



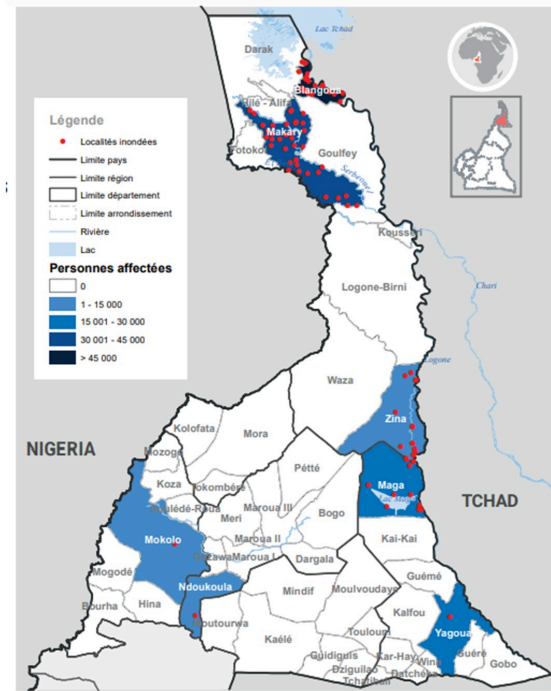
Evacuation of flood victims by Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in the Mayo Danay division.

Appeal: MDRCM039	Country: Cameroon	Hazard: Flood	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Yellow	Event Onset: Slow	DREF Allocation: CHF 421,471	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 158,620 people	People Targeted: 4,800 people	
Operation Start Date: 04-09-2024	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 28-02-2025	DREF Published: 13-09-2024
Targeted Areas: Extrême-Nord			

Description of the Event

Date when the trigger was met

28-08-2024



Carte de l'Extrême Nord

What happened, where and when?

Cameroon's Far North region has been experiencing flooding since the start of the rainy season, which began in the second half of July with an average rainfall frequency of one day out of four. The intensification and recurrence of rains starting from August 10, 2024, has led to a progressive increase in rainfall levels between August 10 and August 19, 2024. Series of floods have been recorded since August 19, reaching critical levels in the Logone et Chari and Mayo Danay divisions between August 11 and 21, 2024.

The peak of the floods was recorded on August 28 with the breaking of water retention dikes in Mayo Danay, causing the town of Yagoua and other villages to be flooded. The most affected districts are Blangoua, Mackary, and Zina in the Logone and Chari department, and Maga, Yagoua in the Mayo Danay division.

Following these events, OCHA published a bulletin on the flood situation in the Far North region on August 28, 2024. The initial information in this bulletin presents the damage recorded in the 02 affected divisions.

In the Logone et Chari division, the affected districts are:

- Blangoua with nearly 75,000 people affected
- Makary with 43,000
- Zina with 9,000 people affected

In the Mayo Danay division:

- Maga with 18,000 people affected
- Yagoua with nearly 13,000 people

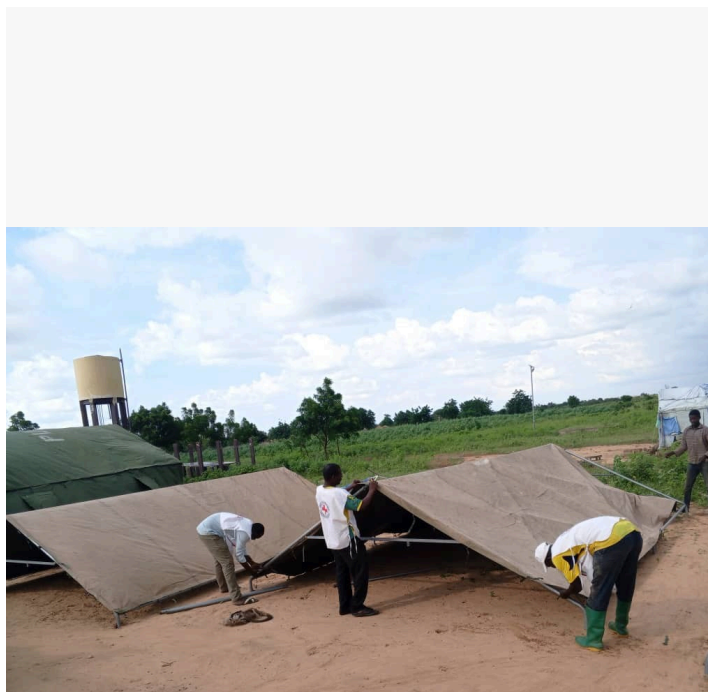
The rains continue with weather forecasts predicting more significant impacts in the divisions already mentioned

above, as well as in others that have also been experiencing heavy rainfall for several days. Notably, in the Diamaré division, where Ndoukoula district has reported over 400 people affected to date, while in Mayo Tsanaga, Mokolo district, has recorded nearly 200 affected people.

