

Emergency Appeal: MDRCM021	GLIDE n° OT-2014-000172-CMR
Operations update n° 5	Timeframe covered by this update: 12 month operations update
Date of issue: 04/04/ 2016	Period covered by this update: 9 February 2015 to 28 February 2016
Emergency Appeal operation start date: 9 February 2015	Timeframe: 9 February 2015 to 28 February 2016 (12 months Months)
Appeal budget: CHF 958,660	Appeal coverage: 85%
Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) allocated: CHF 186,000	
N° of people being assisted: 12,500 people.	Total estimated Red Cross and Red Crescent response to date: CHF 499,384.
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): Cameroon Redcross Society (CRS) 40,000 volunteers with 18,000 active volunteers across 58 branches and 339 local committees- Garoua Branch, there are 280 volunteers	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: French Red Cross and ICRC	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation - Civil Protection, Japanese Government.	

Appeal History:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 9 February, 2015 for 1,671,593 Swiss franc for 5 months to support Cameroon Red Cross provide assistance to 25,000 persons in emergency health, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion, emergency shelter, food security, nutrition and livelihoods, National Society capacity building and disaster risk reduction.
- [Operations update n°1](#) was issued on 5 March 2015, an update on the operation it was launched.
- [Operations update n°2](#) was issued on 14 April 2015 highlighting an additional request allocation of 20,754 Swiss franc to help set up a computer room at the Cameroon Red Cross headquarters, train National Staff (NS) staff on the use of radio frequency and radio equipment , security and E-learning.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was issued on 3 July 2015 for 958,660 Swiss franc to assist 12,500 most vulnerable people (2500 families) and extended the implementation timeframe to 31 January 2016
- A [Six-month Summary Update](#) report was issued on 30 September 2015, to report on progress and achievements during the first 6 months of the operation.
- In January 2016, an [operations update](#) was issued, requesting for a timeframe extension, until 28 February 2016, to enable completion of monitoring activities/closure of the operation.



Construction workers installing a tube after drilling in Warba, under CRC and IFRC © IFRC

- This 12-month operation update reports on activities carried out and achievements during the last 12 months of the operation.

The IFRC, on behalf of the Cameroon Red Cross, would like to thank all those who have contributed to this Emergency Appeal, including British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross and Government, Japanese Red Cross Society, Red Cross of Monaco, Spanish Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross.

Summary: Since July 2014, a large number of Nigerian refugees have been registered by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Cameroon, specifically in the Mayo Tsanaga Division of the Far North Region, where the Minawao camp is located. By July 2015, UNHCR reported presence of 57,376 refugees in the region: 44,889 are hosted in the Minawao camp, while the remaining 12,487 within the host communities.

This population movement of Nigerians is as a result of armed insurgency in the North-East of Nigeria. Similar attacks have been perpetrated in Cameroon in the Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga Divisions, leading to more than 30,000 internally displaced people. These figures are constantly increasing following the continuous arrival of more refugees and IDPs at the Minawao camp and various localities of the region.

Substantial assistance has been provided to the refugees and IDPs during the last few years and this situation has increased the operational capacities of various local and international NGOs, United Nations (UN) agencies and the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) in this region.

It should be noted that initially designed to host a maximum of 20,000 people, the Minawao camp now hosts 44,889 people. This increased number of people in the camp has resulted in WASH facilities (water supply, latrines and showers) being overstretched. Access to water is below minimum standards with a gap of 386 m3, while the rate of construction of WASH facilities is far below the rate of increase of the population in the camp. There is also a shortage of wood for the construction of latrines and showers. The construction of the planned facilities in the camp will go a long way to improve hygiene and health conditions in the camp.

The Situation

In January 2015, IFRC called for action to assist with the population movement, resulting in an Emergency Appeal being launched to assist the displaced and refugees. A Regional Disaster Response Team (RDRT) member was deployed by the IFRC to support the National Society in implementing activities under the Emergency Appeal. Based in Maroua, the RDRT member worked in all the Divisions of the Far North Region and in close collaboration with the Coordinator in charge of population movements in the Region. The deployed RDRT coordinated implementation of planned activities with the IFRC Regional Disaster Management Coordinator for the Central Africa Region and the Disaster Management Director of the CRC.

An analysis conducted by operational partners in May 2015 indicated that in the 8 vital sectors needs ranged from food security to protection as seen below:

Sectors	Percentage (%)
Food security	31
Water and sanitation	20
Health	18
Livelihood	12
Shelter	7
Education	5
NFI	4
Protection/safety and dignity	3
TOTAL	100

Informed by the assessment results and recommendations, the operational strategy of the National Society focused on these priority sectors such as food security, water and sanitation, health, non-food item distributions and livelihoods interventions targeting 12,500 people. The 12,500 targeted people (2,500 families) are refugees originating from Nigeria (1000 families), Cameroon-based IDPs (1000 families) and host communities (500 families) in the Far North Region of Cameroon.

