



Listening to the resettled homeless in the hall of the Nkomkana Party House - Yaoundé

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|-------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Appeal: MDRCM036 | Total DREF Allocation: CHF 61,882 | Crisis Category: Yellow | Hazard: Landslide |
| Glide Number: - | People Affected: 2,000 people | People Targeted: 700 people | |
| Event Onset: Sudden | Operation Start Date: 16-10-2023 | Operational End Date: 31-01-2024 | Total Operating Timeframe: 3 months |
| Targeted Areas: Centre | | | |

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

Description of the Event



Date of event

08-10-2023

What happened, where and when?

On the night of Sunday 08 October 2023, torrential rain caused a landslide in the Mbankolo neighborhood in the Yaoundé II district council following the collapse of the embankment of an artificial lake uphill. In-depth search was conducted and the impact of the disaster was fully assessed. The Red Cross volunteers were quickly deployed to the scene for an assessment and they gave a provisional toll of more than 700 people affected, i.e., almost 110 households. The landslide swept away around 27 homes that were completely destroyed, around 30 that were partially destroyed, 27 corpses were found and around 35 people were injured or missing.



sensibilisation des groupes de femmes dans le site de recasement à la Maison du Parti à Nkomkana



Collecte de feedback par les volontaires de la CRC auprès des bénéficiaires du Cash

Scope and Scale

Based on first-hand information received from the Yaoundé 2 District Committee, the locality of Mbankolo suffered a landslide caused by torrential rains on 06, 07 and 08 October 2023. According to the local branch, about 40% of those affected found refuge with host families in the neighborhoods not affected by the landslide. A temporary shelter was set up in the Nkomkana neighborhood, not far from the disaster site.

In terms of damage within the community, the following were recorded:

- 27 houses were completely destroyed and 30 partially destroyed (to be destroyed according to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, as at risk).
- 110 households have been affected.
- 28 corpses were found including 1 unidentified according to the latest Sitrep from the Ministry of Public Health (11 October 2023);
- 35 people have been injured and taken care of in hospitals.

The Divisional Committee has mobilized 15 volunteers and is continuing to assess the situation. The first needs identified are for Shelter, Health, and water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH). The destruction of shelters, latrines and water points exposed the affected and surrounding communities to the risk of water-borne diseases, mainly malaria, cholera and typhoid fever, talk less of psychological illnesses and other injuries.

The landslides rendered these families vulnerable. They lost almost everything, as their belongings were swept away by the waters and mudslides. The rains continue and the risk of weakened houses remains.

National Society Actions

| | |
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| Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation? | No |
| Please provide a brief description of those additional activities | - |

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Secretariat | <p>The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is present in Cameroon and a team was sent to the disaster site to assess the situation. The Yaoundé cluster office provided technical support to the NS in the implementation of this operation.</p> <p>IFRC shared the field report with the French Red Cross (FRC) and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).</p> |
|-------------|---|



Participating National Societies

The initial field reports was shared with French Red Cross, which is the only PNS in the country, for a better coordination with other Movement partners. However, the FRC did not contribute in the operation.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

The initial field reports were shared by the NS with ICRC for better coordination with the Movement's other partners. However, the ICRC did not contribute to this operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

| | |
|---|--|
| Government has requested international assistance | No |
| National authorities | Several Ministers (MINATD, MoH, MINDEF, MINDUH, etc) and administrative authorities (Governor, Senior Divisional Officer, Mayor, etc) visited the disaster site to assess the situation and comfort the community in distress. The Ministry of Health (MoH) took charge of the injured and set up an incident management secretariat with a helpline (dial 1510) at the Yaounde Emergency Resuscitation Centre (CURY), with a view to continuously provide psychological support for the families. Those affected received kits from the authorities containing soap, buckets, groundnut oil, tins of sardines, rice, mattresses and blankets. According to media reports, the quantities involved was not specified. |
| UN or other actors | A number of United Nations agencies were also involved in the rapid assessment visit, including UNICEF and WHO, but no action was taken on their part. |
| Are there major coordination mechanism in place? | At national level, the government set up an incident management system (IMS) managed by the Regional Delegation of Public Health for the Centre region, under the auspices of the Ministry of Health. A helpline was set up on 1,510 and at the Yaoundé Emergency and Resuscitation Centre (CURY) to provide ongoing psychological support to affected families. At Movement level, a coordination mechanism was set up with all the parties concerned (CRC, IFRC, FRC, ICRC). |

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the data collected by the volunteers, around 27 houses were destroyed. 30 were scheduled to be destroyed by the authorities as they suffered huge damage and now pose a risk to the communities.

The Red Cross counted 100 affected households that found refuge with neighboring families whose houses were not destroyed while others resettled in a site not far from the disaster site.

Moreover, the waters damaged the sleeping materials of these households (mattresses, blankets, bed sheets, clothes, household furniture such as chairs, basic necessities such as kitchen utensils as well as food reserves.



