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Emergency appeal final report

Cameroon: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCM014 GLIDE n° FL-2012-000157-CMR 3 March, 2014

Period covered by this Final Report Preliminary final report: September 2012 to September 2013.

Appeal target (current): CHF 1,397,120

Appeal coverage: 64%; [<click here to go directly to the final financial report, or here to view the contact details>](#)

Appeal history:

- This [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 28 September 2012 for CHF 1,637,314 for 12 months to assist 25,000 beneficiaries.
- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 299,707 was initially allocated from the Federation's DREF to support the national society to respond.
- [Operations Update No 1](#) was issued on 19 November 2012 to highlight the achievements since the beginning of the operation.
- A [revised](#) emergency appeal was published on February 19, 2013, reducing the budget from CHF 1,637,314 to CHF 1,552,349. The revision reduced the target number of emergency beneficiaries and added recovery and livelihood activities;
- A [6-month update](#) was published on 3 July, 2013, providing a summary of the operations achievements for the last 6 months, adjusting the budget to a more realistic level and thus reducing it to CHF 1,397,120.



Construction of solid foundations by CRC volunteers in the locality of Blangoua, Far North Region of Cameroon
Source: Cameroon Red Cross

Summary: In response to the heavy rains of August 2012 that led to flooding in the northern regions (North and Far North) of Cameroon that washed away farmlands, livestock, houses, household items, and even led to the loss of some lives, a DREF operation was initiated to provide assistance to the affected populations of these regions. Considering the magnitude of the situation, this DREF was upgraded into an emergency appeal, since 15,720 people were displaced in the North and 18,178 in the Far North Region, thus, giving it the magnitude of a major disaster. Response activities were planned in the areas of emergency shelter provision and distribution of non-food items (NFIs) to 3,166 affected families, building of flood-resistant houses for 550 homeless families, emergency health and care activities, water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities, disaster preparedness and risk reduction activities among others. Central Africa Regional Representation (CARREP) staff and Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) volunteers were deployed to implement these activities on the ground. So far, 22,095 people (6,265 for shelter and 15,830 for NFIs) have been reached with emergency shelter and basic household item distributions, 20,700 people with emergency health interventions, and 20,000 with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. Through this operation, the living conditions of a majority of victims

have, therefore, been improved upon, and their level of vulnerability to floods reduced. Some measure of dignity has also been restored among this hitherto destitute population.

Lessons learned:

In a bid to finalize assistance activities, a final evaluation workshop was organized in the hall of the Benue Red Cross committee in Garoua, from 24 to 25 September 2013. A discussion session between various implementation actors was held to present activities conducted, highlight lessons learned and make recommendations for future operations. This workshop was organized by the CRC, with support from CARREP, and brought together the following 19 participants: 03 supervisors, 02 Watsan focal point persons and 14 team leaders from the Logone and Chari, Mayo-Danay (Far North Region) and Benue (North Region). The working session was coordinated by the Regional Programmes Coordinator of CARREP, the national Disaster Manager and the Operations Coordinator of the CRC. After the working session, some lessons learnt, difficulties encountered and recommendations were evoked, as listed below.

- Importance of involving political and administrative authorities, community leaders and beneficiaries ;
- Importance of training volunteers and putting in place a monitoring plan from the start of activities;
- Evolution of the perception and recognition by political and administrative authorities of the role of the Red Cross during the operation. Rural dwellers acknowledge this role better than city dwellers. Thus, interest in the Red Cross has suddenly increased in communities of these regions as many people want to join the movement now;
- Change in behaviour among Red Cross staff and volunteers regarding management in general and respect for procedures and hierarchy in particular.
- Red Cross volunteer perception of the importance of permanent communication and information-sharing with partners during the implementation of activities.
- Red Cross efficiency during the operation helped improve its image and credibility and cemented its position within the coordination, be it at State or inter-agency level. This has made the Red Cross a reference humanitarian organization in the eyes of the State.

