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Emergency Plan of Action Operation Update

Cameroon Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal: n° MDRCM027	GLIDE n° OT-2018-000155-CMR
EPoA update n° 1; date of issue 02 November, 2019	Timeframe covered by this update: 2 months (August 1st 2019 – October 8, 2019)
Operation start date: 01 March, 2019	Operation timeframe: with extension is 12 months Expected end date: 31st May 2020
Overall operation budget: CHF 2,000,000	If Emergency Appeal/ One International Appeal operation, DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 250'000
N° of people being assisted: 45,000 people West: 13,465 IDPs and 3,580 host population, Littoral: 14,185 IDPs and 3,770 host population, Far North: 8,000 IDPs and 2,000 host population	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: IFRC, ICRC, Luxembourg, French, and Swedish Red Cross Societies	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: OCHA, UNHCR, WFP, Ministry of Territorial Administration (in lead Ministry) / Civil Protection.	

Summary of major revisions made to emergency plan of action:

The crisis in the North West and South West regions continues to worsen, pushing more IDPs into the project regions of Littoral and West. This has resulted in an increase of 116% in IDP numbers, with more women, children and unaccompanied children making up the population. IDP priorities also continue to evolve, with education becoming a top priority for many families.

Recent market surveys completed by the Luxemburg Red Cross, in support of the Cameroon Red Cross indicate functioning markets well stocked and well supplied with most HHIs, in many areas with IDPs in the Western Region.

It is proposed that market assessments be conducted in response areas and an emphasis put on unconditional cash distribution for the purposes of shelter support (rent), HHIs, food and/or education. Efficiencies will be found in the programme to add additional funds to the cash programming.

This Operations Update presents revisions to the EPoA that reflect scenario planning, based on both likely and possible changes to the security and funding situations. IFRC/CRC will implement areas of the EA which remain unchanged and can be implemented with existing in country resources, including Health and WASH and some PGI programming in Littoral, West and Far North.

A Project Manager/Operations Manager with Cash programming experience is needed to manage the Emergency Appeal through to the end of May 2020.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

September 2019

- OCHA Analysis Framework**

On September 2nd, the Northwest and Southwest regions were declared “economically effected zones” and granted a three-year tax exemption to spur economic activity. IDPs suffer disproportionately among the population and are far more likely to have no income.

The rule of law has suffered greatly during the conflict, with many judges unable to maintain a presence in the regions, and courthouses attacked and damaged.

The conflict has caused many to flee the area. As of the end of August 2019 there are 42,600 IDPs have been displaced, with many moving to Nigeria or the Western and Littoral areas of Cameroon for safety. 51% of the displaced are female, while 44.5 percent are children.

September-October 2019

- National Dialogue**

After the arrest and imprisonment of Anglophone leaders, the government has come under pressure to find a solution to the conflict. On September 10, the President announced a National Dialogue ostensibly aimed at bringing stability to Cameroon and ending the violence that has gripped the Northwest and Southwest Regions. On October 3rd, the government agreed to the release of 333 prisoners arrested under suspicion of participating in the separatist uprising. Separatist leaders were not among those to be released. The National Dialogue also adopted a resolution at the recommending “special status” for the Northwest and Southwest regions. However, to date “special status has yet to be defined, and the limited participation of anglophones in the dialogue may undermine its legitimacy and impact. Several separatist leaders have condemned the special status offer in favour of full independence. With the dialogue yet to translate into any further concrete measures or concessions, further violence remains likely.

October 2019

- Cameroon Red Cross Assessment Update**

From October 1-3 the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) held an assessment workshop in Bafoussam, Western Region to update the work done in November 2018. The details are provided below. In summary, the workshop revealed:

- A 116% increase in the number of IDPs registered with the CRC in Western and Littoral regions
- A demographic change, with a sizable increase in the number of women and children as IDPs
- A massive increase in unaccompanied children and child headed households

Summary of current response

Field activities are still to start but the following actions have been taken since the launching of the operation:

Actions	Outcomes
Assessment Update Workshop with National Society	Confirmed updates to IDP numbers, demographics and priorities. Programme adjustments being made to account for evolving reality in Littoral and West regions.
Operations Planning meeting with National Society	Project team identified and planning started for implementation of Health and WASH activities with existing funding.
IFRC and CRC Support for OCHA Rapid Assessment	Preliminary results confirm increase in IDP population as well as the change in demographics. Findings indicate education has become an important priority, but that priorities to change from area to area.
Partnership Meeting / Call	Partners provided update on conflict, IDP demographics, migration patterns, and priorities. Also informed of programme adjustments to match new reality and the plan to implement WASH and Health programming.