These floods have struck vulnerable communities already facing challenges due to climate change, pockets of drought, locust invasions, granivorous bird invasions, pachyderm invasions and a highly volatile security context since 2014, not to mention the structural poverty of the Region. All these factors significantly affect the resilience and livelihoods of these communities. Local branches of the Red Cross are continuing to monitor developments, while OCHA ensures coordination among actors.



Image of a baby found under the rubble at Vada in the Yagoua district.



Installation of tents in the resettlement camp at wouro-Dabang Yagoua, 30/8/24

Scope and Scale

As soon as the floods occurred, the Far North Region Flood Task Force was set up under the lead of OCHA. The Red Cross branches, forming an integral part of the Task Force, ensured the collection of initial information and the assessment of the situation.

The provisional report consolidated by the working group and published on August 28 by OCHA indicates that 18,970 households and 158,620 people are directly affected, with 8,690 houses destroyed, 10,178 livestock lost, and 2,998 hectares of crops destroyed. Several water points were contaminated, and latrines were destroyed; there was also the destruction of material goods and the loss of civil documents.

The floods are a result of torrential rains and overflowing rivers, mainly the Logone River and its watersheds. The local branch is still assessing the situation, and the damage caused so far. However, the impact is growing as rains continue to fall in the region and are likely to persist until the end of September 2024. As of September 3, local branches in Yagoua reported over 12,000 affected households just in this locality. It should be noted that river overflow is more pronounced this year than in previous years. Almost every neighborhood and market in Yagoua is affected from day to day.

Tens of thousands of victims are currently living outdoors at the mercy of bad weather and potential health risks. Some affected households have taken shelter in makeshift infrastructures (CMPJ, CEEAC, schools, DAADER, parking areas for travel vehicles), while others are hosted by local communities.

Weather forecasts predict heavy rains until September 2024, which would worsen the situation in already affected localities and likely extend to other areas that are still unaffected. Flooding of the Logone River has already been recorded at the end of August and could reach even more critical levels. The risk of overflow continues for the Logone River, which crosses already affected localities as well as other districts in Logone et Chari and Mayo Danay.

Affecting a population that is already vulnerable and living under minimal conditions, the risks associated with the current situation are diverse, including:

- The threat of a malaria epidemic with the proliferation of mosquitoes during this period;
- The threat of a possible cholera epidemic due to unsanitary conditions and flooding of latrines;
- The theft of victims' belongings, which could lead to conflicts.
- Delays in providing adequate assistance could lead to a deterioration in the living conditions of disaster victims;
- The situation continues to evolve, and population movements are becoming increasingly urgent.

Priority needs are:

- Shelters and NFIs
- Food stocks
- EHA Kits

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. OCHA	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/cameroun/cameroun-extreme-nord-apercu-des-inondations-au-28-aout-2024

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	Yes
Did the National Society respond?	Yes
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	No
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

During the floods at the end of 2022-2023, the National Society assisted communities thanks to funding from USAID and also through the activities of the ECHO PP project. These two funding sources allowed for assistance to populations affected by the floods during this period.

The lessons learned are as follows:

- Good coordination between IFRC and CRC.
- Direct observations on the ground indicate an urgent need for long-term disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in Mayo-Danay to help prevent the recurrence of floods and other disasters.
- Finding alternative means to assist beneficiaries who have lost their identity documents.
- Better management of projects implemented simultaneously and in the same localities within CRC, in order to provide communities with a single source of information and thus avoid disputes at the community level.
- Finances: better coordination between the office and field teams. This will prevent waste of time, energy, and even resources.

Improved coordination with other partners to inform about the positioning of the Cameroon Red Cross with support from IFRC; this



is being done in partnership with OCHA and UNHCR not only to gather more detailed information but also to communicate the intention of the Red Cross to position itself.

Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

11-08-2024

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	In the Mayo Danay region, volunteers mobilized to set up some emergency shelters provided by the Cameroonian State to accommodate the first disaster victims at a site specifically arranged for this purpose. The Committee also provided 300 empty bags for the construction of small water retention dikes in certain localities, but the challenges remain immense.
Assessment	Damage assessments and immediate needs have been carried out by the branches of the Red Cross, and these evaluations have enabled the formulation of this request. Given that the rains continue, local branch volunteers are monitoring the evolution of the situation and providing updates as necessary.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>The IFRC supports the CRC in developing an Early Action Protocol as part of the Anticipatory Actions Project on flooding in the Far North region. However, since this protocol is still under development and not yet approved, the IFRC is assisting the National Society in monitoring the situation and preparing a DREF request to address the current situation. Cluster staff also participate online in technical group meetings on flooding in the Far North region.</p> <p>Furthermore, the cluster has initiated discussions with the French Red Cross Delegation to provide joint technical support to the National Society, which is leading this operation, ensuring good internal coordination.</p> <p>It should also be noted that under the ECHO PPP project, the IFRC has planned an emergency fund from Crisis Modifier that would be used in case of a crisis or disaster occurring throughout Cameroon. In this response framework, CRC, through IFRC, has begun discussions with ECHO and project partners. These discussions are ongoing, and if support is provided, ECHO funds would complement this initial request, considering that floods have a high probability of spreading.</p> <p>This proposal for funding from the DREF, along with a summary of the situation, has been shared by the cluster not only with Movement partners but also with the DG ECHO country office.</p>
Participating National Societies	<p>Discussions are ongoing with the French Red Cross for support through their pre-positioned stocks as part of ECHO PP activities, which will be replenished by DREF funds.</p> <p>The French Red Cross is in contact with its field teams to organize support for the divisional committees. In the Mano Danay division, the French Red Cross currently does not have a contingency stock. The last one was used in response to Chadian refugees. An order is underway at their headquarters (for Kousseri and Maroua). In the Logone et Chari division, the French Red Cross has 75 NFI kits available and ready to mobilize in Kousseri (CRC warehouse).</p> <p>With the support of the French Red Cross, the National Society has multi- risk contingency plans at various divisions in the Far-North region.</p>



ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The ICRC is informed of the situation and is considering how to support the National Society in its response.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>No</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>In light of this situation, the task force has identified some perspectives from the authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilization of empty bags (30,000) and backfill for the risky sections of the dyke, especially in Kousseri and in the districts of Logone et Chari. - Reminder of administrative measures (prohibition on extracting clay from the Logone dyke, encouragement to clean drainage ditches, prohibition on building on water passage areas). <p>In the Mayo Danay division, the authorities are coordinating with the divisional Red Cross committee for evacuation and rescue activities in various localities. Additionally, the authorities have identified different resettlement sites: 01 at Wouro-Dabang in Yagoua and a temporary site at Vada Yagoua (20 tents provided for the displaced persons by the authorities) already set up by Red Cross volunteers. At Wouro-Dabang, 15 tents supplied by the authorities have been installed by rescuers. It is expected that some tents will be brought by these same authorities for installation. A few empty bags are being provided by municipal authorities to the flood victims for the construction of small water retention dikes.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>Currently, according to discussions with OCHA, the actors have not yet truly positioned themselves. In the Logone et Chari division, the Communal Committee for Prevention and Response (CCPR) is raising awareness for the construction of small dikes, draining water from compounds using motor pumps, and providing psychosocial support. Most actors are present through field offices in the Logone et Chari division.</p> <p>According to information received from the Flood Task Force, some have mobilized as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - LWF: distribution of 21,000 empty bags according to their area of intervention; - FAO: provision of Aquatabs and ongoing acquisition of NFI kits (quantity to be confirmed); - WFP: distribution of food or cash (to be confirmed based on access); - UNFPA: distribution of dignity kits (quantity to be confirmed); - NRC: distribution of NFI kits (quantity to be confirmed); - UNICEF: prepositioning of 500 WASH kits. <p>In contrast to the Logone et Chari division, the Mayo Danay division has no presence of actors on the ground other than the Red Cross through the divisional committee, which deploys volunteers from different branches in the affected localities.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

On the ground, OCHA coordinates through the Flood Task force in the Far-North region and monitors the situation's evolution while ensuring proper organization of the response. OCHA has established a coordination mechanism, and activities will be led by UNHCR. The Red Cross is also involved in this coordination to position itself alongside other actors. Discussions with OCHA and UNHCR through their sub-offices in the Far-North region are ongoing.



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Multi purpose cash grants

Based on experiences and lessons learned from previous operations, PDM survey results already showed a strong preference for the cash transfer modality among beneficiaries. The main reasons for this choice were that cash transfers provided a wide range of choices to beneficiaries and ensured more dignity in the selection, protection, and use of funds. Cash would also allow them to effectively meet their most urgent basic needs.

In the current context, the most urgent needs according to initial assessments are:

- NFIs
- Shelter
- Food
- WASH
- Livestock

Although markets are also affected by the floods, initial information gathered on the ground shows that they continue to operate even if some markets have been relocated. They remain accessible, and essential goods are still available.

Unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash could be beneficial in addressing the basic needs of populations affected by the floods. Such a modality would allow affected households to prioritize their needs and thus maintain their dignity.



