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Final Report

Cameroon: Floods in Far North

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF operation	Operation n° MDRCM029
Date of Issue: 03 September 2021	Glide number: FL-2020-000195-CMR
Operation start date: 02 October 2020	Operation end date: 28 February 2021
Host National Society(ies): Cameroon Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 294,392
Number of people affected: 158,279	Number of people assisted: 15,128 people (6,933 males and 8,195 females) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct recipients: 8,925 affected people representing 1,531 households¹. • Indirect recipients: 6,203 people (through awareness)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the French Red Cross (FRC).	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government, through the divisional authorities of affected localities; OCHA, INTERSOS, WFP, UNICEF, PUI, IRC, APA, ACDC	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO and the Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

Please click [here](#) for the Final Financial Report and [here](#) for the Contacts

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

During the month of August 2020, torrential rains fell in the Far North Region with an important peak on 31 August 2020, causing floods and substantial damage, such as the collapse of a bridge in the city of Maroua, and affecting the Logone and Chari, Mayo-Sava, Mayo Danay, and Mayo-Kani Divisions. A few weeks later, on 11 and 12 September 2020, intense and continuous rains poured in Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani divisions with an unprecedented level of rainfall ranging between 40mm and 85mm. According to the data collected by the local Red Cross committees in the concerned divisions, more than **26,402 people** were affected by this event and lost their



Volunteer helping people removing their personal belongings from flooded house ©Cameroon Red Cross

¹ The average number of people considered for Far-North Cameroon is 7 per household but data from the operation indicates that average number of people per targeted family is 6 persons.

possessions and/or houses (19,218 people in Mayo-Danay and 7,184 people Mayo-Kani).

The geographical extent of floods was a new situation for the Far North and the rainfall continued in November in the Logone and Chari division. As a result, five divisions out of six in the Region suffered the devastating effects floods both material (destroyed houses, devastated farms, loss of animals, destruction of road infrastructure reducing mobility and accessibility in certain disaster areas, etc.) and human (displacement of people and even entire villages, loss of human life).

With support from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) launched this [DREF operation](#) for CHF 294,392 to provide Shelter, WASH and Health assistance to 8,925 people or 1,531 households for four months. In January 2021, an [Operation Update](#) was published, to inform stakeholders of the progress made in implementation of the Floods DREF operation since its launch.

Summary of response

Overview of Operating National Society

Cameroon Red Cross has human resource and community-based volunteers at all levels from headquarters to branch and community level. As such, prior to the launch of this DREF Operation, a detailed assessment was conducted by the Mayo Kani and Mayo Danay Departmental Committees to determine the priority needs of the affected population.

In Mayo Danay, the survey was conducted in 24 of the 51 affected villages, while in Mayo Kani it was conducted in 8 of the 14 affected villages. According to the results of this assessment:

- Mayo Kani had 76% male and 24% female heads of household, while Mayo Danay had 70% male and 30% female heads of household. Overall, most of the affected households were headed by men.
- In the 34 villages surveyed, there were 3,152 disaster-affected households (13,832 people) with an average household size of 5 people.
- Huge losses in foodstuffs were recorded, with the greatest being in millet, maize, groundnuts, and cowpeas. It should be noted that millet, groundnuts, maize and cowpeas were the main foodstuffs lost, although there was equally an impact on the livestock (1,260 small ruminants in Mayo Kani and 235 poultry: 1,668 small ruminants in Mayo Danay and 888 poultry). Many farms were destroyed, notably 463 rice farms, 424 sorghum farms, 374 maize farms, 76 cotton farms, 44 groundnuts farms and 23 cowpeas farms.

Table 1: Distribution of affected households and persons per district

Division	District	Number of villages interviewed	Number of affected households	Number of affected people	Average size of households
Mayo-Danay	Gobo	5	1,124	4,333	3.8
	Guéré	8	565	2,180	3.8
	Vélé	7	527	2,528	4.7
	Kai-kai	4	314	1,567	4.9
Mayo-Kani	Moulvoudaye	8	450	2,779	6.1
	Kaélé	2	172	445	2.58
	Total	34	3152	13,832	4.4

The following major actions were taken by the National Society (NS) to respond to the disaster:

1. **Identification and training of volunteers:** To support this operation, the CRC selected, trained and deployed 80 volunteers (38 in Mayo Kani and 42 in Mayo Danay) and 8 supervisors (4 in Mayo Kani and 4 in Mayo Danay). Given the COVID-19 context, the first instructions to the volunteers were on the prevention of COVID-19, always including regular hand washing and mandatory wearing of masks while carrying out their activities, as they would be in regular contact with other volunteers and with beneficiaries. To this end, washable masks were distributed to all volunteers. They were then briefed on the Code of Conduct and provided with visibility equipment. All volunteers who were involved in the operation (88) were insured through IFRC accident insurance. In addition, they were briefed on distribution techniques, including Covid-19 prevention measures to be followed during this activity.
2. **Identification of beneficiaries:** One of the first steps of this operation was to hold community consultations to define the criteria for selecting households to receive shelters/household items and WASH kits. Volunteers started informing targeted household one week before the distribution exercise about time, date and location of the distribution exercise through house-to-house visits. During those visits, beneficiaries were given beneficiary cards indicating their names and locations, as well as the type of kits they would receive and the date of distribution.
3. **Distribution of Shelter kits and NFIs:** Given that some families had lost their homes, this DREF operation planned to distribute shelter kits and NFIs to 500 families. To this end, the following activities were carried out:
 - Training of 5 trainers and 40 volunteers in emergency shelter construction.

