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Emergency appeal operation update

Cameroon: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCM015
GLIDE n° [OT-2013-000102-CMR](#)
6-month update - timeframe extension
2 June 2014

Period covered by this Ops Update: 03 September 2013 to March 2014 (initial six months of the operation); this update represents a six-month summary of the operation (cumulative narrative and financial).

Appeal target (current): CHF642,579; [<click here to view the attached interim report>](#)

Appeal coverage: about 66% [<click here to go directly to the updated donor response report, or here to link to contact details >](#)

Appeal history:

- The [Emergency Appeal](#) was initially launched on 3 September 2013 to assist some 6,500 beneficiaries (1,500 families) for six months: some 5,000 Nigerian refugees (1,000 families) in the Far North Region of Cameroon, and 1,500 refugees (500 families) from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the East Region of Cameroon.



IFRC-Cameroon Red Cross joint team on mission in Gado – Badzere Camp discussing with UNHCR Site Planer (East Region of Cameroon).
Photo by FICR

- **Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF):** CHF 65,479 was allocated as a start-up loan for initial activities.
- [Operations update 1](#) was published on 30 September 2013.
- [Operations update 2](#) was published on 31 October 2013 and revised the objectives of the operation to focus solely on CAR refugees in the East Region of Cameroon.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) issued on 16 December 2013 reflected discussions with partners and the resulting activities to be implemented. It intended to provide assistance to 3,200 CAR refugees (anticipating new arrivals) and some 1,000 Cameroonian host families. It focused on providing semi-permanent shelter, resulting in an increase in the budget from CHF 456,541 to CHF 642,579. The timeframe was extended for three months and the operation was expected to end on 31 May 2014.
- This **six-month operation update** reports on progress recorded during the first six months of the operation and extends the operation another 6 months, until 30 November, 2014.

Summary: The overall situation changed significantly since the beginning of February, with the arrival of 20,721 new CAR refugees in the localities of Kentzou and Garoua-Boulaï, according to UNHCR, and, only 1,600 refugees had been registered in the region. Therefore, urgent needs had to be covered. So far, the security situation in Guiwa has, unfortunately, delayed the implementation of activities.

IFRC's Regional Operations Coordinator assessed the situation in the East Region of Cameroon from 12 to 14 February. A meeting took place with UNHCR Head of Office and Head of Programs in order to revise planned activities and meet the needs of new refugees who will be relocated to Lolo and Mborguene sites and to continue assisting older refugees living on Guiwa-Yangamo and Betare-Oya sites.

The existing plan to build semi-temporary shelters for refugees in Guiwa-Yangamo remains. In Bétaré-Oya, given the fact that beneficiaries are well integrated in host communities and that authorities won't allocate land, the construction of semi-temporary shelters is not relevant anymore and will therefore not be undertaken.

Due to changes in the security situation, only some of the planned activities have commenced, including construction of 78 emergency shelters, preparation for the procurement and distribution of 1,122 hygiene items, restoration of family links, and provision of psychosocial support services.

With about 20% of the previous budget covered, additional funding is vital to continue activities and meet increasing urgent humanitarian needs.

In recent months (March and April) the situation has evolved again. As of April 13, 2014, the number of newcomers had increased to 72,081 persons registered by local authorities, while the number checked and pre-registered by UNHCR stands at 69,891 people. A total of 20,139 people have been transferred to installation sites including 4,545 people in the Adamawa Region and 15,594 in the East Region.

The following sites have been chosen by UNHCR, in collaboration with the authorities:

Sites	Carrying capacity	Already transferred	Expected	Areas of intervention of IFRC/CRC
BORGOP (Adamawa Region)	6,000	4,387	1,613	-
NGAM (Adamawa Region)	3,500	-	3,500	-
LOLO (East Region)	10,000	9,122	878	Camp management Shelter construction Relief and distribution Health and care Communication and education services
MBILE(East Region)	10,000	-	10,000	Camp management Shelter construction Relief and distribution Health and care Communication and education services
MBORGUENE (East Region)	2,500	2,111	389	Camp management Shelter construction Relief and distribution Health and care Communication and education services
GADO (East Region)	8,000	4,361	3,639	Camp management Shelter construction Relief and distribution Health and care Communication and education services
TOTAL	40,000	19,891	20,019	

On the basis of this latest change in the situation, a proposal has been developed and presented to UNHCR for financing. Additional staff will be recruited, including expatriate staff (RDRT).

After a joint assessment mission conducted by the regional programmes coordinator in the operation zone in early May 2014, it was decided that the operation should be extended to the Bomba and Ngoko Division, where there

were asylum seekers that had not yet received any assistance. In this respect, a project proposal was sent to the French embassy, that has decided to fund these activities. A memorandum of understand has been signed to this effect for an implementation period of six months. The appeal, therefore, has to be extended to take into account the implementation period stipulated in this MoU.

