ration in the communities in agreement with other NGOs. The FAO has also distributed 150,000 tons of seeds and agricultural tools in partnership with humanitarian organizations including the CARC.

UNICEF is ensuring that at least all the displaced populations have access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in partnership with NGOs. The UNOCHA has the lead to coordinate all the humanitarian activities country wide and as such, is organizing humanitarian and security meeting on a weekly basis.

Needs analysis, beneficiary selection, risk assessment and scenario planning

A report of the Multi- sector initial rapid assessment (MIRA) published by the UNOCHA in January 2014 identifies health, protection, food security and water and sanitation as priority needs in CAR. The UNHCR estimates that 2.2 million people in CAR, (nearly half of the country' population of 4.6 million) are in need of humanitarian aid and protection. Initially, the crisis manifested mainly within Bangui; but this has changed with the situation evolving, leaving the provinces affected as well. According to the UNHCR Population Movement Commission report of 22 May 2014, at least 153,805 people are still living in 43 IDP camps within Bangui and an estimated 425,000 others outside Bangui. Despite of all the response and support being given to date, the needs of the affected people are enormous; the continuous attacks have worsened the situation, hence need to upscale response services. The WFP in its 3 June 2014 situational report indicates that the rebuilding of confidence will take a long time to be realized. This implies that humanitarian organizations need to plan beyond the emergency response period.

The CARC assessment report and the UNOCHA analysis of 2014 have also revealed that the food security situation in CAR is worrying. The GIEWS report of 3 June 2014 describes the food security state in CAR as 'alarming'. In Boda, at least 4,446 people are in IDP camps with 893 houses completely destroyed; granaries and market stalls burnt down. Further, vandalized and looted health facilities have created an urgent need for health services. As a result, most of the affected people, not only in Boda, but in several provinces and Bangui do not have access to health services. Because Boda is one of the worst affected areas, on 14 May 2014, the transition Government dispatched a mediation team to reconcile the affected population through peace talks; the talks, however, bore no fruits. This also implies that return to normalcy might take much longer than was projected.

In Carnot, the crisis has left 3,316 people homeless and 402 houses completely destroyed. In Bouar, 8,495 people are displaced and 503 houses burnt down. There are at least 4,665 IDPs in Paoua, 6,000 in Grimari, 1,500 in Dekoa and 4,800 others in Bossangoa. Currently, the Ex-Seleka people have established their headquarters in Bambari, thereby causing a displacement of at least 25,000 people. According to the IOM, some refugees from CAR who sought refuge in Chad have been denied entry at the Kabo and Moyen-Sido border. Further, the UNOCHA has reported that at least 34,884 people in Kabo and Moyen-Sido, who include both IDPs and host communities, are in need of food and other humanitarian aid. In summary, a big population's socio-economic statuses have completely collapsed and the people are in urgent need of food, shelter, adequate sanitation and health services. In Bangui, the plastic sheeting that was used to set up shelters is now torn and with the onset of the rainy season, the IDPs risk being rained on. Further, security remains a major concern in the whole country, hence, increased need for protection.

It is in this context, that the CARC has urgently called upon IFRC, through this Revised Appeal, to increase its support, so as to sustain the operation within and outside Bangui. As such, IFRC aims to strengthen the capacity of the NS in the key areas of emergency health, water, hygiene and sanitation, food security, non-food items (NFIs) distribution, capacity building and preparedness. The priority regions of operation for the Revised Appeal are Bangui, Boda, Carnot, Paoua, Yaloke, Bambari, Berberati, Bouar, Bossangoa, Grimari, Kabo, Moyen-Sido, Alindao, Ouango, Markounda, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Kaga-Bandoro and Dekoa.

Psychosocial support: According to the UNOCHA, between January and March 2014, a total of 1,015 GBV cases targeted at females were reported at different health centers countrywide. Of these, approximately 20% were rape cases. Further, the CARC volunteers have continued to carry out stress management and GBV awareness in IDP camps in Bangui. To date, they have reached out to 40,522 persons and also reported 248 cases (January – March 2014), who were referred to specialists for better care. Due to persistent violence and increased tensions in and outside Bangui since the onset of the civil unrest, the IFRC continues to support the CARC to respond in the psychosocial support sector.

The IFRC, through this Revised Appeal, intends to strengthen the capacity of the NS through several activities both in and outside Bangui. The programme will also target the psychosocial wellbeing of the beneficiaries. Among the planned activities will be the training of trainers, counselling, peer-to-peer programming and support, house-to-house counselling, keep up projects, advocacy and wellness activities, among others. While using a psychosocial support expert, the CARC volunteers will be trained in mental health, GBV, psychosocial support and peace building skills. In turn, the trained volunteers will be deployed to the camps where they will continue to give support to the IDPs in order to reduce tensions and for their mental well-being.

Food Security: The MIRA report 2014 reveals that food insecurity, which was already affecting a third of the country's rural population in 2013, has worsened due to the violence. The report states that almost 1.3 million people (nearly 25% of the population of the country) are food insecure and in need of emergency food distributions, particularly in the Bangui and the Northwest parts of the country. With granaries burnt and farms destroyed, prices of food and basic needs are skyrocketing, worsening the IDPs' vulnerability. The MIRA report further states that, Livestock rearing activities were seriously disrupted with about 50 percent of livestock (particularly cattle) either killed or taken to the neighboring countries. Around 45 percent of households interviewed during the MIRA declared to have lost their livestock and poultry. In addition, the inflation levels in the country having been reported as on the increase, the economic status of the affected people is expected to worsen. Unfortunately, humanitarian assistance to the hardest hit areas has often been hampered by the prevailing insecurity. For instance, the WFP has reported it's temporally stoppage of food distribution services in IDP camps in Bangui, citing insecurity and threats from militia. Moreover, although FAO and the WFP have provided 150,000 tons of seeds for the new planting season, most farmers cannot access their farms due to insecurity. As such, the NS seeks the support of the IFRC to provide small ruminants and/or chicken to the target 5000 most vulnerable households, in particular, women-led households in the 22 areas. This is not only going to meet their protein needs but also create income generating activities to the targeted population. According to the CARC assessment report, in Boda for instance, the affected families remain totally dependent with all their livelihoods looted or destroyed, granaries and market burnt down and farms destroyed.

Water, hygiene and Sanitation: Several humanitarian organizations have concentrated their water and sanitation activities in Bangui. They are carrying out water trucking and construction of latrine services in IDP camps. The CARC volunteers have also constructed at least 1000 latrines in 24 IDP camps and in public schools. They are also conducting hygiene awareness campaigns the same camps. However, there is a huge gap in the sanitation component since most IDPs are using one latrine for 61 people, which is far much below the SPHERE norm of one latrine for 20 people. As per the CARC needs Assessment report, more latrines are needed in Carnot, Bouar, Yaloke, Bambari, Grimari and Bossangoa, among others, all outside Bangui. Further, several schools have requested the NS to consider constructing more latrines in schools because the former ones were vandalized. Moreover, plans to relocate the IDPs occupying the Airport camp in Bangui are ongoing and a need for more water, hygiene and sanitation services will be created. As such, the IFRC intends to work with the CARC to assist these populations through the construction of 10,000 latrines within new and old IDP camps in and outside Bangui and in schools.

Out of the 10,000 latrines, this Appeal targets 2,000 of them in Bangui and 8,000 in the provinces with 381 latrines in each target area (Boda, Boganagone, Carnot, Berberati, Paoua, Grimari, Yaaloke, Bossangoa, Dekoa, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Markounda, Kaga-Bandoro, Ouango, Alindao, Kabo, Moyen-Sido, and Bambari. Hygiene awareness campaigns, which are ongoing, will also be enhanced, especially since the rains have commenced. This has been informed by the Early warning system Epidemiological situation report of the CAR health cluster meeting of June 2014. According to the Report, at least 37,993 cases of diarrhea were recorded and 23 deaths diarrhea-related cases reported between 11 December 2013 and 8 June 2014 from a survey taken in 30 IDPs camps within Bangui and Ombella M'poko prefecture. This also implies training of more volunteers to undertake hygiene campaigns and advocacy channels to lower this figure. In this regard, the NS intends to use community radios in the affected areas to spread hygiene promotion messages for timely and effective communication.

Provision of access to safe and clean water is also a priority. The NS will distribute water purification tablets (aquatabs) for a period of six months, a period within which the construction of boreholes will be ongoing. Training on how to use the purification tablets will also be conducted. Currently, most IDPs and communities are using unsafe water for both drinking and domestic purposes. Begoa, one of the main districts of Bangui has experienced many cases of bodies deposited in water wells. Out of 85 family wells identified in this area, 58 of them contained bodies. As such, experts in water and sanitation have advised against consumption of water from these sources. In addition, due to insecurity, most families buried bodies within human habitants. There is, therefore, fear that this will in the long run

contaminate water sources. As such, there is need for sensitization of the communities as well as construction of alternative water sources. The IFRC, thus, intends to provide lasting solutions by drilling 100 boreholes to serve the affected communities, both in Bangui and in the prefectures. In this regard, through the Revised Appeal, 1 drilling machine will be purchased.

Disaster Preparedness: The CAR has over the years had a history of repeated coup d'état, often causing deaths and population movement within and outside the country. The same has time and again impacted negatively upon the socio-economic status of the country and its citizenry. Several private and public sectors such as health, education, food security and the general security have continued to deteriorate, some of which will take a long period of time to recover. The latest coup occurred on 24 March 2013, leading to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people, massive destruction of property and infrastructure and deaths. In December 2013, following the resignation of the head of state, the countries' stability was further disrupted. This instigated armed clashes, which have persisted to date. According to the UNOCHA, as of January 2014, a fifth of the entire CAR population had been displaced with more than 233,000 people crossing to the neighboring countries.

