

DREF operation final report



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Central African Republic: Storm in Bangui

DREF operation n° MDRCF004
GLIDE n° ST-2009-000029-CAF
21 July, 2009

The International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters.

Summary: CHF 75,084 (EUR 66,089 or EUR 49,803) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 2 February, 2009 to support the Central African Red Cross Society (CARCS) in delivering assistance to some 1,390 beneficiaries identified as the most affected by the storm.

The Red Cross volunteers distributed non-food items to the beneficiaries, and carried out hygiene and sanitation activities. They also sensitized the populations on the risk reduction measures to be taken to avoid the effects of violent winds. This effort by the Red Cross contributed to restoring the human dignity of the beneficiaries, and providing them moral and psychological support.



CAR Red Cross volunteers distributed non-food items to affected people/International Federation

The major donors to the DREF are the Irish, Italian, Netherlands and Norwegian governments and ECHO. Details of all donors can be found on:

<http://www.ifrc.org/what/disasters/responding/drs/tools/dref/donors.asp>

[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

After Bangui, the storm and torrential rains hit new localities in the Central African Republic in the night of 17 to 18 January 2009, namely Berberati and Carnot barely two weeks after the initial DREF had been approved. A joint team from the Ministry of Family and Social Affairs, the CAR Red Cross Society (CAR

RCS), local authorities and volunteers carried out an evaluation of the situation in the field and identified the needs of the most vulnerable people. Reports from the field announce that three people have been killed; including two children aged 7 and 9 respectively in Berberati, and an adult in Carnot. The number of the most vulnerable people registered increased from 1,390 to 2,472. An additional 144 houses have been completely destroyed and 72 have been destroyed partially. The victims in Berberati include 134 heads of families, 276 children below five years, 484 children from 6 to 15 years old, 102 children from 15 to 20 years, 47 adults above 50 years, 18 pregnant women and 21 breastfeeding women. In Carnot, the disaster affected 60 heads of families, 103 children below 5 years, 112 children from 6 to 15 years, 103 people from 15 to 50 years, 19 old persons, 16 pregnant women and 13 breastfeeding women. All of these affected people are exposed to the risk of malaria, diarrhoea and other respiratory diseases. With the support of the Federation's DREF, the CAR RCS deployed their volunteers in the field to assist the victims and provide them with psychological support. Although all the activities planned have been carried out, it should be noted that the NS was faced with a serious challenge. In fact, the violent winds extended to new localities like Berberati and Carnot when the Red Cross was busy attending to victims in Bangui.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against objectives

Relief distributions (basic non-food items)	
Objective: Contribute to improving the living conditions of the most vulnerable people affected by windstorm in the second subdivision and other neighbourhoods of Bangui (1,390 beneficiaries).	
Expected results	Activities planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing the items to be distributed, namely 556 blankets, 278 impregnated mosquito nets, 278 tarpaulins, 278 cooking kits, and transporting them to the affected localities. • Distributing these items to the 1,390 vulnerable people identified. • Producing a report of the distribution.

Impact:

Prior to the launching of this operation, 30 Red Cross volunteers from the local committees of the Bangui 2nd subdivision were retrained on distribution techniques. These volunteers then distributed non-food items, mosquito nets, blankets, cooking, to 278 families, i.e. 1,390 most vulnerable people actually reached.

All the beneficiaries targeted were actually reached, thereby consolidating the will of the Red Cross to always be there for the most vulnerable who did not fail to express their gratitude. The non-food items distributed contributed to improving the living conditions of the beneficiaries, at least on a temporary basis while waiting for their houses to be rebuilt, probably with the support of the government and other actors. The operation implementation was accelerated because some of the items that were pre-positioned at the Federation's Central Africa Regional Representation in Yaoundé (Cameroon) have been sent to Bangui. These items include cooking kits, tarpaulins, blankets, 0 mosquito nets, and hygiene kits. These items will be replenished by the DREF.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Objective: Facilitate the access of the affected populations to potable water, and promote hygiene and sanitation rules in the areas of Bangui affected by the windstorm	
Expected results	Activities planned
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchasing 591 hygienic kits for females above 17 years; 1,738 pieces of soap of 200g each and transporting sanitation kits to the affected localities. • Retraining 30 Red Cross volunteers on water treatment. • Treating water points • Sensitizing the populations to hygiene and sanitation rules. • Advocating before other actors on behalf of the affected populations. • Producing the report on the activities carried out.