The following difficulties were encountered and recommendations made:

Difficulties	Recommendations
Limited knowledge of total number of victims.	Harmonisation of victim identification strategy and tools by volunteers and other partners.
Access to victims in some areas is difficult due to lack of reliable transport means.	Plead with authorities and partners to improve access to inaccessible areas.
Insufficient rolling stock and warehousing means.	Plead with the State and other partners to consider logistical needs during relief operations.
Inappropriate security measures for volunteers.	Highlight Red Cross (RC) role during crisis committee meetings (promote ideas that encourage impartial and neutral assistance during meetings with other stakeholders).
Weak coordination role of State and some inter-agency structures	Strengthen auxiliary role of the RC to provide consistent support to the government and other partners in the organization of response operations.
Volunteers neglected by State authorities and other partners at the start of the operation.	Red Cross should be proactive and systematically work closely with authorities during disasters in order to play its humanitarian advisory role.
Sectarianism and competition among partners.	Strengthening capacities of divisional committees to enable them occupy a better position in coordination committee

Financial note:

The remaining balance of CHF 13,587 will be used for the capacity development of Cameroon Red Cross project (P62160) under the regional long-term development programme (MAA62001). The IFRC, on behalf of the CRC would like to thank all the donors for their support to the appeal.

The situation

In the second half of August 2012, heavy rainfall caused severe flooding in the northern Regions (North and Far North) of Cameroon and in two southern regions of the country (North West and East Regions). A DREF operation was launched to assist the affected populations in the North and Far North Regions. A DREF operation was launched. But considering the magnitude of the floods, this DREF was subsequently revised into an Emergency Appeal.

As of 21 January 2013, the situation in the North Region had changed considerably, with the complete drying off of floodwaters in all hitherto flooded areas, and 15,720 out of 22,539 displaced people (i.e. 70 %) installed in resettlement sites had returned to their original places of residence, where they continued to live in precarious conditions (lack of latrines and water points) in relocation sites built by the Red Cross and other partners such as UNICEF) or in host families or to their homes, with just a few open wells that serve as water sources. Five percent of them have been definitely resettled by the government.

In the Far North Region, the situation has also changed. Currently, as the floodwaters have dried off, the majority of displaced persons have already returned to their original settlements. The Customs camp has been completely dismantled. Families that received temporary shelters from the Red Cross have reinstalled these shelters in their usual places of residence, while others live in shacks made from recycled materials. Those whose houses were partially destroyed have used some recycled materials such as pieces of cloth, plank and even old roofing sheets to construct makeshift shelters. In Blangoua, families have been allocated a site of over 20 hectares by the authorities for their final resettlement. To date, 18,178 (39%) persons have already returned to their original places of residence. 50% of them have been definitely resettled.

The intervention strategy of the Cameroon Red Cross consisted of:

- Respecting all necessary procedures and working in collaboration with local Red Cross officials and administrative authorities;
- Focusing particularly on areas that had not yet received assistance or visited by other partners and the inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- Encouraging entrepreneurial spirit and collaboration ;
- Projecting the image of the Red Cross.

The table below shows the evolution of the total population as of 21 January 2013

Regions	People affected	People installed on the sites		People returned to areas of origin		People definitely resettled by government	
	Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
North	45,120	22,539	50	15,720	70	732	5
Far North	54,046	46,672	86	18,178	39	9,000	50
TOTAL	99,166	69,211	70	33,898	49	9,732	29

Source (CRC. Updated government statistics not available yet)

Assistance activities have also been reduced and are focused on accompanying populations to their initial places of residence, especially in the reconstruction of their homes and resumption of their activities. The number of Cameroonian Red Cross volunteers involved in these activities has been reduced. Of the 150 volunteers initially involved, only 75 have been maintained to provide support to returnees.