The situation

The last emergency appeal revision anticipated the new arrival of CAR refugees because of the deteriorating situation in the country. Unfortunately, since 5 December 2013, extreme violence has been occurring in Bangui and in the rest of the country, forcing thousands of CAR citizens to leave their homes. In Bangui, more than 400,000 people were displaced to approximately 50 sites across the city. In the countryside, villages were destroyed and houses burnt, forcing families to hide in the bush or to flee. The continued violence and unstable situation is expected to lead to an even larger population movement to neighbouring countries, including Cameroon.

The new wave of refugees from CAR in eastern Cameroon counts 17,247 new arrivals in Kentzou and 4,474 in Garoua-Boulaï. Combined with the refugees who arrived last year, the total stands at approximately 23,000, but this number is expected to rise further in the near future. The UNHCR strategy is to relocate beneficiaries who arrived in Garoua-Boulaï to the Mborguene site, located 60km away from the city and beneficiaries who arrived in Kentzou to Lolo sites, which is located some 30km away from Kentzou. These sites were set up to gradually receive refugees as from 14 January 2014.

The security situation in Guiwa-Yangamo refugee site deteriorated since the last emergency appeal revision. This led to the suspension of all activities in order to guarantee the security of Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) volunteers. The situation improved in January and activities have resumed. Planned semi-permanent shelters are still relevant in Guiwa-Yangamo as refugees have been living for six months in emergency shelters which have now deteriorated.

In Bétaré-Oya, beneficiaries are well integrated in host communities and authorities don't intend to provide land for semi-permanent shelter construction. Therefore, in coordination with UNHCR, it was decided not to build semi-permanent shelters for these beneficiaries but to focus on the construction of emergency shelters for new beneficiaries at the Lolo relocation site.

The situation on the ground has changed, following the arrival of new refugees. UNHCR registers on average between 3500 and 4000 persons per week. The influx continues at an uncontrolled rate and statistics are as follows:

Site	Old refugees since 2004	New arrivals between March and November 2013, after the coup d'état	New arrivals (December 2013) following the involvement of the anti Balaka	New arrivals since January 2014, after the transition	Total
East	58'071	1254	0	48'785	106'856
Adamawa	38'967		463	14'243	53'213
Total	97'038	1254	463	63'028	160'069

Source : UNHCR Cameroon (13/04/2014)

It should be noted that urban refugees (Yaoundé and Douala); about 12,858 people, are not included here.

Coordination and partnerships

IFRC's regional program coordinator visited Bertoua from 15-23 January and met with UNHCR office head. IFRC regional operations coordinator visited Bertoua on 12-14 February, in order to assess the situation. A meeting took place with UNHCR office head and programme officer in order to revise planned activities to respond to the needs of new refugees who will be relocated to Lolo and Mborguene sites and to continue assisting older ones living on Guiwa-Yangamo and Betare-Oya sites.

Two meetings took place between ECHO and IFRC regional operations coordinator in Yaounde and in Bertoua on 9 and 12 February, in order to discuss upcoming IFRC strategy to respond to new refugee urgent needs in the East Region.

So far, UNHCR has provided essential drugs, medical equipment and material to Guiwa-Yangamo site infirmary. This has improved working conditions in the first-aid point and the health conditions of refugees in the camp. A health centre financed by UNHCR is being constructed by IRD (International Relief and Development), near the Guiwa-Yangamo site. Medical transportation by ambulance is done by two CRC ambulances (financed by UNHCR).

IRD has distributed farm tools and UNHCR distributed basic non-food items to beneficiaries in Guiwa-Yagamo and Betare-Oya in the form of sleeping mats, blankets, jerry cans, buckets, soap, under wears, and hygiene kits to women of childbearing age, clothes, and kitchen sets. Following the new arrival of refugees, IRD is rehabilitating wells and building latrines on Lolo relocation sites. In Mborguene, MSF (*Médecins sans frontières*) will be in charge of WASH activities for 1 month after which, IRD will take over.

UNHCR provided funds to IRD for the construction of 125 family latrines. IRD and *Première Urgence* also dug three wells and installed manual water pumps on Guiwa site.

UNHCR intended to implement income-generating activities for beneficiaries by the end of 2013. Unfortunately, the poor security situation delayed this project. However, before the deterioration of the situation, IRD had already started small-scale cultivation aimed at providing vegetables for beneficiaries. These vegetables improve the diet of beneficiaries and revenue could also accrue from their sales.