- Briefing of 88 volunteers on distribution techniques, including COVID-19 preventive measures to be respected during this activity.
 - Distribution of shelter/household kits to 500 households (200 in Mayo-Kani and 300 in Mayo-Danay)
 - Technical support to communities for the construction of emergency shelters (87.5% in Mayo-Kani and 88.7% in Mayo-Danay).
4. **WASH and Health related distribution and sensitisation:** As part of this operation, CRC deemed important to engage in prevention measure for water borne diseases. Activities focused on hygiene promotion through house-to-house visits, including sensitization sessions on correct use of water purification tablets. Other WASH related activities included rehabilitation of latrines and water points and menstrual hygiene management sensitisation and distribution for women and girls of childbearing age. The following are details on the activities carried out:
- Training of 88 volunteers on hygiene promotion, home water treatment
 - Training of 60 volunteers on menstrual hygiene management
 - Sensitisation of 8,925 people on hygiene promotion and the COVID-19 barrier measures.
 - Sensitisation of 2,600 women and girls on menstrual hygiene management
 - Distribution of 2,600 menstrual hygiene kits to women and girls of childbearing age (1000 in Mayo Kani and 1,600 in Mayo-Danay)
 - Distribution of WASH kits to 1,531 households (691 in Mayo-Kani and 840 in Mayo-Danay).
 - Distribution of 50 handwashing kits in public places and services in the DREF implementation areas.
 - Distribution of slabs and superstructure materials for the construction of 50 emergency latrines (20 in Mayo Kani and 30 in Mayo Danay)
 - Rehabilitation of 07 wells in Mayo Danay.
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- Volunteers in the process of a group exercise during the menstrual hygiene training in Moulvoudaye. ©Cameroon Red Cross*
5. **Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):** All 88 CRC Volunteers involved in this operation were trained in cross-cutting themes such as Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) to better respond to the priority needs of disaster affected persons in a more targeted manner by integrating the gender approach into their assistance activities. They were equipped to ensure that the needs of all strata of crisis-affected people are considered according to their levels of vulnerability and that services are safe and equitable.
6. **Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** A total of 32 volunteers were trained in CEA and Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE). The objective of the CEA training was to build the capacity of volunteers and to contribute to the integration of CEA tools to assess the information needs of affected communities and to ensure better participation and communication with groups in their diversity throughout the operation. The same 32 volunteers were trained in psychological first aid.
7. **Other activities:** Because floods are a recurrent phenomenon, four motor pumps were purchased and dispatched (03 in Mayo Danay and 01 in Mayo Kani) to respond more effectively to future floods. Moreover, 1,000 bags of 50kg capacity (400 in Mayo Kani and 600 in Mayo Danay) were given to the departmental committees for the construction of bunds in at-risk areas of the operation zone.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

IFRC provided support to CRC with:

- Financial support through this DREF Operation as well as a donation of 125 shelter tool kits and 1531 jerrycans from the Cluster Delegation's stocks.
- Technical support with general operational management support and deployment of a shelter surge delegate to support the shelter component of the operation.
- Logistical support with the procurement process of 500 shelter kits and one vehicle and a driver made available for the operation
- Insurance coverage for 80 volunteers and 8 supervisors involved in this operation.

ICRC supported the operation with:

- Donation of 500 kitchen kits (1 cooking pot, 1 frying pan, 1 cooking pot with lid, 05 bowls, 05 plates 075l, 05 cups, 05 spoon tablespoons, 05 forks table, 05 knives table, 01 kitchen knife, 01 wooden stirring, 01 serving spoon, 01 serving laddle;

- Donation of emergency household items (EHI) kits including: 1,000 tarpaulins, 3,000 mats, 1,500 covers, 1,500 mosquito nets, 500 solar lamps, 1,000 fabrics for clothing; 1,000 buckets with lids, 4,000 soap bars
- Donation of 2,600 menstrual hygiene kits.
- Logistical support including provision of warehouse facilities and dispatching to Mayo-Kani and Mayo-Danay's main cities prior to secondary dispatching to field-based distribution sites (organised by CRC with IFRC's support)
- Movement tracking of joint CRC/IFRC teams while in the field through their radio room
- Emergency response through relief distributions in Logone-et-Chari and Mayo-Sava – other divisions affected by floods but not included in this DREF operation (a total of 1,500 families reached).

The French Red Cross (FRC) conducted two emergency needs assessments in the Diamaré division and applied for funding to support response activities on 1 December 2021 but unfortunately did not receive any funding. FRC are focusing on the Disaster Risk Reduction project which includes the development of floods contingency plans in the Diamare and Logone-and-Chari divisions of the Far North region. The FRC project officer took part in the lessons learned workshop and will be involved in coordination efforts around preparedness and contingency planning going forward.

Overview of other actors' actions in country

The Cameroonian government through the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), distributed 1,500 small ruminants, 1,000 cattle feed and 1,000 salt lickstones to 500 households, including 2,095 people from the host population and 850 displaced persons and returnees in Mayo-Sava, Mayo-Tsanaga and Logone et Chari. This was done in partnership with the Diocesan Development Committees (CDD) of Maroua, and the Socio-Charitable Activities Committee (CODASC) of Yagoua, as well as the Association for the Development of Fishing in the North [*Association pour le développement de la pêche dans le Septentrion* - ADPS].

In the humanitarian sector, OCHA led the response coordination at regional level through their office in Maroua. CRC and IFRC attended all coordination meetings and contributed to information sharing for the targeted divisions. The content of NFI kits was discussed with them so that all actors responding to the disaster adopted a coordinated approach, aligned on the shelter/NFI cluster strategy.

Several humanitarian actors mobilised to respond to the most urgent needs of displaced populations in other departments of the affected region, notably UNFPA that distributed dignity kits to 500 households in Mayo-Kani. And *Solidarités International* that implemented a response in Logone-and-Chari including NFIs and cash distributions (funded by ECHO).

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

When the floods occurred in September 2020, local Red Cross committees collected data and found that more than **26,402 people** were affected and lost their belongings and/or houses that was 19,218 people in Mayo-Danay and 7,184 people Mayo-Kani. The DREF was requested based on this information.