Between July and September 2015, an increase in incidences of violence were recorded, with 7 suicide bombings having been recorded in Fotokol, Maroua and Kerewa. It should be noted that these

were the first ever suicide bombing incidents to be recorded on Cameroonian soil, thus resulting in the security situation worsening and negatively affecting the implementation of planned activities.

By the end of 2015, the situation in the Far North Region of Cameroon remained the same with the arrival of refugees, although the number of arrivals reduced, compared to what it was at the beginning of the operation. Indeed, the town of Mora (Mayo Sava Division) hosted the highest number (835 families or 7,830 persons as of November 2014) of IDPs from Amchide, Limani, and Kolofata.

According to the Interagency report published by UNHCR for the period from 1 to 29 February 2016, the number of Nigerian refugees in the Far North of Cameroon was estimated at 72,062, a total of 56,210 settled at the Minawao camp (with 3,829 new arrivals registered by UNHCR since January 2016), while 15,852 live outside the camp.

As for IDPs, there has been a considerable increase in the Mayo-Sava Division (21%) , while in the Mayo-Tsanaga Division, it is a decrease which is noticed (38%). According to the UNHCR Interagency report of February 2016, their numbers were estimated to be 158,000 people. Most displaced persons are residents of communities in the region because of family and ethnic ties. These communities share food, water, land and non-food items with the displaced populations.

In addition to this, the security situation by January 2016 further delayed the implementation of activities. Indeed, the security situation increasingly worsened with about 370 attacks recorded in the region in 2015, that is about 1 attack per day. One of the deadliest, a quadruple suicide attack, occurred in the first hours of 25 January 2016 in the town of Bodo, Far North Region, claiming more than 30 lives and seriously injuring about 85.

Consequently, it became necessary, for security reasons, to change the initially identified communities set to benefit through latrine construction works. This happened several times, while the call to tender had been launched, causing the tenders to often be changed and logistics procedure repeated. These changes were not easy to operate by the National Society, which was facing reluctance from divisional committees. All this took a long time to settle, thus, greatly delaying the activity timeline. Despite these difficulties and changes in location of works, activities were carried out to support the affected communities going through these trying times.

Coordination and Partnerships

Activities to assist refugees, IDPs and host families in the Far North Region of Cameroon are implemented under the responsibility of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralisation (MINATD), represented by the Regional Governor. This assistance is coordinated through instituted coordination meetings. The UNHCR is the lead interagency in terms of coordination and organizing meetings between humanitarian actors including UNICEF, WFP, WHO, UN Women, UNFPA, International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA Relief), Public Concern and IMC (UNHCR partners), Association for Environmental Education in Cameroon (ACEEN.Action 21-CAMEROON) - a Cameroonian-based environmental NGO with National and International scope. In addition to these meetings, sectorial groups have been set up and consult regularly to avoid duplication and overlapping in the field.

A biweekly meeting of the WASH sector is held with other humanitarian actors; the Cameroon Red Cross and the IFRC regularly take part in these meetings. During one of the meeting held in Maroua under the chairmanship of the Regional Delegate for the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy with the participation of the Regional Delegate of MINEPAT, UNICEF, UNHCR, OCHA, MSF-Switzerland, CARE, PLAN, IEDA Relief, IMC, ASOL, AHA, and FBM the issue of the needs of displaced people , host populations and the planning of a response by partners was discussed.

In addition to the joint activities carried out with institutional partners, the Cameroon Red Cross has trained 100 volunteers and community workers in distribution techniques, 73 volunteers and community workers in hygiene promotion and 30 volunteers from associations across the Diamare Division. Moreover, Cameroon Red Cross provided support to 250 IDPs in Diamare, through the distribution of food and non-food items. Restoration of family links (RFL) activities are on-going at the Minawao camp under the coordination of the ICRC. It is also important to note that the Cameroon Red Cross signed a partnership agreement with GUINNESS Cameroon S.A. to provide assistance during this Emergency Appeal.

National Society capacity building

The Cameroon Red Cross, through its volunteers, are the main implementing actor in the field of Red Cross Movement activities. CRC works closely with the IFRC, the French Red Cross, and the ICRC in several areas.

In addition to organized meetings, field visits by the National Coordination Team are conducted to assess the security situation in the communities where activities are being implemented, as well as monitoring activities progress, technical support and guidance. A joint mission of the IFRC Yaoundé office DM, PMER and Logistics units, as well as the DM of the CRC, the Regional Coordinator of the Far North population movement and RDRT were able to meet other components of the Red Cross (RC) Movement, humanitarian partners and the Regional Delegate for the Ministry of Water Resources and Energy. A field trip was also conducted to the Minawao camp to assess the real needs of refugees living in the camp, with special focus on WASH.

Within the Red Cross Movement and in support of the Cameroon Red Cross, the IFRC, the French Red Cross and the ICRC regularly hold monthly meetings. Security issues are addressed by the ICRC, which also provides guidelines to be followed on the ground, in order to ensure a more secure access to targeted areas.