Multi purpose cash grants

Given that the population lost almost everything, there were a number of needs to be covered. The population was also faced with very limited financial means. The cash assistance helped them cover some of their priority needs and ameliorated their situation. There is however no partner who will be able to meet all the needs of crises affected people.





Health

As floodwaters carried and littered waste everywhere, and also caused the total destruction of latrines, drinking water supplies got infested and pose a health hazard to all the people who continue to use them. Having lost their shelters and sleeping equipment, the affected families were exposed to mosquito bites that caused malaria.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The destruction of latrines by muddy rainwater spilled out its contents into the environment, infecting drinking water supplies in the disaster area. Hygiene conditions deteriorated as a result of the disaster, and there were fears of cholera epidemic in the already at-risk region.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

In this context, the surviving women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities were at greater risk. The situation of these vulnerable persons were taken into account during assistance. The Red Cross volunteers were briefed in that vein.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

The disaster area was rated a high risk zone and the authorities came up with measures on how the population could occupy the areas, and also take measures to deal with the effects of climate change.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Most of the affected population lived in the informal dwellings that were destroyed by the landslide. The community therefore help them in finding new homes and to help them reunite with their belongings. Restoring family links was considered and implemented as part of the process. During the search, there was constant communication. Community feedback mechanisms, and meetings with community members was prioritized to ensure accountability for the community members who had lost all their possessions.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation sought to provide emergency humanitarian support to 100 households (i.e. 700 people) affected by the landslide in Mbankolo through emergency relief services, psychological first aid, multi-purpose cash assistance covering shelter, health, food and essential items while ensuring risk prevention in terms of health and WASH as well as preventing the risks of landslides in the area. The operation successfully met its target by providing emergency humanitarian assistance to 100 households considered to be the most vulnerable while reaching over 700 persons.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation was defined based on existing data due to limited access following the damage caused by the landslide. Cameroon RC provided immediate assistance to 100 households in the following sectors:

Shelter/EHIs, Food Security and Health through Multi-sector Cash (Target 100 households i.e. 700 people): The National Society provided shelter support to 100 households whose homes were partially or totally destroyed.

The support was given in cash so that households could easily focus on the most pressing needs for each family. This method of support enabled households to maintain their dignity by leaving them the choice of how to use the cash provided.



Having signed an agreement with MTN MMC (mobile phone company), the NS considered the possibility of using this contract to provide cash support, either through mobile money transfers or other methods (envelope).

Being in an urban center, the assurance of functional and well-stocked markets was eminent. The transfer was an allocation of XAF 200,000 covering each household's multi-sectoral needs, including support for Rent (XAF 80,000), Food (XAF 60,000), EHIs (XAF 40,000) and Health (XAF 20,000). Withdrawal charges was added to the XAF 200,000 for each beneficiary. The charges of the Financial Service Provider (FSP) was also budgeted at 4% of the total amount that was transferred.

The Cash Manager of the IFRC Delegation in Yaoundé provided technical support to the NS in this operation.

- For the WASH component, the focus was on disinfecting the disaster sites and any resettlement areas. Sensitization sessions was also held on the risks associated with contaminated water, as well as on personal and environmental hygiene following the flood. The IFRC's WASH focal point provided support to the NS for these activities. Volunteers were provided with personal protective equipments (boots, gloves, coats, masks). Leaflets and posters were produced to support the sensitization activities, as well as spots on community radios.

- For the Health component, psychological first aid activities were carried out to support the affected population. In that vein, the NS organized teams of volunteers who reached out to the population as part of a relief strategy. This complemented the actions carried out by the Ministry of Health at the CURY (Yaoundé Emergency and Resuscitation Centre) as well as the 1,510 dedicated helpline numbers. Volunteers were provided with first aid kits (8) for first aid cases. The NS was provided with body bags for rescue activities as they had already used the 5 body bags that were in stock.

- For the PGI component, the NS PGI focal point was part of the team from the headquarters that supervised field activities in support to the team in the field. He took part in the volunteers' briefings on PGI. Image boxes were produced to facilitate sensitisation activities on PSEA.

Targeting Strategy

Who was targeted by this operation?

The operation targeted:

- 100 most vulnerable households whose homes were completely/ partially destroyed were targeted to receive Cash Transfer assistance.
- Host communities and surrounding families living in the area at risk who and they benefitted from sensitization on various themes and psycho-social support. In all, around 2,000 people were targeted.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The assistance targeted 100 of the most vulnerable households according to the following criteria:

- Households whose homes were completely/partially destroyed.
- Female-headed households or child-headed households.
- Households that lost one or more members or suffered injuries.
- Households with vulnerable people and people with specific needs.