So far, the World Food Program (WFP), through the Cameroon Red Cross, has been providing food items (rice, oil, yellow peas, salt and corn) to 1,600 beneficiaries on a monthly basis. A distribution session took place in December, providing food for 2 months. Another distribution took place in mid-February. Distributions are held on a monthly basis by CRC volunteers through a bilateral agreement between UNHCR and IFRC for the new refugees.

The following NFIs were distributed: sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, soaps and buckets). UNFPA will also provide hygiene kits for women of childbearing age. In complement to these NFIs, and as already planned in the emergency appeal, hygiene kits were distributed to beneficiaries

In terms of health, AHA (Africa Humanitarian Action) was designated by UNHCR to cover needs on Lolo site. Regarding Mborguene, MSF will be running a health centre on site for a maximum of 6 months. Therefore, no additional needs are requested by UNHCR in terms of health. IFRC/CRC continue to transfer patients with 2 ambulances included in the UNHCR/IFRC agreement.

Besides the emergency operation, CRC continues to implement the following regular activities for "old" refugees: distribution of food and non-food items, hygiene promotion, health education and care, education and community services.

A project financed by UNHCR and implemented by IFRC/CRC will also respond to new refugee needs. Planned activities are to screen new arrivals and refer beneficiaries if needed to appropriate health structures in ambulances. The 2100 refugees on the Mborguene site will be transferred to Gado Badzere once shelters are built. Food and NFIs will be provided to them upon arrival in relocation sites. Also, most vulnerable people will receive specific help.

While implementing activities, synergies will be found between UNHCR project and this emergency appeal, both implemented by IFRC/CRC.

The Federation and the national society took part in various meetings organized within the context of this operation by the Government and the United Nations system. Such was also the case with the meeting organized by the ministry of external relations, in which the IFRC and ICRC were involved, and two others respectively organized by the department of civil protection and the ministry of territorial administration following a decree of the president of the republic to set up an inter-ministerial ad hoc committee for the management of these refugees. The meeting organized by the coordinator of the United Nations system in Cameroon saw the

participation of other members of the movement such as the ICRC and the French Red Cross.

National Society Capacity Building:

The Cameroon Red Cross is present throughout the territory with its 58 divisional committees, and a volunteer base estimated at 40,000, of which up to 10,000 are trained first-aiders.

At the national headquarters there is an operational management structure with five technical departments. The CRC has a competent National Disaster Response Team (NDRT). It is important for this team to be retrained through the training of new members who will be able to provide support on the ground. Also, since new entry points have been detected in border areas that are not really covered by the CRC, it is imperative not only to support the national society in the creation of local committees in these different localities, but also to train newly recruited volunteers. This is particularly the case with committees in the town of Yokadouma and its surroundings. This will also help put in place community disaster management teams and provide them with tools for an effective response to these recurrent situations.

The Cameroon Red Cross has been involved from the beginning in the support of refugees in Bétaré-Oya and in Guiwa-Yangamo. To date, Cameroon Red Cross volunteers are working at all entry points; about 20, throughout the operation area. Seven volunteers trained in November are involved in psychosocial support (PSP)/ restoration of family links (RFL)/unaccompanied children activity. With the arrival of new refugees, it is imperative to train more volunteers. This activity will take place in the camps (Gado-Badzere/Mborguene, Guiwa) and even in camps that are still to be set up (Lolo and Mbilé,).

With support from the Swiss Red Cross, a workshop was also held with 20 volunteers to train them in shelter construction in the North and Far North Regions, in response to floods. A national disaster response team member trained during this workshop has been deployed in the operation zone to support the team in the East Region in emergency shelter construction

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Overview

CRC volunteers continue to register new refugees who arrived in Cameroon since the beginning of February 2014. They also screen beneficiaries in order to refer the sick or injured to appropriate health structures. The IFRC and CRC ambulances have also brought in a health team to provide first-aid to refugees and refer the critically sick to hospitals.

Discussions took place with the ICRC Regional Office in Cameroon as these refugees come from a country where ICRC is implementing, together with the CAR Red Cross, activities for populations affected by the conflict. With the arrival of new refugees from CAR, these activities will continue on Lolo and Mborguene sites. It will be important to continue to work closely with ICRC in order to create a synergy by using the same volunteers to conduct psychological support and the restoration of family links. In collaboration with the UNHCR, support will also be provided to unaccompanied children. The merging of these activities will strengthen collaboration and be a logical link between IFRC, ICRC Regional Representation, ICRC Country Office in CAR, UNHCR and National Societies in both countries. Finally, this approach will be cost effective.