While waiting for the DREF funds, the NS conducted a detailed assessment in the two targeted divisions (specifically in 24 villages in Mayo-Danay and 10 villages in Mayo-Kani) which revealed that 13,832 people representing 3,152 households had been affected by the floods in these two divisions.

Amongst those, 62% have lost their shelter due to the damage of the floods (65% in Mayo-Danay and 49% in Mayo-Kani). Eleven (11) deaths have also been registered (10 in Mayo-Danay and 1 in Mayo-Kani), as well as damages to crops, livestock and household items.

Access to latrines and safe water points had also been compromised with most wells and boreholes out of service and over 96% of affected households reported to no longer have access to latrines.

There was no revision to the initial plan since the needs identified during the initial assessment were not different from those in the detailed assessment.



Assessment of the needs of affected people in Mayo Danay
©Cameroon Red Cross

Risk Analysis

- **Geographical accessibility** - During implementation, some areas were no longer accessible by road or even by motorbike. The field teams had to adapt to the situation and use dugout canoes to reach their work area.
- **Increased rainfall** This increase had been announced by the meteorological services of Cameroon and particularly the Far North, due to climate change. However, this has not been the case.
- **Security risk** - As the region is prone to recurrent attacks by armed groups, risk mitigation measures were put in place. These included insurance for all volunteers involved in the operation, provision of a Turaya phone for the field team to monitor movements in the field, monitoring the movement of vehicles in the field via the ICRC radio room, and a daily check of the intervention zone before any deployment of teams in the field
- **Epidemiological risk** – Due to COVID-19 and the risk of waterborne diseases after the floods, several measures were taken, including the provision of masks to all staff and volunteers. The WASH kit also included protective masks for beneficiaries. In addition, volunteers were trained on hygiene promotion and preventive measures against COVID-19 and in turn sensitized the population on COVID-19 and waterborne diseases.
- **Difficulties in coordination and communication** - mitigated by the presence of the DREF Focal Point in the field for a long period of time with support from IFRC office in Maroua.
- One risk that was not mentioned was the theft of the distribution items. This was unfortunately the case in Moulvoudaye. In the future, therefore, it will be necessary to insist on the safekeeping of items, including in small localities where this risk does not seem to exist.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Overall Operational Objective

The overall objective of this DREF operation was to provide immediate assistance to 8,925 people (1,531 households) most affected by the floods in Mayo-Danay and Mayo-Kani, through emergency support in the areas of shelter, health, WASH and protection.

Proposed strategy

The DREF operation reached set objectives as planned: Shelter and HHI reached 500 HHs, whereas WASH and Health and PGI services reached the targeted 8,925 people (1,531 HHs) in the targeted localities of Gobo, Guéré, Vélé and Kai-Kai in Mayo Danay, and Moulvoudaye and Kaele in Mayo Kani.

A total of 88 volunteers were oriented on how to conduct beneficiary identification, distribution and awareness-raising in the targeted areas. The volunteers were dispatched to each location for target identification through house-to-house visits. Details of activities results achieved per Area of Focus (sector) are found under Detail Operational Plan below.

Post-distribution Monitoring: After the distribution of the different Shelter/NFI and WASH items which started on 11 November and ended on 5 December 2020, the Cameroon Red Cross carried out a post-distribution monitoring to assess the level of satisfaction of the beneficiary households. A joint team made up of the CRC and IFRC monitoring, and evaluation officers was deployed for three days simultaneously in the two departments to brief the volunteers on the data collection tools, coordinate the data collection from 150 households (85 Mayo Danay - 65 Mayo Kani), and bring out the results of after the analysis.

The activity revealed that the selection criteria had been respected and that 95% of respondents were satisfied with the quality of the items they were given. The 5% who expressed dissatisfaction did not point to the quality of the items per se, but to the type of assistance received. For example, having lost his house, one respondent stated that he would have preferred to receive an emergency shelter. Beneficiaries also expressed further needs (corrugated iron sheets, permanent shelters, food items, harmonisation of all kits to avoid jealousy, etc.). In addition, 20.5% of the beneficiary households would have preferred to receive money to solve their priority needs.



Volunteers interviewing beneficiaries ©Cameroon Red Cross



CEA and Feedback mechanism

The selection of beneficiaries was based on predefined selection criteria agreed with the community, the beneficiaries were informed in advance of the place and day of distribution. Also, during the distribution process, help desks were set up at the distribution sites to collect complaints and feedback from the beneficiary communities.

However, the data collected during the PDM revealed that the selection criteria were not sufficiently disseminated by the volunteers; as a result, some beneficiaries were not able to give the reasons why they had been selected, and other non-beneficiaries could not understand why they were not eligible for the operation.

Another negative highlight from the PDM is the statement of a beneficiary that he gave money to a volunteer in exchange for Red Cross assistance. One of the reasons for these shortcomings is probably that volunteers were trained on CEA midway through the operation and after the distributions; therefore, no feedback and complaint management mechanism was put in place throughout this operation, apart from the help desk at distribution sites.

During the distributions in Mayo Kani department, an unfortunate incident was noted, namely the theft of some NFI items (16 mats and 09 blankets) by the crowd who were not beneficiaries and felt that the remaining kits should be distributed. Despite explanations given to the people, the volunteers could not contain the crowd and the supervisors quickly reinforced security until logistical means were available to deliver the material which was in fact intended for the disaster victims of the Mayo Danay departmental committee. A report of this incident was made by the DM of Mayo Kani- and transmitted to the Secretary General of the CRC and to the IFRC Coordinator in charge of this project.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Women and girls often have specific needs which were considered during the implementation of this DREF. Thus, 2,600 hygiene kits were distributed to this target group and training was provided on menstrual hygiene management. 60 were trained to raise awareness among women in their communities.

The 88 volunteers of the operation have also been trained on the PGI to integrate more all the layers of the community and to prioritise those with special needs during the implementation of our activities.