Red Cross Red Crescent Action

Overview

The IFRC through this Emergency Appeal has been able to assist 821 IDP and host families (600) families in Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga Divisions, as well as a second distribution of 221 NFI kits to 221 households in Mayo Sava, and Mayo Tsanaga and Diamare. Distribution activities were planned for 1,000 families, but due to in-security, this was not possible. As such, remaining items for distribution were made available to the Diamare divisional committee for distribution as soon as situation improves. The Federation provided support to the training of 73 volunteers and community workers in hygiene promotion. In addition, IFRC carried out its action in the WASH sector by building latrines, boreholes and promoting hygiene

A training for 30 volunteers in disaster management at community level was held in Maroua from 25 to 29 February 2015, for the benefit of all six (06) Divisions of the Far North Region. The participants attending this training session had to fulfil several criteria of selections including: to be an active first aider with at least 2 years of experience, be able to read and write French or English; be able to draft an activities report; be team spirited; be able to work under pressure and be available for the duration of the training and possible deployment. Female candidacies were encouraged.

Participants were 30 in total, dispatched per as follows according to their division of origin:

Divisional committees and administrative headquarters	Number of participants	Observations
Diamare (Maroua)	06	Maroua 1 : 2 ; Maroua 2 : 3; Maroua 3 : 2
Mayo Sava (Mora)	04	
Mayo Danay (Yagoua)	07	Yagoua urbain 4 and Maga 3
Mayo Kani (Kaélé)	02	
Mayo Tsanaga (Mokolo)	08	Mokolo urbain : 02 ; Bourha : 02 ;Mogodé : 02 : Toutrou : 02
Logone and chari (Kousséri)	04	
Total		31

The training workshop benefited from the support of 2 NDRT members of the Cameroonian Red Cross, who facilitated the workshop in collaboration with the local coordinator of the operation. The latter informed that this was the first time that Far North Region was receiving such training, fulfilling the disaster management expectations of divisional committees in this risk area.

The ICRC is present in Cameroon with a Regional Delegation in Yaoundé and a Sub-delegation in the Far North (Maroua). In early June 2015, through a first round of distribution, 12,000 host families and host population in the Far North Region benefited from the assistance of the ICRC with 75 tons of seeds and 250 tons of fertilizer in order to give boost to agriculture. The seeds distributed per family comprised of millet, maize, cowpeas, rice and okra. The ICRC also continues to carry out its RFL activities especially in the Minawao Refugee Camp. In addition, the ICRC has enhanced its dialogue with the authorities and provided training on International Humanitarian Law (IHL) in order to consolidate their knowledge. In order to ensure the effective and efficient coordination of support provided to the National Society, a Movement Cooperation Agreement has been signed between the Cameroon Red Cross, the ICRC and the IFRC.

Progress towards outcomes

Health and Care			
Outcome 1: Health risks on IDPs, refugees and the local population are reduced for 2,500 families (12,500 persons) in 4 Divisions (Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Danay and Diamare) of the Far North Region.	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Updating Evaluation of health and sanitary risks using prescribed IFRC directives among refugee population.		100%
	Output 1.2: Beneficiary population is reached with health promotion and community disease prevention activities.		
	Output 1.3: Ensure that beneficiary population is provided with assistance and has access to immediate health care for illnesses.		
	Output 1.4: Ensure psychosocial support for beneficiaries.		
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Train 100 community health volunteers/ and 7 CDRTs on how to evaluate the health environment outlining the immediate health risks the refugee population could be faced with.	X		100%
1.1.2 Continuous monitoring and surveillance of the health situation	X		
1.1.3 Active search for missing Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) cases and referral to health facilities.	X		
1.2.1 Train/refresh 100 Red Cross volunteers and seven CDRTs in CBHFA and ECV.	X		100%
1.2.2 Undertake health promotion and disease prevention	X		

	activities among beneficiary population.			
1.2.3	Distribute mosquito nets (2 per family) and sensitise communities on their use	X		
1.2.4	Put in place a platform for the exchange of health data and surveillance information with other stakeholders in the field.	X		
1.2.5	Work in close collaboration with other health technicians in the field.	X		
1.3.1.	Provision of first aid to beneficiaries and eventually to volunteer by volunteers.	X		100%
1.3.2	Facilitate urgent emergency transportation of beneficiaries to health facilities where they can have appropriate care.	X		
1.4.1	Training of 100 Red Cross volunteers in good hygiene practices and diseases related to dirty hands	X		
1.4.2	Train 100 volunteers and 100 community members in hygiene promotion.	X		
1.4.3	Arrange visits to targeted localities twice a week.	X		
1.4.4	Establish hygiene promotion committee / focal points. Production of posters and leaflets with hygiene promotion messages.	X		100%
1.4.5	Sensitization of beneficiaries on good hygiene practices and diseases related to dirty hands (mass and door-to-door sensitization).	X		
1.4.6	Regular monitoring.	X		
Outcome 2: Improved access to safe water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene for 2,500 beneficiary families in targeted localities (100 latrines in the Minawao camp, 400 latrines and 7 boreholes in other localities).	Outputs			% of achievement
	Output 2.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water are provided to target population.			75%
	Output 2.2: 500 families (2500 beneficiaries) have access to family latrines and the risk of hygiene related illnesses is reduced.			
	Output 2.3 Access to basic hygiene items for 2,500 women of childbearing age.			
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
2.1.7	Conduct geotechnical studies.	X		100%
2.1.8	Drill 7 boreholes in targeted localities.		X	
2.1.9	Install 7 manual water pumps and taps and provide		X	