Causes of the crisis	
Northwest Southwest	
Immediate causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The crisis in the NWSW is marked by serious protection incidents. The growing number of protection incidents leads to mass levels of displacement and consequently to severe humanitarian needs in health, education, nutrition, WASH, food and shelter. If protection incidents can be reduced it would be expected that the displacement numbers and resulting needs would also diminish.
Underlying	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current crisis was triggered after peaceful protests and strikes by teachers and lawyers in October 2016 were met with excessive violence from the Cameroon police and military. In response, groups of local militias began to establish themselves and take up arms against the Cameroon government and military. By the end of 2017, widespread conflict had erupted throughout the NWSW between Non-State Armed Groups (NSAGs) and the Cameroon military.
Root causes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic divisions between those living in the former British colonial territory of Southern Cameroons encompassing the area of the NWSW regions of Cameroon, which are mainly English-speaking, and the rest of Cameroon, formerly the colonial territory of France, which is French-speaking. Loss of autonomy: In 1972 Cameroon became a unitary state with the Southern Cameroons losing its autonomy and becoming known as the Northwest and Southwest (NWSW) regions of Cameroon. Over the years since 1972 a perception has built up of marginalization and discrimination against the English-speaking communities from the NWSW. In particular many in the NWSW report a systematic policy and practice of cultural, educational and economic marginalization against them. It has also been alleged that the English educational and common law legal systems in NWSW are undermined by preference given to the French educational and civil law systems leading to discrimination and inequality.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

From October 1st to 3rd the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC), with support from the IFRC and Luxemburg Red Cross, conducted local interviews and held a workshop in Bafoussam, Western Division with the purpose of updating / validating the results of the CRC assessment completed in November 2018. This new analysis relies on the testimony of the attendees representing 8 divisions, including: from the Western District: Noun, Mifi, Haut-Nkam, Menoua, and Bamboutos. From Littoral District: Moungo, Nkam, and Wouri. The participants included local community leaders, IDPs, and CRC members with an excellent representation from both sexes. The workshop was further supported with interviews of local civic officials.

High level results indicate there has been a drastic increase of the IDP populations in the Littoral and Western Regions. On average, there has been an increase of 44% (from approximately 51,162 registered IDPs to 73,839) with particularly high percentage increases in Menoua (258%) and Mifi (452%). Menoua (17,793), and Noun (11,929) experienced the highest increases in term of new arrivals.