Lessons learned workshop

With the implementation of the activities almost complete, three lessons-learned workshops were held on 15 February in Mayo Danay and 16 February in Mayo Kani, with local Red Cross leaders, beneficiaries, volunteers involved in the implementation, and local administrative and traditional authorities. On 18 February in Diamaré, a third session was held with Mayo Danay, Mayo Kani and Diamare Red Cross leaders, as well as other components of the Movement present in the region, namely IFRC, ICRC and the French Red Cross.

In addition to drawing lessons from the DREF response activities, these lessons learnt workshops (LLW) were equally the opportunity for participants to:

- Elaborate a draft action plan/contingency plan for flood response preparedness in the Far North region.
- Propose actions for risk and disaster reduction at community level in order to mitigate the risks of recurrent floods.
- Establish a clear communication scheme for better coordination and rapid response within the Movement to future floods or disaster situations in the region.
- Formulate recommendations for future flood response interventions in the Far North region.

The LLW revealed that while the outcome was positive in Mayo Danay, certainly because of the great experience of the volunteers and local Red Cross officials who are used to this type of intervention, many complaints were raised by volunteers and populations in Mayo Kani, due to the lack of training of some volunteers, who have not all integrated the Movement Principles. It is therefore up to the leaders of these Red Cross committees to revitalise their committees, to recruit more volunteers, to make the Red Cross and its seven (7) Fundamental Principles known, notably impartiality and neutrality, which have been lacking among the volunteers in Mayo Kani.

The other major lessons of this workshop were that it is necessary to allocate more time to the distributions and to advise the populations of the quantities of material to be distributed, so that they can for example come with other members of their family to be able to transport all the material. The quantity of material distributed was too large and therefore difficult to transport by one person, especially given the long distances they had to travel to reach the distribution points.

Other key lessons learned, and recommendations include:

- Training in Psychological First Aid, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), PGI, should be prioritised before the implementation of field activities.


- Dissemination on the Fundamental Principles, missions of the Cameroon Red Cross and the Red Cross Movement should continue within the communities and even the volunteers/staff of the committees to improve our future interventions.
- Involve the communities more in all stages of implementation (selection of beneficiaries, setting up of beneficiary selection committees, complaints management, setting up of a complaints management and feedback mechanism...).
- In accordance with standards, provide each household with a shelter tool kit complete with construction materials.
- Increase the number of tarpaulins, rafters and laths for households of more than 5 people for more adequate construction in accordance with norms and standards (provide material according to household size),
- Think about the construction of suitable permanent shelters
- Provide cash assistance to cover other priority needs (food, health...)
- Improve communication between all stakeholders (community, volunteers, Siege staff, IFRC, ICRC, PNS...)
- Availability of funds in time to avoid negative impact during the implementation of activities
- Further build the capacity of volunteers for better disaster risk reduction before, during and after interventions
- Pre-position appropriate intervention equipment in identified risk areas to optimise response
- Intervene on an emergency basis (within 1 month maximum) for an effective and efficient response to the needs of disaster victims - to do this it will be necessary to have contingency plans in place at departmental and regional levels as well as rapidly available stocks.

Operation Support Services

Human Resources: A staff from CRC headquarters was assigned as the focal point for this DREF operation and deployed to monitor the activities. Also, an RDRT (surge) with technical expertise in shelter and logistics was deployed to support the team. In addition, the IFRC, through its technical departments, notably CEA, communication, finance, logistics and PMER, supported the field teams throughout the operation.

Communication: An audio-visual report was broadcasted by the national television of Cameroon, in partnership with the CRC, to present the activities of the DREF.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

	Shelter People reached: 2,500 people (500 Households) Male: 1,225 Female: 1,275	
Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and short-term recovery through emergency shelter and settlement solutions		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households targeted with Shelter and HHIs assistance	500	500
Shelter Output 1.1: Short-term shelter and settlement assistance is provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with shelter kits	500	500
Number of coordination meetings with the authorities	8	10
Shelter Output 1.2: Technical support, guidance and awareness raising in safe shelter design and settlement planning and improved building techniques are provided to affected households		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers identified and mobilized for shelter intervention	44	44
Number of volunteers trained in construction of emergency shelters	44	44
Narrative description of achievements		

The operation directly targeted 500 households, including most affected and vulnerable families.

To better assist communities in the construction of their emergency shelters, 05 volunteers with a profile of trainers (03 in Mayo Kani and 02 in Mayo Danay) benefited from a training of trainers in the construction of emergency shelters facilitated by a Shelter specialist from the Luxembourg Red Cross. These five trainers then organised shelter training sessions for 40 CRC volunteers, 20 in Mayo Kani and 20 in Mayo Danay. A total of 4' volunteers were trained and able to provide support to the population.



Construction of a shelter with the help of CRC volunteers. Credit: CRC

As planned, 500 households (200 in Mayo Kani and 300 in Mayo Danay) were reached with 500 shelter kits, 500 kitchen sets and 500 HHI kits (6 mats, 3 blankets, 1 solar lamp, 1 fabric). All the relief items were branded with CRC logo for visibility in the community and to control potential misuse of these items.

Volunteers started informing targeted household one week before distribution exercise about time, date and location of the distribution exercise through house-to-house visits.

The post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted using KOBO tool, NS and IFRC PMER developed the tool and volunteers were oriented on how to use it.

Challenges

- Logistical difficulties in sending household items kits to the field resulted in delays in the organization of some distributions in Mayo-Danay.
- The need to organize distributions only during weekends in accordance with the recommendations of the local authorities led to further delays in the distribution of some items.
- Some families needed larger tents due to the size of the family.
- Due to their advanced age or disability, some of the people affected had difficulties mounting their tents. This gave more work to the volunteers, who had to extend their assistance on the field for a couple more weeks and more than three days a week as originally planned.
- The material was heavy to transport for the beneficiaries, and the distances were too long. Some families had to sell livestock or food to hire adequate equipment to transport their items.
- Some of the affected people were looking for jobs to survive and were therefore on the move, which had an impact on the time taken to build the shelters.