Health

- In emergency situations, health-related risks multiply exponentially.
- Households living outdoors are exposed to certain diseases such as malaria due to the constant presence of wastewater and stagnant water, waterborne diseases like cholera, and even some skin diseases due to poor water quality and overflowing toilets.
- Floods often expose people to cholera and other waterborne diseases. The Far North Region remains an active hotspot and requires special attention as the cholera epidemic could resurge and even intensify.
- The floodwaters have carried with them waste, causing latrines to overflow, which could contaminate drinkable water sources.
- At the community level, stagnant water and waste dumped in nature create breeding grounds for mosquitoes and factors conducive to diarrheal diseases and other illnesses related to dirty water. The risk of disease/epidemic occurrence must be prevented. To do this, community awareness is an immediate priority.

Given the current health situation in the world, awareness efforts will also take into account information about the MPox epidemic to inform the community and reduce the risks of its spread.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The information provided by volunteers indicates that:

- Water sources (wells and water points) have been contaminated, rendering the water quality unusable. Despite this situation, communities with no other choice continue to use this water for consumption and various household needs. The limited access to drinking water exposes these communities to waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhea. The high number of children under 5 years old and other individuals with specific needs makes the situation critical, especially since the rains continue to fall.
- Hygiene in emergency situations is a key area as it could have consequences on the health of individuals, particularly women of childbearing age, young children, and people with specific needs.
- One of the causes of the proliferation of certain diseases is due to unsanitary conditions around living areas or markets (stagnant water, waste drained by rainwater). Improving sanitation in these areas would help preserve the health of people and animals.

The fact that the rains have been falling continuously for several days makes the situation more concerning and access to more detailed information difficult. Information from volunteers indicates that the drainage channels are completely blocked, making sanitation work within communities difficult, which creates a risky environment for households, especially for children and pregnant or breastfeeding



women. The rainwater that has not found a passage has stagnated, limiting environmental hygiene conditions and creating breeding grounds for diseases such as malaria and other waterborne diseases. Awareness-raising on environmental hygiene and waste management must also be strengthened.

Several households that have taken refuge with host families would also need ongoing support for household hygiene. It is important to equip these families with water purification products for drinking water, domestic water purification, as well as utensils for the supply and storage of water. Beneficiaries will take ownership of utensils (Kits) through multipurpose cash, but the operation will provide them with Aquatabs for water purification.

Furthermore, it is important to equip the committee with cleaning products for water points such as chlorine, which will help disinfect water points that have been contaminated by rain and river water.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In this context, women, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities are more exposed. It is important to consider the situation of these individuals with specific needs in the assistance provided; thus, Red Cross volunteers will be briefed accordingly.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

It has been observed that affected populations do not have sufficient knowledge of risk areas and early warnings to take shelter in case of disaster. In addition to the actions already carried out by the ECHO PPP project over the past 02 years in certain localities of the Far North region, communities need to be better informed to protect themselves by opting for anticipatory actions. The support of members of the Community Intervention Teams (EIC) established under the ECHO PPP project would be an asset.

It is important to strengthen the capacities of volunteers in disaster risk reduction and to raise awareness among populations regarding their settlement in high-risk areas. Advocacy should also be conducted with regional authorities regarding decisions related to the chaotic settlement of populations in high-risk zones. Mapping these areas will always be very useful to reduce impacts; this is already the case within the framework of PAP.

It will be important to provide additional support for levee reinforcement activities to reduce the risk of breaches, which is one of the causes of these floods. To this end, more bags will need to be made available to the community.



Community Engagement And Accountability

The lack of communication with the community about the risks they are exposed to, along with the absence of an early warning system, prevents the community from having all the important information needed to prepare for floods. With the current situation where communication channels are cut off and access to certain areas is difficult, it is crucial to find strategies to inform populations about the evolution of the situation, ongoing risks, and also about activities being undertaken for them, and to involve them in the implementation.

To improve risk communication, community engagement, and accountability in this context, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen early warning systems: Invest in multi-media early warning systems (radio, SMS, loudspeakers, door- to-door) adapted to different communities.
- Develop appropriate communication channels: Use simple and accessible communication channels, such as community meetings, door-to-door, community radios, and voice messages.
- Involve communities in message design: Ensure that prevention messages are clear, concise, and tailored to the needs and concerns of communities.
- Build trust: Be transparent in humanitarian aid management, involve communities in decision-making (beneficiary selection processes), and communicate regularly about progress made.
- Train local actors: Train local actors (community leaders, teachers, health workers) in risk communication and community engagement.
- Use participatory approaches: Encourage community participation at all stages of the humanitarian response, from planning to evaluation.
 - Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms: Set up mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation to measure the impact of interventions and adjust strategies accordingly.
- Implement a complaints management and community feedback mechanism: Establish mechanisms to listen to and respond to the



information needs of community members.

Furthermore, in this operation, the CEA will ensure communication through awareness campaigns and facilitate access within communities and the acceptance of the CR in the various intervention localities. This will also involve the community itself, which should be an important stakeholder contributing to the various activities.