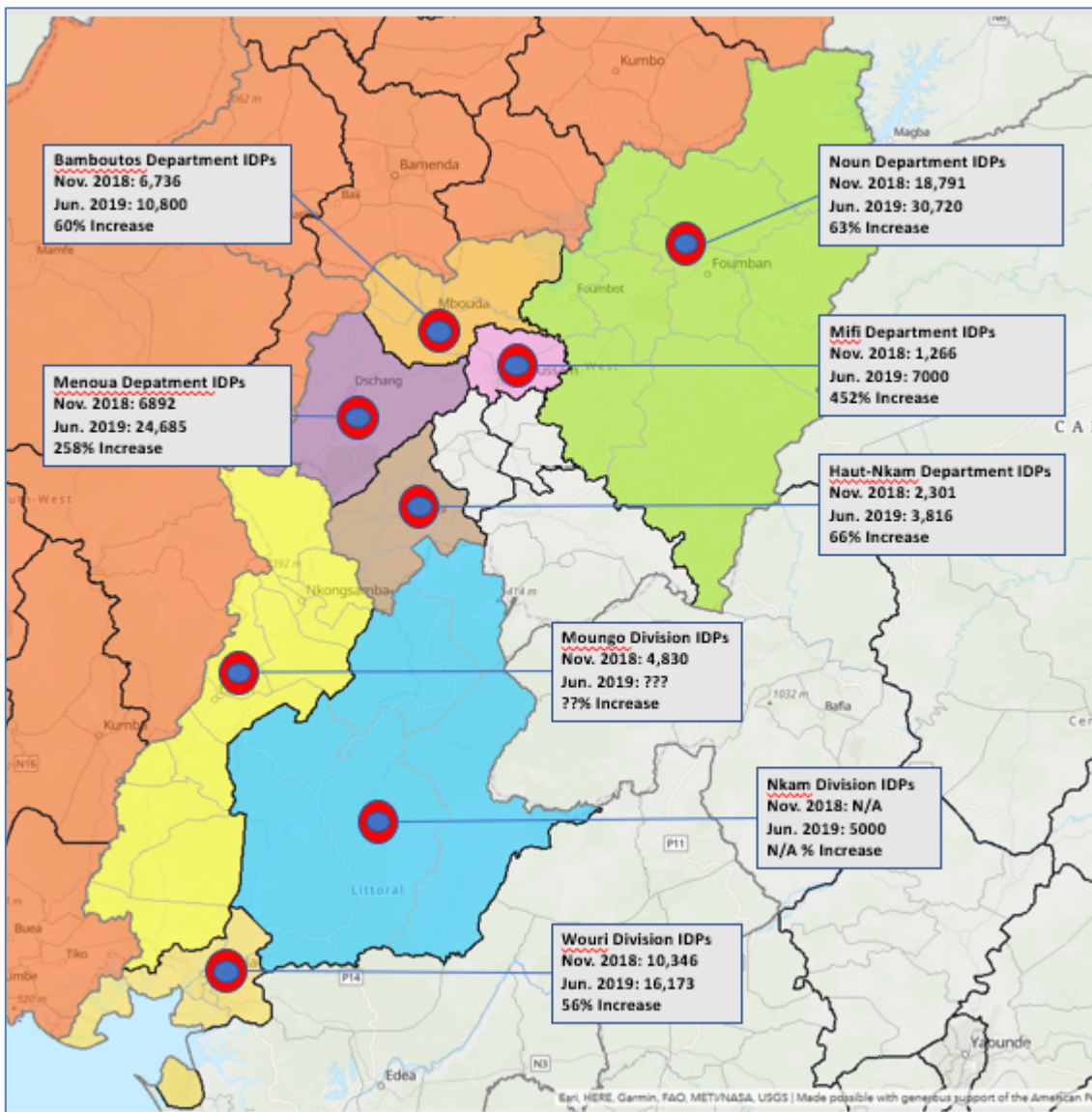


Figure 1 IDP Migration Trends November 2018 to June 2019. All figures Red Cross registrations.

Specifically, there has been a rise in the number of women and children fleeing the Northwest and Southwest regions, including a large increase in the arrival of unaccompanied children; many of whom have been sent on their own in hopes of attending schools, as most of the schools in the Northwest and Southwest regions have been closed for up to three years. Unfortunately, opportunities for education have become increasingly limited for IDPs, especially for unaccompanied children. While many will stay with family or family friends, others find refuge with strangers. There is also increasing evidence of child headed households, run by children as young as twelve.

In the 10 months since the 2018 multi-sector needs assessment the context for, and the needs of, IDPs have changed. In the November 2018 assessment it was found that food was by far the most important need, followed by shelter/rent, education and health. The Workshop noted that, while the needs remain similar, IDP priorities have shifted.

Education now ranks as the most important need, followed by food/nutrition, health, shelter support (rent), identification, and livelihoods.

Education

With the arrival of an increased number of children IDPs, education has become the number one trending need. However, it is precisely this influx that has resulted in additional demands on an already strained education system. There are extremely limited places available in schools (public and private), leaving many children without access. This has also resulted in the swelling of class sizes, with some classes reported to have almost 100 students. This increase in the number of students has also taken its toll on school infrastructure which now features too few benches, desks, books and other school supplies. Additionally, anglophone students are often taught by French speaking teachers, as English-speaking teachers are in short supply.

The change in the balance of supply and demand has also led to massive increases in the costs of admittance to school. It is reported that, in many cases, public schools are asking for a fee to attend government funded institutions. Private schools have also increased their enrolment fees.

Food and Nutrition

In general, most IDPs have lost access to their own means of food production. They no longer have access to their farmland, nor can they afford acquire land. As a result, many IDPs must dedicate a good portion of their savings to purchasing food stuffs at local markets. This is made more challenging in some areas as the influx of IDPs has caused market prices to increase, often putting quality food out of reach for many. The situation has clearly affected the quality and quantity of available food and potentially puts IDPs at risk of undernutrition or malnutrition, particularly for children and the elderly. Consequently, there are reported incidents of adults skipping meals in an attempt to provide basic nutrition for their children.

Health / WASH

Overcrowded housing and lack of sufficient toilets or latrines is common for IDPs, with reports of up to forty people sharing single room apartments, creating ideal conditions for the breeding and spread of disease. Compounding these health risks is a lack of access to sufficient amounts of potable water. For those with access to tap water, supplies are frequently cut for days or weeks. Further, there are reports of additional fees being levied to gain / maintain water feeds. Where tap water is not available, IDPs rely on open wells, boreholes with hand pumps, surface water, or purchase water in the market. Unfortunately, many water collection points are remotely located and require excessive time and effort to collect water. Further, they are often busy and require long wait times. Women and children are often responsible for collecting water and the process does not leave enough time to contribute productively to the family economy.

Access to health services is both difficult and expensive. IDPs who can make it to health care facilities are often faced with unofficial fees for access to basic, government funded, services. As a result, many families resort to self-medicating. As drugs are expensive, they are often purchased from unofficial suppliers exposing them to further risk.

Shelter Support / Rent

According to the participants, in most of the areas where IDPs have arrived or settled there is no longer a large need for emergency shelters. However;

- Some housing is often very poor, including accommodations not deemed safe or viable by the host community (e.g. unfinished or abandoned buildings). In general, IDPs are being exploited, renting the worst types of accommodation
- Living conditions are very poor and overcrowding is an issue. It is common for multiple or large families to occupy very small dwellings
- Sanitation continues to be challenges with inadequate toilets / latrines and potable water
- Safety is a constant concern as windows/doors/locks of poor quality or condition
- In some areas, rental prices have increased; corresponding with increased demand from new arrivals

As a result, families are either priced out of the market or expend their limited funds renting properties that are far too small and become overcrowded and unsanitary despite best efforts.

Worsening this situation is a general lack of legal frameworks protecting renters. Most agreements are verbal with no lease or rental agreement guaranteeing the rights of the renter. This has allowed landlords to increase rents and demand six to twelve months of rent in advance while providing no receipt or proof of purchase.