Lessons learned

- It is crucial to consider the size of the household and plan for the assistance accordingly.
- The distance between the point of distribution and houses of the beneficiaries should be wisely considered while planning for the distribution and cost of transportation considered at intervention planning stage.
- Families should be advised on the size of the help they receive, to take proper measures to transport it to their house.
- The targeted areas were vast which made it difficult for the volunteers to reach all the targeted families with sensitisation. In such case, transportation for volunteers in the area should be provided for.



Health

People reached: 15,128

Male: 6,933

Female: 8,195

Health Outcome 4: Improved knowledge about public health issues among target population.

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with health activities	1,531 HH	1,531 HH or 8,925 people

Health output 4.6: Improved knowledge about public health issues among populations in targeted areas

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers mobilised	88	88
Number of sensitization campaigns carried out	8	10
Number of people reached through health and hygiene awareness raising campaigns	8,925	15,128

Health output 6.1: Psychosocial support provided to the target population as well as to RCRC volunteers and staff

Indicators	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers trained in PFA	90	32

Narrative description of achievements

Some 500 households received mosquito nets (200 in Mayo Kani and 300 in Mayo Danai) i.e. each family received three (3) pieces and volunteers sensitized the families on how to use mosquito nets during the distribution exercise.

Psychological First Aid (PFA) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) training took place almost one month before the end of the operation as CRC did not have good financial visibility to budget for this activity as planned from the outset. A single training session was therefore held in each department with 16 participants, that is 32 overall, instead of 90 as planned.

Some 88 volunteers carried out health promotion activities to implement mass awareness in the communities by conducting house to house visit. A total of 15,128 people instead of planned 8,925 were reached by this activity (169%).

To ensure that the operation was conducted in compliance with the COVID-19 preventive measures, the CRC incorporated the relevant guidelines into its response protocols. In addition, a briefing was provided prior to any team going into the field. As a preventive measure, CRC distributed 176 washable cloth masks to the volunteers deployed in the operation and 15,310 masks to all target households benefiting from WASH kits (4,837 in Mayo Kani and 5,880 in Mayo Danay).



COVID-19 barrier measures explained to a beneficiary © CRC

Challenges

The main challenges of this area of focus were:

- Hygiene promotion activities started two months later than planned, which had a significant impact on the number of people reached by the awareness-raising messages.
- The implementation of the activities coincided with the harvest period, thus many affected people left in search of work to support their families, making it difficult to organise the awareness sessions
- Due to the security situation in the Far North region, activities had to be reduced around the end-of-year holidays January 2021 to avoid security incidents.

Lessons learnt

Psychological First Aid should be included in the volunteers initial training package.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 15,128

Male: 6,933

Female: 8,195

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households reached with WASH activities	1,531	1,531

WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of women and young girls who received dignity kits	819	2,600
Number of water points rehabilitated	7	7

WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of latrines rehabilitated	50	50
Number of hand washing devices installed	50	50

WASH 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
Number of WASH kits distributed	100%	100%
Number of dignity kits distributed	819	2,600

WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of sensitization campaigns carried out	10	10
Number of people reached via awareness raising activities	8,925	15,128

Narrative description of achievements

Some 42 volunteers from Mayo Kani were trained in Wash/PGI and distribution techniques for three days, while the 46 more experienced volunteers from Mayo Danay received the same training for two days. The focus was on Mayo Kani, which was implementing a large-scale operation for the first time. Two Wash specialists trained the volunteers from 22 to 27 October 2020 on hygiene promotion in emergency situations, drinking water purification, COVID-19 (modes of transmission and barrier measures). A total of 1,531 affected households (691 in Mayo Kani and 840 in Mayo Danay) benefited from awareness raising in the above-mentioned areas.



Distribution of WASH kits in Gobo. © CRC

A one-day CEA training with a focus on Risk Communication and Community Engagement took place on 9th and 10th January 2021 to support volunteers in their effort to improve health literacy and knowledge of frequent epidemics in the region. Some 32 volunteers (16 in each department) were trained on using the data collection tool that helped the team on tracking how many people were assisted with PFA.

All the 1,531 affected households selected for this DREF operation received a wash kit consisting of 6 pieces of 250g soap, 1 kettle, 1 20-litre bucket with lid, 2 plastic cups, 2 children's defecation pots, 30 Aquatabs tablets, 1 20-litre jerry can, 1 mask and a piece of white cloth.

A total of 2,600 women and girls of childbearing age received a menstrual hygiene kit consisting of 02 briefs and 04 washable sanitary pads.

The distribution of wash kits was accompanied by awareness-raising throughout the implementation. Epidemic prevention and health messages are embedded in the hygiene promotion activities.

A total of 15,128 people (6,933 males and 8,195 females) were sensitised in both targeted departments (6,010 in Mayo Kani and 9,118 in Mayo Danay), broken down as follows:

Division	Number of people reached through hygiene promotion and COVID-19 preventive measures		
	Male	Female	Total reached
Mayo Kani	2,833	3,177	6,010
Mayo Danay	4,100	5,018	9,118
	6,933	8,195	15,128

The ICRC provided 2,627 hygiene kits which were distributed to women and girls of childbearing age, 1,000 kits in Mayo Kani and 1,600 in Mayo Danay. The remaining 27 kits were used for demonstrations. The table below gives disaggregated data of the number of girls and women served by age group:

Division	Number of women/young girls who received the kits			
	14 - 17 years	18 - 34 years	35 - 50 years	TOTAL
Mayo Kani	425	402	173	1000
Mayo Danay	60	408	1132	1600
TOTAL	485	810	1,305	2,600

Overall, 60 volunteers (65% men and 35% women) were trained on menstrual hygiene management as a contribution to the improvement of the quality of menstrual hygiene management among young girls/women of childbearing age through sensitization and educational talks.