An RDRT member was deployed in Bertoua for 3 months in order to implement activities. An experienced staff member from the CRC (NDRT member) was identified early February and has been deployed to Bertoua to continue the implementation of activities, especially in the area of shelter. This person will work together with a disaster management staff of the CRC. Additionally, a national Operation Manager has been deployed on the field to manage the two operations (regular and emergency projects). Furthermore, once the appeal is sufficiently funded, the IFRC would deploy an operation manager to handle the emergency component only

A project financed by UNHCR and implemented by IFRC/CRC will also respond to new refugee needs. Planned activities are to screen new arrivals and refer them, if needed, to appropriate health structures with ambulances. The 2100 refugees on the Mborguene site will be transferred to Gado Badzere, once shelters are built.

Progress towards outcomes

Emergency shelter and NFI

It was planned that refugees should be involved in emergency shelter construction during construction by volunteers recently trained in shelter construction techniques. But considering the trauma suffered by these refugees, this decision was reconsidered. Basic NFIs (sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, jerry cans, buckets and soaps) have already been distributed by UNHCR to 520 families in Guiwa-Yangamo and Betare-Oya sites and will be distributed to all 4,000 new beneficiary families in Lolo and Mborguene sites.

128 of the 145 planned emergency shelters in Guiwa-Yangamo have been completed and this objective is therefore still included in the operation.

Solar lamps have not yet been distributed because shelter had to be constructed before distribution.

Semi-permanent shelter

The 500 semi-permanent shelters in Guiwa-Yangamo were to be divided into two types, depending on family size (based on SPHERE standards):

- 4x5m (20 m²) semi-permanent shelter for families with up to five people.
- 4x8m (32 m²) semi-permanent shelter for families from six people and above.

But following discussions with UNHCR, and following the departure of some refugees from the Guiwa site to host communities, only 300 semi-permanent shelters will be constructed. The construction will be guided and managed by the CRC volunteers recently trained in shelter construction. Following the needs assessment, the semi-permanent shelter objective in Bétaré-Oya has been removed.

Volunteers have been trained in construction techniques. Teams have been formed and are ready to start work. Working tools have been purchased for these teams and sites for the fabrication of bricks allocated. Awareness-raising has also been done on the sites. Localities have also been identified for the supply of construction material. Suppliers have also been identified and are ready to supply construction material. No family has received shelter yet for reasons beyond the control of the construction team. This is mainly due to the facts that part of the land set aside for shelter construction and the site for brick fabrication by Guiwa authorities was allocated very late, the unavailability of land for shelter construction in Betare, resistance from some refugees who were hostile to the construction of planned shelters as they harass and intimidate construction workers all the time, the kidnapping of UNHCR workers, including the Bertoua sub-delegation Chief that led to the temporal suspension of activities by all partners at the Guiwa sites. It should be noted that on-going events in the CAR have heightened the level of insecurity in the area of intervention. Clashes between the Cameroon army and Seleka rebels at the border cause panic in the entire intervention area and conflict between indigenes and refugees in Guiwa has impacted negatively on the implementation of activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

Through the UNHCR coordination mechanism, it has been agreed that IFRC will provide hygiene kits for a total of 4,520 families; 500 families in Guiwa-Yangamo, 20 families in Bétaré-Oya, 2,500 families in Lolo and 1,500 families in Mborguene sites. Improved hygiene kits were distributed to about 1600 refugees identified as most vulnerable in 500 families on Guiwa and Bertero-Oya sites. There were plans to build one water well and install boreholes in Guiwa health centre, but given the insecurity situation in this locality and the lack of funding, this borehole has not yet been built. Two wells and manual boreholes were installed in Guiwa refugee camps by IRD. In Betare-Oya, six wells equipped with manual pumps already existed for host community and are also used by refugees. Regarding Lolo and Mborguene, WASH is fully managed by IRD and MSF. 2 wells already exist on Lolo site and 1 or 2 additional wells are to be built by IRD. Also, 10 blocks of 10 latrines are being built by IRD. On Mborguene site, 4 wells are located less than 1km from the site and MSF will install bladders and pipes to bring water to the site. IRD will dig 2 wells on site. Latrine construction started on 9 February and will respect SPHERE standards. Hygiene promotion activities will be held by IRD on both new sites.

80 family latrines will be constructed, including 30 for host communities on Guiwa-Yangamo and Betare-Oya sites. Regarding Lolo and Mborguene sites, latrines will be constructed by IRD and financed by UNHCR.

Psychosocial support

Psychosocial activities are underway on four sites and are conducted by CRC volunteers with a special attention

on unaccompanied children. The activities are conducted in close coordination with UNHCR and integrated with restoring family links activities carried out by ICRC.

These psychosocial support activities in most cases are accompanied by the provision of material support to people with special needs. The identification of these people is underway on all sites in order to ensure a better organization of support for them.