Today, the situation of beneficiary families regarding temporary shelters and the distribution of non-food items in areas of the North and far North is as follows:

REGION	DIVISION	LOCALITY	Number of emergency shelters built	Number of households reached during NFI distribution
North	Benue	Bockle	14	321
		Lainde –bilonde	14	

		Badoudi-maidadi	10	
		Badoudi-centre	11	
		Malape/Bardake	67	
Far North	Mayo-Danay	Yagoua(gobeissou)	19	600
		Dana	45	
		Guere	200	
		Pouss/Tekele/guirvidic	165	
	Logone and Chari	Kousseri	58	900
	Blangoua	300		
TOTAL			903	1821

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Achievements against outcomes

Overview

With assistance from the Swiss Red Cross Society, 10 bicycles were purchased and handed over to CRC volunteers in the localities of Blangoua, Kousseri, Yagoua and Guere, in order to ease movement in the field.

Shelter and non-food items

Outcome: The immediate sheltering and non-food needs of 3,166 affected families (15,830 affected people) in the North and Far North regions are met

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The basic needs for 3,166 families are covered through the provision of non-food items in accordance with Sphere standards. Appropriate sheltering assistance in the form of tarpaulins and shelter kits is provided to 3,166 families and further locally purchased shelter materials (wood) and technical support is provided to a targeted 787 families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection based on agreed criteria; Coordinate targeted communities with other humanitarian agencies; Procure NFI's and sheltering materials from international and local markets; Provide 6,332 tarpaulins, 3,166 shelter kits and materials for the construction for the of temporary shelters for a total of 3,122 families; Provide 7,915 mats (one per two persons) 7,915 blankets (one per two persons), 7,915 impregnated nets (one per two persons), 126,460 pieces of soap (1 piece of soap per person/month for eight months), 3,166 kitchen sets, 3,166 10 litre buckets and 3,166 jerry cans, and 4,036 hygiene kits (1 kit per female); Transport and store the non-food items; Distribute NFI's and sheltering materials to the selected new beneficiaries; Recruit and train 75 new volunteers (in addition to the original 100 who worked in the initial response) in distributing and non-food assistance and other aspects; Provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries with the construction of temporary shelters, raising the awareness of proper construction techniques; Provide reports about the distributions and the monitoring and evaluation of the sheltering activities; Develop an exit strategy.

Outcome 2: The lives of 550 targeted flood-affected homeless families returning to their home areas have been improved through the rebuilding of flood-resistant houses.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 550 of the most vulnerable families have received support to help them rebuild sustainable houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beneficiary selection Design of flood-resistant support structures in coordination with communities. Procurement of concrete, wood and other building materials based on individual assessments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to selected beneficiaries for use of professional labour for basic construction • Volunteer supervision and technical support. • Monitoring of activities.
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Impact:

Regarding emergency shelters, construction equipment consisting of 1,740 battens, 580 rafters and 300 shelter kits consisting of saws, 15m tapes, a roll of wire, hammers, claw hammers, pincers, miners' bars, 1/3 nail packet of 40 and 1/3 nail packet of 80 were purchased locally and handed over to local Red Cross committees in regions concerned. Local Red Cross committees, in turn, distributed these materials to identified beneficiaries and according to the set criteria for the construction of temporary shelters. Of the 490 shelters planned in the two regions (116 in the North and 374 in the Far North), 237 have already been constructed as follows: 116 in Garoua (100 per cent), 63 in Yagoua out of 174 planned (36 per cent), and 58 in Kousseri out of 200 planned (28 per cent). In addition, 20 volunteers have been trained on the use of shelter kits, with support from the Swiss Red Cross.

With support from the Swiss Red Cross Society, 665 other complete emergency shelter kits were made available to other beneficiaries for the construction of their emergency shelters in the Far North Region, and distributed as follows: 300 in Blangoua, 200 in Guere and 165 in Pousse and its environs. Of these 665 beneficiaries, 250 in the locality of Blangoua also received battens and rafters for the construction of their shelters.