As part of its mandate, the CARC has continued to respond to the humanitarian needs of the affected people whenever these coups and consequent armed clashes occur. Due to continuous response, the CARC's resources have over time been stretched to the core. The IFRC, therefore, through this Revised Appeal, aims to strengthen the capacity of the NS for more timely and efficient response, thus saving lives and livelihoods of the most vulnerable people. The IFRC aims to achieve this by supporting the CARC's disaster preparedness through training for 20 focal people in programme management as per the recommendations of the Special NS's Annual General Meeting (AGM). These focal people will then cascade the same in localities and prefectures. Other planned activities for effective preparedness include the purchase of mobility and communication equipment for timely information updates and training 60 focal people under the NDRT component. The IFRC also plans to assist the NS to replenish its stock of NFIs for 1000 families for efficient response when the need arises.

Capacity Building: The CARC is implementing its programmes and activities based on four strategy areas of its Strategic Development Plan 2012-2015. Among these key areas is capacity building in terms of human and capital resources. The NS, therefore, plans to have its inactive branches activated, enhancement of skills for staff and volunteers and utilization of resource mobilization opportunities for improved service delivery. In April 2014, despite prevailing conflict circumstances, the NS hosted an extra ordinary AGM, at which all members and partners attended. At the same meeting, the need for capacity building for the NS was categorically emphasized. A possibility of cross-border operations, involving neighboring countries, was also suggested. Moreover, the IFRC aims to support the CARC to carry out this and future emergencies by going beyond mere operational support. As such, capacity building for the NS is one priority area that the IFRC will be embarking on; thus strengthening the already existing capacities and filling in the gaps. Key focal people will be equipped with skills which they will cascade to the second level in the prefectures for further cascading up to the grassroots for maximum preparedness and risk reduction. In addition, the CARC has continuously responded to unceasing emergencies over the years and to the current violence since December 2012. As a result, its resources and capacity have been stretched to the limits and are slowly getting depleted. Further, violence persistence within and outside Bangui calls for better and strengthened preparedness for the NS staff and volunteers, not only in response, but in diverse areas.

So, in line with the NSs' Strategic Development Plan, through the Revised Appeal, the IFRC intends to initiate activities that will enhance the capacity of the NS through a continuum of strategies. One major plan is to provide technical support through diverse trainings for focal people and volunteers of CARC, both at the headquarters and in the prefectures. These trainings will focus on the areas of planning, reporting, monitoring and evaluation, crisis communication, humanitarian diplomacy, among many others. The IFRC also aims to increase the logistical capacity of the NS through purchase of mobility equipment that will enhance service delivery. This involves buying of 7 more vehicles for the NS, one 25 tones truck, 20 motorbikes and two ambulances for timely and effective response. Other activities are the construction of 5 warehouses, within Bangui and in the prefectures, targeting one in Bangui and 4 in the prefectures. Further, one professional volunteer will be recruited in the sectors of programme management, logistics, communication, PMER and Finance, to coordinate activity implementation on the ground. Prior to this exercise, at least 60 programme managers will be trained countrywide, with 3-4 people representing each of the targeted places, from which the above will be recruited. The IFRC will also secure salaries for the programme managers in the prefectures for an initial period of one year in order to position them in the field. This will enable the CARC to have a more stable and reliable prefecture and branch management for effective, efficient and sustainable programme management, follow up, monitoring and reporting. With enhanced capacities, the NS will be strategically positioned for more effective humanitarian service delivery and as a partner of choice for humanitarian actors and other stakeholders.

Logistics and Supply Chain: NFIs will be purchased in close coordination with GLS Dubai office and transport to Bangui via Douala seaport with the support from the IFRC Central African Representation Logistic Officer. A warehouse of large capacity will be rented in Bangui to store these items and secondary warehouses will be rented in

each of the 05 targeted zonal offices to help store necessary quantities for target areas. The small ruminant and /chicken will be purchase locally.

The revised Appeal will provide one 25t-truck to Bangui to be used for distribution of items. The Appeal will also cover seven 4x4 land cruiser vehicles allocated to the national society and equipped with the radios. Four of these land cruisers will be allocated to the field offices as permanent logistical support to enhance operational capacity. Also to be provided will be 20 motorbikes (four by field office) to help in the monitoring and evaluation of the activities in the field. Two ambulances will be purchased to provide improved care-in-transit for injured victims of the current violence. Other equipment targeted by this Appeal include 5 telephones, 6 Desktops, 06 cameras, radio equipment for effective communication and blackberry smartphones for timely updates.

The NS Logistic officer will manage the Bangui warehouse while 4 storekeepers will be recruited to manage the warehouses in the prefecture for the provision of items to the distribution sites. Available regional NFIs stock will be used at the beginning and the items will be replaced from Dubai. In close coordination with GLS Dubai Office, the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Nairobi will provide logistical support and coordinate procurement and mobilization of items and material included in this Emergency Appeal. All logistics activities will follow IFRC procedures and will be conducted in a transparent and cost-efficient manner.

Risk Assessment:

Currently, security in Bangui and in the rest of the country remains tense with little indication of improvement in the foreseeable future. All planned interventions must be developed and implemented in this light. Movement partners in CAR are developing a Movement Security framework. The implementation of proposed activities will continue to be effected, however, and monitored closely. The persistent violence has often hampered timely delivery of humanitarian aid to the affected people. The CARC volunteers have, however, continued to risk their lives while responding to the needs of the vulnerable people in a neutral manner. To date, at least 5 volunteers of the CARC have lost their lives while providing humanitarian assistance to affected people. All Red Cross volunteers, national and international staff will carry at all-times visible Red Cross emblems and a valid Red Cross ID Cards for security and identification purposes. The IFRC staff movement is currently limited to Bangui. For the activities out of Bangui, the emphasis is to strengthen the National Society's capacity in several domains.

Beneficiary selection: Immediate assistance is being provided to families directly affected and displaced, and who are currently staying in IDP camps in Bangui. The IFRC and CARC, guided by the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief of 1994, will continue to provide services under this operation to the disaster-affected populations based on the needs and targeting the most vulnerable families.

While recognizing that disaster victims as dignified human beings, the organization will ensure affected people's participation in beneficiary selection and in identifying their own needs and options to meet these. Guided by the IFRCs Gender Policy and pledge on Non-discrimination and respect for diversity, the operation's beneficiary selection process will be sensitive to socially- or economically-disadvantaged and excluded groups and will consider issues of disability, gender, age, and minority. The Federation is also committed to ensuring that the standards in the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum are met.

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

To improve the living conditions of 150,000 people (30,000 families) affected by the violence by providing psychosocial support, hygiene promotion and messaging for peace, deliver emergency assistance (distribution of small ruminants and non-food items), latrine construction and provision of water and increase the National Society's capacity to respond to the current and future crises.

Proposed strategy

The Proposed operations of this Revised Appeal are based on the CARC needs assessment report and analysis of information from other organizations including the UNHCR, UNOCHA, MIRA and FAO, among others. All these reports indicate that the needs of the affected families are enormous and need to be addressed urgently. Further, the NS has requested the IFRC to consider spreading its humanitarian support and operational activities beyond Bangui. The CARC in collaboration with the IFRC have also considered the prevailing situation, where violence persistent, rendering more people vulnerable and increasing needs of the already affected people.

The Revised Appeal, therefore, aims to scale up the response activities of the NS to directly assist at least 150,000 people and to strengthen its capacity to respond to the needs of 2.2 million people countrywide. This operation aims to

address the most immediate food and non-food items of the affected people for a period of 12 months. The priority areas of the operation are food security, emergency health, water and sanitation, and provision of NFIs. Capacity enhancement is also paramount due to the prolonged violence, which calls for preparedness for the Movement. A contingency plan has been drafted and will be put in place, with volunteers trained in readiness for response, within any of the possible scenarios. The likely scenarios are: the continuation the prevailing situation, which is volatile and unpredictable with periodic attacks and counter-attacks, another scenario is stabilization (but affected people will still need to be assisted), and the third scenario is escalation, which is the worst and which would call for enhanced capacity.

The CARC remains the main actor and partner of the UN agencies and other INGOs in humanitarian aid delivery nationwide. The IFRC office in Bangui will continue to take lead in supporting the NS to perform its role with additional support from the Regional delegation in Yaoundé. The projected target population is likely to change depending on emerging trends and needs, taking into account other actors' response. The current situation however remains grave.

In the delivery of its own, special consideration will be given by CARC to children, pregnant women, and vulnerable individuals such as the ill and elderly, female- and child-headed households.

Psychosocial Support (PSS)

The proposed operation will focus on strengthening the way volunteer support is provided by CARC, based on a rapid assessment of good practices and gaps; a development path is available to gradually structure volunteer support management. This will include, but not be limited to 1/ training delivery in psychosocial support and 2/ supervision sessions aimed at coaching volunteers on a fortnight basis.

CARC volunteers currently provide PSS support to the affected population in fifteen IDP sites at Bangui. The same volunteers are also involved in health and hygiene and peace promotion through dedicated teams. As the rainy season is deeply advancing, the perspective developed by humanitarian agencies aims at fostering voluntary return into the original districts. This is a preferred scenario because the spontaneous IDP camps present a high risk of health hazards due to very poor sanitation and drainage. We assume that other agencies will ensure that security is at a reasonable level in the districts and that adequate means are provided for people to rehabilitate ruined dwellings.