Impact:

In addition to the retraining on distribution techniques, Red Cross volunteers were also retrained on water point treatment and on the measures to be taken to reduce the risks, and especially the effects of violent winds. After this retraining, they sensitized the populations to the local risks linked with their habits of settling in risky areas, with the support of community leaders. This sensitization also focused on the need to respect hygiene and sanitation rules in order to avoid the spread of diseases.

In addition, the volunteers treated 360 water points and wells, with the support of the Health Department of the CAR RCS, thereby giving the opportunity to a good number of people living in Bangui to have access to potable water. Moreover, the 591 female beneficiaries at childbearing age that were identified each received hygiene kits as planned. Moreover, 1,738 pieces of soap of 200 g each were distributed to the beneficiaries to help wash their belongings.

This operation contributed to the capacity building of the NS' local committees concerned in the sense that sanitation materials have been put at their disposal and can be used in subsequent occasions. Red Cross and community-based volunteers used these materials to clean and disinfect gutters in targeted areas, markets and other public squares. Red Cross effort in this operation created a change in the behaviour of the populations as community members spontaneously joined Red Cross volunteers in the sanitation activities. This is a clear sign that the message has been passed across.

Challenges:

The main challenges encountered in this operation included the following points:

- The extension of the disaster to new localities, precisely to the 6th subdivision of Bangui and to Berberati, in the region of Mambere Kadei, which disturbed and embarrassed the NS that did not have enough logistics, means to respond immediately to the new needs.

Conclusion

Lessons learned:

- The communities targeted by this operation were fully involved in activities, and this enabled them to feel they were actually working for themselves, with the support of the Red Cross. This is particularly good for the CAR Red Cross Society as most community members are likely to join the NS and increase the number of its skilled volunteers for subsequent operations in their disaster-prone areas.
- Although the CAR Red Cross Society is present in all 16 prefectures that make up the CAR, if disaster management activities must be well coordinated in this country, a national disaster response team has to be set up, more volunteers and animators have to be trained on the PHAST process, and the local committees of the NS have to be equipped with first aid and sensitization materials.
- All the activities planned for this operation have been carried out, and this has contributed to improving the disaster management capacities of the NS. The experience gathered will definitely be used on subsequent occasions.

How we work

All International Federation assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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[<Final financial report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRCF004 - Central African Republic: Storm

FINAL Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2009/1-2009/7
Budget Timeframe	2009/1-2009/4
Appeal	MDRCF004
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	91,644					91,644
B. Opening Balance	0					0
Income						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>Voluntary Income</i>	74,493					74,493
C5. Other Income	74,493					74,493
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)	74,493					74,493
D. Total Funding = B + C	74,493					74,493
Appeal Coverage	81%					81%

II. Balance of Funds

	Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0					0
C. Income	74,493					74,493
E. Expenditure	-74,493					-74,493
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0					0

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MDRCF004 - Central African Republic: Storm

FINAL Financial Report

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III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Goal 1: Disaster Management	Goal 2: Health and Care	Goal 3: Capacity Building	Goal 4: Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
BUDGET (C)		91,644					91,644	
Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	15,000	493					493	14,507
Construction Materials		6,610					6,610	-6,610
Clothing & textiles	10,000	12,855					12,855	-2,855
Water & Sanitation		143					143	-143
Utensils & Tools	10,000	18,414					18,414	-8,414
Other Supplies & Services		9,511					9,511	-9,511
Total Supplies	35,000	48,026					48,026	-13,026
Transport & Storage								
Storage		691					691	-691
Distribution & Monitoring		3,473					3,473	-3,473
Transport & Vehicle Costs	12,000	4,717					4,717	7,283
Total Transport & Storage	12,000	8,881					8,881	3,119
Personnel								
National Staff		1,488					1,488	-1,488
National Society Staff	15,000	6,450					6,450	8,550
Total Personnel	15,000	7,938					7,938	7,062
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	13,687	115					115	13,572
Total Workshops & Training	13,687	115					115	13,572
General Expenditure								
Travel	10,000	652					652	9,348
Information & Public Relation		1,530					1,530	-1,530
Office Costs		2,440					2,440	-2,440
Communications		69					69	-69
Total General Expenditure	10,000	4,690					4,690	5,310
Programme Support								
Program Support	5,957	4,842					4,842	1,115
Total Programme Support	5,957	4,842					4,842	1,115
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	91,644	74,493					74,493	17,151
VARIANCE (C - D)		17,151					17,151	