Operations support

So far, the operation has been supported by an RDRT member specialized in semi-permanent shelter construction, including WATSAN activities and distribution for three months. A dedicated CRC staff specialized in shelter construction and relief distribution arrived in Bertoua in the middle of February and will remain in the city for the duration of the appeal. This person will work closely with a CRC disaster management (DM) specialist working on the operation since November 2013. In order to reinforce the coordination of this growing emergency appeal, an Operation Manager is required to manage the different aspects of this operation.

Emergency shelter and non-food items

Outcome 1: Meet emergency shelter needs of initial 145 refugee families in Betare-Oya and Guiwa-Yangamo villages.

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Provide emergency shelter materials and support to 145 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 40 CRC volunteers in distribution and construction of emergency shelters. • Distribute materials for construction of 145 emergency shelters according to camp standards. • Monitor distribution and progress on construction of emergency shelters.

Progress:

On Guiwa-Yangamo site, 128 emergency shelters were built according to the camp emergency shelter standards and handed over to beneficiary families whose existing emergency shelters were considered uninhabitable. The remaining 17 emergency shelters couldn't be built because of the poor security situation on site.

20 volunteers received a refresher course on distribution techniques for 1 day on 21 November 2013.

Given the arrival of new refugees in Garoua-Boulaï and Kentzou, additional emergency shelters will be built for 2,500 families (12,500 refugees).

Joint UNHCR/CRC field trips were conducted to Guiwa to discuss with refugees and the population in order to resume shelter construction activities. Preparations for the construction of semi-durable shelters are underway in Guiwa Yangamo 2 and 3.

Two other field trips were conducted to identify sites for the manufacture of bricks, space allocated for construction by the village chief, and mobilize refugees and volunteers trained for this purpose. Different types of shelters were proposed namely: superstructure built with mud bricks with raffia mat roofing and another with iron sheet roofing. Thus, two construction estimates for each type of shelter were finalized. However, it is worth noting that the refugees are reluctant about the realization of this activity because they think the period is not conducive enough for the fabrication of mud bricks. However, they have suggested construction with plank superstructure and iron sheeting as roof, just like the security post at Guiwa 3. Attempts to explain the importance of shelter built with mud bricks have so far been unsuccessful.

In Lolo, Red Cross volunteers have contributed to the building of about 500 tents and 37 community hangars.

Regarding refugee relocation sites in Gado and Mborguene, several activities were conducted such as the supervision of the construction of 09 community hangars and the installation of 334 tents: 240 in Gado and 94 in Mborguene, the preparation of the temporary food and NFI distribution sites, the rehabilitation of 14 community hangars partially destroyed following a rain storm: 12 in Mborguene and 02 in Gado.

There were several constraints to shelter construction such as misunderstanding with beneficiaries on the type of shelters to build, as well as delays in obtaining spaces for the construction of semi-permanent shelters in Bertare-Oya and Guiwa Yangamo. In Guiwa, it was mutually agreed with the village chief and refugees that semi-durable shelters could be built next to the existing temporary ones, with possibility of an extension. To remedy this situation, we suggest the initiation of the shelter construction process, the provision of rolling stock to the shelter construction team, the strengthening of visibility on the ground, the motivation of volunteers being deployed in

other points of entry (Yokadouma:10, Mboy 10, Toubouro - Mbaiboum:15).

Outcome 2: Improved living conditions of 3,200 CAR refugees in Bétaré-Oya and Guiwa-Yangamo villages through the provision of semi-temporary shelters.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Living, hygiene and security conditions are improved through the distribution of NFIs to 1,000 families.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 40 CRC volunteers in the construction of semi-temporary shelter to ensure knowledge transfer to beneficiaries. • Train/retrain 15 volunteers in NFI distribution techniques. • Train refugees in the construction of temporary-shelter. • Prepare a list of beneficiaries. • Recruit builders. • Recruit supervisors (1 supervisor for 4 teams). • Set up construction teams made of 5 persons (2 refugees, 2CRC volunteers, 1 Mason). • Provide 10 first aid kit to construction teams. • Progressively increase the construction speed by increasing the number of construction teams to a maximum of 20. • Procurement and transport of material for semi-temporary shelters • Build 400 20m² and 300 32m² semi-temporary shelters. • Procure and distribute 1,000 solar lamps (1 per 20m² shelter and 2 per 32m² shelter). • Monitor and supervise the construction of semi-temporary shelters. • Report on progress of activities, problems encountered and lessons learnt.

Progress:

Semi-permanent shelter construction has not started so far because of serious security issues on Guiwa-Yangamo relocation site. Regarding Bétaré-Oya site, it was decided in accordance with UNHCR that semi-permanent shelter construction was not needed anymore.