In this light, the proposed approach will be to re-focus the delivery of PSS services to the population in the IDP camps of the 23 targeted areas and in the Bangui's districts (*"arrondissements"*). The strategy is based on the following components:

- A day to day presence of PS volunteers in the camps and district both in the form of a tent and through home visits;
- Organization of playful activities (part-time) for children as long as schools activity has not resumed;
- Psychological First Aid (PFA) delivery including psycho-information (i.e. information over the many uncommon psycho-somatic reactions after exposure to stressful events);
- Needs analysis through collective sessions and via the daily presence, followed by mobilization toward action. The individuals having similar needs are gathered for mobilization into various Action Committees that will take various actions to gain satisfaction. This methodology turns needs into levers for people involvement and makes the affected population active players of the wellbeing (*"Healing by acting"*).
- Identification and referral of severely affected individuals to external agents in MHPSS.

The exit strategy linked to this approach is a gradual hand-over of the local Action Committees from CARC facilitation to dedicated Government agencies or NGO sponsorship.

Gender-based violence (GBV)

CARC volunteers will keep their current referral activity for rape victims. The door-to-door shelter visits by volunteers have proven effective in motivating affected girls and women to seek dedicated support. The current global approach includes medical, psychological and medico-legal aspects. This attention to a specific GBV will be kept when psychosocial will move from camps to urban districts.

Through the operation, CARC will develop a plan to prevent domestic violence. This approach is parallel to the one generally applied to individuals and communities affected by trauma: the intervention focus on providing a simple, non-technical support to all people involved, to prevent the main population sample from spiraling down into a critical condition that requires more specific interventions by highly qualified experts. Under current circumstances, due to exposure to deadly incidents, to permanent insecurity, to scarce resources, to poor housing conditions, to sudden death of close relatives, all members of CAR society are living under high stress levels. These high stress levels in turn increase the risk of small husband-wife conflicts and escalation into violence. It is more effective to mobilize the positive drive to maintain a happy and peaceful household rather than to try and fix a small number of conflictual families. In addition, it is essential for children's development to maintain a safe and peaceful domestic environment as possible. In this context, there will be a greater return on strengthening existing positive relationship and fostering peaceful conflict resolution than to try and fix violent or broken couples.

In close coordination with the PSS reference center in Copenhagen, a workshop will be organized with CARC to tackle this topic and develop a first set of recommendations to be promoted by PSS volunteers supported by a poster and leaflet campaigns.

Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Promotion

The majority of organizations working within the WASH cluster are focusing their interventions on the IDP camps in Bangui. Very few have gone out of the capital city. The NS society has constructed 1000 latrines in the IDPs camps in Bangui and in the school where the sanitation facilities were vandalised. However, due to the latest violence occurring in various cities in the country, most of the displaced persons are living in camps situated either in the church premises or at the Mosque. Some are based in the military camps (the case of Bambari). According to the CAR Wash cluster bulletin of May and June 2014, out of the 900,000 affected population targeted in the Strategic response Plan (SRP), for wash intervention in the CAR, 57.9% have received wash items and knowledge to put in place hand washing practice, 33.7% have access to a basic sanitation services and 58.8% have access to clean water. The report also says that by the end of May and June, most of wash international NGOs will no longer have funds to continue activities in the camps. These figures indicate that there is a serious need in the Wash sector. The CARC have therefore decided to focus its response on building more sanitation facilities in the IDPs camps in and outside Bangui. Further, the CARC intends to assist the displaced population that are willing to return home, to build their latrine. This is a strategic plan to encourage the IDPs to return home. Hence the current revised appeal will fund the construction of 10,000 latrines in Bangui and in the IDPs camps of the 23 targeted areas.

Over 58,000 people have received health promotion messaging disseminated by 30 volunteers in the IDPs camps in Bangui. These efforts will continue and become even more important in reducing the risk of diseases. The Cholera outbreak have been announced in the neighbouring South-Soudan and according to the health cluster, the population living in the prefectures situated along the river Oubangui side are at high risk. Therefore, the CARC have decided to intensify the awareness campaign to educate population in the IDPs camps with good practice.

The report also indicates that among the 900,000 targeted affected populations, 529,278 have access to clean water. The CARC have therefore decided to build 100 boreholes in various IDPs camps of the targeted 23 areas.

Nutrition and Livelihoods

The nutrition situation has been deteriorating due to ongoing aggravating factors (displacement, poor food security, deteriorated access to clean water and sanitation, increased morbidity and lack of health –care services). The situation is complicated further by the interruption of normal trade route between Cameroun and Bangui.

Due to this critical nutritional situation, the FAO has decided to distribute seeds and agricultural tools to the population to enable them to produce more food for the next harvest season. As of today, the FAO has distributed agricultural input (seeds and agric. tools) to 80,000 families in 14 provinces out of 16. Among the seeds beneficiaries, the WFP has assisted 221,000 with 710mt of seed protection ration. The CARC is one of the main partners of the FAO for the seed and agricultural tools distribution and has reached 1,500 families. According to the food security cluster bulletin, FAO will continue to provide additional 40,000 families with short cycle seeds such as sorghum and sesame.

Since January, WFP has expanded the nutrition programme from 10 health facilities to 86 in June in more than 12 regions in the country. This has resulted in a total of 34,000 beneficiaries with acute malnutrition assisted since January including children under five years of age, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and people living with HIV/AIDS.

After all these distribution, the CARC have conducted an assessment which indicated that, with the unset of violence, many cattle owners have fled violence to the neighbouring countries, some have lost their animals and most of the population in the country are feeding without animal proteins. Hence the decision to provide 5,000 most vulnerable families led by women with a couple of small ruminant/chicken.

Emergency NFIs distributions

Following the unset of the violence in many areas in the country, the affected populations lost their livelihoods, infrastructure and human capital and are in urgent need of NFIs. These include assorted clothes, plastic sheeting, blankets, plastic mats, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, soap, solar lamps, mosquito nets, aqua tabs and hygiene kits for women for at least 20,000 families (100,000 beneficiaries) in and outside Bangui. Since the IFRC is implementing a Global Fund grant on malaria, TB and HIV prevention within CAR, a close collaboration of this programme with the Emergency operations has been earmarked in order to reduce the burden of buying mosquito nets for the operation. Further, the malaria threat is present in the targeted areas of operation hence, the grant activities will come in handy. The CARC will be involved in mass distribution of the nets for this operation and for the GF programme.

National Society Capacity Building (NSCB)

The CARC relies on the volunteers to accomplish its objectives. Hence, the NS seek the support of the IFRC to deploy a capacity building delegate to train volunteers in various sectors. This will strengthen the volunteers' skills to deliver humanitarian services in the respect of the seven fundamental principles. 2 batches of 30 NDRT training are plan with the emphasis on programmes management. The trained volunteers will be posted in the various zone headquarters to cover the humanitarian needs of the displaced population in their provinces.

Thanks to the broad support and respect it receives in the country, the CARC is in a key position to deliver assistance in areas that would be otherwise very difficult to access for the international community. As such, it puts it in high demand for partnership agreements by UN actors such as UNICEF (vaccination campaign, net distribution and WASH activities in Bangui), UNHCR (beneficiary registration of IDPs in Bangui), IOM (tracing of people living with HIV/AIDS needing to restart ARV therapy) and WFP/FAO (Food security, seeds distributions). These partnerships, either already being implemented or in various stages of development, will require close IFRC support to the NS in their negotiation, implementation and monitoring, reporting and evaluation phases.

Operational support services

Human resources

The current crisis and the extremely difficult working conditions it has brought upon the National Society have already taken their toll on its staff and volunteers. While the most urgent support needs are being addressed through the psychosocial component of the operation, these activities must be accompanied by strengthening of the CARC staff and volunteer management system. The appeal will therefore cover the recruitment of a Capacity building Delegate, Logistics Delegate, Finance Delegate, and DM Delegate and will also provide support to the various departments scaling up their operational responses. However, the NS requires support from partners (through the IFRC) to enable them to have the capacity to work with partners and, through those partnerships, deliver efficient and effective assistance to vulnerable people.

CARC is currently in the process of hiring a Secretary General and a finance officer. The Global Fund program is covering the position of health coordinator with the CARC as the main partner for the mosquito nets distribution. The implementation of the current partnership negotiations with various UN agencies will bring an increased workload of administrative, financial and reporting requirements. To help the CARC to meet these obligations, the appeal will also cover three support services positions (Programme Coordinator, financial officer and program monitoring and evaluation). Finally, the ongoing needs for psychosocial services, both for volunteers and community members, call the recruitment of a full time PSS focal point.

A country representative, an operations manager, a communication and the psychosocial delegate are currently in country to assist the National Society in developing its strategy and to assist in strengthening its response system and in connecting the various technical departments together. Additional support will be provided as required from the IFRC's regional representation in Yaoundé.

Human resources at field level

At the zonal level, the revised emergency appeal will support the recruitment of a Programme Manager, a Logistic Assistant, a PMER, a driver, a communication focal point and finance assistant in each of the 5 zones. The requested people will be recruited among the trained NDRT programme managers.

