Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) : Central African Republic

#2 01 - 28 February 2019
Monthly dashboard

RRM RCA
Rapid Response Mechanism
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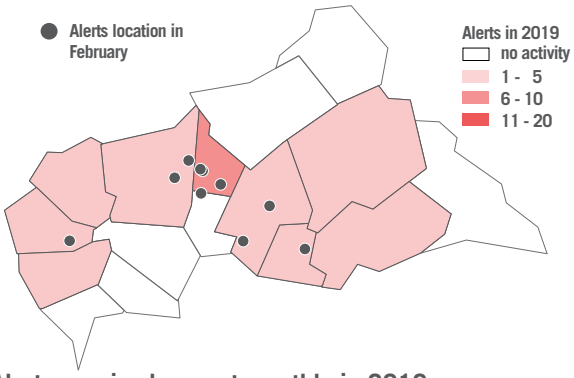
The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) is designed to monitor humanitarian action, conduct multisector assessments and to implement several emergency responses, as non-food items (NFI) and food distributions, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions, cash activities and fairs, when there is no capacity on site. Currently, RRM is made possible through the generous support of the European Union Civil Protection and Humaniarian Aid Office (ECHO), the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC). All RRM products are available on the Humanitarian Response portal.

Alerts received or sent by the RRM in 2019

Alert distribution in February 2019 et in 2019 :



10
alerts
in February 2019

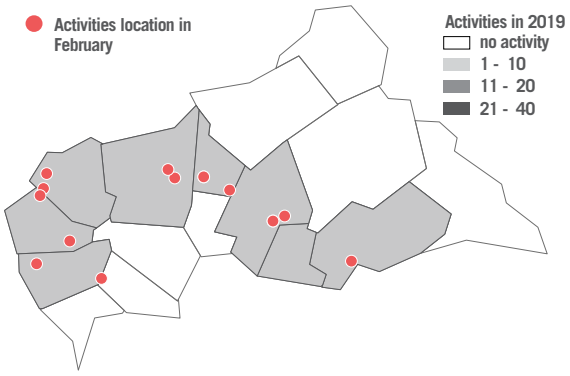
Median delays between alert and intervention[2] : 23 jours.

Alerts received or sent monthly in 2019:

Overview of RRM activities in 2019

Activity distribution in February and in 2019:

(MEX, MSA, rapid SMART, NFI and HEB[1] distributions, WASH interventions)



RRM activities in February 2019:

2 MEX | 3 MSA | 7 NFI distributions | 2 SMART | 6 WASH interventions

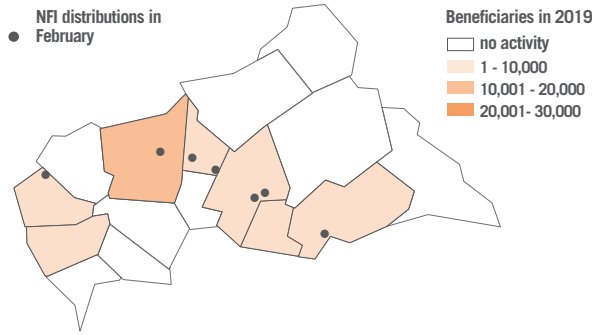
Activities January - February 2019

Ongoing activities are not taken into account.

MEX (exploratory mission)	7	HEB[1] distribution	1
MSA (multisectoral assessment)	7	Hygiene sessions	39
MSA-R[3]	0	Emergency latrines	31
NFI distributions[4]	9	Rehabilitations of water sources	13
WASH interventions	7	Rapid SMART (nutrition screening)	2

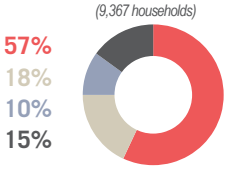
Distribution of beneficiaries

NFI distributions in February and in 2019:

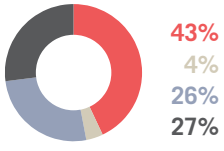


Beneficiaries January - February 2019

NFI
42,495
individuals
(9,367 households)

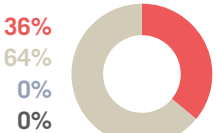


WASH
21,363
individuals



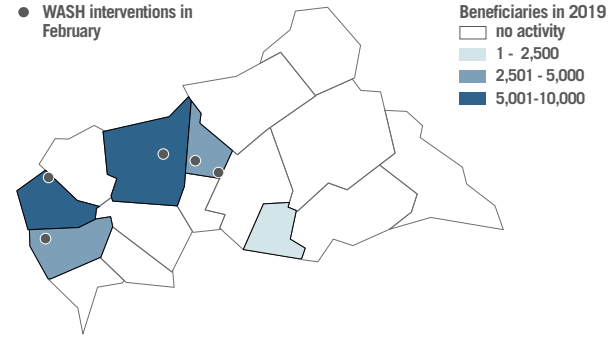
Displaced
Host community[5]
Returnees[6]
Repatriated[7]

HEB[1]
3,996
individuals
(1,147 households)



Cash
0
individual

WASH interventions in February and in 2019:



[1]High Energy Biscuit (HEB). [2]Based on the first intervention (NFI, WASH, food or cash), for any alert raised in 2019. [3]MSA-R are not triggered following a RRM alert. MSA-R aim at gathering information on areas not recently affected and/or not recently accessed by humanitarian actors. [4]In 2019, 9 NFI interventions have been realized, even if it is mentionned in the dashboard of January 3 interventions and in February 7 interventions. Actually, the alert of Bangassou, shared on the 2nd January 2019, was followed by a first intervention in January in Bangassou and a second intervention in February in Niarkari. [5]The term 'host community' refers to individuals that have not been displaced as the result of a humanitarian-related event. [6]The term 'returnees' refers to people who have come back to their pre-crisis location following a period of internal displacement. [7]The term 'repatriated' refers to former refugees who have returned from neighbouring countries.

For more information, please contact :
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