As far as water points are concerned, it was planned to rehabilitate 50. The mapping of the water points in the two zones of the operation revealed that there were far more boreholes than wells. Most of these boreholes were out of order, not because of the floods, but because of pre-existing problems and obsolescence. Thus, only seven (7) identified wells that had been damaged and contaminated during the floods were rehabilitated. The work carried out involved cleaning, disinfecting and sanitising the surroundings of these water points.

Four (4) motorised pumps were pre-positioned (three in Mayo Danay and two in Mayo Kani). They were very useful in emptying the various wells before disinfection.

Regarding the latrines, the location and identification of beneficiary households considered specific vulnerability criteria depending on the type of latrine (family or community):

- For family latrines, the criteria were: households that accommodate flood survivors, large households (≥ 7), households with more than 03 children under 5 years old, and / or with elderly people and people with reduced mobility.
- For community latrines, the criteria were affected households living as a group, large households (with more than 07 people). 50 latrines were rehabilitated: 30 in Mayo Danay and 20 in Mayo Kani.



Volunteers building latrines in Mayo Danay. © CRC

Five WASH committees made up of 10 members per committee in five arrondissements of the operation area (Moulvoudaye in Mayo Kani; Vélé, Gobo, Kai-Kai and Guéré in Mayo Danay) were established to support the rehabilitation and management of those infrastructure.

Challenges:

The menstrual hygiene kits donated by the ICRC were less substantial than the usual kits donated, they contained only 4 washable pads and very small underwear.

Lessons Learnt:

- The menstrual hygiene kit to be distributed must be reviewed and adapted to the local context
- Ensure that the Menstrual hygiene management component of the disaster response training for WASH volunteers is included and that CEA/PFA training is conducted before the start of field activities.



Protection Gender and inclusion

People reached: 8,925

Male: 4,284

Female: 4,641

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of people reached with PGI activities	8,925	8,925

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.1: Programmes and operations ensure safe and equitable provision of basic services, considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of volunteers briefed on PGI	90	88

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of solar lamps distributed	500	500

Narrative description of achievements

88 volunteers were briefed in PGI for the first time. 100 PGI minimum standard commitments leaflets were printed and distributed to volunteers and committees in May Danay and Mayo Kani.

All volunteers received a briefing on CRC's Code of Conduct and signed a printed copy of the document.

PGI-related questions were included in the need's assessment at the beginning of the operation in a view of taking into account the specific needs of the most vulnerable groups. During community consultations to select the beneficiaries, people with special needs were prioritised and various vulnerability criteria were based on this.

A total of 500 solar lamps were distributed as part of the shelter/HHIs kits.



A beneficiary living with disability in Gobo. ©CRC

Challenges

There was no specific challenge in relation to PGI activities.

Lessons learned

Red Cross branches should endeavour to recruit more female volunteers as an example of inclusion.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: 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
Number of volunteers involved in the response	90	88
Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected		
Number of volunteers who have received PSS	90	88

Narrative description of achievements

All 88 volunteers were insured by IFRC's insurance scheme and briefing of Code of Conduct which they also signed. All volunteers received a visibility jacket.

It was planned that all volunteers would receive PFA training to be able to provide each other PSS support. However, this number had to be reduced to 32 volunteers only due to issues related to budget planification. However, those trained were able to provide psychological support to their fellow volunteers involved in the operation and this support also extended to the beneficiaries.

Challenges

Poor financial planification prevented all volunteers to be trained in PFA as planned.

Lessons Learned

A better planification is necessary to avoid that some activities are not carried out in next operations.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of Surges deployed	1	1
Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved		

Number of volunteers trained on CEA	90	32
Number of feedback systems setup	2	2
Output S2.1.6: Coordinating role of the IFRC within the international humanitarian system is enhanced		
Number of supervision missions from CCST	2	5
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>IFRC deployed a Shelter surge delegate from Burkina Faso Red Cross on 22 October 2020 for 3 months to support the operation with a focus on the shelter component including the logistics around distributions. His contract was extended for one month.</p> <p>The CEA training took place in January and 32 volunteers were trained for the 2 departments in order to improve CRC services for the rest of the implementation and for future interventions.</p> <p>Ad hoc feedback/complaints desks were set up during distributions however no formalised standalone feedback mechanisms was ever set up.</p> <p>In addition to the support provided by the IFRC office in Maroua and the surge deployment, the IFRC Programme manager conducted a mission in November, January and February to the Far North to support CRC's focal point in coordinating the response.</p> <p>IFRC PMER together with the CRC PMER provided support for the successful completion of the post-distribution monitoring mission (development of questionnaires, training of volunteers on the use of Kobo, data collection and analysis, reporting) which took place in January 2021.</p> <p>Equally, the lessons learned workshop and the drafting of this final report were done with the technical support of the IFRC PMER, the Programme Manager of this DREF and the Head of Department for Disaster Management.</p>		
Challenges		
There was no specific challenge in relation to this area of focus.		
Lessons Learned		
The presence of a National Society focal point in the field during the whole duration of the operation is essential for the follow-up of activities.		

Influence others as leading strategic partner		
Outcome S3.1: 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.		
Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues		
Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of communication works produced	3	2
Output S3.1.2: IFRC produces high-quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilization and programming.		
Number of PDMs conducted	1	1
Number of LLW conducted	1	1
Number of translation works produced	3	1
Narrative description of achievements		
<p>A communication plan was developed by the CRC's Communication Department. To this end, a bilingual television report was produced and broadcast on the national channel of Cameroon. The aim was to present the activities of DREF in several localities of the affected departments: Arafai (Mayo Danay) and Moulvoudaye and Gougoum Goudoum (Mayo Kani).</p> <p>In addition, information on the floods in Mayo Kani and Mayo Danay was published in the national press, the Cameroon Tribune. Arrangements are being made by the CRC's Communication Department to publish these reports on the CRC and Movement's Twitter and Facebook sites.</p> <p>The PDM took place from 13 to 15 January 2021 simultaneously in the two implementing departments and reported overall satisfaction of the beneficiaries. However, there were complaints of corruption of CRC volunteers in Mayo Kani.</p>		

Two lessons learned workshops were conducted in Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani, respectively on 15 and 16 February 2021, in the presence of volunteers, supervisors, community leaders and some beneficiaries, under the supervision of headquarters and IFRC staff. The focus was on flood preparedness, response and recovery activities.