[Assessment Report](#)

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to contribute to improving the living conditions of populations affected by floods in the Mayo Danay division through emergency humanitarian assistance to 500 of the most vulnerable households, totaling 4,000 people, by addressing their most urgent and priority needs. This will be done through Unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance, while ensuring disaster risk reduction and emphasizing health and WASH aspects with a cross-cutting focus on CEA and PGI. The operation will be implemented over five months, and the Cameroon Red Cross primarily targets the disaster victims in the Mayo Danay Division due to the absence of humanitarian actors in this locality at this time.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation is planned based on the situation assessment conducted by the divisional committees of Logone et Chari and Mayo Danay, in addition to OCHA's information bulletin. Thus, the CRC plans to provide immediate assistance to 500 households in the Mayo Danay division, considered the most vulnerable due to the lack of humanitarian actors other than the Cameroon Red Cross.

Given the experience with the ECHO PPP project and the 2023 flood response with USAID funds, as well as access difficulties in affected areas, this assistance will be provided through the Unconditional Multi-Purpose Cash modality to meet their most urgent basic needs. This will allow the beneficiary populations to maintain their dignity by obtaining the needs they consider a priority, having lost everything.

Regarding the CASH activity, the NS, in its strategy for preparing for Cash activities, already has framework agreements with FSPs such as MTN and Express Union, which are widely used in the area by other actors. Additionally, a feasibility study was conducted in October 2022 in the Diamaré, Mayo Kani, Logone et Chari, and Mayo Danay divisions, which revealed that cash assistance is the beneficiaries' preference, as they can use it safely and freely. Numerous market studies have already been conducted in the area by various humanitarian actors, indicating that the markets are mostly functional and capable of responding to significant demand. Furthermore, a cash distribution took place in April 2023 in the localities of Yagoua, Kaikai, Vele, Gobo, and Guere without incident. However, it will still be essential to conduct a feasibility study as well as a market and multisectoral assessment to confirm the current information/data in the Division given the damage caused by the floods.

Cash will be distributed according to household size. The cash value will be XAF 9,500 per person, distributed in 3 rounds. The value and minimum number of distributions are aligned with the practices of the Far-North region and the minimum disaster cash basket according to the cash working group.

A post-distribution evaluation will be conducted after the distributions to assess the impact of the aid. An initial and final evaluation are also planned.

Furthermore, in terms of CASH implementation, emphasis will be placed the following sectors:

1- WASH sector: The NS will focus on awareness campaigns about potable water, hygiene promotion, and sanitation. To this end, awareness themes will be developed to ensure mass awareness and home visits (VAD). Regarding hygiene promotion, volunteers will conduct awareness campaigns on good hand washing and hygiene practices.

- In terms of sanitation, 14 disinfection campaigns will be conducted within the affected communities after rainfall. To carry out these campaigns, the operation will provide protective equipment for volunteers (each volunteer's PPE will consist of 1 pair of boots, 1 pair of gloves, and 2 masks). For the implementation of these activities, all volunteers will be briefed on WASH topics for 2 days.

2- In the Health sector, the activities deployed aim to contribute to the prevention and control of post-flood epidemics and vector-borne diseases.

In terms of epidemic prevention and control, there will be a focus on establishing a community-based surveillance system to quickly detect cases of diarrheal diseases and other waterborne diseases. To implement this, 52 volunteers and 4 supervisors will be trained in



community-based surveillance (CBS) and epidemic preparedness and response at the community level (EPIC) to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills for early identification and alert of health risks related to waterborne diseases over 3 days. These volunteers will also be trained during these sessions to identify areas where floods have created stagnant water, and where the population is exposed to an increased risk of vector transmission. These capacity-building activities will be supported by community awareness campaigns, with 2 outreach sessions per week. During these awareness visits, volunteers will simultaneously conduct community surveillance activities for diarrheal diseases.

Regarding the fight against vector-borne diseases, trained volunteers will be deployed to eliminate potential breeding sites through insecticide spraying in areas where potential breeding sites have been identified, such as stagnant water (puddles, ditches, abandoned containers, used tires, water tanks), which may form after floods. The outreach sessions will take place after the rains.

3- For Disaster Risk Reduction, awareness campaigns will focus on settling in risk areas and the chaotic occupation of waterways as well as strengthening dikes.

4- As for CEA and PGI, they will be transversal in the implementation of various activities

To provide close support to the National Society, a Surge Ops manager with a cash background will be deployed with the Cameroon Red Cross. Furthermore, while awaiting the deployment process which often takes time due to the extent of the operational area and the impact of the situation, the National Society plans to deploy two members from the National response team to Mayo Danay to assist this division that has only one NRT member who is also responsible for Disaster Management at the divisional level.