The affected neighborhood (Mbankolo - Carrefour Ministre) with an estimated population of 2,000 inhabitants, were beneficiaries of sensitization campaigns on various themes. This corresponds to the total population of Mbankolo, which includes the disaster area and its surroundings.



Total Targeted Population

| | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|------|
| Women | 252 | Rural | - |
| Girls (under 18) | 168 | Urban | 100% |
| Men | 196 | People with disabilities (estimated) | 10% |
| Boys (under 18) | 84 | | |
| Total targeted population | 700 | | |

Risk and Security Considerations

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

| Risk | Mitigation action |
|--|---|
| There was difficulty in accessing the disaster area and risk of landslides due to the continuing rains and poor terrain. | Volunteers were provided with personal protective equipment. Sensitization was carried out on environmental hazard. |
| There was a challenge with getting the most vulnerable households | Vulnerability criteria was established and communicated with the population. Information on vulnerable households was cross verified. Committees (for targeting and complaints management) to validate the lists of beneficiaries was set up. |
| There was poor perception and reluctance on the part of the authorities with regard to cash transfer programmes. | -At the start of the project, the team met with the authorities and explained the rationale for this type of assistance and the project objectives. -Good communication was maintained with the authorities throughout the operation via visits during missions and regular information letters on the progress of implementation. |
| There was poor perception and reluctance on the part of the authorities with regard to cash transfer programmes. Rapid mobility of people affected in urban environment, accelerated by a lack of identified resettlement sites. | Identification of beneficiaries was quickly carried done and the information shared with administrative and traditional authorities. |

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

There was no security situation to report in connection with this operation

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?

No

Implementation



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 36,055

Targeted Persons: 700



Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of households reached with multipurpose cash | 100 | 99 |
| % of HHs that report cash has covered their basic needs and was aligned to their preferences | 70 | 70 |

Narrative description of achievements

Below are the activities implemented:

- On Monday, November 06, 2024 at the CRC, 15 volunteers and 02 supervisors of CRC were trained on the importance of cash transfer programs, fraud and corruption as part of humanitarian assistance, on the one hand, and community feedback data collection, on the other. The partners involved were volunteers, supervisors, CRC staff and the Yaoundé 2 administrative authorities.

-CRC visited the Mbankolo and Nkomkana neighborhoods on November 17, 2023 and set up the beneficiary selection committee and the complaints management committee. At the Nkomkana site, the community appointed four persons (one elderly male, one elderly female, one female youth and one male youth) in the community beneficiary selection committee. It should be noted that a man in the selection committee also worked in the complaints management committee decided by the community. As for the Mbankolo district, one (01) man and one (01) woman were chosen by the community to form part of the community beneficiary selection committee, and one (01) man who completed the complaints management committee. Setting up the community committees was an important step in the process of assisting the populations affected by the landslide. This activity involved the community, authorities, volunteers, supervisors and CRC staff.

-Awareness-raising sessions were held from November 13 to 17, 2023 in the Mbankolo and Nkomkana neighborhoods. These were carried out by 15 volunteers divided into 6 pairs and 1 trio, with the aim of informing direct and indirect beneficiaries about the project and the intervention methodology. The awareness-raising visits alternated between the two target areas. This activity, which was carried out using a participatory approach, enabled information about CASH to be conveyed clearly and concisely to the target populations. In addition, it strengthened their skills in relation to CASH and encouraged them to take ownership of the project in its entirety. The actors involved in this activity were the administrative authorities, direct and indirect beneficiaries, volunteers and CRC staff.

- The targeting and registration of 100 beneficiary households began on Monday November 20, 2023 and ended on Friday November 24, 2023. It should be noted that it was preceded by a briefing for volunteers and supervisors on data collection via the Kobo tool using a questionnaire. This briefing was given by the CRC's PMER and took place at the temporary resettlement site for people affected by the disaster in Nkomkana on Monday November 20, 2023.

After this briefing, the volunteers were divided into two teams to register the households affected by the landslide. The first team went to the Mbankolo district and the other to Nkomkana. Each team had a supervisor and worked closely with the community beneficiary selection and complaints management committees. In all, 107 households were registered and 100 were selected on the basis of criteria established and validated by the community. The list of beneficiary households was made available on Friday evening, November 24. The actors involved in this activity were community leaders, religious authorities, volunteers, supervisors and CRC staff.

- When the list of selected beneficiaries was available, a meeting was organized in Mbankolo with the various stakeholders. This meeting, held on Saturday November 25, 2023, aimed to present and validate the list of 100 beneficiaries by the community, and to have it signed by the community committee. With this in mind, a reminder was given of the context and objectives of the operation. This was followed by a presentation of the beneficiary household selection process. Finally, the list of 100 beneficiary households was presented. The meeting took place in a calm and constructive atmosphere. The list of 100 beneficiary households was validated and signed by all stakeholders. The actors involved in this activity were the community, members of the community beneficiary selection committee, members of the complaints management committee, representatives of the chiefdom and CRC staff.