A feedback workshop on the results of these two sessions took place on 18 February in Maroua, the capital of the affected region. The meeting brought together SN staff from headquarters (Secretary General, Director of Disaster Management Department, DREF Focal Point), local CRC officials (Departmental Presidents of Diamaré, Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani), as well as the Movement's partners, namely the ICRC Cooperation Officer in the Far North region, the CRF field coordinator, and 3 IFRC staff (Project Manager, Far North field coordinator, and PMER). The session was about compiling and sharing the action plans developed by the departmental committees and producing a communication plan for the Far North in the event of a disaster, particularly floods. Recommendations were made during the workshop that will help improve coordination in future interventions.

Challenges

It was noticed that the volunteers in Mayo Kani branch lacked experience and Red Cross was not widely known in this division.

Lessons Learned

Red Cross should not be active only when there is an operation.

Not all committees have the same capacities (human and financial resources). It is imperative that the CRC, with the support of its partners, further strengthen their operational capacities before future interventions, and supports them for more effective intervention in the future.

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Output S4.1.4: Staff security is prioritised in all IFRC activities

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of security assessments conducted	1	1

Narrative description of achievements

IFRC deployed a security delegate on 03 December for one month, who supported with conducting a security assessment resulting in up-to-date security regulations for the Far North office of the IFRC. The revised regulations are in the process of being approved.

Challenges

In peace times, the staff and volunteers tend to relax and do not follow the security measures properly.

Lessons Learned

It is important to keep reminding staff of security measures.

D. Financial Report

The operation has started with an approved budget of CHF 294,392 of which CHF 219,950 (75%) were spent. Funds fully received for the approved initial plan. At the end of the operation, the balance of CHF 74,442 will be returned to the DREF pot.

Explanation of variances

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variances	Explanation
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	101,654	62,726	38,928 (38%)	There were lines that were not used based on the initial budget such as Purchase of washable masks, soap and gel for protection against COVID-19 for mobilized volunteers. Some items such as washable masks were not purchased and therefore the masks used by the volunteers were taken from the stock contained in the WASH kit for the COVID-19 response activities.

Teaching Materials	3,788	1,695	2,094 (55%)	There was a compilation of some training according to the links between the themes, which justifies the non-use of all the funds.
Other Supplies & Services	31,078	14,523	16,555 (53%)	This variance is because the initial budget line dedicated to training was overestimated.
Volunteers	29,368	2,129	27,239 (92%)	There have been reallocations of lines that were not taken into account when the budget was put into the system.
Workshops & Training	21,630	6,025	15,605 (49%)	This variance is because the initial budget line dedicated to training was overestimated.
Travel	10,135	11,489	-1,354 (13%)	There were more travels on the field by the NS staff than what had been planned.
Office Costs	5,950	8	5,942 (99%)	There were reallocations of lines and the budget was reloaded without taking this into account.
Communications	328	472	-144 (44%)	The planned budget was not sufficient compared to the actual communication needs. Indeed, due to the poor quality of the internet connection in the implementation area, communication with staff and partners was only done by normal telephone, which is much more expensive.

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- [Operation Update](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action](#)

For further information specifically related to this operation, please contact:

In the Cameroon Red Cross

- **Secretary General:** Jean Urbain Zoa, e-mail: jeanurbainzoa@yahoo.com; phone: +237 242 169 840
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In the IFRC Country cluster

- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Thierry Balloy, Head of Cluster Delegation, Email: thierry.balloy@ifrc.org

In IFRC Regional Office for Africa

- Adesh Tripathee, **Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department**, email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org; phone: +254 731 067 489

In IFRC Geneva

- Nicolas Boyrie, Senior Officer - Operations Coordinator (Africa): Email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org; phone: + 41 22 730 49 80

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

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- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, Email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Manager, Email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 203 081

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:

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

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/02-2021/07	Operation	MDRCM029
Budget Timeframe	2020/10-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM029 - Cameroon - Floods in Far North

Operating Timeframe: 02 Oct 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	294,392
DREF Allocations	294,392
Expenditure	-219,950
Closing Balance	74,442

II. Expenditure by area of focus / strategies for implementation

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
AOF1 - Disaster risk reduction			0
AOF2 - Shelter	81,513	69,693	11,820
AOF3 - Livelihoods and basic needs			0
AOF4 - Health	14,383	13,873	511
AOF5 - Water, sanitation and hygiene	126,793	89,901	36,893
AOF6 - Protection, Gender & Inclusion	21,134	1,817	19,317
AOF7 - Migration			0
Area of focus Total	243,824	175,283	68,540
SFI1 - Strengthen National Societies	16,375	13,128	3,247
SFI2 - Effective international disaster management	26,858	24,427	2,431
SFI3 - Influence others as leading strategic partners	5,938	6,092	-153
SFI4 - Ensure a strong IFRC	1,397	1,021	377
Strategy for implementation Total	50,569	44,667	5,902
Grand Total	294,392	219,950	74,442

DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2020/02-2021/07	Operation	MDRCM029
Budget Timeframe	2020/10-2021/02	Budget	APPROVED

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 18/Aug/2021

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM029 - Cameroon - Floods in Far North