Regarding access difficulties and the extent of the operational area, as well as the fact that the departmental committee has no vehicles, the National Society plans to rent motorcycles for volunteer movements in order to cover affected areas. The National Society is also planning to deploy a vehicle from national headquarters to facilitate movement in accessible areas.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target 600 households, or 4,800 people directly benefiting from the operation. More people will be able to benefit from awareness messages.

For unconditional cash transfers for multiple uses, all 600 households will be targeted, with the primary criterion being the most vulnerable households whose homes have been completely or partially destroyed. Additional vulnerability criteria that will be applied are:

- Households headed by women or children
- Households with vulnerable individuals and people with specific needs
- The most economically vulnerable households
- Households that have lost their productive assets
- Households with children under the age of 5
- Being an IDP (Internally Displaced Person)

As part of the implementation of the ECHO PPP project, an emergency fund from the Crisis Modifier had been allocated in case of a crisis or disaster occurring throughout Cameroon. In response to the floods in the Far North region, these funds will be dedicated to preparations and various assessments carried out by the DREF team.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

This assistance will target the most vulnerable households whose homes have been flooded or completely or partially destroyed, with priority given to existing social vulnerabilities before disasters, in addition to those created and potential given the situation.



Total Targeted Population

Women	1,814	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	778	Urban	-
Men	1,766	People with disabilities (estimated)	7%
Boys (under 18)	442		
Total targeted population	4,800		

Risk and Security Considerations

Please indicate about potential operation risk for this operations and mitigation actions

Risk	Mitigation action
Poor identification of beneficiaries.	Establish vulnerability criteria and communicate with the population; triangulate information regarding vulnerable households, set up committees (targeting and complaint management) to validate beneficiary lists.
Poor perception and reluctance of authorities towards cash transfer programs.	Coordination conducted by OCHA, sharing information with the CWG, and informing authorities about project implementation.
Lack of identification documents for beneficiaries during cash distributions.	Use of PSF that would facilitate operations despite lack of identification documents.
Malfunction/breakdown of market systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Find a modality suitable for the context while respecting the choices of beneficiaries. - Conduct a feasibility study and market assessment.
Difficulty accessing certain areas due to ongoing rainfall	<p>Volunteers will be provided with personal protective equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The CRC plans to rent suitable means of transportation such as motorcycles to reach beneficiaries even in the most remote targeted areas.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Due to the volatile security situation in the Far North region, it is recommended that CRC staff and volunteers involved in this operation complete the online courses from the IFRC, specifically Level 1 on Fundamental Principles, Level 2 on the safety of individuals and volunteers, and Level 3 on the safety of staff.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 256,553



Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Total number of beneficiaries who received the cash:	4,800
Number of information meetings about the project	2
Percentage of beneficiaries who improved their living conditions:	70
Percentage of beneficiaries who used more than 50% of their cash for NFIs and Shelter:	70
Number of volunteers trained on CVA:	56

Priority Actions

- EMS, Feasibility study of Cash and Market Assessment
- Stakeholder information meeting about the operation (02 information meetings)
- Awareness-raising for beneficiaries about the project and targeting methodology (06 awareness campaigns: 02 before targeting, 02 before distributions, and 02 after distributions)
- Establishment of targeting and complaints management committees (06 Targeting and Complaints Management committees per district, with 8 to 10 members each)
- Briefing of committees (Targeting and Complaints Management) 01 training per locality
- Training/Briefing of 52 volunteers and 04 supervisors on CVA fundamentals, CEA, data collection, and other project themes (02 days)
- Targeting of beneficiaries (03 days per locality)
- Baseline survey (simultaneously with targeting)
- Cash distribution to 500 households (03 rounds of distribution). XAF 9,500 will be distributed per person based on household size.
- Motivation of volunteers during distributions
- Post-distribution monitoring survey 01 and Price Tracking
- Post-Distribution Monitoring Surveys 03 and Endline
- Capitalization Workshop



Budget: CHF 17,282

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers trained on SBC:	56
Number of sprayings conducted:	16
Number of people reached by awareness activities on diarrheal diseases:	4,800

Priority Actions

- Training of 52 volunteers and 04 supervisors on SBC and EPIC
- Purchase and acquisition of Personal Protective Equipment
- Deployment of 52 volunteers and 04 supervisors for SBC and awareness-raising
- Deployment of 52 volunteers and 04 supervisors for the destruction of potential larval breeding sites



- The awareness activities will reach beyond the targeted individuals for this assistance. Therefore, the 160,000 people include the 4,000 targeted as direct beneficiaries and others as indirect beneficiaries through awareness campaigns.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 32,500

Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people reached by awareness activities:	4,800
Number of disinfection sessions:	14
Number of volunteers trained on WASH themes:	56
Percentage of populations that know at least 2 cholera prevention methods:	70
Number of Aquatabs distributed:	86,400
Number of chlorine pots for environmental disinfection and water point treatment:	9