- The distribution of cash to 99 household heads took place in two phases at the Express Union branch, which was the financial service provider selected for this operation. The first phase took place from December 21 to 22, 2023. It provided assistance to 95 beneficiary heads of household. The second took place on December 28, 2023 and enabled 04 heads of household to receive assistance. As a result, 99 households, or 99% (700 persons; male=336, female=364) of the target group, received assistance worth 200,000 CFA francs. One beneficiary did not show up to receive cash and after two weeks the beneficiary could not be found so the service provider refunded the cash. During the distribution, the beneficiaries were informed of the amount of the assistance and the distribution process. At the end, they expressed their satisfaction with the assistance provided by CRC and IFRC. The actors involved in this activity were the beneficiaries,



community leaders, administrative authorities, volunteers, CRC and IFRC staff.

- On Thursday January 11, 2024 at CRC's national headquarters, 4 volunteers and 2 supervisors were briefing on post-distribution monitoring data collection. The main aim of this activity was to build the capacity of the volunteers on how to collect quality data. They were trained on how to use KOBO data collection tool and also did simulation exercises. Data collection took place from January 12 to 13, 2024. The volunteers collected data from households that benefitted from the cash assistance. Based on the PDM survey, 70% of the households reported that the assistance covered their basic needs and aligned to their preferences. This is an indication of the fact that the cash distribution had a positive impact in terms of meeting the basic needs of most vulnerable households.

Lessons Learnt

Relying on volunteers' smartphones to carry out data collection activities can cause delays in the project, therefore mobile phones/tablets should always be made available by the CRC/IFRC in case of malfunctioning of a volunteer's device.

Challenges

challenges encountered :

- Extreme mobility of beneficiaries during the day

As part of the targeting process, beneficiaries were quite mobile during the day. Faced with this challenge, we readjusted the deployment strategy for volunteers, supervisors and staff from the project management unit. To this end, it was agreed that volunteers would visit the resettlement site in Nkomkana and the community in the Mbankolo district from the afternoon onwards. This ended late in the evening, which was tiring for the beneficiaries, volunteers and CRC staff. This approach ensured that all affected populations were registered.

- Lack of smartphones to use Kobo software

Household registration was carried out using Kobo software. However, not all volunteers had smartphones with which to register this target population. The lack of smartphones slowed down this activity.



Budget: CHF 5,130

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| Number of people reached with health activities | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Percentage of operation target reached with psychological support | 40 | 40 |

Narrative description of achievements

In the health sector, the following activities were implemented:

-15 volunteers and 02 supervisors were briefed on health issues. Their capacities were strengthened on the community-based response (EPIC), the contribution of the volunteer in the community and the toolboxes contributing to the fight against epidemics were presented. Over 2000(Male=960, female=1040) persons were sensitized on how to prevent water borne diseases. The actors involved in this activity were the authorities, volunteers, supervisors and CRC staff.

-The training of 25 participants in Psychological First Aid took place on Wednesday January 17, 2024 at the CRC's national headquarters. The overall aim of this training was to build the capacity of stakeholders in the Mbankolo DREF operation in psychological first aid in crisis situations. Throughout the training, presentations were made on the definition of PSP, its objectives, importance and principles of action. The stakeholders involved in this activity were the Divisional officer, the Mayor, traditional authorities, religious authorities, volunteers, supervisors and CRC staff.



Lessons Learnt

• Several lessons were learned:

- Volunteers initially trained in first aid psychology contributed effectively to the psychological support of disaster victims at both the disaster site and the resettlement site.
 - The operation also trained administrative authorities (Commune, sous-préfecture) and community leaders (village chiefs) in psycho-social support, enabling them to accompany their communities in the event of disasters.
 - Specialized volunteers accompanied health units and fire brigades in the evacuation of lifeless bodies; this enhanced the SN's coordination with the above-mentioned state partners.
 - The pre-positioning of body bags at SN level enabled the evacuation of lifeless bodies in real time; to ensure the rapidity of SN actions in emergencies, the operation replaced all the bags used.
- The absence of certain stakeholders, such as the Direction de la Protection Civile, from the Psychological First Aid impregnation workshop highlighted the importance of communicating in advance on the timetable of each activity with all stakeholders involved in any project. This will help anticipate potential agenda conflicts by identifying key stakeholders at the outset and coordinating meeting or workshop dates with them. In addition, proactive communication can help minimize agenda conflicts and ensure adequate representation. All stakeholders must be regularly informed of the dates, objectives and importance of their participation in any activity.