Operating Timeframe: 02 Oct 2020 to 28 Feb 2021

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	174,334	107,802	66,532
Shelter - Relief	37,813	28,858	8,955
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	101,654	62,726	38,928
Teaching Materials	3,788	1,695	2,094
Other Supplies & Services	31,078	14,523	16,555
Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,839	8,543	2,296
Distribution & Monitoring	10,101	7,919	2,182
Transport & Vehicles Costs	738	624	114
Personnel	45,300	14,989	30,311
International Staff	15,932	12,860	3,072
Volunteers	29,368	2,129	27,239
Consultants & Professional Fees	3,788	2,520	1,268
Professional Fees	3,788	2,520	1,268
Workshops & Training	21,630	6,025	15,605
Workshops & Training	21,630	6,025	15,605
General Expenditure	20,534	14,170	6,363
Travel	10,135	11,489	-1,354
Information & Public Relations	3,629	1,679	1,949
Office Costs	5,950	8	5,942
Communications	328	472	-144
Financial Charges	492	522	-30
Contributions & Transfers		52,477	-52,477
Cash Transfers National Societies		52,477	-52,477
Indirect Costs	17,968	13,424	4,543
Programme & Services Support Recover	17,968	13,424	4,543
Grand Total	294,392	219,950	74,442

REPORT NO. 5

3.1 PROJECT PARTNER EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	Cameroon RED CROSS					
PROJECT NAME	DREF FLOODS MAYO DANAY CAMEROON					
IFRC PROJECT CODE	PCM037.MDRCM029					
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From:	01-oct-20	To:	28-févr-21	(Y2 Qtr 1-2)	
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From:	01-oct-20	To:	28-févr-21	(Y2 Qtr 1-2)	

3.1.1 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Exchange Rate Used	XAF	CHF
	1	0,0017

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)		Reason for Variance(s) (more than 10%)
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%	
AP005 DREF ACTIVITIES SHELTER ASSISTANCE CONTRUCTION	435 233		435 233	275 000		275 000	160 233	37%	-	#DIV/0!	
DREF ACTIVITIES SHELTER ASSISTANCE TRAINING AND CAPACITY	10 298 909		10 298 909	9 340 650		9 340 650	958 259	9%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP021 DREF ACTIVITIES ASSISTANCE HEALTH	6 999 346		6 999 346	6 810 000		6 810 000	189 346	3%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP023 DREF ACTIVITIES ASSISTANCE TRAINING PSS	906 082		906 082	880 000		880 000	26 082	3%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP026 DREF ACTIVITIES WASH WATER TREATMENT	3 167 966		3 167 966	3 075 000		3 075 000	92 966	3%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP030 DREF ACTIVITIES ASSISTANCE WASH	3 613 461		3 613 461	4 553 000		4 553 000	- 939 539	-26%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP033 DREF ACTIVITIES PGI	593 994		593 994	1 030 000		1 030 000	- 436 006	-73%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP040 DREF ACTIVITIES IFRC/NSD	757 583		757 583	1 183 300		1 183 300	- 425 717	-56%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP049 DREF ACTIVITIES IFRC	1 187 987		1 187 987	1 073 793		1 073 793	114 194	10%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP053 DREF ACTIVITIES MEDIA AND VISIBILITY	890 991		890 991	777 000		777 000	113 991	13%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP084 DREF ACTIVITIES CEA	1 435 485		1 435 485	607 700		607 700	827 785	58%	-	#DIV/0!	
AP042 DREF ACTIVITIES NSD 7%MANAGEMENT FEES		2 072 381			2 072 381	2 072 381	- 2 072 381	#DIV/0!	-	-	
TOTAL	30 287 037	2 072 381	30 287 037	29 605 443	2 072 381	31 677 824	- 1 390 787	0	-	-	

3.1.2 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY ACCORDING TO COST CATEGORIES IN LOCAL CURRENCY

Cost Categories	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Expenditure (Actual) (LOCAL CURRENCY)			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period	Total (Year to date)	Variance	%	Variance	%
1 Personnel	29 522 037	-	29 522 037	28 840 443	-	28 840 443	681 594	2,31	-	#DIV/0!
2 Relief supplies, transportation and storage	765 000	-	765 000	765 000	-	765 000	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
3 Contributions to other organisations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!
4 Other direct costs	-	2 072 381	2 072 381	-	2 072 381	2 072 381	-	#DIV/0!	-	#DIV/0!
5 Indirect cost recovery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#DIV/0!
TOTAL	30 287 037	2 072 381	32 359 418	29 605 443	2 072 381	31 677 824	681 594	0	-	-

3.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY IN CHF

*Exchange Rate First in First Out (refer to sheet 3.4 Calculating Exc Rate)

Output	Budget (as per Project Funding Agreement) CHF			Expenditure (Actual) CHF			Budget Variance (Year to Date Period)		Budget Variance (Current Period)	
	Prior Period(s)	Current Period	Total (Year to date)	Prior period(s)	Current period*	Total (Year to date)	Variance CHF	%	Variance CHF	%
Overall	50 173	3 433	53 606	49 044	3 433	52 477	1 129	2,25	-	-

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned authorised officer of the above mentioned project partner hereby certifies that:

- a) they have no knowledge of, nor suspicion of, any fraud and corruption connected in any way to the expenditures included in this report and that they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of fraud and corruption
- b) they have taken reasonable steps to minimise the risk of error and mistake in this report. This includes, but is not limited to exercising the appropriate internal controls and employing competent staff
- c) Supporting documentation exists for the expenditure included in this report and shall be made available for examination when required and for a period of 8 years from the submission of this report
- d) Expenditures have been incurred in line with the agreed project plan and the signed Project Funding Agreement and in accordance with the Project Partners standard procedures and financial regulations, as assessed by the IFRC.
- e) The planned expenditure figures and funds transfer request shown above represents estimated expenditures for the next two reporting periods in accordance with the agreed Project Plan

Date Submitted

30/05/2021

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

Ruben Thierry Akono



For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

Date

Validated by IFRC Finance officer

Olivier BEKONO *[Signature]*

Date

24/08/2021

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