Priority Actions

- Briefing of 56 volunteers on WASH themes
- Disinfection campaigns in disaster-affected areas (Equipping volunteers with protection kits (boots, coats, pairs of gloves; 20 protective suits; 05 sprayers; 100 washable face masks).
- Raising community awareness on good hygiene practices, waterborne diseases, and risks related to construction in unsuitable areas
- Production of awareness materials (3,000 posters)
- Supply of Aquatabs for drinking water purification at a rate of one tablet for 20 liters of water for 5 people for 90 days (3 months), totaling 86,400 tablets. Demonstrations by volunteers will be conducted during distributions in households.
- Supply of 6 pots of 45 kg chlorine for environmental disinfection



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 990

Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of volunteers and supervisors trained	56
Number of people informed about the PGI	4,800
Number of image boxes produced	26

Priority Actions

- Briefing of 52 volunteers and 04 supervisors on the PGI
- Raising community awareness of PGI issues

- Development/production of image boxes for PGI awareness tools



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 9,138

Targeted Persons: 4,800

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of bags distributed:	6,000
Number of people reached by awareness campaigns:	16,000

Priority Actions

- Acquisition and distribution of bags to reinforce community dikes (6,000)
- Awareness campaigns on RRC



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 14,179

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

Title	Target
Percentage of feedback addressed/responded:	95
Number of radio spots broadcasted:	2
nombre de réunion de coordination et activités CREC participés	4
Number of staff and volunteers briefed/trained on CEA and feedback mechanism:	56
Number of interactive radio programs organized (number of broadcasts):	6
Number of updated posters and leaflets distributed:	1,000
Number of feedback produced and shared internally and externally (MoH, UNICEF, MSF, WHO, ONGs):	3
Number of awareness campaigns via loudspeaker (Megaphone):	312
Number of face-to-face / door-to-door awareness campaigns:	626
Number of success stories produced:	1

Priority Actions

- Needs assessment for information.
- Organize a mini study to identify communication channels and understand power dynamics (this study will be integrated into the targeting questionnaire).
- Participation and feedback.

- Establish feedback mechanism.
 - Support the establishment of community committees;
 - Deploy volunteers to collect feedback during CASH distributions;
 - Briefing volunteers on CEA; (to be integrated into general training)
 - BEHAVIOR CHANGE ACTIVITIES
 - PROVIDING INFORMATION AS A FORM OF ASSISTANCE
 - Workshop to develop and validate awareness messages on the operation, CASH, and WASH
 - Production and translation of spots
 - Organize community meetings with displaced and host communities to raise awareness about Red Cross services
 - Mobilize and deploy the CEA focal point for feedback compilation and team supervision (3 months)
 - Print feedback forms
 - Design and production of a monthly newsletter
 - Production of 100 vests
 - Production of a mini-documentary (Filming and sound Post-production capsule (rough cut, editing, mixing, mastering, subtitling, etc.) 1
 - Purchase of 10 megaphones;
 - Production of interactive radio broadcasts for 1 month;
 - Appearance on high-listening radio shows
 - FACT-BASED ADVOCACY
- Support for host community members and displaced persons



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 53,246

Targeted Persons: 5

Indicators

Title	Target
Number of people deployed from the delegation	5
Number of follow-up missions	3
Number of lessons learned workshops	1
Number of Surge deployed	1

Priority Actions

- Deployment of a Surge in charge of operations with CASH professionals to support the National Society in implementation for 3 months.
 - The Yaoundé Delegation will ensure follow-up throughout the operation and will assist in updating and closing this intervention through 5 staff members (CASH manager, program, CEA, communication, and finance), ensuring the organization of a lessons learned workshop.
- The CASH manager from the Yaoundé Delegation will go at the beginning of the operation to support the CASH team of the National Society and to facilitate the CASH response.
- The logistics team from the Delegation will work closely with that of the National Society for procurement procedures for materials and their delivery to the field.
- Staff from the WASH, health, PMER, CEA, PGI, and security sectors of the Delegation will provide remote support not only for developing assessment tools but also for implementing the operation and PDM.
- The communication manager from the delegation will conduct a field mission for coverage of distribution activities



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 37,583



Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

Title	Target
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Priority Actions

- Training of volunteers on the various themes related to this operation (Cash, WASH, Health, PGI, and CEA)
- Acquisition of 100 vests for the branches
- Acquisition of PPE (60 pairs of boots, 60 pairs of gloves, 60 protective suits, 100 face masks)
- Acquisition of 5 sprayers
- Internal project launch workshop with movement partners
- Acquisition of 10 first aid kits
- Management mission (CRC & IFRC)

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

The CASH manager from the Yaoundé Delegation will go at the beginning of the operation to support the CASH team of the National Society and to facilitate the CASH response.