Information technologies (IT)

Some IT and telecommunications material such as VSAT, computers and printers will be provided to the NS to increase its IT capacity. Furthermore, with the objective to increase security in Movement operations in the field and complementary to support already provided to the NS by the ICRC, the operation will support the procurement and installation of HF radio system in key areas of the country. All the IT material will be procured, dispatched, installed and maintained by the Yaoundé Regional Representation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

1- Emergency Health

Outcome 1.1: The mental wellbeing of 150,000 IDPs (30,000 households) in overcrowded camps and for 2000 Central Africa Red Cross volunteers is improved.
Output 1.1.1 The mental health of the CARC volunteers as well as their morale is enhanced
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide 2 listening sessions to 350 CARC volunteers, Bangui. Organize leisure and relaxation activities for 2000 CARC volunteers (1 session of each of the: football, basketball, dance, karaoke, sprints) Deployment of a Psychosocial support delegate
Output 1.1.2 The CARC volunteers' psychosocial support skills are strengthened.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen the activities of the volunteers in the Bangui IDPs Camps Train/refresh the skill of the 30 volunteers initially trained by PSP Delegate and deploy them to the field to brief the local volunteers in the 23 areas Train 2000 volunteers of 23 local committees through the 30 trained volunteers Deploys 2000 trained volunteers in the IDPs camps nationwide Conduct a training of trainers for the 30 volunteers in Bangui in order to enhance their skill on PSP support
Output 1.1.3: Community-based psychosocial-support is provided to 425,000 beneficiaries in the IDP camps in Bangui.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct psychosocial support for the 425 000 displaced people in the Bangui IDP camps Sustain a presence of PSS-trained volunteers in the Bangui IDPs camps to give PSP support to 425,000 IDPs Procurement of child play things (skipping ropes, balls, drawing books, pencils). Identification of people at risk or severely affected individuals; referral to a second-line counselling services. Carry out 1 session of community-based needs analysis and facilitation in order to provide start-up tools and equipment for 150,000 IDPs countrywide. Set-up play activities for children aged 7 to 12 in the IDPs camps in and outside Bangui.
Output 1.1.4: Gender-based violence is identified, domestic violence is reduced and victims are referred to dedicated services.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Produce 15000 leaflets and 5000 posters promoting peaceful resolution of husband-wife conflicts. Refer GBV victims to experts for specialized support.
Outcome 1.2: The risk of epidemics and other diseases for 150,000 beneficiaries (30,000 households) living in cramped conditions in IDP camps and for 2000 volunteers is reduced.
Output 1.2.1 The health status for 150,000 displaced people is improved
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 2,000 volunteers in epidemic control

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out 48 sessions of health promotion campaigns for 150,000 IDPs focusing on prevention of malaria, cholera, diarrhea and acute respiratory infections, and screening of malnutrition and referral processes. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Print out 5,000 posters and 15,000 leaflets with health message for sensitization of 150,000 IDPs in camps countrywide. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase and distribute 200 first aid kits for volunteer use in 23 local Red Cross committees |

2 - Emergency shelter and relief distribution (small ruminant and basic non- food items)

Needs analysis: A majority of the affected people have lost their livelihoods, infrastructure and human capital and are in urgent need of NFIs. These include assorted clothes, plastic sheeting, blankets, plastic mats, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, soap, solar lamps, mosquito nets, aqua tabs and hygiene kits for women for at least 20,000 families (100,000) in and outside Bangui.

Population to be assisted: The NFIs distribution is targeting 20,000 most vulnerable families (100,000 people) living in the IDPs camps of the 23 targeted areas (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).

Outcome 2.1: Vulnerability is reduced through distribution of relief assistance (small ruminant & non-food items) to 100,000 beneficiaries (20,000 HH) and the tarpaulin to assist the affected people to build temporary shelter in the camps.

Output 2.1.1: At least 20,000 households receive essential relief items.

Activities planned

- Enhance beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver assistance
- Conduct a registration of 100,000 most vulnerable IDPs targeted for relief distribution in the camps
- Mobilize 2,000 volunteers for the emergency operation to be involved in distribution of relief items and assessments in Bangui and the 19 prefectures.
- Train 2,000 volunteers and staff in needs assessment, relief distribution, emergency shelter construction, demonstration of how to use mosquito nets.
- Conduct 2 sessions of detailed assessment on the needs, existing capacity and propose sustainable interventions.
- Procure and distribute NFIs to 20,000 families and emergency shelter kits to 20,000 families.
- Monitor and evaluate relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions throughout the operation.
- Provide weekly updates of the situation and revise the operation as appropriate.

Output 2.1.2 At least 5,000 most vulnerable households led by women living in the IDPs camps in Bangui, Boda, Carnot, Paoua, Bouar, Yaloke, Grimari, Bambari, Bossangoa, Berberati, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Kaga-bandoro, Alindao, Ouango, Markounda, Dekoa, Kabo, Moyen - Sido and Batangafo are provided with a pair of small ruminant/ chicken

Activities planned

- Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration systems to deliver assistance.
- Procure small ruminant and/or Chicken across the country.
- Conduct a registration process of the most vulnerable household led by women
- Distribute livestock to 5,000 most vulnerable targeted women in the camps countrywide

3 - Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Several humanitarian organizations have concentrated their water and sanitation activities in Bangui. They are carrying out water trucking and construction of latrine services in IDP camps. The CARC volunteers have also constructed at least 1000 latrines in 24 IDP camps and in public schools. They are also conducting hygiene awareness campaigns the same camps. However, there is a huge gap in the sanitation component since most IDPs are using one latrine for 61 people, which is far much below the SPHERE norm of one latrine for 20 people. As per the CARC needs Assessment report, more latrines are needed in Carnot, Bouar, Yaloke, Bambari, Grimari and Bossangoa, among others, all outside Bangui. Further, several schools have requested the NS to consider constructing more latrines in schools because the former ones were vandalized. Moreover, plans to relocate the IDPs occupying the Airport camp in Bangui are ongoing and a need for more water, hygiene and sanitation services will be created. As such, the IFRC intends to work with the CARC to assist these populations through the construction of 10,000 latrines within new and old IDP camps in and outside Bangui and in schools.

Out of the 10,000 latrines, this revised Appeal targets 2,000 of them in Bangui and 8,000 in the provinces with 381 latrines in each target area (Boda, Boganagone, Carnot, Berberati, Paoua, Grimari, Yaloke, Bossangoa, Dekoa, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Markounda, Kaga-Bandoro, Ouango, Alindao, Kabo, Moyen-Sido, and Bambari. Hygiene awareness campaigns, which are ongoing, will also be enhanced, especially since the rains have commenced.

Population to be assisted: The beneficiaries of the water, sanitation and hygiene promotion are 150 000 displaced people that are living in crowded IDPs camps of the 23 targeted areas, those that are willing to return their home and the schools.

Outcome 3.1: Reduced risk of waterborne and sanitation related disease outbreaks for 30,000 households (150,000 persons) affected by the civil unrest, in Bangui, Boda, Carnot, Paoua, Bouar, Yaloke, Grimari, Bambari, Bossangoa, Berberati, Sibut, Bria, Kabo, Moyen – Sido, Ndele, Ippy, Kaga-bandoro, Alindao, Ouango, Markounda, Dekoa and Batangafo.

Output 3.1.1: Ensure that 150,000 beneficiaries in IDP camps in Bangui and the provinces are reached with hygiene promotion sessions and basic sanitation facilities.

Activities planned

- Provide a refresher training for 2000 volunteers in beneficiary selection, beneficiaries communication and monitoring
- Train 2000 volunteers in emergency latrine construction and hygiene kits demonstration and distribution.
- Construct 10,000 emergency latrines to improve hygiene conditions in IDP camps and in the public schools (2,000 in Bangui and 8,000 in the prefectures - 381 for each target area).
- Train 2000 volunteers in hygiene promotion and household water treatment and safe Storage/conservation.
- Provide 48 sessions of hygiene promotion, HH water treatment and safe storage/conservation awareness to 150,000 IDPs
- Produce 15,000 leaflets and 5,000 posters promoting hygiene for the awareness campaigns.
- Enabling access to safe water through provision of aqua tabs for 20,000 targeted households (along with training of households), distribution of one hygiene kit per family (including soap and hygiene kit for women).
- Conduct 48 sessions of community cleaning campaigns, and 4 of vector control (spraying).
- Put in place hygiene committees in each IDP camp & involve the beneficiaries.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide 100 cleaning tool kits for the hygiene committee working in the IDP camps • Give one session of hygiene tool kit use to the hygiene committee. • Provide weekly updates of the situation and revise the operation as appropriate.
Output 3.1.2: Ensure access to clean water by 20,000 targeted families.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct one assessment on water sources to determine extent of damage and alternative means of accessing safe drinking water. • Construct at least 100 boreholes in the IDP camps inside and outside Bangui and in the communities. • Purchase 1 set of drilling machine. • Purchase 100 borehole installation equipment • Engage a technician for borehole drilling training. • Train 20 volunteers on drilling boreholes. • Put in place a water management committees in each borehole site - 10 people (5 Male 5 Female)
Output 3.1.3: Ensure that 100,000 children in 100 schools in 20 prefectures are sensitized through hygiene promotion campaigns.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct or rehabilitate 3,000 latrines in at least 90 schools in Bangui and in the prefectures. • Deliver 48 sessions of hygiene promotion messages to 100,000 school children. • Produce 15,000 leaflets and 5,000 posters promoting hygiene.
Output 3.1.4: At least 600 displaced volunteers living at the CARC headquarters are provided with access to clean drinking water.
Activities planned:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct one borehole at the CARC headquarters. • Purchase a set of borehole installation equipment

4 - Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome 4.1: The Central African Red Cross is well prepared to respond effectively and to reduce risk for future crises
Output 4.1.1: CARC has contingency plans and preparedness items in place for immediate response.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of one Disaster Management Delegate • 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 • Hold two sessions of NDRT training for 30 programme managers. • Development of population movement contingency plans and implementation of organizational preparedness measures (standard operational procedures) • Conduct 2 training sessions of 30 managers on crisis communication for DRR • Deliver 48 sessions of awareness messages on peace building capacity for 150,000 IDPs in 20 prefectures. • Produce 15,000 leaflets and 500 posters with key messages on peace and reconciliation • Deliver radio spots on peace building through 10 community radios covering the 23 targeted areas, using French and Sango.