350 families have been supported in the reconstruction of solid houses (construction of foundations). In the North Region (Garoua and its environs), 121 families were supported, while in Far North Region in Logone and Chari Division, (especially in the village of Blangoua), 165 families were supported and in Mayo Danay, (especially in the villages of Gobesso and Danay), 64 families were supported. For the construction of solid foundations, 1,629 bags of cement, 116 6mm iron rods and 934 8mm iron rods were purchased and distributed to 350 beneficiary families.

Beneficiaries in the locality of Dana and Gobeissou in the Mayo-Danay received, in addition to these materials, baked bricks (31,000) for the construction of their foundations. Those in Blangoua have received land and semi-durable shelters.

In addition to volunteer capacity building support provided by the Swiss Red Cross Society in the form of training, funding should be sought for the extension of these construction activities that are already underway. This will require the deployment of an RDRT shelter specialist to work closely with the regional resource person already in the field and covering all aspects of the operation for the construction of 65 additional semi-durable shelters in the locality of Blangoua.

In this light, identified families received a total of 325 bags of cement, 260 8mm iron rods, 130 6mm iron rods, 36 boards for formworks, 20 rolls of binding wire, 36kg of 8 inches nails, 780 wheelbarrows of granulated sand, 260 wheelbarrows of gravel and 1100 baked bricks.

Special support in the form of baked bricks (1,100) shall be provided to 03 most vulnerable families who did not have the ability to mould bricks, and 05 other vulnerable families in 5 areas to erect walls with four layers to serve as example to beneficiaries and for the continuation of reconstruction works.

Ultimately, 351 (84.57 %) semi-durable shelter foundations, out of the 415 planned, have been built.

Challenges:

Despite our support in the construction of shelter foundations, many families are still exposed to risks of bad weather as temporary shelters made of plastic are in an advanced state of disrepair, thus exposing families living in them to health problems that are common during this rainy season such as respiratory tract infections and malaria. Most shelters constructed by victims themselves, with unbaked bricks, are roofless, and deteriorated with the advent of the rainy season.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level services to 3,166 families (15,830 beneficiaries) in the two regions for eight months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health risks of the affected population are evaluated • The resilience of the community is improved through better health education, increased knowledge on key public health issues focused on communicable diseases like cholera, measles, yellow fever or meningitis and behavioural change result; • The psychosocial support is provided to 1,800 families displaced, by volunteers from the Cameroon Red Cross. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess risks to the health of the population in terms of prevention, and risk of communicable diseases; • Distribute and train the beneficiaries on how to install and use insecticide-treated mosquitoes nets; • Monitor the proper use of mosquito nets; • Train volunteers on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and district health offices; • Train 75 volunteers on Community-based Health and First Aid (CBHFA); • Support mass vaccination campaign against polio and measles but also routine vaccination through 50 volunteers (50 out of the 75 newly trained volunteers for CBHFA will be specifically trained on immunization and community-based surveillance) including social mobilization and coordination with the Ministry of Public Health/WHO/UNICEF and independent monitoring; • Provide first aid and ensure transportation of people needing medical attention to health facilities; • Campaigning for health promotion in the two regions, with focus on epidemic prevention (cholera); • Train volunteers on the management of MAM in collaboration with partners like the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH); • Carry out activities related to the improvement of the observance of moderate malnutrition identified in collaboration with the MoPH through the regular screening in the targeted area by the trained in CBHFA volunteers. Those affected will be immediately directed towards nutritional supplementation centres (moderate malnourished) at the community level; • Train 50 volunteers on psychosocial programmes and provide psychosocial support to 1,800 families affected by the disaster.
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Impact:

After the distribution of NFIs, CRC volunteers showed beneficiaries how to hang up their mosquito nets. To date, out of the 1,200 households visited, 791 have already received technical support from volunteers on how to hang up their nets, and 825 mosquito nets have been distributed. Awareness-raising on good hygiene practices and the importance of vaccination and vaccine-preventable diseases has been done in Garoua III (Böckle, Laindé-Bilondé, Badoudi and Maïdadi), reaching 174 households (497 men, 756 women and 261 children under 5 years. While all these children have vaccination cards, only 82 have completed their vaccines. In the Mayo-Hourna (Malapé, Bakassi and Patara) a total of 249 households were reached (1129 men, 1,074 women and 501 children under 5 years. Only 264 children have vaccination cards and only 15 have completed their vaccines.