Challenges

• A few challenges:

- Due to conflicting agendas, we were unable to include all stakeholders in this workshop. In particular, we were unable to include representatives from the Civil Protection Department (CPD).
- The fact that disaster victims are scattered throughout the city (resettlement camps, rentals, families, etc.) and the rains that continue to fall have made awareness-raising activities on the prevention of water-borne diseases complex.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 8,781

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 2,385

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of households reached with disinfection activities | 100 | 100 |
| # of volunteers trained for WASH thematic | 17 | 17 |
| # of people reached with awareness-raising to hygiene and sanitation, and risks on building in unsuitable areas | 2,000 | 2,385 |

Narrative description of achievements

The activities were implemented as follows:

- 17 volunteers were trained in WASH-related thematic.
 - From November 20, 2023 to January 12, 2024, disinfection raids were carried out in Mbankolo and Nkomkana. This activity contributed in the prevention of infectious diseases such as cholera, typhoid and diarrhea. The risk of environmental contamination was greatly reduced hence protecting natural resources. The 15 volunteers and 02 supervisors deployed received equipment consisting of: 20 pairs of boots; 20 pairs of gloves; 20 protective suits; 05 sprayers; and 100 washable face masks which enabled them to effectively carryout this activity. In total, over 100 households were reached with disinfection activities.
 - Raising community awareness on good hygiene practices, water-borne diseases and the risks associated with building in unsuitable areas. Prevention messages also included information on the risks of rockslides and landslides in the area.
- The sensitization done by 15 volunteers and 02 supervisors to the affected populations raised awareness of the prevention of water-borne diseases, personal and environmental hygiene, and the risks associated with building in high-risk areas. A total of 2,385 people



were reached, of whom 1,224 (51%) were men and 1,161 (49%) women. That's over 340 households.

- Production of leaflets (1000) and posters (1000) for awareness campaigns

Lessons Learnt

It is important to take into account the mobility of target populations when planning and implementing activities. This can be achieved by Flexibility in scheduling: Given the mobility of target populations, it is essential to adapt intervention schedules to maximize their effectiveness. This could involve scheduling information sessions at different times of the day to reach more people.

Greater involvement of community leaders facilitate access to target populations and reinforce the impact of interventions by boosting the trust and credibility of messages.

- In addition, the availability of volunteers trained in WASH themes enabled us to quickly start raising awareness of good hygiene practices among disaster victims and the surrounding population.

Challenges

- The delay in acquiring materials (chlorine, EPI sprayer) meant that disinfection could not begin on time.

-Despite the fact that the objectives set were achieved, the extreme mobility of the target populations during the day was a challenge. Indeed, it proved very difficult to reach them effectively at the times recommended for volunteer visits, to pass on crucial health and safety information, and to encourage positive behavioral changes to prevent water-borne diseases and reduce construction-related risks in high-risk areas.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 279

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people reached with PGI awareness-raising | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| # of volunteers trained for PGI | 17 | 17 |
| % of sensitive feedback received and dealt with appropriately | 100 | 100 |
| Number of image boxes produced | 6 | 6 |

Narrative description of achievements

• The following activities were implemented:

- On Wednesday November 08, 2024, the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) successfully trained/briefed 15 volunteers and 2 supervisors on PGI and PSEAH. The training focused on definitions, key concepts of PGI and PSEAH, tools used for the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), and their importance in the humanitarian context. It also enabled them to discover the tools used by the Red Cross Movement in the field of PGI, particularly for the prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA). At the end of the session, all participants were better equipped to integrate PGI into all phases of the project, taking into account the specific needs of vulnerable populations, to identify and prevent the risks of GBV/PSEA, and provide an appropriate response to identify cases, and to contribute to the creation of a protective and inclusive environment for all project beneficiaries.

- Moreover, the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) produced six image boxes on the theme of Gender Protection and Inclusion (GPI). Two image boxes were assigned to each of three teams of five volunteers. These pedagogical tools were aimed at strengthening the volunteers'



ability to raise awareness of gender and inclusion issues to at least 2000 people, taking into account their specific needs. The use of image boxes had a positive impact on PGI awareness campaigns. Thanks to these tools, over 2000 (male=960, female=1040) people were reached and are able to express a better understanding of the different forms of discrimination and gender-based violence, as well as of the rights and services available to vulnerable populations. The number of males and females reached were calculated based in 48% and 52% proportion recommended by the national institute for statistics. The partners involved were direct beneficiaries, community leaders, religious authorities, traditional authorities, administrative authorities, volunteers and CRC staff.

- The CRC coordinated with other sectors to integrate PGI using PGI minimum standards into emergencies. these sectors went further to ensure community dignity, access, participation and safety, with data collection disaggregated by age; gender and disability.

The CRC received 100% of sensitive feedback and dealt with them appropriately.

In conclusion, CRC ensured that the humanitarian response to the Mbankolo disaster was inclusive and respectful of the rights of all. Coordination with other sectors, the use of minimum PGI standards and the collection of data disaggregated by age, gender and disability were key elements of this approach.