5 - National Society capacity building

Outcome 5.1: Ensure that the National Society's capacity to deliver quality services is strengthened and aligned to international standards
Output 5.1.1: The National Society's Communication department's strategy is strengthened for increased visibility and timely information updates.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 05 mini cameras for documentation by focal people in 23 targeted areas • Support NS website development and hosting for wider communication. • Hold 1 session of Beneficiary Communication training for 23 focal people for enhanced visibility. • Hold 1 session of Humanitarian Diplomacy and advocacy training for 23 focal people for strengthened partnership • Conduct 2 sessions of Crisis Communication for 60 focal people for timely & effective response. • Support CARC theatre group in packaging peace campaign messages • Conduct 2 sessions of Humanitarian Code of Conduct training for 60 NDRTs for increased neutrality in a polarized context. • Provide technical support of production of advocacy/ peace building IEC campaign materials for NS. • Provide technical support of packaging of 10 radio spots for peace advocacy messages in French and Sango countrywide • Provide technical support for NS communications focal person in HQ. • Deployment of communications Delegate in support to NS
Outcome 5.2: Improve NS infrastructure and capacity to deliver humanitarian programming
Output 5.2.1: Key positions are added in order to strengthen NS capacity.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment of 5 finance assistants for field and headquarters. • Recruitment of 5 Programme Management focal point people for the field • Recruitment of a PMER at the National headquarter • Recruitment of a logistic assistant for the headquarters. • Recruitment of 5 Logistic assistants for the field • Recruitment of 5 communication focal persons in the field • Acquire and install IT equipment for NS. • Support CARC OD department by providing a volunteer management software • Support CARC Finance department by providing finance management software

6 - Logistics

Outcome 6.1: Efficient and effective logistical support including warehousing of stock, procurement and transport, will be provided in accordance with standards IFRC logistics procedure
Output 6.1.1: Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; reception of all incoming goods and efficient dispatch of goods to the final distribution

points.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deployment of logistic delegate • Set up efficient logistics and identify best supply chain to support the operation • Construct reasonable warehouses in the 5 operational zones • Provide logistical support in transportation of supplies, staff and volunteers across the response sites of the crisis • Distribute relief supplies and control supply movements from point intended of dispatch to end-user. • Conduct a training session on storage procedure for 23 storekeepers
Output 6.1.2: Procurements done in line with IFRC procurement guidelines.
Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and mobilize relief stocks and control supply movements to distribution points. • Provides boots for 2000 volunteers • Provide a truck of 25 tones • Provide 07 4x4 Land cruiser vehicles • Provide 20 motor bikes • Provide 02 ambulances to the NS • Provide a drilling machine to the NS • Provide 5 Desktop computers for the field offices • Provide 05 telephone for the monitoring evaluation and reporting • Provide 5000 bibs for volunteers • Procure 5000 jackets and 5000 caps • Provide 500 stickers and 50 rolls of IFRC cello tape.

This operation foresees procurement internationally because of the prevailing circumstances. An up-to-date mobilisation (Mob) table will be published on the Federations Disaster Management Information System (DMIS) and will be updated regularly. More information is available at the IFRC Bangui and Regional Logistics Unit, Yaoundé.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

The CARC in collaboration with the IFRC through a communication delegate and the country representative continues to ensure that the general public and key stakeholders are well informed about this operation and the humanitarian support being given by the Red Cross Movement. The team continues to profile and position the NS and the IFRC, leading to increased visibility and to enhance resource mobilisation for this and future operations in CAR. Further, there is production of fact sheets, photographs with extended captions, situational reports, and press releases as is necessary. Human interest stories and key messages are also being packaged and shared with the Regional and Africa offices for further visibility. So far, these materials have been published on the IFRC and Africa websites, the Newswire and twitter, and also shared with the media as in necessary. Further, the communications team has ensured that the key focal people like the NS's President and the Disaster Management Director appear on key media platforms to give updates. The team is also working with the volunteers to pass peace messages to IDPs and communities through radio, theatre and relevant IEC materials.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and reporting of this appeal will make use of the IFRC global tools in Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER). This will include review of documentation such as monthly and quarterly detailed narrative reports from the field to the branches and headquarters. It will also make use of rapid assessments to monitor progress and adjusts approaches and response accordingly. Additionally, meetings with key stakeholders, performance reporting, field visits to follow progress on implementation of activities will be done on a regular basis.

Evaluation plan: An internal real time evaluation will take place within the first three months of the operation. In addition a final external evaluation using both international and national evaluators will be done within 3 months after the final report has been issued in order to look at outcomes and assess the contribution of the intervention toward achieving the desired outcomes; assess the effectiveness of activities and achievement of targets; and determine lessons learned and document best practices for sharing with all key stakeholders. These lessons and best practices will be disseminated throughout the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement and to all non-movement partners working with CARC in the various response activities identified in this Appeal.

Capacity of the National Society

The CARC has two main structures: The operational structure which includes programmes in Disaster Management, Community Health/HIV/Malaria/TB, WASH, Communications and Dissemination. The second one is the support services which has administration and Finance, Organizational Development and Social Affairs. The NS has 16 Branches (Comités préfectoraux), 76 Sub-branches (Comités sous-préfectoraux), 8 Comités d'arrondissements in Bangui, and 117 Community-based committees, though not all are active. This totals up to approximately 12,000 volunteers countrywide. According to its Strategic Development Plan for 2012-2015, development of organizational capacity (particularly of local committees) constitutes a critical priority for the National Society for effective delivery of humanitarian services.

The CARC had an active volunteer base of 600 people in Bangui, before the violence outbreak in December 2013. Currently, approximately 50 per cent are still active on a regular basis but priority circumstances coupled with overall insecurity in town have led to this decrease. Further, some of the volunteers have found themselves in a situation where they need to take care of their own needs. The need to find alternate income generating activities and the stress incurred by the very intensive body recovery activities in which volunteers are involved including gathering and burying of dead bodies has also contributed to this. The death of up to five volunteers from the onset of the violence, interference to access has also been a challenge to the volunteer base. To this regard, the Revised Appeal aims to strengthen capacity of the NS not only at the headquarters but at the branch level as well. There is urgent need to motivate the CARC volunteers for retention because some other humanitarian organizations are poaching them, thus a loss of human resources that have been invested in.

Capacity of the IFRC

The current capacity of the IFRC in CAR Country has a country representative, an operations manager, a communications delegate and a psychosocial support delegate and the GF team. The IFRC representation is handling

both the Global Fund Grants for Malaria, HIV and TB as well as assisting the NS with the civil unrest emergency operations. The office receives additional timely technical support from the IFRC Central Africa Regional Representation and Africa zone office. To sustain this operation there will be a need to employ additional delegates in Finance, Logistics, Disaster Manager and Capacity Building. IFRC Country Representation will provide technical support during the emergency response with emphasis on the capacity building of the NS.

Budget

- See attached IFRC Secretariat budget for details.

Walter Cotte
Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Elhadj As Sy
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Denis Duffaut, Regional Representative for Central Africa, Yaoundé, phone:(Office) +237 22 21 74 37, (mobile) +237 77 11 77 97, fax: +237 22 21 74 39, email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa, Nairobi, phone: +254 (0)731 067 489, email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU)** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Logistics Unit Africa, Tel: 254 733 888 022 / Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa; phone: + 251 93- 003 6073; email: martine.zoethoutmaar@ifrc.org

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator, Nairobi, phone: +254 731 067277, email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