In addition, Red Cross volunteers participated in the anti-polio campaign organized by the Government from 9 to 11 November 2012, and over 1,000 families were reached through sensitization activities in both regions.

A total of 30 first aid kits were prepared and made available to local Red Cross committees in flood-affected localities and 75 volunteers trained in CBHFA, watsan and risk reduction in both regions.(25 volunteers per locality: Benue (Garoua), Mayo Danay (Yagoua), Logone and Chari (Kousseri).

More than 15,000 people were reached during awareness campaigns on preventive measures.

Volunteers have also been assigned to continue awareness activities and to monitor the use of materials provided to beneficiaries.

Challenges:

Enhancing community awareness-raising and behaviour change are very important in mitigating risks and consequences of flood-related damage. Consequently, the strengthening and consolidation of achievements in the area of mosquito net use is a major challenge.

The current priorities include accommodation and protection against bad weather. More shelters need to be built, and more blankets distributed to help protect the most vulnerable who include the elderly, children, and people with chronic diseases

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion	
Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 3,166 families in the two northern regions and in the North-West and East regions for eight months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potable water is provided to 3,166 families in the two regions. • The affected population in the two regions have good access to basic sanitation; • The health of the population is improved through hygiene promotion and behaviour change activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the need for water and wastewater systems in relocation sites; • Train volunteers in water, sanitation and hygiene promotion; • Train beneficiary communities on the treatment of water from households; • Distribute jerry cans required for transportation and water conservation; • Establish water committees at the water points to manage the construction/rehabilitation of the points; • Rehabilitate existing latrines and water points, including the rehabilitation of 10 school latrine blocks in the affected regions; • Construct 720 household latrines for affected families; • Construct/rehabilitate 10 improved forages in both regions (in the sites indicated by Government for the installation of displaced persons); • Organize vector control in relocation sites; • Purchase and distribute hygiene and sanitation equipment; • Train volunteers on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation; • Transformation (PHAST) and on the community-led total sanitation approach (CLTS); • Organize campaigns to promote hygiene among the population in general and the population installed in the host sites through interactive activities such as traditional dances and songs, games and football, etc. • Create and facilitate clubs for hygiene promotion; • Produce and distribute training booklets and posters to support hygiene promotion campaigns

Impact:

Following awareness-raising activities conducted by Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in various neighbourhoods of the North and Far North Regions, especially in relocation sites, there is a noticeable, albeit, gradual change of behaviour by the population. Latrines and water points have been constructed and are being used and catered for. Beneficiaries have also initiated sanitation activities in and around these facilities. Water point, latrine and garbage management committees have also been put in place and are functional.