A training session conducted by a CRAterre (International Centre on Earthen Architecture) consultant was provided in Bertoua for 40 volunteers on 20-21-22 December, in semi-permanent shelter construction. Then, construction teams were organized and ready to start construction. Construction tools were purchased, beneficiaries were sensitized on the upcoming construction activity and suppliers identified and ready to deliver required material. Unfortunately, due to serious security issues in Guiwa, it was not possible to start construction. Also, in Bétaré, the authorities didn't accept to provide land for construction.

Construction work will start immediately after discussions with beneficiaries and UNHCR-IFRC joint missions. The contract award process for the selection of a contractor to produce baked bricks has already been launched.

A refresher course took place for 20 volunteers in order to refresh their knowledge on distribution. This training lasted for 1 day on 21 November 2013.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

Outcome: Improved access to safe water, adequate sanitation and improved hygiene for 3,200 refugees and some 1,000 host families in Bétaré-Oya and in Guiwa-Yangamo.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Community managed water sources giving access to safe water is provided refugees and host in Guiwa-Yangamo health centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dig one well in Guiwa-Yangamo Health Centre. • Install manual water pumps and taps and provide necessary user training. • Provide required material for repair of manual pumps in the future. • Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of this activity.

100 refugee families (500beneficiaries) and 30 host community families (150persons) have access to family latrines and the risk of hygiene-related illnesses is reduced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 15 volunteers in construction of family latrines and sensitize beneficiaries on their use. • Dig 100 family latrines in Guiwa-Yangamo and Bétaré-Oya. • Dig 30 family latrines for host communities • Sensitize beneficiaries and host communities on the use of latrines. • Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of activities.
Access to basic hygiene items for 3,200 refugees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design hygiene kit based on needs assessment and discussions with beneficiaries. • Procure and distribute 3,200 hygiene kits consisting of soap, toothbrush, towels, razors and other items (accompanied by the hygiene promotion activities delivered by CRC outside this appeal). • Monitor, evaluate and report on distribution activities and usage of relief items.
Improved hygiene practices of 3,200 refugees and 5,000 host community beneficiaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train 20 volunteers and 20 community members in hygiene promotion. • Arrange visits to the camp and host community twice a week. • Establish camp hygiene promotion committee / focal points. • Monitor and report on activities.

Progress: the design of hygiene kits has been done based on beneficiary needs. Overall, 1,122 beneficiaries received hygiene kits in Guiwa-Yangamo and Betare-Oya.

20 volunteers were trained in WATSAN and hygiene promotion (12-13 December). But, the activities were delayed because of the security context on the site. Due to the arrival of new CAR refugees, this activity was readjusted in order to distribute hygiene kits to a total of 21,600 beneficiaries (4,520 families) in Guiwa-Yangamo, Betare-Oya, Lolo and Mborguene refugee sites.

No latrine has been constructed on the Guiwa and Bertero-Oya sites because a site has not yet been allotted for this purpose and cases of repeated insecurity both on the sites and in the village have not allowed the implementation of this activity. However, watsan training has been conducted for volunteers. On the other hand, under the agreement with UNHCR, several latrines have been constructed on the Gado-Badzere site by CRC volunteers.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Ensure that immediate health risks on the refugee population are reduced for 3,200 refugees and 5,000 host community beneficiaries in Zembe Borongo, Bétaré-Oya, Guiwa Yangamo and Mandjou.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Ensure that beneficiary population is reached with health promotion activities, community disease prevention activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/Refresh 12 RC volunteers on CBHFA and ECV (3 per camp). • Undertake new refugees screening and orientation if needed in Garoua-Boulai. • Undertake health promotion and disease prevention activities among refugee population in Bétaré-Oya and GuiwaYangamo. • Participate in the exchange of health data and surveillance information with other stakeholders in the field. • Work in close collaboration with other health technicians in the field.

Progress: So far, because of security issues, this activity couldn't start. Given new arrivals of refugees, an additional component is added in this activity: new beneficiary screening upon arrival in Garoua-Boulai and referral to medical facilities if required.

Restoring Family Links (RFL)	
Outcome: Ensure provision of psychological support, RFL, and support to unaccompanied children for 1,000 CAR refugee families (3,200 persons) in Bétaré-Oya and Guiwa-Yangamo villages.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
1,000 refugee families receive psychological support for 6 months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train/retrain seven volunteers on psychological support, RFL and on unaccompanied children. • A psychologist supervises the work of seven volunteers. • Ensure that psychosocial support is provided to CAR refugees in Bétaré-Oya and Guiwa-Yangamo villages. • Refer refugees to health centres when required. • Restore family links in collaboration with ICRC • In collaboration with ICRC, support unaccompanied children identified in both sites. • Monitor, evaluate and report on progress of the activities. • Make recommendations and establish a strategy in order to provide psychological support to beneficiaries in need in the long term.