necessary user training.			
2.1.10 Provide required material for repair of manual pumps in the future.	X		75%
2.1.11 Set up and train water management committees.	X		
2.1.12 Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of activity.	X		
2.2.1 Train 100 volunteers in the construction of family latrines and sensitize beneficiaries on their use.	X		
2.2.5 Dig 500 family latrines in targeted localities.		X	
2.2.6 Sensitize beneficiaries and host communities on the use of latrines.	X		
2.2.7 Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of activities.	X		
2.3.1 Design hygiene kit based on needs assessment and discussions with beneficiaries and state institutions.	X		50%
2.3.2 Procure and distribute 2,500 hygiene kits consisting of soap, toothbrush, towels, razors and other items			
2.3.3 Procure and distribute 2,500 hygiene kits consisting of soap, toothbrush, towels, razors and other items.		X	
2.3.4 Procure and distribute 2500 hand washing kits to 2500 families		X	
2.3.5 Monitor, evaluate and report on distribution activities and usage of relief items.	X		

Progress towards outcomes

- Distribution of non-food items, consisting of mosquito nets, hygiene kits and family kits: these distributions, conducted in 2 phases, enabled the operation to provide relief to nearly 221 displaced families in the towns of Djamakia (Mayo Sava Division), Maroua 1, 2 and 3 (Diamare Division). Distributions in these areas can be summarized as follows:
 - Total number of displaced families: 181 or 1239 people.
 - Total number of host families: 40 or 336 people
 - Total number of kits distributed: household kits 222; 183 hygiene kits and 507 LLINs
 - After these distributions, some 27 family kits, 14 hygiene kits and 217 mosquito nets, remained in stock and have been made available to the Maroua Red Cross Divisional Committee. They could be used for later distributions.
 - Awareness raising continued in all targeted areas of the concerned Divisions, including door to door awareness and mass sensitization campaigns. Some 198 awareness sessions on hygiene promotion were carried out in three (03) divisions covered by the operation, reaching out to 21,383 people, representing nearly 4076 families; 1358 host families and 2718 displaced families with an average of 5 people per family. Some **75** volunteers, i.e. 25 volunteers per division, were involved in awareness activities, for a duration of 3 months.
 - Data collection sheets for awareness-raising and the identification of host and displaced families were designed and used for distributions and awareness sessions.
 - The table below gives an overview of the number of people reached out to during these awareness sessions:

Families/people reached

Division	Displaced Families	Host Families	Total
Mayo Sava (Tala kola, Bourdala and Mora)	1540 (7,700 people)	660 (3,300 people)	2,200
Mayo Tsananga (Tourou / Mokolo)	880 (4,400 people)	430 (2,150 people)	1,310
Diamaré (Maroua 1, Maroua 2 et Maroua 3)	298 (1,490 people)	268 (1,340 people)	566
TOTAL	2,718	1,358	4,076



Field visit to a traditional well in prelude to the field study for borehole construction in Koséhone (Mayo Tsananga) ©IFRC

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation				
Outcome 1: The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases is reduced through the provision of adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion for 5,000 beneficiaries	Outputs		% of achievement	
	Output 1.1: Improve sanitation and hygiene knowledge and behaviour of 2,500 beneficiary families in targeted localities		75%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
1.1.1	Training of 100 Red Cross volunteers in good hygiene practices and diseases related to dirty hands	X		75%
1.1.2	Train 100 volunteers and 100 community members in hygiene promotion.	X		
1.1.3	Arrange visits to targeted localities twice a week.	X		
1.1.4	Establish hygiene promotion committee / focal points. Production of posters and leaflets with hygiene promotion messages	X		

1.1.5	Sensitization of beneficiaries on good hygiene practices and diseases related to dirty hands (mass and door-to-door sensitization)	X		
1.1.6	Regular monitoring	X		
Outcome 2: Improved access to safe water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene for 2,500 beneficiary families in targeted localities (100 latrines in the Minawao camp, 400 latrines and seven boreholes in other localities).		Output		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Community managed water sources giving access to safe water are provided to target population.		75%
		Output 2.2: 500 families (2500 beneficiaries) have access to family latrines and risk of hygiene related illness is reduced		
		Output 2.3: Access to basic hygiene items for 2,500 women of childbearing age.		
Activities		Is implementation on time		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
2.1.7	Conduct geo technical studies	X		100%
2.1.8	Drill 7 boreholes in targeted localities.		X	
2.1.9	Install 7 manual water pumps and taps and provide necessary user training.		X	
2.1.10	Provide required material for repair of manual pumps in the future.	X		
2.1.11	Set up and train water management committees.	X		
2.1.12	Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of activity.	X		
2.2.1	Train 100 volunteers in the construction of family latrines and sensitize beneficiaries on their use.	X		75%
2.2.2	Dig 500 family latrines in targeted localities		X	
2.2.3	Sensitize beneficiaries and host communities on the use of latrines	X		
2.2.4	Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of activities	X		
2.3.1	Design hygiene kit based on needs assessment and discussions with beneficiaries and state institutions	X		50%
2.3.2	Procure and distribute 2,500 hygiene kits consisting of soap, toothbrush, towels, razors and other items		X	
2.3.3	Procure and distribute 2500 hand washing kits to		X	