BUDGET SUMMARY

Currency: CHI
01/09/2014

Activity	Account	Description	Quantity	Unit	Quantity	Unit	Unit cost	Cost (XAF)	Total (CHF)
1. EMERGENCY HEALTH									831,673
Outcome 1.1 The Physical and mental wellbeing of 150 000 IDPs (30 000 households) living in overcrowded camps and for 1000 central African Red Cross volunteers is improved									462,596
Output 1.1.1 Mental health of the CARC volunteers as well as their morale is enhanced									101,385
1.1.1.2	667	Provide refreshment during the leisure and relaxation activities for 2000 CRCA volunteers	2,000	volunteers	1	lumpsum	5,000	10,000,000	19,231
	600	Deployment of a Psychosocial support delegate	1	person	3	months	6,240,000	18,720,000	36,000
1.1.1.2	680	Organise 4 sessions of psychological first-aid and psycho-education training for 2000 volunteers	2,000	volunteers	4	day	3,000	24,000,000	46,154
Total Output 1.1.1									101,385
Output 1.1.2 The CARC volunteers' psychosocial support skills are strengthened									218,519
1.1.2.2	680	Per diem for Refresher training for 30 volunteers initially trained on the PSP	30	volunteers	2	day	3,000	180,000	346
	680	Training room hire	1	item	2	day	50,000	100,000	192
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	30	volunteers	1	lumpsum	150,000	150,000	288
	680	Coffee break	30	volunteers	2	day	1,500	90,000	173
	680	Lunch break	30	volunteers	2	day	3,000	180,000	346
1.1.2.3	680	Train 2000 volunteers of 22 local committees through the 30 trained volunteers	2,000	volunteers	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	680	Transport fees for trainers	30	trainers	2	lumpsum	20,000	1,200,000	2,308
	680	Training room hire	22	item	2	day	50,000	2,200,000	4,231
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	volunteers	1	lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,615
	680	Coffee break	2,000	volunteers	2	day	1,500	6,000,000	11,538
	680	Lunch break	2,000	volunteers	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	680	Perdiems for CARC trainers in the fields	30	volunteers	6	day	10,000	1,800,000	3,462
	680	Accommodation for trainers	30	volunteers	5	night	5,000	750,000	1,442
1.1.2.4	680	Per diem for the training of a new batch of 30 volunteers in Bangui	30	volunteers	2	day	3,000	180,000	346
	680	Training room	1	item	2	day	50,000	100,000	192
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	30	volunteers	1	lumpsum	150,000	150,000	288
	680	Coffee break	30	volunteers	2	day	1,500	90,000	173
	680	Lunch break	30	volunteers	2	day	3,000	180,000	346
	667	Per diem CARC Psychosocial support Supervisor	22	supervisors	12	months	120,000	31,680,000	60,923
	740	Phone cards for volunteers in Psychosocial support in the IDPs camps	660	volunteers	12	months	5,000	39,600,000	76,154
Total Output 1.1.2									218,519
Output 1.1.3: Community- based psychosocial support is provided to 425 000 beneficiaries in the IDP Camps in Bangui									21,154
1.1.3.1	667	Conduct psychosocial support for the 425 000 IDPs in Bangui	60	volunteers	3	month	3,000	540,000	1,038
1.1.3.3	570	Procurement of child play things (skipping ropes, balls, drawing books, pencils)	100,000	children	1	lumpsum	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,923
	540	First aids kits	22	localities	5	kits	50,000	5,500,000	10,577
	680	Carry out 1 session of community-based needs analysis and facilitation in order to provide start-up tools and equipment for 150 000 IDPs (empowerment)	660	volunteers	2	day	3,000	3,960,000	7,615
Total output 1.1.3									21,154
Output 1.1.4: Gender-based violence victims are identified, domestic violence is reduced and victims are referred to dedicated services									121,538
1.1.4.1	550	Leaflets on peaceful resolution of husband wife conflict	15,000	items	1	lumpsum	1,500	22,500,000	43,269
	550	Posters on peaceful resolution of husband wife conflict	5,000	items	1	lumpsum	2,500	12,500,000	24,038
	680	Train 2000 volunteers on aspects of sustaining peaceful and constructive household in a stressful context.	2,000	volunteers	1	day	3,000	6,000,000	11,538
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	volunteers	1	day	5,000	10,000,000	19,231
	680	Per diem for the trainers	30	volunteers	5	day	10,000	1,500,000	2,885
	680	Accommodation for the trainers	30	volunteers	4	day	5,000	600,000	1,154
	680	Training room	22	items	1	day	50,000	1,100,000	2,115
	680	Coffee break	2,000	volunteers	1	day	1,500	3,000,000	5,769
	680	Lunch break	2,000	volunteers	1	day	3,000	6,000,000	11,538
Total output 1.1.4									121,538
Outcome 1.2 The risk of epidemics and other diseases for 150,000 beneficiaries (30,000 households) living in cramped conditions in IDP camps and for 800 volunteers is reduced.									369,077
Output 1.2.1 The health status for 150,000 displaced people is improved									369,077
680		Per diem to Train 2000 volunteers in epidemic control using the ECV	2,000	volunteers	3	days	3,000	18,000,000	34,615
	680	Training room	22	items	3	days	50,000	3,300,000	6,346
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	volunteers	1	lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,615
	680	Coffee break	2,000	volunteers	3	days	1,500	9,000,000	17,308
	680	Lunch break	2,000	volunteers	3	days	3,000	18,000,000	34,615
	680	Transport for trainers EVC	22	volunteers	2	aller/retour	20,000	880,000	1,692
	680	Per diem for trainers	22	volunteers	7	day	10,000	1,540,000	2,962
	680	Accommodation for the trainers	22	volunteers	6	night	5,000	660,000	1,269
	680	per diem to Carry out 48 sessions (per camps) of health promotion campaigns for 150,000 IDPs focusing on prevention of malaria, cholera, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections, and screening of malnutrition and	660	volunteers	12	month	12,000	95,040,000	182,769
	540	Provide malnourish screening tools kits (MUAC, weighing balance and height measure for children)	110	kits	1	lumpsum	5,500,000	5,500,000	10,577
	550	Leaflets with keys messages on health promotion	15,000	items	1	lumpsum	22,500,000	22,500,000	43,269
	550	Posters with keys words on health promotion	5,000	items	1	lumpsum	12,500,000	12,500,000	24,038
Total Output 1.2.1									369,077
2 - EMERGENCY SHELTER AND RELIEF DISTRIBUTIONS (FOOD ITEMS AND BASIC NON-FOOD ITEMS)									4,045,271
Outcome: 2.1 Vulnerability is reduced through the distribution of relief assistance (food and nons food items) to 100000 displaced people (20 000 families) and the tarpaulin to assist the affected people to build temporary shelters in the camps									4,045,271
Output 2.1.1: A least 20 000 households received essentials relief items and emergency shelter kits									3,078,017
530		Water purification tablets	120,000	plaque de 10	6	mois	20	14,400,000	27,692
510		Blankets	2	item	20,000	households	2,600	104,000,000	200,000
510		sleeping mats or mattresses	2	item	20,000	households	1,560	62,400,000	120,000
560		Kitchen Set	1	item	20,000	households	11,440	228,800,000	440,000
530		Soap	5	item	20,000	households	177	17,680,000	34,000
560		bucket with lid	1	item	20,000	households	2,080	41,600,000	80,000
560		Collapsible jerrycan	1	item	20,000	households	2,080	41,600,000	80,000
500		tarpaulines	2	item	20,000	households	6,760	270,400,000	520,000
570		solar lamp	1	item	20,000	households	5,900	118,000,000	226,923
510		mosquito nets	2	item	20,000	households	2,080	83,200,000	160,000
530		hygiene kits	2	item	20,000	households	6,000	240,000,000	461,538
570		Rope	2	Roll/30m each	20,000	households	800	32,000,000	61,538
593		25 tonnes truck MERCEDES	1	item	1	lumpsum	85,000,000	85,000,000	163,462
590		Custom clearance for the truck	1	item	1	lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,615
590		Customs clearance for NFI at Douala sea Port	1	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	211,598,744	211,598,744	406,921
592		Handling to load the truck in Yaounde	50	person	3	lumpsum	4,000	600,000	1,154
592		Handling to unload the truck in Bangui and in the prefecture	120	person	3	lumpsum	4,000	1,440,000	2,769
667		Per diem for 2000 volunteers in needs assessment, relief distribution, emergency shelter construction,	2,000	person	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
680		Transport fees for the trainers	22	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	880,000	1,692
680		Accommodation for trainers	22	person	6	lumpsum	10,000	1,320,000	2,538
680		Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	person	1	kit	3,000	6,000,000	11,538
680		Coffee break	2,000	person	1	lumpsum	1,500	3,000,000	5,769
680		Lunch break	2,000	person	1	lumpsum	3,000	6,000,000	11,538
680		Training room	22	item	2	days	50,000	2,200,000	4,231
592		per diem for volunteers in charge of NFIs distribution	660	volunteers	1	day	3,000	1,980,000	3,808
592		Per diem for CARC Supervisors in NFIs distribution	22	volunteers	1	day	5,000	110,000	212
590		Provision for the warehouse rent in Bangui	1	warehouse	12	month	500,000	6,000,000	11,538
590		Provision for the warehouse in the Zones	4	warehouse	12	month	70,000	3,360,000	6,462
Total Output 2.1.1									3,078,017
Output 2.1.2: At least 100000 people living in the IDPs camps in Bangui, Boda, Carnot, Paoua, Bouar, Yaloke, Grimari, Bambari, Bossangoa, Berberati, Sibut, Bria, Bangassou, Ndele, Ippy, Kaga-bandoro, Alindaou, Ouango, Markounda, Kabo, Moyen Sido and Dekoa , received food items for their live									967,254