Progress: Seven volunteers were trained for two days on 20-21 November on the following topics: psychosocial support, RFL and unaccompanied children. This activity is jointly implemented with ICRC. After the training, volunteers worked two days per week in Guiwa-Yangamo. Due to security issues, this activity was suspended on 3 December and was supposed to resume the week of 9 December. Unfortunately, activity was stopped again because of serious security concerns and threats against volunteers. Overall, 5 unaccompanied children were identified and 5 RFL messages sent by CRC volunteers.

In February, this activity resumed. Lolo and Mborguene refugee sites will be added to this activity in order to support new refugees. Therefore, 4 volunteers will be added to the existing seven.

Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	
Outcome: Communities at risk will benefit from an improved early warning early action mechanism managed by CRC at all levels.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Enhanced preparedness for population movement through increased awareness and analysis of hazard risks and increased volunteer engagement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of population movement contingency plan for border-area CRC branches. • Raise awareness of staff and volunteers of mainstreaming of DRR in emergency relief activities. • Strengthen early warning communication mechanisms from field to headquarter level.

Progress: Some local committees of the CRC located near the border with CAR got reinforcement from the East Region CRC Disaster Manager in terms of preparedness in case of new refugee arrivals. First-aid trainings and contingency planning were held in Yokadouma, Garicombo, and Batouri.

Logistics

Logistics has been supporting operations, sourcing and delivering relief items in line with operational priorities. Regional stocks are being used (most items required are already in stock in Yaoundé according to the latest stock report) and the items will be replaced from Dubai. Other items (particularly construction material) will be purchased locally in line with IFRC procurement procedures.

In close coordination with GLS Dubai Office, the Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU) in Nairobi will provide logistical support and coordinate procurement and mobilization of items and material for the operation. All logistics activities follow IFRC procedures and are conducted in a transparent and cost-efficient manner.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

A regular flow of reliable information is being maintained between the field and other stakeholders. This is vital for fundraising, awareness of the work of the Red Cross and to maintain a strong profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communication between affected population and structures of the Red Cross, media and

donors has been an essential mechanism to ensure a quality operation, feedback, accountability and transparency. Communications activities described here are intended to support the National Society to improve their communication skills and develop appropriate communication tools.

A media expert was mandated by IFRC Regional Office to visit the field on 26-29 January in order to publish an article on IFRC website on CAR refugee needs in surrounding countries and RC response. Also, video material was produced and shared with British Red Cross, the Wall Street Journal, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Reuters, European Broadcast Union (EBU) and Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV).

The following additional activities were to be coordinated by the IFRC's Regional Communication Unit based in Cameroon, but have not yet been conducted due to lack of funds:

- Design of a two-minute radio spot in local languages.
- Broadcast of radio spots on a weekly basis.
- Visits to Bétaré-Oya and Guiwa-Yangamo with journalists.
- Publish, twice a month, a one-page press release in a national newspaper.
- Regular photographs to illustrate the continuing work of the Red Cross – sent to the IFRC communications team.
- Written updates to the IFRC communications team, for further dissemination to media and through IFRC channels such as the website.
- Regular liaison with local and national media in Cameroon to maintain communications about the work of the Red Cross.

Capacity of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross is present throughout the territory with its 58 divisional committees, and a volunteer base estimated at 40,000, of which up to 10,000 are trained first aiders.

At national headquarters, there is an operational management structure with five technical departments. The CRC has formed a competent National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) that will be strengthened during the training of community disaster response teams (CDRT).

Currently, CRC has a pool of trained shelter volunteers that can be deployed in any region of the country. With support from the Swiss Red Cross, a workshop was also held with 20 volunteers to train them in shelter construction.

A specialist of the NS was deployed in the middle of February to support the implementation of emergency activities. A DM staff member is working since November 2013 in Bertoua in support of the current operation and in close collaboration with the RDRT specialist who was in Bertoua between November 2013 and February 2014.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC's regional representation for Central Africa (CARREP), in coordination with the Africa Zone office provides technical and material support to the National Society with the supply of relief materials, development of action plans, logistics and human resources as needed. The regional representation staffing includes a regional programme coordinator, a regional health coordinator and regional disaster management coordinator, a regional officer for HIV, and a team providing support services. Additional technical support is available from the Africa zone office in disaster management, health and care, organizational development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), finance and administration, and mobilization of human resources as needed.