Summary of all watsan activities conducted

Activities	Targets	Progress on activities conducted		Remarks
		North	Far-North	
Capacity building	80	100%	100%	.
Putting in place of WASH committees in resettlement camps	Beneficiary communities	4/5 of committees put in place are still functional	00	International Medical Corps (IMC) is in charge of this activity in the Far North Region
Promotion of latrine construction.	100 (North 40, Far-North 60)	60% 24 emergency latrines have been constructed: 02 in the Bocklé resettlement camp and 22 in Laindé Bilondé.	60%	In partnership with UNICEF, 20 other emergency latrines have been constructed in the temporary resettlement camps in Badoudi and Takasko, and IMC constructed 100 in the Far North Region (Maga)
Treatment of water points	428 wells	88% 176/200 wells treated, 45 community outreach workers have been trained.	66% 150/228 wells treated.	Preference for HBWT (home-based water treatment) from the onset
Community sanitation	08 Sites	400% 32/8 sites are cleaned ; 463 m of drains cleaned and disinfected in collaboration with the community	12 sanitation sessions were carried out.	The full involvement of local authorities increase in the number of sites contributed to the success of this activity.
Proximity hygiene promotion and monitoring mosquito net hang up.	6,000	50% Thus, 1510/3000 households were visited within the framework of monitoring domestic hygiene, through which 791 LLINs were hung up and 9273 people directly reached by CRC volunteers and community volunteers as follows: 2293 men, 3252 women and 3728 children.	67% 2000/3000 households were visited as part of monitoring domestic hygiene; about 10,000 people reached.	
Latrine disinfection		Victims have left 01 school they occupied after the floods (Badoudi) and 101 latrines in 10 other schools in affected areas were disinfected in order to reduce the risk of spread of disease.	985 latrines cleaned.	
Drilling of boreholes	09 boreholes	05 water points including 02 manual boreholes and 03 wells with hand pumps were built in the localities of Laindé - Bilondé, Mbilga; Ngalbidje-Ecole and Doualaré to facilitate access to drinking water for victims.	4/4 water points constructed.	Delay in the execution of works, non-compliance with technical specifications by contractor
Putting in place of water points management committees	09 management committees are functional	4/5 water points management committees have been set up and are operational, to ensure the proper functioning of water points.	4/4 committees put in place	A committee is being merged with the parent-teacher association of Mbilga.
Support in the construction of latrines	350 family latrines	121/121	00/229	Final resettlement sites unavailable in the Mayo-Danay Division. Delay in the execution of works (building of

Activities	Targets	Progress on activities conducted		Remarks
		North	Far-North	
				slabs) in Blangoua
	05 blocks of 2 latrines in schools	3/4	1/1	A land dispute prevented the completion of works in Laindé government primary school.
Hygiene Promotion		<p>9,857 households, 71,496 people (20,498 men 23,895 women. 27,103 children) were sensitized on good hygiene practices, the fight against Malaria and cholera prevention and CRC volunteers helped to hang up 791 LLINs.</p> <p>97 teachers and 5,989 students (3,441 boys and 1,548 girls) from 11 primary schools were sensitized on good hygiene practices and hand washing.</p>	<p>61,207 people were sensitized on good hygiene practices, HBWT, correct use and maintenance of latrines, hand washing, malaria and cholera prevention.</p>	<p>Regarding awareness activities in the North Region,</p> <p>Of the 9857 households visited, only 3364 LLINs were found hanging, making a utilization rate of 9.56 %, going by the national policy (malaria is the dominant pathology in integrated health centres);</p> <p>254 out of 1247 or 20.37 % of identified children aged 0-5 years have a vaccination card and follow the EPI schedule.</p> <p>WASH information is shared in the WASH Cluster with other partners in the field.</p>

Challenges:

Inadequate operational capacity of local Red Cross committees in high risk areas; this can be improved through mobilization and training of volunteers and provision of tools.

Non-compliance with contract specifications by some contractors, especially regarding the construction of some facilities like boreholes in both regions is a common challenge.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome: Improve the level of preparedness and risk reduction in eight high-risk communities in the two affected regions	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-risk communities are identified and mapped; Local preparedness plans and early warning systems are available in high-risk communities; Dikes and barriers are established in high-risk communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment and analysis of floods risk in affected areas and selection of priority communities for risk reduction activities; Training of volunteers in vulnerability and capacity assessment in the affected regions; Where not established, support selected communities in establishment of community preparedness committees with participation of local authorities and local Red Cross committees; Support selected communities to carry out emergency VCA; Support communities to do a contingency plan, which include measures for households and schools preparedness; Support communities in development of local early warning systems including signboards, links to local authorities and Red Cross local committees, community member orientation and simulation; Train volunteers and heads of households on the use of the alert system. Distribute 20,000 empty sand bags for community based dike and barrier reinforcement; Organize at least two warning system exercises.