Lessons Learnt

The fact that the participatory approach was used and that PGI aspects were integrated at all levels of the intervention process enabled efficient results to be achieved and all stakeholders to be reached, i.e. volunteers, affected populations and stakeholders.

Challenges

PGI awareness is limited only for the programmed duration during the project therefore, it is recommended that, community focal points should be well equipped with knowledge on PGI so as to continue PGI awareness-raising even after disasters to mitigate risks in times of crisis.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 3,345

Targeted Persons: 2,000

Assisted Persons: 2,000

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of volunteers trained on the evaluation method | 17 | 17 |
| # of community meetings | 12 | 12 |
| % of critical feedback Responded | 95 | 58 |

Narrative description of achievements

The activities were implemented as follows:

- There was a technical capacity building workshop for 15 volunteers and 2 supervisors of Cameroon Red Cross on Community Engagement and Accountability at CRC national headquarters. There were four modules; The first defined and presented the characteristics of CEA. The second emphasized the importance of understanding the social, cultural, anthropological and economic context in which a community evolves, as well as its manifest and latent needs. In addition, the third module highlighted the importance of community participation and involvement in any CRC project. Finally, the fourth module highlighted the role and importance of open and honest communication on the presentation and mission of the Cameroon Red Cross. This briefing, which was carried out using a participatory approach, demonstrated the importance of taking into account the opinions of communities in any humanitarian project. This activity required the involvement of several players, including authorities, volunteers, supervisors and CRC staff.

- The CRC provided support for the implementation of the assessment through the integration of CEA-related issues and consultation with landslide-affected communities for data collection, presentation and validation of the results obtained. This was done through collaboration with the operation teams in order to integrate CEA and communication-related aspects during the assessments: communities' preferred mobile communication channels and social networks.

- The feedback management system was established and it guided the intervention team with analysis of feedback and recommendations proposed at coordination meetings: The community consultation feedback system provided information from the communities, so that they expressed their opinions and became an integral part of the activities.

- The beneficiary selection criteria were explained in community meetings and was used in determining the degree of vulnerability of each household. A total of 12 community meetings were held and such meetings helped in engaging the community and making them feel actively involved in the project and it also helped to clarify the community on the entire beneficiary selection process.

- Volunteers were deployed to raise public awareness of the importance of disaster preparedness, Red Cross services, how to get assistance, where to get information about loved ones and collect community feedback through the most appropriate communication channels.

Awareness-raising by volunteers in the field helped to better understand community perception. Through the feedback collected and addressed, it was possible to identify the areas in which the community would like to see improvement. Thanks to the sensitization of over 2000 (females=1040, males=960) persons a climate trust has been established, and communities have received life-saving messages, notably on the risks of building in high-risk areas, hygiene and sanitation, and knowledge of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. The data for sex disaggregation is based on the postulates of the national institute of statistics in Cameroon.

- Of the 71 feedbacks received, 58 were answered by the volunteers, while 13 remained pending as they required further investigation in order to provide an appropriate response (resettlement, disaster victims still living in the disaster area and having received no aid, etc.).

Lessons Learnt

- It's always important to communicate with communities, to get them more involved and consequently more committed to operations and activities, which guarantees the success of activities.

- Train volunteers from departmental committees on the sidelines of activities, so as to better anticipate operations.

Challenges

- The time of the day scheduled for awareness raising did not match with that of the community members due to other commitments in their part. Therefore, consulting the community before scheduling such activities becomes indispensable.

- the lack of experience of some volunteers in compiling feedbacks posed a challenge. More coaching could be given to volunteers identified as being slow in implementing activities.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 3,621

Targeted Persons: 37

Assisted Persons: 37

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| # of people from the delegation involved in the operation | 10 | 10 |

Narrative description of achievements

• For this operation, the cluster gave considerable support to the SN in the various sectors of Wash, Health, CEA, PGI, Cash and PMER. This was achieved through field visits, the development of tools and messages for awareness-raising, and volunteer training. The same applies to the various purchases of equipment, from purchasing procedures carried out jointly with the SN, to procurement and distribution. The Cash activity was also carried out jointly with the SN, from targeting, the distribution terms of reference, the PSF selection process and the actual distribution.



- The cluster team worked with the SN to organize and hold a workshop on lessons learned. This workshop was attended by beneficiaries, volunteers involved in the operation, and other stakeholders (traditional leaders, the mayor's office, the sub-prefecture). The workshop provided an opportunity to present the operation as it had been planned, as well as its achievements. This gave the other stakeholders a better understanding of how the Red Cross works in emergency operations, and further strengthened the auxiliary role of the Cameroon RC.

Lessons Learnt

• The institution of the weekly operations monitoring meeting was of great importance for this operation. This enabled the implementation of the operation to be monitored continuously. The involvement of all the cluster's sectoral staff and support services in support of those of the SN was a good approach.