Ranked Spending Priorities

- 1. Education**
- 2. Food/Nutrition**
- 3. Health / WASH**
- 4. Shelter Support / Rent**
- 5. Identification**
- 6. Livelihoods**

Identification

Many IDPs do not possess their national identification cards and/or birth certificates. They have either been destroyed, damaged, misplaced or left behind in the rush to escape violence. This further puts IDPs at risk as national identification is often needed to receive state services and support, including health care and relief aid.

While documentation can be replaced, IDPs are often unaware of the process in place for attaining them. That having been said, it is reported that the processes are complex to navigate and inconsistent, making them susceptible to corruption and the imposition of unofficial fees.

Livelihoods

Many IDPs have been entirely cut off from their customary economic activities and have few, if any, opportunities to generate income beyond short term unskilled employment. To contribute to the local economy and generate income IDPs have stated a desire to start small businesses. However, they lack the funds or education to do so. As such, access to funding to start businesses or pay for vocational training would greatly assist this effort.

Any livelihood activities must also consider the host community and local business which may suddenly face unwanted competition from subsidized IDPs.

Targeting

This Emergency Appeal targets **45,000** people, (**35,650 IDPs** and **9,350 in host communities**) distributed as follows 17,045 in West, 17,955 in Littoral and 10,000 in the Far North.

The 35,000 people (7,000 households) targeted in West and Littoral regions will be assisted with shelter, household items (HHI) distribution, health and WASH services. Should funding allow, unconditional cash is being considered to allow beneficiaries to choose how to best address their needs. This is likely to include shelter, household items, food, education and/or livelihoods/

The 10,000 people (2,000 households) targeted in the Far North will be assisted with WASH (access to safe water, hygiene promotion and related items distribution).

Table 1: Number of people (IDPs and Host Population) to be assisted

Targeted Regions	IDPs	Host Communities	Total
West	13,465	3,580	17,045
Littoral	14,185	3,770	17,955
Far North	8,000	2,000	10,000
Total	35,650	9,350	45,000

The 45,000 people targeted will be identified based on their vulnerabilities, be they IDPs or host populations, according to the total number of IDPs in each locality. The focus has been put on their vulnerabilities and needs in terms of housing, size of family, women, widows or young people as head of family, etc. Volunteers and community leaders and members helped identify these vulnerable people and will help ensure that they are the ones benefitting from the intended assistance during the implementation.

Scenario Planning

No major change is envisioned in the respective scenarios. The extension period will allow enough time for implementation regardless of possible security constraints and hazards associated with seasonal weather patterns and depending on the level of funding.

	Security Scenarios	Impact and mitigation measures
Best case scenario	The current security situation remains stable.	The joint assessment is carried out in the host regions and in some localities in the regions in crisis. CRSC conducts activities as planned. Continues to monitor the situation and strengthens its role as an active member of the Disaster Preparedness and Response Mechanism.

		The activities are conducted as planned.
Most likely scenario	Activities have started in the host region, but the security situation does not allow implementation to be carried out in some communities in the regions.	The CRCS is limited to plan activities and does the evaluation only in the host region. An extension is required for implementation and a strategic revision of the EA.
Worst case scenario	The security situation deteriorates. This situation is exacerbated by poor weather conditions (heavy rains) that limit access to localities. The Emergency Appeal is not fully funded, and a few activities will be implemented according to the priorities	In this situation of insecurity, the CRCS will not be able to implement the action plan as planned. Activities will be limited to monitoring and coordination, the EA and EPoA will be revised to evolving context.

Prioritisation of activities in different scenarios depending on funding

	Funding Scenarios	Activities	Geographical priority
Best case scenario	CHF 1,000,000-2,000,000	Unconditional cash-based interventions for shelter rent and household items, education, food or livelihoods. WASH (HHs level water treatment, repair/rehabilitate or construct boreholes and latrines, hygiene/dignity kits, hygiene awareness) and first aid and psychological support, livelihoods assessment PGI and DRR activities.	West, Littoral and Far North No reduction in target people.
Most likely scenario	CHF 303,000-1,000,000	Cash-based interventions for shelter rent and household items. WASH (HHs level water treatment and hygiene awareness, dignity kits, mosquito nets), first aid and psychological support, livelihoods assessment and PGI.	West, Littoral. Reduction in target people by 70% for cash programming
Worst case scenario	CHF 303,000	WASH (HHs level water treatment and hygiene awareness, dignity kits, mosquito nets), first aid and psychological support, livelihoods assessment, and PGI	West and Littoral

Operation Risk Assessment

Security: Recent assessments of the North West South West by IFRC Security indicates that the conflict is likely to continue and intensify. Some emerging conflict methods, such as use of IEDs is particularly concerning. To mitigate the risks in the programme areas (West and Littoral), the EA has budgeted for a Security Advisor to conduct a security assessment. Consistent coordination with other actors in the areas will support on going monitoring of the security situation.