Impact:

Regarding risk reduction, the following key activities were carried out:

- Building evaluation capacity of volunteers;
- Identification of available resources (human and material);
- Identification of risk zones and development of risk map for most exposed areas;
- Advocacy with authorities and other leaders on actions to be undertaken;
- Community awareness on risk prevention (cleaning gutters, appropriate construction, risks of living in lowlands);
- Putting in place of an early warning system with prepositioning of bags for dyke construction;
- Promotion of and support in the construction of flood-resistant houses;
- A Central Africa regional risk reduction strategy has been put in place for.

Concretely, 20,000 empty bags were prepositioned in risk zones in close collaboration with administrative and traditional authorities and beneficiaries in localities concerned.

North Region: 7,000 empty bags

- ✓ 3,000 in Garoua 2
- ✓ 4,000 in Garoua 3

Far North Region: 13,000 empty bags

- ✓ 7,000 in the Mayo Danay Division : Yagoua (2,000), Tekele (2,500),Guere (2,500)
- ✓ 6,000 in the Logone and Chari Divisions : Kousseri (1,000), bodo (2,000) and Blangoua 3,000

Three motorcycles and 10 bicycles acquired and provided to supervisors and volunteers for easy movement in the field.

In terms of impact, returnee populations currently avoid building in flood-prone areas thanks to actions taken in this direction (awareness, promotion).

Main lessons learned from this operation include:

1. The political commitment of administrative authorities, community leaders and beneficiaries themselves to the assistance operation is crucial for the success of the operation.
2. The need to train volunteers and put in place a plan for the monitoring of planned activities and other monitoring tools from the outset is crucial for the success of the operation.
3. A significant change in the perception and recognition by political and administrative authorities, communities and other partners of the role of the Red Cross during assistance operations is noticed during emergency operations. Rural dwellers are more appreciative of this role than city dwellers. The direct consequence of this is the increasing interest of the community in the Red Cross, which is reflected in the desire of community members to join it.
4. Real behavior change by Red Cross officials and volunteers vis- à-vis management in general and particularly in the respect of procedures, hierarchy and reporting is essential for the success of any operation.
5. Perception by Red Cross volunteers of the importance of continuous communication and exchange of information with partners during the implementation of activities.
6. Red Cross effectiveness during the operation has helped to improve its image and credibility and has strengthened its position within the coordination both at State and interagency level. This is gradually transforming the Red Cross into a reference humanitarian organization in the eyes of the State.

Logistics

Impact

Through logistical support, 3,490 battens, 1,080 rafters, 300 shelter kits, 1,954 bags of cement, and iron bars were purchased and provided to beneficiaries for the construction of their temporary shelters and foundations for semi-durable shelter respectively, in strict compliance with procurement procedures. 903 households were therefore served with emergency shelters and 351 with foundations for durable shelters. NFIs were also purchased and delivered to 1821 households in both regions. Similarly, 02 invitations to tender were launched for the drilling of boreholes, construction of school latrines and slabs for family latrines in both regions.

Communications – Advocacy and Public Information

Impact

Constant communication on Red Cross actions in the field further strengthened the visibility and credibility of the Red Cross Movement among the population, traditional partners and administrative authorities.

The media was mobilized in both regions to cover activities. Press releases and radio announcements were issued and two television channels (Canal 2 and Cameroon Radio and Television Corporation (CRTV)) chosen to cover the launch of operations and activities.