Challenges

• The real challenge in this operation was the delay in obtaining/finalizing the lists of beneficiaries. The lists had to be cross-referenced with those of the RC volunteers, the Civil Protection Department, the Sub-Prefecture and community leaders. This took longer than expected and caused delays in the distribution of the cash. However, as the operation was in Yaoundé, the Cluster team spared no effort to provide regular support to the national society, especially as it did not have a surge deployment.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 4,670

Targeted Persons: 37

Assisted Persons: 37

Indicators

| Title | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| # of volunteers trained throughout the operation | 17 | 17 |

Narrative description of achievements

the following activities were implemented:

- Training of the 17 volunteers on the following topics: first aid, CEA, PGI, WASH. CVA, Psychosocial First Aid.
- Briefing of 20 community members involved in the operation on Red Cross activities.

- Lessons learned workshop: At the end of this operation, it was a good idea to evaluate it in terms of successes and challenges for the entire response process, through a workshop. The aim of the workshop was not only to improve future interventions, but also to inspire other humanitarian actors. The workshop, which brought together the various stakeholders in the operation, including the Yaoundé 2 Sub-Prefecture, the Yaoundé 2 Town Hall, the IFRC, beneficiaries and CRC volunteers and staff, was held on Friday January 19, 2024 at the national headquarters of the Cameroon Red Cross. The workshop report is attached.

Lessons Learnt

Maintaining open and regular communication channels between the IFRC and the Cameroon Red Cross is essential to ensure effective coordination of efforts in different sectors. This enables crucial information to be shared, strategies to be aligned and any problems that arise to be quickly resolved.

Close collaboration: Working hand in hand enables us to capitalize on the strengths and resources of each organization. Close collaboration promotes efficient use of available skills and capabilities, which can improve overall operation results.

Flexibility and adaptation: Faced with changing challenges and circumstances in the field, it is important to be flexible and ready to adapt strategies and plans to emerging needs. This ability to adapt quickly can help maintain the relevance and effectiveness of interventions.

Capacity building for CRC staff: promoting and contributing to the ongoing capacity building of Cameroon Red Cross staff in various fields, such as disaster management, emergency response, data management in difficult environments, project management, data collection and protection, can help improve its ability to act autonomously and efficiently in future crises.



Challenges

- Effectively coordinate efforts between the cluster and the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) in several sectors (WASH, health, CEA, PGI, Cash and PMER), which requires constant communication and closer collaboration.



Financial Report

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/1-2024/4 | Operation | MDRCM036 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2023/10-2024/4 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM036 - Cameroon - Landslide

Operating Timeframe: 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Jan 2024

I. Summary

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Opening Balance | 0 |
| Funds & Other Income | 61,882 |
| DREF Response Pillar | 61,882 |
| Expenditure | -61,250 |
| Closing Balance | 632 |

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | | | 0 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | | | 0 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | 36,055 | 37,465 | -1,410 |
| PO04 - Health | 5,130 | 5,130 | 0 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 8,781 | 8,781 | 0 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 279 | 282 | -3 |
| PO07 - Education | | | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | | | 0 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | | | 0 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | 3,345 | 3,345 | 0 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | | | 0 |
| Planned Operations Total | 53,591 | 55,003 | -1,413 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | | | 0 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 3,621 | 2,463 | 1,158 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 4,670 | 3,784 | 887 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 8,291 | 6,247 | 2,044 |
| Grand Total | 61,882 | 61,250 | 632 |

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

Please explain variances (if any)

IFRC-DREF allocated CHF 61,882 to support the response to floods in Cameroon from 16.10.2023 to 31.01.2024. From the allocation received, CHF 61,250 was spent and the balance of CHF 1410 will return to the DREF pot following the closure of this DREF. On the total allocated to this intervention, CHF 22,854 was spent by the National society and IFRC supported the NS in the execution of the rest of the budget linked to the cash assistance mainly.

The variances reported of 10% and beyond reported in this operation are mainly underspent following effective cost on the ground and currency exchange value for the various transactions. This helped to cover the excess currency loss and financial charges associated to

the system accounting process.

Summary financial report is attached with consolidated figures under the standard DREF report format and NS financial execution attached to it too.



DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/1-2024/4 | Operation | MDRCM036 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2023/10-2024/4 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM036 - Cameroon - Landslide

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I. Summary

| | |
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| Funds & Other Income | 61,882 |
| DREF Response Pillar | 61,882 |
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|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items | | | 0 |
| PO02 - Livelihoods | | | 0 |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash | 36,055 | 37,465 | -1,410 |
| PO04 - Health | 5,130 | 5,130 | 0 |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | 8,781 | 8,781 | 0 |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion | 279 | 282 | -3 |
| PO07 - Education | | | 0 |
| PO08 - Migration | | | 0 |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | | | 0 |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability | 3,345 | 3,345 | 0 |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability | | | 0 |
| Planned Operations Total | 53,591 | 55,003 | -1,413 |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships | | | 0 |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services | 3,621 | 2,463 | 1,158 |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening | 4,670 | 3,784 | 887 |
| Enabling Approaches Total | 8,291 | 6,247 | 2,044 |
| Grand Total | 61,882 | 61,250 | 632 |