2500 families			
2.3.4 Monitor, evaluate and report on distribution activities and usage of relief items.	X		

Progress towards outcomes

- Regarding the borehole construction works, the normal process was respected: Publication of tender call and selection of the contractor. It should be highlighted that of the seven (07) boreholes planned, three (03) are funded by Guinness Cameroon SA, under the partnership signed with the National Society. IFRC procedures were respected both for these boreholes, as they were for the four (04) others funded by the Emergency Appeal funds. All of these 4 boreholes have been drilled and the pump installation is underway. The same goes for the physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis, whose result will enable the finishing of the construction of supra-structures and cesspools. These boreholes have been sunk in the localities of Rafa, Kosehone, Mayo Sanganare and Vamai (Mayo Tsanaga Division). As for the 3 boreholes installed in the localities of Djamakia, Meme and Warba (Mayo Sava division), funded by Guinness Cameroon SA and produced by the National Society, drilling has been completed and work is in the construction stage of necessary supra-structures and cesspools, after analysis of samples by the Garoua laboratory.
- All these works require close monitoring for quality control and completion, thus, the need for a timeframe extension. To date, borehole construction works are completed. As concerns the 4 boreholes funded by the Emergency Appeal which were built in the Mayo Tsanaga division, a provisional hand-over of works was conducted in by IFRC, the CRC, the representative of the contractor and representatives of affected communities, in the presence officials Regional Delegate of MINEE. However, the representative of the IFRC and the official representing MINEE were personally present in the towns of Mayo Sanganare and Vamai, but not in Rafa and Kosehone due to in-security reasons. In these localities, the provisional hand-over was done by the Mogode local committee, which covers both localities.
- The technical files for these 4 works were produced by the contractor and submitted to the IFRC. As for the 3 boreholes built with Guinness funds, the construction works have also been completed and provisional hand-over done by the CRC and local officials in the localities of Mémé, Djamakia and Warba (Mayo Sava division). As such, we can say that the percentage of achievement for these works is at 95% because the technical file for the Guinness-funded boreholes not yet been produced by the contractor who was selected by the National Society.
- As concerns the latrine construction works, there was a great delay, mainly because of the security situation. Indeed, the prevailing security situation in the north did not allow for the timely construction of latrines in the communities initially identified. In addition, access to these communities was not always easy with the various attacks. As such, the operation was forced to return to the Minawao camp, where the need is obvious but also because it is believed that there is a little more security in this camp. However, discussions with UNHCR and other partners to agree on the type of latrines, the quality of soil as well as the customs and habits of the beneficiaries, significantly delayed the implementation. Moreover, the switch from emergency latrines to more durable ones has had a great influence on the unit cost of latrines, and defacto, on the overall budget of the operation, as it was not planned. To date, as regards the construction of latrines, only the call to tender has been launched and entrepreneurs took a long time to respond. A comparative analysis of prices was done and there is the need for an agreement with UNHCR to launch the work. After discussions with UNHCR, the construction of 30 blocks of latrines 2 each was finalized at the Minawao camp, making a total of 60 semi-durable latrines (the superstructure was made with tarpaulins).

The provisional hand-over of these latrines was done by the IFRC, the CRC, and the President of the Minawao camp refugees. A hand-over report was drawn up, highlighting a few points to be rectified by the contractor. As for Guinness funded latrines which should be built in the community, construction work is yet to be finalized. A discussion is underway between the NS and Guinness Cameroon S.A. for a timeframe extension. As such, completion rate can be estimated at 60% for latrine construction, because those funded by Guinness have not been completed. As part of coordination, participation at meetings, both at central level as on the field, has been effective. These meetings include participation of the Red Cross Movement with the ICRC, the French RC, IFRC / RDRT and Diamare RC Divisional Committee. These meetings are held on a monthly basis, to share on activities conducted and on the security situation in the Region. Also, it allows for the organization of working sessions with the three Divisional committees involved in the operation, for a reframing on the understanding of the implementation of activities on the field, as well as working sessions with volunteers from the Diamare, Mayo

Sava and Mayo Tsanaga Divisions.