Capacity of the National Society

Impact

The capacities of 100 CRC volunteers and staff were strengthened in intervention sites, in the areas of distribution, construction of temporary and permanent shelters, awareness-raising and social mobilization for behaviour change.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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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 Disaster Response (Sphere) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

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



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.
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Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM014 - Cameroon - Floods

Timeframe: 05 Sep 12 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Sep 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/5	Programme	MDRCM014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		1,397,120				1,397,120	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>European Commission - DG ECHO</i>		246,715				246,715	793
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		54,000				54,000	
<i>Qatar Red Crescent Society (from Qatar Government*)</i>		38,693				38,693	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		6,021				6,021	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		277,373				277,373	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		63,855				63,855	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		93,132				93,132	
<i>The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Red Cross Silent Emergency Fund*)</i>		51,499				51,499	
<i>VERF/WHO Voluntary Emergency Relief</i>		600				600	
C1. Cash contributions		831,890				831,890	793
Inkind Goods & Transport							
<i>Spanish Red Cross</i>		49,699				49,699	
<i>Swiss Red Cross</i>		101,771				101,771	
C2. Inkind Goods & Transport		151,470				151,470	
Other Income							
<i>Programme & Services Support Recover</i>		9,458				9,458	
C4. Other Income		9,458				9,458	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		992,818				992,818	793
D. Total Funding = B + C		992,818				992,818	793

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		992,818				992,818	793
E. Expenditure		-979,231				-979,231	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		13,587				13,587	793

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM014 - Cameroon - Floods

Timeframe: 05 Sep 12 to 30 Sep 13

Appeal Launch Date: 08 Sep 12

Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/5	Programme	MDRCM014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)			1,397,120			1,397,120		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	174,352		159,816			159,816	14,536	
Construction Materials	172,778		22,123			22,123	150,655	
Clothing & Textiles	61,130		54,756			54,756	6,374	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	325,120		103,336			103,336	221,784	
Medical & First Aid	3,676		2,477			2,477	1,199	
Utensils & Tools	97,687		27,270			27,270	70,417	
Other Supplies & Services	4,630		430			430	4,199	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	839,373		370,208			370,208	469,165	
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	3,600		2,821			2,821	779	
Computers & Telecom	5,400		5,423			5,423	-23	
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	9,000		8,243			8,243	757	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	10,519		16,887			16,887	-6,369	
Distribution & Monitoring	64,096		36,881			36,881	27,215	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	47,222		45,833			45,833	1,389	
Logistics Services			18,164			18,164	-18,164	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	121,837		117,765			117,765	4,072	
Personnel								
International Staff	74,074		113,820			113,820	-39,746	
National Staff	32,405		32,186			32,186	218	
National Society Staff	36,593		45,098			45,098	-8,505	
Volunteers	80,794		104,848			104,848	-24,054	
Total Personnel	223,866		295,953			295,953	-72,087	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	27,331		24,500			24,500	2,831	
Total Workshops & Training	27,331		24,500			24,500	2,831	
General Expenditure								
Travel	18,519		14,127			14,127	4,392	
Information & Public Relations	6,204		6,358			6,358	-154	
Office Costs	23,208		26,969			26,969	-3,761	
Communications	18,963		20,927			20,927	-1,964	
Financial Charges	4,000		10,378			10,378	-6,378	
Other General Expenses			774			774	-774	
Shared Office and Services Costs	19,550		19,424			19,424	126	
Total General Expenditure	90,444		98,958			98,958	-8,514	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	85,270		59,129			59,129	26,142	
Total Indirect Costs	85,270		59,129			59,129	26,142	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			2,876			2,876	-2,876	
Pledge Reporting Fees			1,600			1,600	-1,600	
Total Pledge Specific Costs			4,476			4,476	-4,476	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	1,397,120		979,231			979,231	417,889	
VARIANCE (C - D)			417,889			417,889		

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM014 - Cameroon - Floods

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Final Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2012/9-2014/5	Programme	MDRCM014
Budget Timeframe	2012/9-2013/9	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

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IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	1,397,120		992,818	992,818	979,231	13,587	793
Subtotal BL2	1,397,120		992,818	992,818	979,231	13,587	793
GRAND TOTAL	1,397,120		992,818	992,818	979,231	13,587	793