Funding: Current funding is insufficient to conduct the majority of anticipated and needed activities. If no additional funding is raised, the NS and the IFRC risk some erosion of reputation given the expectations of partners and communities. Furthermore, many people will suffer who could have been helped. To mitigate this risk the IFRC will need to both aggressively fundraise, expand local partnerships to better leverage and attract resources, and manage expectations through increased partner communication.

Cash Voucher Assistance: The CRC is concluding a successful CVA Pilot project in Noun Division with support from the Luxembourg Red Cross. This project has provided the CRC with critical CVA capacity and will need to be built upon if the use of CVA is expanded in this EA. Accordingly the EA budgets for a) the training of volunteers and staff, b) the hiring of a CVA delegate for four months and c) an Operations Manager with CVA experience is being requested.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

Overall Operational objective:

The overall purpose of this operation is to provide assistance to **45,000 people** (from IDPs and Host Communities in **3 targeted regions** through shelter and HHIs, health, WASH, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) interventions for a period of **6 months**. With also a strong focus on strengthening the National Society in disaster risk reduction and Preparedness for Effective Response.

Utilizing current funding, the CRC, with support of the IFRC, will immediately deliver WASH and Health services for in the West, Littoral and Far North regions.

It is worth noting that livelihoods and food insecurity are priorities identified by Movement joint needs assessments, OCHA (October 2019) and IOM (July 2019). However, the current EA focuses on immediate needs in shelter, health and WASH. While addressing the basic needs, the operation will support livelihoods assessment i.e. HES to inform needs, scope and scale of the interventions. The current EA doesn't include any specific livelihoods activities.

Education has become a major priority for many IDPs within the Littoral and Western Regions. This is the result of an increased number of children IDPs, the beginning of the school year, and the closure / destruction of schools in North West and South West regions. IOM confirms that most children are unable to attend school.

Region	Division	No one	0 to 25%	26 to 50%	51 to 75%	More than 75%	Total
Littoral	Moungo	0.0%	18.5%	25.9%	44.4%	11.1%	100.0%
Littoral	Wouri	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	60.0%	20.0%	100.0%
West	Bamboutos	0.0%	0.0%	10.0%	13.3%	76.7%	100.0%
West	Menoua	32.3%	41.9%	22.6%	3.2%	0.0%	100.0%
West	Mifi	0.0%	28.9%	21.1%	50.0%	0.0%	100.0%
West	Noun	0.0%	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Total		78.7%	9.5%	4.7%	4.3%	2.7%	100.0%

Figure 2 IOM Figures October 2019

Under the Best-Case Funding Scenario as described above, unconditional cash transfers may be considered for this purpose.

Also confirmed by IOM is the IDP need for shelter support in the form of rent assistance or funding for host families if rental space is not available. Again, unconditional cash transfers will be used to address this need as planned in the original EPOA.

Region	Division	IDP HH Self-Settled		IDP HH in Host Family Accomodation		IDP HH in Rental Accomodation		Total
		shelter						
Littoral	Moungo		7%		38%		55%	100%
Littoral	Wouri		1%		52%		47%	100%
West	Bamboutos		29%		51%		20%	100%
West	Menoua		13%		64%		23%	100%
West	Mifi		6%		63%		31%	100%
West	Noun		3%		84%		13%	100%
Total			17%		66%		17%	100%

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The operation focuses on the following steps for livelihoods intervention:

Human Resources

To implement and support this Emergency Appeal operation, a tentative HR structure has been put together. This has been reviewed based on evolving priorities and funding situation. The structure includes the following key profiles:

Worst Case Funding Scenario (CHF 303,000)

Operation Duration 2-3 months

- Roving Operations Managers supplied by PNS or RDRT
- Shelter/CVA Surge Delegate for 2 months
- WASH Surge for 1 month
- Logistic Assistant and two drivers for 2 months
- Security Assessment surge for 1 month

Most Likely Funding Scenario (CHF 303,000- 1,000,000)

Operation Duration 4-7 months

- IFRC Programme/Operations Manager with Cash experience for 2-3 months
- National Society Programme Coordinator (50%) for 4 months
- Finance and Admin Manager (50%) for 4 months
- Shelter/CVA Surge delegate for 4 months
- Security Assessment surge for 1 month
- PMER coordinator for 3 months
- WASH surge for 2 months
- Logistic Assistant and two drivers for 4 months

Best Case Funding Scenario (CHF 1,000,000-2,000,000)

Operation Duration 7 months (May 2020)

- IFRC Programme/Operations Manager with Cash experience for 4 months
- National Society Programme Coordinator (50%) for 7 months
- Finance and Admin Manager (50%) for 7 months
- Shelter/CVA Surge delegate for 4 months
- Security Assessment surge for 1 month
- Migration Coordinator for 1 month
- PMER coordinator for 6 months
- WASH surge for 2 months
- Logistic Assistant and two drivers
- Livelihoods needs assessment surge coordinator for 7 months

Existing Far North project team will support implement of EA activities in the region, as well as the support services of the Cluster in Yaoundé.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The role of the IFRC and CRCS logistics departments will be to support the efficient and accountable implementation of the operation through supporting programme teams in procurement, vehicles management, distribution, and warehousing of non-food related relief items.