- Participation at all WASH sector coordination meetings with other humanitarian agencies, led by the Regional Delegate of the Ministry of Mines and Water resources [MINEE] with support from UNICEF.
- Participation at the Emergency Committee meeting, chaired by the Regional Delegate for the MoH, on coordination of activities of humanitarian and government agencies and on security aspects in the Region



Picture Courtesy IFRC

Participation at the WASH partners meeting on the field. This meeting helped to harmonize and pick out a single specimen for future durable and semi durable latrines. Therefore, any partner willing work in this sector, specifically in latrine construction, will comply with this specimen.

Basic Household Items				
Outcome 1: NFI needs of 1,000 beneficiary families are met	Outputs		% of achievement	
	Output 1.1: Provide non-food items to support 1,000 families		80%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
1.1.1	Train 100 Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in distribution techniques.	X		80%
1.1.2	Develop criteria selection within the target community to identify the 1,000 families.	X		
1.1.3	Procure and distribute NFI (solar lamps, blankets, mats, buckets, jerry cans and kitchen sets) to 1,000 families.	X		
1.1.4	Monitor of distribution and progress on distribution.	X		
Progress towards outcomes				

- The ban on public gatherings in Maroua did not enable the NS to carry out the training of volunteers for the community disaster response team (CDRT). Discussions are still ongoing with administrative authorities for permission and other alternative could be to discuss the issue with the NS, for the training to hold in Garoua, capital of the North region. Indeed, though not involved by the operation, Garoua could, however, provide a more secure environment for this training to take place. A program contract with the NS has been prepared for this purpose and its signing is underway.
- Seventy five (75) volunteers and 13 supervisors from the Diamare, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga Divisions have been trained on distribution techniques.
- The first distributions took place in Kourgui and Djamakia (Mayo Sava Division) and Tourou and Mokolo Urban (Mayo-Tsanaga Division), reaching 600 most vulnerable families. The beneficiaries received family kits containing one kitchen kit, a solar lamp with charger, 1 bucket (16 litre) with lid and 10 pieces of 200g soap.
- The selection of the remaining 400 households to be targeted in Maroua could not be done due to security concerns. The kits are already pre-positioned in Maroua, and it is anticipated once the security situation permits the beneficiary selection and distribution will be conducted. The monitoring and assessment of the security situation is led by the ICRC who are the lead for security within the Movement Coordination.
 - Distributions for the additional 400 families faced many obstacles mainly because of security problems in the Far North region, which restricted access to many areas. The NFIs were transported from Yaoundé to Garoua and stored in the warehouse of the Benue divisional committee. It is after more than one month that these items could be transported to Maroua and stored at the IFRC residence for an additional month. In collaboration with the ICRC, access to certain localities was later made possible. This allowed for beneficiary selection to be conducted and the distribution to be done. The said distributions were conducted as follows: distribution of NFIs, in the localities of Djamakiya, Maroua I, II and III:
 - Total number of displaced families served: 181, i.e., 1239
 - Total number of host families served: 40, i.e., 336 people
 - Total number of kits distributed: 222 household kits; 183 hygiene kits and 507 mosquito nets.

Food, Nutrition and Livelihoods			
Outcome 1: The nutritional situation of 5000 beneficiary families in targeted localities is improved through the strengthening of their agricultural capacity	Outputs		% of achievement
	Output 1.1: Essential household items which support the production of food, and training are provided to, 500 host families		0%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
1.1.1 Identification of arable land in collaboration with beneficiaries, local administrative and traditional authorities		X	0%
1.1.2 Training of volunteers in the supervision of beneficiaries		X	
1.1.3 Training of 100 volunteers and 100 beneficiaries representatives in agricultural techniques		X	
1.1.4 Procurement and provision of farm tools and inputs to beneficiaries		X	

1.1.5	Monitoring of activities		X
1.1.6	Reporting on activities		X
Progress towards outcomes			
No activities were implemented under the food, nutrition and livelihoods outcome due to funding constraints. A proposal for these activities was submitted to funding partners, to no avail.			

Disaster preparedness and Risk reduction				
Outcome 1: Communities at risk will benefit from an improved early warning early action mechanism managed by Cameroon RC at all levels.	Outputs		% of achievement	
	Output 1.1: Enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks and increased volunteer engagement and camp management.		75%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
1.1.1	Development of population movement contingency plan for border-area CRC branches		X	75%
1.1.2	Raise awareness of staff and volunteers on mainstreaming of DRR in emergency relief activities	X		
1.1.3	Strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarter level	X		
1.1.4	Raise awareness of communities on risks of disasters common in the targeted area	X		
Outcome 2: Preparedness stocks are in place to assist up to 5,000 beneficiaries in future emergencies, particularly with a view to responding during the upcoming rainy season.	Outputs		% of achievement	
	Output 2.1: Cameroon RC has contingency plans and preparedness items in place for immediate response		75%	
Activities		Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
		Yes	No	
2.1.1	Deployment of an operations manager/RDRT	X		75%
2.1.2	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	X		
Progress towards outcomes				

After the second RDRT rotation, the request for a third RDRT member was not approved. Moreover, given that the one who had been previously selected by the RMS alerts was from Guinea, (an Ebola-affected country), he was denied entry into Cameroon, during which the Yaoundé team did all it could to ease the process. As a result, in collaboration with the DMU, CARREP proceeded to his replacement by deploying a Watsan RDRT from the Congolese Red Cross (Brazzaville). The latter provided great support to the NS in the continuation of Watsan and distribution activities. His mission lasted longer than initially planned because of the security situation on the field and the support he provided in the development and drafting of project proposals for ECHO and PNDP. This was in a bid to raise more funds to be able to carry on the operation. After his departure, while the timeframe extension of the operation was approved for another month, the NS was supported by an IFRC local staff, helped to closely monitor the developments of the last activities on the field. These included the latrine construction and CDRT training.