DREF Operation

| Selected Parameters | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/1-2024/4 | Operation | MDRCM036 |
| Budget Timeframe | 2023/10-2024/4 | Budget | APPROVED |

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 22/May/2024

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM036 - Cameroon - Landslide

Operating Timeframe: 16 Oct 2023 to 31 Jan 2024

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

| Description | Budget | Expenditure | Variance |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | 31,019 | 30,006 | 1,013 |
| Teaching Materials | 262 | 265 | -3 |
| Cash Disbursement | 30,757 | 29,741 | 1,016 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | 363 | | 363 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | 363 | | 363 |
| Personnel | 26 | 38 | -13 |
| Volunteers | 26 | 38 | -13 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | 1,128 | 602 | 526 |
| Professional Fees | 1,128 | 602 | 526 |
| Workshops & Training | 974 | 515 | 459 |
| Workshops & Training | 974 | 515 | 459 |
| General Expenditure | 909 | 3,497 | -2,588 |
| Office Costs | 145 | | 145 |
| Communications | 436 | 397 | 39 |
| Financial Charges | 327 | 3,100 | -2,773 |
| Contributions & Transfers | 23,687 | 22,854 | 833 |
| Cash Transfers National Societies | 23,687 | 22,854 | 833 |
| Indirect Costs | 3,777 | 3,738 | 39 |
| Programme & Services Support Recover | 3,777 | 3,738 | 39 |
| Grand Total | 61,882 | 61,250 | 632 |

| Cost Categories | Budgeted Expenditure (as per Project Funding Agreement/ revision) (LOCAL CURRENCY) | | | Actual Expenditure (LOCAL CURRENCY) | | | Budget Variance (Year to Date Period) | | Budget Variance (Current Period) | |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------|--|------------------|-------------------------|--|-----|-------------------------------------|--|
| | Prior Period(s) | Current Period | Total (Year to date) | Prior period(s) | Current period | Total (Year to date) | Variance | % | Variance | % |
| 1 PERSONNEL | 5 277 500,00 | | 5 277 500 | 4 916 000,00 | | 4 916 000 | 361 500 | 7% | 0 | 0% |
| 2 RELIEF SUPPLIES TRANSPORTATION | 4 345 000,00 | | 4 345 000 | 4 455 000,00 | | 4 455 000 | (110 000) | -3% | 0 | 0% |
| 3 CONTRIBUTION TO OTHER ORGANISATION | 250 000,00 | | 250 000 | 150 000,00 | | 150 000 | 100 000 | 40% | 0 | 0% |
| 4 OTHER DIRECT COST | 5 350 000,00 | | 5 350 000 | 4 916 800,00 | | 4 916 800 | 433 200 | 8% | 0 | 0% |
| 5 INDIRECT COST | 1 065 575,00 | | 1 065 575 | | 1 022 308 | 1 022 308 | 43 267 | 4% | (1 022 308) | UNBUDGETED EXPENSE, PLEASE PROVIDE EXPLANATION |
| TOTAL | 16 288 075,00 | 0 | 16 288 075 | 14 437 800,00 | 1 022 308 | 15 460 108 | 827 967 | | (1 022 308) | |

5.1.3 BUDGET & EXPENSES BY PROJECT PARTNER ONLY (CHF)

*Exchange Rate First in First Out (refer to sheet 5.4 for Current Period Calculating Exc Rate)

| Output | Budgeted Expenditure (as per Project Funding Agreement/ revision) CHF | | | Actual Expenditure CHF | | | Budget Variance (Year to Date Period) | | Budget Variance (Current Period) | |
|---------|--|----------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--|----|-------------------------------------|------|
| | Prior Period(s) | Current Period | Total (Year to date) | Prior period(s) | Current period* | Total (Year to date) | Variance | % | Variance | % |
| Overall | 23 687,00 | 0,00 | 23 687,00 | 21 156,67 | 1 495,11 | 22 653,78 | 833,22 | 4% | 1 495,11 | 100% |

CERTIFICATION

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

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

Date Submitted

Name, Title & Signature of Project partner designated official

Stephane
Stephane



30/08/2024

Alkono Ruben Chierra



Jean Urbain Loza
PLEG

For IFRC internal use

Approved by IFRC Project Manager

Josiane TENE

Validated by IFRC finance officer

Olivier BENOIST

Date _____

Date _____

Contact Information

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

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IFRC Project Manager: Josuane Flore Tene, DCPRR Cordinator, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790

IFRC focal point for the emergency: Josuane Flore Tene, DCPRR Cordinator, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790

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[Click here for reference](#)