The logistics team from the Delegation will work closely with that of the National Society for.

- In the Mayo Danay division, 52 volunteers will be mobilized. They will be responsible for conducting awareness campaigns in the communities and will also handle sanitation within the communities. They will work under the supervision of 4 supervisors who will ensure the smooth running of activities and write activity reports.

At the headquarters, 5 staff members will be mobilized:

- 1 Coordinator who will coordinate the implementation of activities as planned and oversee budget tracking. 1 Financial Officer who will manage the budget and financial reporting.
- 1 PMER responsible for monitoring and evaluating the entire operation.
- 1 Communication Officer who will oversee all communication aspects, production of visibility materials, and contact with the media.
- 1 driver.
- Supervision missions will be conducted with CRC vehicles.

Given the extent of the operational area and the fact that the departmental DM Coordinator is the only NRT member in the department, the National Society has planned to deploy two additional NRT members from other locations to assist with this operation. Their support is essential as the deployment of Surge personnel will take some time.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

To support the management of this operation, the cluster will deploy a Surge with a Cash and Voucher Assistance profile for a period of 3 months.

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

The IFRC will ensure the selection process for the PSF for cash distributions and will oversee the transfer of funds to this end. This will be done in close collaboration with the logistics service of the National Society. The Federation will carry out all procedures with the participation of the National Society, and suppliers will be paid directly by the International Federation.



How will this operation be monitored?

Three supervision missions will be conducted:

- The first will assess the EMS (Multi-Sectorial Evaluations) and assist the committee in targeting beneficiaries and verifying selection criteria, conducting various trainings, and carrying out cash distributions.
- The second will be performed by PMER for post-distribution monitoring as well as activity tracking.
- A third mission will provide final supervision of activities and hold a workshop on lessons learned.
- The finance focal point of the IFRC will provide close support to its counterpart at the National Society to perform monthly reconciliations to ensure better financial management of the operation.

Additionally, a field mission is planned for the management of the National Society and the Cluster to strengthen advocacy for support to the National Society and also to engage with authorities and potential stakeholders

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

- The NS will use its platforms (WhatsApp, Facebook) to communicate and inform about developments on the ground and implementation of activities.
- The communication service of the IFRC will provide technical support to that of the NS, and both will work closely together to produce information bulletins/sitrep on the situation. The IFRC will also use its communication platforms (Twitter, etc.) to inform about the operation.

The production of IEC materials and visibility materials will be done jointly between IFRC and Cameroon Red Cross. They must be validated by communication units and meet standards and principles as applicable. Furthermore, the IFRC plans to equip the operation with a satellite phone to ensure communication in case of telephone network outage, considering that the operational area is quite remote. This additional phone will cover not only Surge missions but also during management missions.

Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRCM039 - CAMEROON RED CROSS Cameroon_floods 2024

Operating Budget by Output Codes

	Total
Planned Operations	330,642
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
AP005 Shelter assistance to households	0
Livelihoods	0
AP007 Improvement of income sources	0
Multi-purpose Cash	256,553
AP081 Multipurpose cash grants	256,553
Health	17,282
AP107 NS health capacity	0
AP108 Health services	0
AP109 Health services in emergencies	17,282
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	32,500
AP110 WASH	0
AP111 WASH in emergencies	32,500
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	990
AP114 Humanitarian values and principles	0
AP116 Protection/gender/inclusion services	990
AP117 Protection/gender/inclusion capacity	0
Education	0
AP115 Access to education	0
Migration	0
AP112 Support to migrants and displaced	0
AP113 NS Migration & Displacement Capacity	0
Risk Red., Climate Adapt. and Recovery	9,138
AP101 Climate change adaptation	0
AP103 Comm. risk reduction and resilience	0
AP104 Assistance to people affected	0
AP105 NS DM Capacity	0
AP106 Disaster Law	9,138
Community Engage. and Accountability	14,179
AP129 Community engagement/accountability	14,179
Environmental Sustainability	0
AP102 Climate change mitigation&greening	0
Enabling Approaches	90,829
Coordination and Partnerships	0
AP049 IFRC coord. in humanitarian system	0
AP118 Engagement w. stakeholders	0
AP119 Influencing and hum. diplomacy	0
AP120 Innovation	0
AP121 Digital Transformation	0
AP127 Membership Coordination	0
AP128 Movement Cooperation	0
Secretariat Services	53,246
AP122 Secretariat services strengthening	53,246
National Society Strengthening	37,583
AP124 National Society Development	37,481
AP125 Volunteering development	102
AP126 Leadership development	0
TOTAL BUDGET	421,471

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

Internal

[Click here to download the budget file](#)



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[Click here for the reference](#)