The leasing process for one of the vehicles in the operation has started and is being processed at the Dubai level and should arrive by end of October. A logistics assistant has been hired.

The IFRC logistics unit in CCST and RLU Nairobi especially for international procurement will seek to use the operation to support CRCS in procurement to strengthen the capacity of CRCS through technical support in standardization of procurement systems. During the delivery of the emergency appeal, IFRC should support CRCS in the following areas:

Worst Case Funding Scenario (CHF 303,000)

- The available prepositioned emergency stocks in Yaoundé will be used during the operation (replenishment discussions on going with NBO)
- Local procurement of WASH and Health materials when required.
- Logistics capacities at CRCS branches will be leveraged for the WASH and Health activities
- Support with leasing of one vehicle along with existing cluster truck
- One monitoring mission

Most Likely Funding Scenario (CHF 303,000- 1,000,000)

- The available prepositioned emergency stocks in Yaoundé will be used during the operation (replenishment discussions on going with NBO) and ensure SoPs are in place (mobilization, replenishment, roles and responsibilities).
- Local procurement of WASH and Health materials, and HHIs. Preapproved supplier agreements established
- Logistics capacities at CRCS branches will be leveraged for the WASH and Health activities
- Support with leasing of two vehicles along with existing cluster truck
- Two monitoring missions, one for assessment and one for cash distribution
- IFRC logistics will work closely with other Movement partners to deliver during the operation.
- Support an effective capacity building plan for RC branches.

Best Case Funding Scenario (CHF 1,000,000-2,000,000)

- The available prepositioned emergency stocks in Yaoundé will be used during the operation (replenishment discussions on going with NBO) and ensure SoPs are in place (mobilization, replenishment, roles and responsibilities).
- Training on Cash programming for NS volunteers and operation staff, focusing on market assessment, monitoring and evaluation.
- Local procurement of WASH and Health materials, and HHIs. Preapproved supplier agreements established
- pre-approved local suppliers who can provide essential relief items on request at agreed cost to significantly reduce future response time, and services provided for cash transfer through Mobile Money.
- Logistics capacities at CRCS branches will be leveraged for the WASH and Health activities
- Support with leasing of four vehicles for four months through IFRC leasing system
- Four monitoring missions will also be done: one for assessment and another to follow-up the use of the cash grant for rental and host families support arrangements.
- IFRC logistics will work closely with other Movement partners to deliver during the operation.
- Support an effective capacity building plan for RC branches.

Security

The security situation remains unchanged from the previous update.

West and Littoral regions are open for operations. Red Cross movement partners, notably ICRC and Luxembourg Red Cross are working in these regions.

Under the EA operation a security assessment will be conducted in West and Littoral regions in order to develop a security plan which will be shared with other Movement partners. The Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA), which includes points on the management of security in the Operation's response areas, was signed between the Cameroon RC, ICRC and the IFRC

The areas of operation in the Far North (Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga and Diamaré) are also accessible. Movement partners are present in the Far North: IFRC, ICRC and French Red Cross. ICRC has the lead on security. They organise security briefings for deployed staff, provide guidance and advices on movement and accommodation safety.

There is no security officer in Central Africa cluster. The Head of Cluster acts as security officer, in close collaboration with the regional security office in Nairobi. Under the Swedish RC supported operation in the Far North, IFRC has done a security assessment in July 2018.

Exit Strategy


For the Far North the operation will sustain through the long-term operation funded by the Swedish Red Cross, to follow up on the current intervention in WASH and shelter/HHI.


For West and Littoral regions, IFRC is engaging with Movement partners to support the activities of the emergency appeal. Based on the successes of the operation, further steps would be discussed to inform next stages of the current Plan of Action and strategy also taking into consideration other partners strategies and plan to avoid gaps and overlap. In addition, NS active presence within the various existing clusters and coordination mechanisms which provide assistance to IDPs and vulnerable communities within affected and neighbouring regions will also support the long-term strategic planning as well as raise CRCS profile.

Proposals are being made to sustain activities in 2020. The construction of boreholes will be transferred to the Movement partners', and the follow up and maintenance of the equipment will be transferred to the IFRC Country Plan. If the EA cannot cover the HH and cash distribution on long term, these activities will be transferred to the IFRC Country Plan. After the completion of the Emergency Appeal intervention, further post-monitoring and lessons learned activities will be equally inserted in the IFRC Country Plan.


Having implemented this Emergency Appeal operation, IFRC and CRCS will work together to develop long term population movement strategy, which will be incorporated in the Country Operational Plan for 2020 and beyond.