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

	520	Purchase 10 000 small ruminants	10,000	animals	1	lumpsum	50,000	500,000,000	961,538
	667	Perdiems for CARC volunteers for animal distribution	22	areas	3	days	24,000	1,584,000	3,046
	592	Animal distribution supervisors	22	areas	2	volunteers	5,000	220,000	423
	667	Registration of the beneficiaries - volunteers perdiem	22	areas	10	volunteers	3,000	660,000	1,269
	592	Registration forms for beneficiary registration	22	areas	15	page	25	8,250	16
	592	Handling /loading/offloading the truck in Bangui and provinces	10,000	animals	1	lumpsum	50	500,000	962
Total Output 2.1.2									967,254
3. WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE									2,524,375
Outcome 3.1 - The risk of waterborne and water related diseases has been reduced through the provision of adequate sanitation									2,524,375
At least 150,000 beneficiaries in IDP camps in Bangui and the provinces are reached with hygiene promotion sessions and basic sanitation facilities.									1,243,917
Output 3.1.1									
A 3.1.1.1	680	Perdiems for Volunteer training / refresher on emergency latrine construction and hygiene kits demonstration	2,000	person	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	kit	1	lumpsum	5,000	10,000,000	19,231
	680	Cofee break	1,000	person	2	day	1,500	3,000,000	5,769
	680	Lunch break	2,000	person	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	680	Training room	22	item	2	day	50,000	2,200,000	4,231
	680	Perdiem for Volunteer training / refresher on Hygiene Promotion and household water treatment and safe	2,000	person	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	2,000	kit	1	lumpsum	10,000,000	10,000,000	19,231
	680	Cofee break	2,000	person	2	day	1,500	6,000,000	11,538
	680	Lunch break	2,000	person	2	day	3,000	12,000,000	23,077
	530	Material for latrines construction	1,250	kit	1	lumpsum	79,600	99,500,000	191,346
	530	Tools for latrines construction	50	kit	1	lumpsum	68,500	3,425,000	6,587
	592	Perdiem for volunteers for loading and unloading truck	10	person	1	lumpsum	200,000	50,000	96
	667	Perdiem for volunteers for latrine construction	440	person	6	month	75,000	198,000,000	380,769
	667	Perdiem for volunteers for hygiene and health promotion , HH water treatment and safe storage/conservation awareness to 150,000 IDPs(48 camping sessions per camps)	660	person	12	month	12,000	95,040,000	182,769
	662	Supervisors salary	22	person	12	month	20,000	5,280,000	10,154
	550	Leaflets with keys words on hygiene promotion	15,000	item	1	lumpsum	22,500,000	22,500,000	43,269
	550	Posters with keys word on hygien promotion	5,000	item	1	lumpsum	12,500,000	12,500,000	24,038
	550	Image box on hygiene promotion	50	item	1	lumpsum	35,000	1,750,000	3,365
	680	Conduct 48 sessions of community cleaning campaigns, and 4 of vector control (spraying).	660	volunteers	12	month	15,000	118,800,000	228,462
	530	Provide 100 cleaning tools kits for the hygiene committees working in the IDP camps	100	kits	1	lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,615
	710	Visibility signs on the latrines	10,000	item	1	lumpsum	5,000,000	5,000,000	9,615
	740	Phone cards for the Supervisors	22.0	person	12	month	3,000	792,000	1,523
Total Output 1.1.1									1,243,917
Output 3.1.2 Ensure access to clean water by 20,000 targeted families.									268,783
	530	Conduct an assessment on water sources to determine extent of damage and alternative means of accessing	660	volunteers	2	day	600	792,000	1,523
	530	Construct at least 100 boreholes in the IDP camps in and outside Bangui and in the communities.	20	volunteers	12	month	75,000	18,000,000	34,615
	530	Purchase 01 sets drilling machines	1	items	1	lumpsum	17,500,000	17,500,000	33,654
	590	Provide custom fees for the 01 drilling machines	1	items	1	lumpsum	1,225,000	1,225,000	2,356
	530	Purchase borehole installation equipment for 100 boreholes	100	kits	1	lumpsum	1,000,000	100,000,000	192,308
	750	Engage a technician for borehole drilling training	1	person	1	month	450,000	450,000	865
	680	Train 20 volunteers on drilling boreholes	20	volunteers	30	days	3,000	1,800,000	3,462
Total Output 3.1.2									268,783
Output 3.1.3 Ensure that 100,000 children in 100 schools in 22 prefectures are sensitised through hygiene promotion campaigns.									1,008,790
	530	Construct or rehabilitate 3,000 latrines in at least 100 schools in Bangui and in the prefectures	440	volunteers	6	month	75,000	198,000,000	380,769
	530	Material for latrines construction	750	kit	1	lumpsum	60,000,000	60,000,000	115,385
	530	Tools for latrines construction	50	kit	1	lumpsum	3,500,000	3,500,000	6,731
	592	Perdiem for volunteers for loading and unloading truck	50	person	6	month	25,000	7,500,000	14,423
	667	Perdiem for volunteers for latrine construction	440	person	6	month	75,000	198,000,000	380,769
	667	Perdiem for volunteers for hygiene and health promotion in school	110	person	12	month	12,000	15,840,000	30,462
	662	Supervisors salary	22.0	person	9	month	20,000	3,960,000	7,615
	550	Leaflets	15,000	item	1	lumpsum	22,500,000	22,500,000	43,269
	550	Posters	5,000	item	1	lumpsum	12,500,000	12,500,000	24,038
	550	Image box	50	item	1	lumpsum	1,750,000	1,750,000	3,365
	710	Visibility signs	1,250	item	1	lumpsum	625,000	625,000	1,202
	740	Phone cards for the supervisors	22.0	person	6	month	3,000	396,000	762
Total Output 3.1.3									1,008,790
Output 3.1.4 : At least 600 displaced volunteers living at the CARC headquarter are provided with access to clean drinking water									2,885
	530	Construct one borehole at the CARC headquarter in Bangui	20	volunteers	5	days	5,000	500,000	962
	530	Purchase one kit of bore hole installation tool	1	kit	1	lumpsum	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,923
Total Output 3.1.4									2,885
4 - DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RISK REDUCTION									517,935
Outcome 4.1: The Central Africa Red Cross is well prepared to reduce risk in the future crises									517,935
Output 4.1.1: CARC has a contingency plan and preparedness item for immediate response									517,935
	530	Water purification tablets	6,000	plaquette de 10	6	mois	20	720,000	1,385
	510	Blankets	2	item	1,000	families	2,600	5,200,000	10,000
	510	sleeping mats or mattresses	2	item	1,000	families	1,560	3,120,000	6,000
	560	Kitchen Set	1	item	1,000	families	11,440	11,440,000	22,000
	530	Soap	5	bars of 200grs	1,000	families	175	875,000	1,683
	560	bucket with lid	1	item	1,000	families	2,080	2,080,000	4,000
	560	Collapsible jerrycan	1	item	1,000	families	2,080	2,080,000	4,000
	500	tarpaulines	2	item	1,000	families	6,760	13,520,000	26,000
	505	Construction materials	8	items	707.375	families	6,760	5,659,000	10,883
	570	solar lamp	1	item	1,000	families	6,000	6,000,000	11,538
	510	mosquito nets	2	item	1,000	families	2,080	4,160,000	8,000
	530	hygiene kits	2	item	1,000	families	6,000	12,000,000	23,077
	570	Rope	2	item	1,000	families	800	1,600,000	3,077
	680	development and implementation of contingency measures	1	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	5,200,000	5,200,000	10,000
	592	Replenishment costs of the warehouse of the Federation in Yaoundé	2	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	2,527,200	5,054,400	9,720
	590	Customs clearance Port Douala	3	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	1,196,000	3,588,000	6,900
	592	Handling to load the truck in Yaounde	18	person	1	lumpsum	40,000	720,000	1,385
	592	Handling to unload the truck in Bangui	18	person	1	lumpsum	40,000	720,000	1,385
	600	Deployment of one Disaster Management Delegate	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000	72,000
	680	Perdiem for two sessions of NDRT training for 60 Programme managers.	60	person	7	days	3,000	1,260,000	2,423
	680	Training room	1	room	14	days	250,000	3,500,000	6,731
	680	coffee break	60	person	7	days	1,500	630,000	1,212
	680	Lunch break	60	person	7	days	3,000	1,260,000	2,423
	680	Transport for volunteers	60	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	2,400,000	4,615
	680	Perdiems for 2 training sessions of 30 managers each on crisis communication for DRR	60	person	3	days	3,000	540,000	1,038
	680	Training room	1	person	6	days	250,000	1,500,000	2,885
	680	coffee break	60	person	6	days	1,500	540,000	1,038
	680	Lunch break	60	person	6	days	3,000	1,080,000	2,077
	680	Transport for volunteers	60	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	2,400,000	4,615
	680	Perdiem for Delivering 48 sessions of awareness messages on peace building capacity for 150 000 IDPs in 20	660	volunteers	12	month	12,000	95,040,000	182,769
	550	Produce 15 000 leaflets with keys messages on reconciliation and peace sustainability to use for awareness	15,000	item	1	lumpsum	1,500	22,500,000	43,269
	550	Produce 5000 posters with keys messages on reconciliation and peace sustainability to use for awareness	5,000	item	1	lumpsum	2,500	12,500,000	24,038
	710	Deliver radio spots on peace building capacity on 10 community radios across the 20 prefectures using French	1,000	spots	1	lumpsum	3,000	3,000,000	5,769
Total Output 4.1.1									517,935
5. NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITY BUILDING									220,538
Outcome 5.1 -Ensure that the National Society's capacity to deliver quality services is strengthened and aligned to international									94,000
Output5.1.1 The National Society's communication department and strategy is strengthened for increased visibility and timely information updates									94,000
	730	Purchase of 20 mini cameras for documentation by focal people in 20 prefectures	5	item	1	lumpsum	200,000	1,000,000	1,923
	680	Hold 1 session of Beneficiary Communication training for 20 focal people for enhanced visibility.	20	person	2	day	3,000	120,000	231
	680	Conduct 1 session of Humanitarian Diplomacy and advocacy training for 20 focal people for strengthened	20	person	2	day	3,000	120,000	231
	680	Conduct 2 sessions of Crisis Communication for 60 focal people for timely & effective response.	60	person	2	day	3,000	360,000	692
	680	Transport fees for the 60 communication focal point	60	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	2,400,000	4,615
	680	Transport fees for the 20 communication focal point and for the 20 focal people for the Diplomacy and	40	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	1,600,000	3,077
	680	Training room for beneficiary communication training	1	training room	2	day	250,000	500,000	962
	680	Training room for humanitarian diplomacy training	1	training room	2	day	250,000	500,000	962
	680	Training room for the 60 communication focal point training	1	training room	2	lumpsum	250,000	500,000	962
	680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	60	person	1	kit	5,000	300,000	577
	680	Coffee break for the beneficiary communication training	20	person	2	day	1,500	60,000	115
	680	Lunch break for the beneficiary communication training	20	person	2	day	3,000	120,000	231
	680	Coffee break for the humanitarian diplomacy training	20	person	2	day	1,500	60,000	115
	680	Lunch break for the humanitarian diplomacy training	20	person	2	day	3,000	120,000	231
	680	Coffee break for the 60 communication focal point	60	person	4	day	1,500	360,000	692