Items to be distributed were transported from Yaoundé to Maroua, capital of the Far North Region, where they are pre-positioned at the IFRC field office. These items include:

Two Hundred (200) family hygiene kits, each including 3kg of detergent, 5 toothpaste, 5 soap, 5 ml of shampoo, 5 disposable razors, 80 sanitary towels and 12 toilet paper, 800 mosquito nets, 250 household kits each comprising one 14 L plastic bucket with clip cover, 3 blankets, 1 jerry can, 1 tarpaulin, 1 rope, 1 rechargeable lamp, 1 kitchen set, 13 pieces of body soap and 2 pieces of laundry soap, 10 buckets for proper hand washing demonstration sessions, 13 flipcharts, 1000 posters and 500 flyers.

National society capacity building			
Outcome 1: The National Society's capacity to ensure delivery and accountability of quality services is aligned with international standards	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 1.1 : The National Society's communication department and strategy is strengthened.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes	No	
1.1.2 CDRT Training for 30 volunteers		X	80%
1.1.3 Training of NS volunteers in communications skills		X	
1.1.4 Development of communications and advocacy/peace building programme		X	
1.1.5 Deployment of a beneficiary communications expert to support development of advocacy messaging		X	
1.1.6 Procure and install IT and computer protection equipment	X		
2.1.2 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	X		

Progress towards outcomes

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Disaster Response Team (CDRT) training for 30 volunteers was held from 25 – 29 February in Maroua. This training strengthened the capacity of volunteers on early warning systems, enabling them to be more proactive; making adequate arrangements for alerts in case of insecurity or other emergencies. This will facilitate information from local branches to the national headquarters and vice versa. • This workshop was also intended to be an opportunity for communication focal points of the NS and the Federation to build capacity in communication with the development of messages on the culture of peace and advocacy. • Moreover, the National Society benefited from IT tools being installed at its National headquarters. This includes a computer room with Internet connection, for familiarization to ICT and the use of the E-Learning Platform of the Federation. On the ground, HF radio base was installed at the local Red Cross committee office in Maroua, while another HF radio was installed in one of the vehicles used in this emergency operation. |
|---|

Programme Support Services

Human Resources:

The IFRC has a Regional Health Coordinator, a Regional Disaster Management Coordinator, a Programme Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) Assistant and a team providing support services. Additional technical support is available from the Africa zone office in disaster management, health and care, organizational development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), finance and administration, and mobilization of human resources as needed. The National Society is present throughout the National territory with 58 Divisional committees and an estimated 40,000 volunteers presently, out of whom up to 10,000 are trained First Aiders. A total of 200 volunteers are deployed to implement operation activities and the training of CDRTs will be organised in every locality.

Communications - advocacy and public information:

The National Society use the Internet network for communications, to keep in touch with teams and communities. The Far North regional branch office has no Internet but measures has been put in place to ensure the branch maintains regular communication with the headquarters and other humanitarian actors e.g. through the use of mobile phones.

Logistics:

Support the operations, sourcing and delivering of relief items in line with operational priorities. Regional stock used (most items required were already in stock in Yaoundé) and the items will be replaced from Dubai. Other items (particularly construction materials) were purchased in locally in line with the IFRC procurement procedures. In close coordination with GLS Dubai Office, the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Nairobi provided logistical support and coordinate procurement and mobilization of items and material included in this Emergency Appeal. All logistics activities follows IFRC procedures and will be conducted in a transparent and cost-efficient manner.

Information and communication technologies (IT):

Support the regular flow of reliable information, between the field and other stakeholders, to reinforce fundraising, awareness of the work of the Red Cross and to maintain a strong profile of emergency operations. Communications activities is supporting the National Society in improving their communication skills and develop appropriate communication tools.

Security:

The security situation in the Far North Region is critical. Since the Kolofata (Mayo Sava Division) suicide bombing on 20 June, security measures have been tightened and Kourgui and Tourou, which

are neighbouring localities to Kolofata, have been declared red zones and thus taken off the list of localities which would benefit from this Emergency Appeal. Implementation of planned activities continued uninterrupted in the other selected localities until 22 July, when there was a double suicide bombing in Maroua, followed by more attacks on 25 July. Since this date, more suicide attacks have been perpetrated. Thus, activities of this Emergency Appeal have been at a standstill as the Cameroon Red Cross had to focus on providing assistance to the victims of the bomb blasts, referring the survivors to health centres and helping to transport the deceased to mortuaries. Moreover, following these attacks, the Cameroon government has banned large gathering. As such, the planned distribution sessions have been postponed. Overall, the continuation of some of most activities highly depend on the eventual improvement of security conditions in the Far North Region.