C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

 <p>Shelter People targeted: 45,000 (21,600 males and 23,400 females) People reached: 0 Male: 0 Female: 0 Requirements (CHF): 1,213,000</p>		
Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people improved living conditions which are safer and more dignified.	35,000 (M: 16,800; F: 18,200)	
Output 1.1: Short, medium and long-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people receive shelter support – target	35,000 (M: 16,800; F: 18,200)	0
# of people receive shelter support – target 10,000 (Far North region)	10,000	0
Output 1.2: Affected households are provided with technical support, guidance and awareness for safe shelter design and facility planning, as well as improved construction skills.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of volunteers improved knowledge in emergency shelter techniques and best practices.	35,000 (M: 16,800, F: 18,200)	0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>No activity has been undertaken on the field so far. The Emergency Appeal was launched on 22 May 2019 for 6 months, so the operation experiences a delay of over 4 months at the start due to number of issues related to internal coordination between Movement partners about geographical targeting and movement wide approach to access communities at security threat. The lack of an Operations Manager also impeded progress.</p> <p>Activities under each funding scenario rely on existing and/or future field assessments and there are ongoing discussions to develop the required TORs and assessment tools. However, in collaboration with the Luxemburg RC, one staff of CSST has attended the CTP training for Shelter/HHI interventions. Otherwise, the RFQ for procurement of HHI will be issued 23rd of October. This is the case with the leasing process of a vehicle is complete and the vehicle should arrive by end of month. Also, the requisitions for the purchases have been made and the request for listing (estimate cost) is being finalized and will be forwarded to the logistics department.</p>		

 <p>Health People targeted: 35,000 People reached: 0 Male: 16,800 Female: 18,200 Requirements (CHF): 126,000</p>		
Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached	35,000	0
# of people reached by Cameroon RC with services to reduce relevant health risk factors	35,000	
Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines Activities planned		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained on AFA and PFA	160	0
# of volunteers trained in epidemic control	100	0
Progress towards outcomes		


The AFA and PFA manuals have been finalized and are in the process of being printed in English and French. These manuals will be distributed to trainers trained in the IDPs Far North project and will be used to train volunteers who will be trained as part of this call. Also, the modules for epidemic control training are being developed taking into account the various realities within the area of intervention.

	Water, sanitation and hygiene People targeted: 45,000 People reached: 0 Male: 21,600 Female: 23,400 Requirements (CHF): 138,000	
	Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in the targeted communities	
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# households reached with awareness raising activities on improved treatment and safe use of wastewater and use of latrines	7,000	0
Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained of water purification with chlorine	100	0
# households trained on water purification using chlorine	7,000	0
# boreholes constructed	3	0
# latrines rehabilitated	50	0
Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities:	45,000	0
# of volunteers trained in CEA	100	0
# households who received home water treatment product, soap	7,000	0
Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of women and girls received dignity kits	7,000	0
Progress towards outcomes As part of the activities of the Luxembourg RC, the IFRC Focal Point of the IFRC facilitated the training of CEA volunteers. Lessons learned from this training will be an asset and will help to better plan training as part of the Emergency Appeal operation.		

	Disaster Risk Reduction People targeted¹: 35,000 Male: 16,800 Female: 18,200 Requirements (CHF): 36,000	
	Outcome 1: Internally displaced people and host communities in high risk areas are prepared for and able to respond to disaster	
Indicators:	Target	Actual

¹ Reference to the guidance on counting people targeted guidance

% of disaster risk of communities reduced	50% (10 communities)	0
Output 1.1: Internally displaced people and host communities take active steps to strengthen their preparedness for timely and effective response to disasters.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of early warning and dissemination system established	10 communities	0
Outcome 2: Local government departments and other relevant actors are prepared for and able to respond to disaster.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of disaster response readiness increased	4	0
Output 2.1: Local governments take active steps to prepare for disasters and reduce the impacts associated with the disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of community risk management plans developed	4	0
Outcome 3: National Society Preparedness Capacity is strengthened to prepare for and respond to disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of National Society and communities' response capacity improved	50%	0
Output 3.1: National Society Volunteers take active steps to prepare for disasters and reduce the impacts associated with the disaster		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers trained in VCA	50	0
# of small-scale mitigation activities undertaken	10	
Progress towards outcomes		
A VCA is planned for the Far North from October 29th to November 10th,2019		

	Protection, Gender and Inclusion² People targeted: 35,000 People reached: 0 Male: 17,150 Female: 17,850 Requirements (CHF): 20,000	
	Outcome 1: Communities identify the needs of the most vulnerable and particularly disadvantaged and marginalised groups, as a result of inequality, discrimination and other non-respect of their human rights and address their distinct needs	
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of volunteers and staff are aware about protection issues and practice them in response work	100	0
Output 1.1: NS programmes improve equitable access to basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Data base on sex and age disaggregated	100	0
# of volunteers received briefing on code of conduct	100	0
IFRC PGI guidelines adapted to local context and disseminated	100	0
Progress towards outcomes		
PGI assessment is on hold pending funding.		
Outcome 2: provide communities with knowledge and awareness on sexual-and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children		

² This area of focus is a merge of what previously was Social Inclusion and Culture of Non-violence and peace. It is under development, so for now it represents the physical merge of three existing relevant outputs.

Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people are aware about their rights for protection and basic human rights.	35,000	0
Output 2.1: Emergency response operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and all forms of violence against children.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of SGBV cases reported, documented and managed appropriately by NS staff	35,000	0
# number of volunteers trained on SGBV	35,000	0
# number of people reach by awareness messages addressing sexual-and gender-based violence	35,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
The launch of SGBV activities will be taken into account as soon as the data collection tools are developed, which is under way		
Outcome 2: NS programmes and actions reflect and promote Movement fundamental principles while emphasizing on social inclusion		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# of national society policy documents/guidelines include PGI	35,000	0
Output 2.1: NS educational and advocacy programmes raise awareness on humanitarian challenges, cultivate humanitarian values and develop relevant interpersonal skills		
Indicators	Target	Actual
# number of people reached by awareness raising messages developed around social inclusion, peace promotion and non-violence	35,000	0
# number of activities organized by the NS to promote social inclusion and humanitarian values	35,000	0
# number of trainings organized on the provision of skills and values-based education	35,000	0
Progress towards outcomes		
PGI evaluation was originally planned for the month of August to help organize volunteer training and awareness. However, due to low funding and the resulting restricted programming, this has been delayed until Most Likely Funding Scenario is realized.		

Strategies for Implementation		
Requirements (CHF): 467,000		
Outcome 1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of National Society polices include provision of volunteer insurance and protective equipment	3	0
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Activities Planned		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of RC volunteers trained on response standards, protocols, system and procedures	100	0
Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of policies and guidelines developed	3	0
# of emergency response structure and systems	3	
Progress towards outcomes		
An organizational chart for the response structure that links the National Society to the IFRC has already been proposed and shared with partners and the National Society.		
Outcome 2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Operation is provided with surge support for quality implementation		0

Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of surge capacities deployed		0
Outcome 2.1.3: Target communities have access to life-saving information, adopt and practice key recommendations, know their rights and entitlements, participate in decisions through their feedbacks which are used to inform programme changes		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
% of people satisfied with RC assistance		0
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# and type of methods established to share information with communities about what is happening in the operation		0
# of complaints and feedback received and responded to by the NS		
Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Timely logistics and supply chain support provided throughout the operation		0
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Movement coordinated response plan and strategies in place		0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>The recruitment of key HR positions in progress. Applications for the Ops Manager have already been received and the short list is in progress. The PMER coordinator have been recruited and is onboard. The recruitment of drivers and logistic assistant is ongoing. The terms of reference for the other surge positions are being developed. Movement Coordination meeting takes place every month. These meetings allow Movement partners to discuss on issues related to planning, prioritizing activities and operational scenarios. Also, these meetings allow the various partners to exchange information on their respective activities in the area of the operation in order to determine whether there is any need for mutual support or synergy.</p> <p>Inception meeting with National Society Headquarters and branches took place. A meeting between Cameroonian RC headquarters and the Chairs of Southwest and North-West branches took place to discuss the situation in the two regions. The discussions provided updated information on the situation in both regions. Maintaining contact with these presidents will guide and secure their support, during the implementation of activities especially in terms of community mobilization and security.</p> <p>Assessment of current situation continues. This is done through the information exchanged between the CRC's national headquarters and its branches on the ground. This is done regularly by different departments of the National Disaster Management. These contacts allow the National Society to have information on development in both the regions that are directly affected by the crisis and in the border regions. It is clear from these exchanges that the situation in the Northwest and Southwest has not changed much in the direction of reducing the crisis and that in the West and the Coast.</p>		
Outcome 3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Coordination with UN and other humanitarian actors established		0
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
IFRC and CRCS participated in coordination meetings of government coordination platforms, Clusters and other forums		0
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Indicators:	Target	Actual

Monitoring and reporting compliances are met		0
Progress towards outcomes		
Participation in coordination meetings organized by UN agencies and partners is done monthly		
Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Necessary HR and financial support provided		0
Output S4.1.2: IFRC staff shows good level of engagement and performance		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of staff recruited/mobilized		0
Output S4.1.3: Financial resources are safeguarded; quality financial and administrative support is provided contributing to efficient operations and ensuring effective use of assets; timely quality financial reporting to stakeholders		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
# of financial monitoring visits took place		0
Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritized in all IFRC activities		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Security plan is in place and practiced		0
Progress towards outcomes		
<p>HR departments provide ongoing support to the operation as part of the process of opening the various positions related to the operation. However, due to low funding and the resulted restricted programming, many of these positions have been put on hold. The same is true for finance departments that support the operation through monitoring the efficient use of budget lines.</p> <p>The security plan is in place and the Cooperation Agreement Movement (MCA) has been signed between the Cameroon RC, IFRC and ICRC and this document includes the security protocol to be respected for movement and operational access.</p>		

D. BUDGET

16.5% funding coverage as at this update with 14% expenditure. This includes the DREF amount of 250,000 CHF. Donor response covers 5.12% of coverage.

Contact Information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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How we work

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

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



Save lives,
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.