Security

The general security situation in Cameroon is stable. However, serious security issues took place in December and January in Guiwa refugee camps, delaying activity implementation. The situation improved since the beginning of February, but remains fragile, especially between refugees and local communities. A UNHCR & CRC joint mission was in the field a week ago to discuss with Guiwa refugees and the situation is pretty calm now. Activities can resume. Since the beginning of February, more than 21,721 CAR refugees have arrived in Cameroon, thus impacting negatively on the locality of Kentzou and Garoua-Boulai and their populations. Therefore, new refugees need to be relocated without delay in order to avoid possible tensions.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Denis Duffaut, Regional Representative for Central Africa; Yaoundé; phone: (office) +237 22 21 74 37; (mobile) +237 77 11 77 97; fax: +237 22 21 74 39; email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Africa Zone:** Daniel Bolaños, Disaster Management Coordinator for Africa; Nairobi; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone Logistics Unit (ZLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Head of zone logistics unit; Tel:+254 733 888 022/ Fax +254 20 271 2777; email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **IFRC West and Central Africa hub:** Elisabeth Seck, Resource Mobilization Officer, Dakar; phone:+221 33 869 36 60; mobile: +221 77 450 59 49; email: elisabeth.seck@ifrc.org

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

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

How we work

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

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

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRCM015 - Cameroon - Population Movement

Timeframe: 03 Sep 13 to 31 May 14

Appeal Launch Date: 03 Sep 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/9-2014/3	Programme	MDRCM015
Budget Timeframe	2013/9-2014/5	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		642,579				642,579	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
Cash contributions							
<i>Japanese Red Cross Society</i>		15,100				15,100	
<i>Red Cross of Monaco</i>		6,109				6,109	
<i>Swedish Red Cross</i>		69,465				69,465	
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society (from Canadian Government*)</i>		28,120				28,120	
C1. Cash contributions		118,793				118,793	
Other Income							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		65,479				65,479	
C4. Other Income		65,479				65,479	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		184,272				184,272	
D. Total Funding = B + C		184,272				184,272	

* 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		184,272				184,272	
E. Expenditure		-160,709				-160,709	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		23,563				23,563	

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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)			642,579			642,579		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	18,850		11,951			11,951	6,899	
Shelter - Transitional	297,554						297,554	
Construction Materials			24,735			24,735	-24,735	
Food			5,126			5,126	-5,126	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	76,587		17,722			17,722	58,866	
Medical & First Aid	385						385	
Teaching Materials	2,692		4,615			4,615	-1,923	
Utensils & Tools	35,294		2			2	35,292	
Other Supplies & Services			12			12	-12	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	431,362		64,163			64,163	367,199	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	2,845		3,922			3,922	-1,077	
Distribution & Monitoring			92			92	-92	
Transport & Vehicles Costs	26,870		15,662			15,662	11,208	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	29,715		19,676			19,676	10,039	
Personnel								
International Staff	54,000		16,982			16,982	37,018	
National Staff	2,100		1,428			1,428	672	
National Society Staff	13,462		439			439	13,023	
Volunteers	20,496		8,930			8,930	11,566	
Total Personnel	90,057		27,778			27,778	62,279	
Consultants & Professional Fees								
Consultants	10,000						10,000	
Professional Fees			1,879			1,879	-1,879	
Total Consultants & Professional Fees	10,000		1,879			1,879	8,121	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	8,284		6,621			6,621	1,663	
Total Workshops & Training	8,284		6,621			6,621	1,663	
General Expenditure								
Travel	6,000		3,265			3,265	2,735	
Information & Public Relations			1,622			1,622	-1,622	
Office Costs	8,731		7,107			7,107	1,624	
Communications	9,392		844			844	8,548	
Financial Charges	1,000		113			113	887	
Shared Office and Services Costs	8,820		10,638			10,638	-1,818	
Total General Expenditure	33,943		23,589			23,589	10,354	
Operational Provisions								
Operational Provisions			6,074			6,074	-6,074	
Total Operational Provisions			6,074			6,074	-6,074	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recover	39,218		9,736			9,736	29,483	
Total Indirect Costs	39,218		9,736			9,736	29,483	
Pledge Specific Costs								
Pledge Earmarking Fee			495			495	-495	
Pledge Reporting Fees			700			700	-700	

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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)			642,579			642,579		
Total Pledge Specific Costs			1,195			1,195	-1,195	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	642,579		160,709			160,709	481,870	
VARIANCE (C - D)			481,870			481,870		

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

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	642,579		184,272	184,272	160,709	23,563	
Subtotal BL2	642,579		184,272	184,272	160,709	23,563	
GRAND TOTAL	642,579		184,272	184,272	160,709	23,563	