Budget

The overall budget for this DREF was 958,660 Swiss franc, of which 801,116 Swiss franc was received and CHF 792,285 was spent.

Explanation of Variances:

Accounts used to book expenses do not match with budget lines. Finance will make necessary adjustments before final report.

Refer to the budget below for more information.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **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 zone logistics unit; Tel:+254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

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

- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER/QA Delegate for Africa; Nairobi; phone:+254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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

www.ifrc.org

Saving lives, changing minds.



The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM021 - Cameroon - Population Movement

Timeframe: 06 Feb 15 to 29 Feb 16

Appeal Launch Date: 09 Feb 15

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-2016/1	Programme	MDRCM021
Budget Timeframe	2015/5-2016/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget						782,979	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>British Red Cross</i>		225,436				225,436	
<i>Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government*)</i>		52,578				52,578	
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		55,200				55,200	
<i>Other</i>		3,165				3,165	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		10,354				10,354	
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		2,424				2,424	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		112,514				112,514	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross</i>		54,079				54,079	
<i>UNHCR - UN Refugee Agency</i>		62,070				62,070	
C1. Cash contributions		577,819				577,819	
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		37,297				37,297	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		37,297				37,297	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		186,000				186,000	
C4. Other Income		186,000				186,000	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		801,116				801,116	
D. Total Funding = B + C		801,116				801,116	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		801,116				801,116	
E. Expenditure		-796,140				-796,140	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		4,976				4,976	

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Budget Timeframe	2015/5-2016/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
A						B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			782,979			782,979		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	-7,372		7,372			7,372	-14,745	
Construction Materials			8,146			8,146	-8,146	
Clothing & Textiles	135,096		16,750			16,750	118,346	
Food			6,547			6,547	-6,547	
Seeds & Plants	63,084						63,084	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	238,533		38,405			38,405	200,128	
Medical & First Aid	2,776		19,181			19,181	-16,405	
Teaching Materials	2,881		4,732			4,732	-1,850	
Utensils & Tools	5,548		24,374			24,374	-18,826	
Other Supplies & Services	29,725		44,628			44,628	-14,903	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	470,271		170,135			170,135	300,136	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	8,584		949			949	7,636	
Computers & Telecom	13,131		4,311			4,311	8,820	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	21,715		5,260			5,260	16,455	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	4,136		28,133			28,133	-23,997	
Distribution & Monitoring	32,054		7,086			7,086	24,969	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	11,248		75,734			75,734	-64,486	
Logistics Services	-3,450		5,370			5,370	-8,820	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	43,988		116,322			116,322	-72,334	
Personnel								
International Staff	52,951		90,943			90,943	-37,991	
National Staff	-16,497		134,167			134,167	-150,665	
National Society Staff	-1,627		62,304			62,304	-63,931	
Volunteers	39,729		30,396			30,396	9,333	
Other Staff Benefits			443			443	-443	
Total Personnel	74,556		318,253			318,253	-243,697	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	1,869						1,869	
Professional Fees			1,378			1,378	-1,378	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	1,869		1,378			1,378	491	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	91,494		5,072			5,072	86,422	
Total Workshops & Training	91,494		5,072			5,072	86,422	
General Expenditure								
Travel	16,712		5,482			5,482	11,229	
Information & Public Relations	6,284		949			949	5,335	
Office Costs	5,430		18,256			18,256	-12,826	
Communications	6,000		9,975			9,975	-3,975	
Financial Charges	4,372		-17,951			-17,951	22,324	
Other General Expenses			17			17	-17	
Shared Office and Services Costs	-7,500		73,519			73,519	-81,019	
Total General Expenditure	31,297		90,246			90,246	-58,949	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			36,517			36,517	-36,517	

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM021 - Cameroon - Population Movement

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Interim Report

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Budget Timeframe	2015/5-2016/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			782,979			782,979		
Total Operational Provisions			36,517			36,517	-36,517	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recovr	47,787		48,307			48,307	-520	
Total Indirect Costs	47,787		48,307			48,307	-520	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			3,680			3,680	-3,680	
Pledge Reporting Fees	0		969			969	-969	
Total Pledge Specific Costs	0		4,649			4,649	-4,649	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	782,979		796,140			796,140	-13,161	
VARIANCE (C - D)			-13,161			-13,161		

Disaster Response Financial Report**MDRCM021 - Cameroon - Population Movement**

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Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2015/1-2016/1	Programme	MDRCM021
Budget Timeframe	2015/5-2016/2	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	782,979		801,116	801,116	796,140	4,976	
Subtotal BL2	782,979		801,116	801,116	796,140	4,976	
GRAND TOTAL	782,979		801,116	801,116	796,140	4,976	