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

680	Lunch break for the 60 communication focal point	60	person	4	day	3,000	720,000	1,385
710	Support CARC theatre group in packaging campaign messages.	20	person	6	month	3,000	360,000	692
680	Conduct 2 sessions of Humanitarian Code of Conduct training for 60 NDRTs for increased neutrality in a	60	person	2	day	3,000	360,000	692
680	Capacity building for NS communications focal person in HQ	23	person	12	month		-	0
680	Conduct 1 session of Logistic procedures to Log. Assistants and storekeepers	23	person	2	day	3,000	138,000	265
680	Transport fees for the 23 Logistic Procedures training	23	person	2	lumpsum	20,000	920,000	1,769
680	Training room for the 23 Log. Procedures training	1	training room	2	day	250,000	500,000	962
680	Coffee break for the Logistic training	23	person	2	day	1,500	69,000	133
680	Lunch break for the Logistic training	23	person	2	day	3,000	138,000	265
680	Volunteers training /refresher materials (note books, pencils, etc.)	23	person	1	kit	5,000	115,000	221
600	Deployment of communications Delegate in support to NS	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000	72,000
Total Output 5.1.1								94,000
Outcome 2 - Improve NS infrastructure and capacity to deliver humanitarian programming								126,538
Output 2.1 Key positions are added in order to strengthen NS capacity								126,538
662	CRCA Finance Assistant	1	person	12	month	133,333	1,600,000	3,077
662	CRCA Administrative Assistant	1	person	12	month	133,333	1,600,000	3,077
662	CRCA PMER Focal Point (salaire complet)	1	person	12	month	166,667	2,000,000	3,846
662	CRCA Program Coordinator	1	person	12	month	208,333	2,500,000	4,808
662	CRCA Disaster Management Coordinator (DM)	1	person	12	month	208,333	2,500,000	4,808
662	CRCR WASH Head of Department	1	person	12	month	166,667	2,000,000	3,846
662	CRCA Communication Head of Department	1	person	12	month	166,667	2,000,000	3,846
662	CRCA Health Head of Department	1	person	12	month	166,667	2,000,000	3,846
662	CRCA Logistic Officer	1	person	12	month	133,333	1,600,000	3,077
662	CRCA field Programme focal point	5	person	12	month	200,000	12,000,000	23,077
662	CRCA field Logistic focal point	5	person	12	month	200,000	12,000,000	23,077
662	CRCA field Finance focal point	5	person	12	month	200,000	12,000,000	23,077
662	CRCA field Communication focal point	5	person	12	month	200,000	12,000,000	23,077
Total Output 2.1								126,538
National Society operation support costs (where not included in sector based activities)								375,672
667	Insurance for volunteers	2,000	person	1	lumpsum	780	1,560,000	3,000.00
593	Fuel for CRCA cars (3 cars x 300 liters per month)	1,200	litre	9	month	870	9,396,000	18,069.23
667	Bibs for volunteers	5000	item	1	lumpsum	2,500	12,500,000	24,038.46
667	Jacket for volunteers	5000	item	1	lumpsum	15,000	75,000,000	144,230.77
667	Cap	5000	item	1	lumpsum	2,000	10,000,000	19,230.77
582	Installation of Financial System SAGE	1	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	3,300,000	3,300,000	6,346.15
582	Installation of volunteers management Software System	1	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	3,300,000	3,300,000	6,346.15
740	Phone cards for the NS	12	person	12	month	50,000	7,200,000	13,846.15
730	CRCA Head Office costs (furnitures, printing, etc)	1	lumpsum	12	month	520,000	6,240,000	12,000.00
582	Laptop	2	item	1	lumpsum	780,000	1,560,000	3,000.00
582	Desktop for field offices and for Head of Communication Dept at the Headquarter	6	item	1	lumpsum	1,200,000	7,200,000	13,846.15
730	Laserjet Printers for field offices	5	item	1	lumpsum	450,000	2,250,000	4,326.92
662	NS staffs perdiem and accomodation while on mission within the country	5	staff	2	trip	18,000	180,000	346.15
740	Provide telephones for field Programme Coordinators	5	telephone	1	piece	50,000	250,000	480.77
740	Airtime for the field Programme Coordinators	5	person	12	month	10,000	600,000	1,153.85
582	NS website development and hosting	1	item	1	piece	1,300,000	1,300,000	2,500.00
503	Building of 5 warehouses (one in Bangui and 4 in the prefectures)	5	item	1	lumpsum	10,000,000	50,000,000	96,153.85
750	Audit fees	1	lumpsum	1,113,215	lumpsum	1	1,113,215	2,140.80
730	Fields Offices rent	4	item	12	month	50,000	2,400,000	4,615.38
Total NS support costs								375,672

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IFRC operation support costs									1,397,000
600	Operation Manager	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000.00	72,000	
600	Logistic Delegate	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000.00	72,000	
600	Finance Delegate	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000.00	72,000	
600	Capacity building Delegate	1	person	6	month	6,240,000	37,440,000	72,000	
600	Country Representative Costs	1	person	12	month	6,840,513	82,086,160	157,858	
661	Office cleaner	1	person	12	month	35,000	420,000	808	
661	Receptionist	1	person	12	month	76,000	912,000	1,754	
593	Land cruiser 4x4 vehicule	7	item	1	lumpsum	25,000,000	175,000,000	336,538	
593	Land cruiser 4x4 vehicule ambulance	2	item	1	lumpsum	35,000,000	70,000,000	134,615	
661	Drivers	7	person	12	month	150,000	12,600,000	24,231	
661	Truck driver	1	person	12	month	180,000	2,160,000	4,154	
581	Motor bikes	20	item	1	lumpsum	1,200,000	24,000,000	46,154	
593	Fuel for motorbike (50 litres per month/motobike)	1,000	item	12	month	700	8,400,000	16,154	
593	Motor bikes maintenance	20	item	12	month	20,000	4,800,000	9,231	
584	IFRC Bangui Office Equipment	1	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	8,000,000	8,000,000	15,385	
593	fuel for IFRC cars (8 cars x 500 liters per month)	4,000	litre	12	month	870	41,760,000	80,308	
593	Car maintenance	7	vehicle	12	month	50,000	4,200,000	8,077	
590	Customs clearance & immatriculation for IFRC vehicles	7	vehicle	1	lumpsum	800,000	5,600,000	10,769	
730	IFRC Bangui Office costs (furnitures, printing, etc....)	1	lumpsum	12	month	1,560,000	18,720,000	36,000	
582	Photocopy machines (CANON IR)	2	lumpsum	1	lumpsum	1,500,000	3,000,000	5,769	
582	Laptop for 08 Delegates	8	item	1	lumpsum	780,000	6,240,000	12,000	
582	Overhead projector	2	item	1	lumpsum	500,000	1,000,000	1,923	
582	Wall chart for projector	2	item	1	lumpsum	200,000	400,000	769	
740	Blackberry phones	8	item	1	lumpsum	250,000	2,000,000	3,846	
730	Radio hand set	8	item	1	lumpsum	260,000	2,080,000	4,000	
582	Rupiter radio	1	item	1	lumpsum	1,768,000	1,768,000	3,400	
582	HF radio for the vehicles	8	item	1	lumpsum	1,456,000	11,648,000	22,400	
740	VHF radio	8	item	1	lumpsum	239,200	1,913,600	3,680	
661	Cashier CAR Office	1	person	12	month	416,000	4,992,000	9,600	
730	IFRC Regional Office costs (furnitures, printing, etc)	1	lumpsum	12	month	260,000	3,120,000	6,000	
700	Regional Office Monitoring Visit and Evaluation (transport by road, fuel, driver,hotel, MSA)	23	trip	1	person	1,040,000	23,920,000	46,000	
700	IFRC Security Coordinator visits	2	trip	1	person	1,040,000	2,080,000	4,000	
740	Communication in Yaoundé	12	month	1	lumpsum	104,000	1,248,000	2,400	
740	Camera for the communication staff	1	item	1	piece	580,000	580,000	1,115	
760	Financial Charges	14	month	1.5	month	260,000	5,460,000	10,500	
750	Transalation fees	1	item	30000	lumpsum	1	30,000	58	
750	office security guard	1	month	1164786	month	1	1,164,786	2,240	
790	SOSC IFRC regional Staff (4 staff at 50%)	4	person	12	month	945,360	45,377,280	87,264	
Total IFRC support costs									1,397,000
SUB TOTAL BUDGET:									9,912,464
Programme support:									644,310
TOTAL BUDGET:									10,556,774