



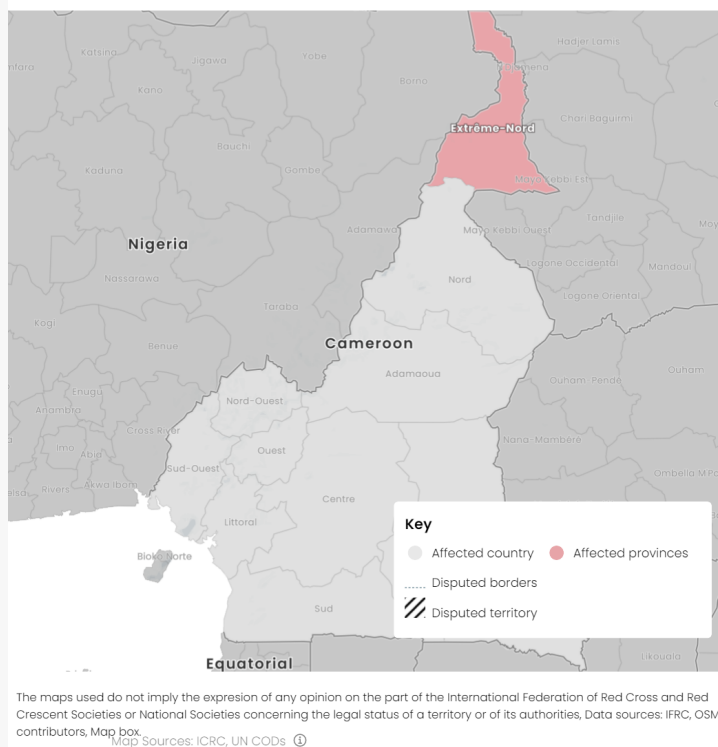
Volunteers during second assessment in Mourla Gobo et Mourla Gozom

Appeal: MDRCM035	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 160,003	Crisis Category: Yellow	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 3,031 people	People Targeted: 2,100 people	
Event Onset: Slow	Operation Start Date: 2023-09-06	New Operational End Date: 2024-02-29	Total Operating Timeframe: 5 months
Additional Allocation Requested: -		Targeted Areas: Extrême-Nord	

Description of the Event



WRC: Population Displacement – 2023-08 – Population
Movement MAYO DANAY
16 août 2023



What happened, where and when?

On August 11, 2023, following heavy torrential rains, the protective dike along Logone River broke on the Chad side, causing heavy flooding in this area bordering Cameroon. Villages along the dike were completely flooded making the area uninhabitable for people. Fields, dwelling houses, livestock were destroyed. The most affected villages are Makaroua, Mirbidim, Mala and Pit-Arrey. Since August 12, these Chadian populations have gradually moved to Cameroon, which is more easily accessible, particularly in village of Mounla, Maga district, Mayo Danay Department. Figures of the identification carried out by the administrative authorities show 346 households or 2,401 people affected. These figures could rise as people continue to arrive. These populations were welcomed and temporarily housed by the sub-prefect in the classrooms of public school of Lawaya and high school of Mounla.

On 3 October 2023, the Mayo-Danay department recorded the arrival of a new wave of people displaced by flooding in their localities in Chad. They settled in Cameroon in the neighbouring localities of Mounla Gobo and Mounla Gozom, as the Mounla Lawaya site was already saturated by the flood victims from August. As part of the coordination with OCHA and the humanitarian community, another multi-sectoral assessment of the needs of these new disaster victims was carried out from 11 to 14 October 2023 with partners such as the NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Solidarités International, the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC), ADES and Tamoundé under the leadership of the Cameroonian RC in the settlement sites. A total of 499 new households were surveyed, including 434 refugees and 65 hosts.

On 24 October, a meeting was held with all the humanitarian partners involved in this disaster. Based on the assessment report published on 17 October, roles were reassigned, leading Cameroon Red Cross to this new strategy and target. This meeting is the trigger for this update.



Volunteers discussing with community leaders



Volunteers discussing with Women group

Scope and Scale

The report of the situation on August 14th, 2023, made by RC branch, stated that the populations arrive gradually and were welcomed by the authorities and the host populations. As soon as they arrived, the authorities housed the affected people in the building of Lawaya Public School and Mourla High School. The 346 households surveyed could not carry many belongings with them and therefore live in very precarious conditions that aggravate their vulnerability. As they live in the public school in Mourla, other resettlement areas have been identified in order to relocate them to free up classrooms ahead of start of the academic year in two weeks. The general observation that emerges is that victims live in precarious conditions: homeless, poor access to drinking water (they rely on untreated river water), only have a single latrine and very little food.

The report on the multi-sectoral assessment carried out from 11 to 14 October 2023 in the localities of Mourla Gobo and Mourla Gozom revealed that 434 affected households had experienced the complete destruction of their homes, the destruction of their fields, the loss of material goods and foodstuffs, and one case of death. 65 of these were host households that had taken in disaster victims, which is already putting pressure on already precarious household resources.

It should therefore be noted that the sub-division of Maga, which is hosting these disaster victims, is identified as an area at very high risk of flooding. With the rainy season currently in full swing in the Far North region, and with rising water levels, these people and even the host communities remain very exposed to the consequences of flooding, such as water-borne diseases, malaria and the destruction of plantations and homes.

The Maga District Committee has mobilised 23 volunteers and 03 supervisors in the field, who are continuing to monitor developments in the situation.

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	Yes
Are you changing the target population of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	No
Is this a request for a second allocation	No
Has the forecasted event materialize?	Yes

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

Following approval of this operation, consultation meetings were held with the partners to position the various actors on the ground, under the coordination of OCHA. The NGO Solidarité International positioned itself in the food security sector and reached 314 households among those initially targeted by the Cameroon Red Cross using the cash method. However, 87 households did not receive any assistance.

In the meantime, new population movements resumed on 03 October and more than 296 new households took up residence in the Mourla Gozom and Mourla Gobo sites. Following this influx of people, another multi-sector assessment took place from 11 to 14 October 2023, which led the Cameroon Red Cross to review its strategy and targeting. This evaluation showed that:

- the priority needs are food security, shelter and AME, with proportions of 91%, 85% and 45% respectively
- In the IDP camps, 54 tents were identified, each housing between 10 and 15 families (a total of around 3,700 people)
- 45 host families hosting beneficiaries have not received any assistance, which has led to tensions.
- There are only 15 emergency latrines in a camp although at least 110 latrines would be required

On 24 October, a meeting was held with all the humanitarian partners involved in this disaster, under the coordination of OCHA. After this meeting that was based on the assessment report published on 17 October, roles were reassigned, leading Cameroon Red Cross to this new strategy and target, hence this update aimed at:

1. Changing of target: 300 families (2,100 people), i.e. 261 displaced families and 39 host families, will be targeted by this DREF instead of the 415 families initially planned.

2. Modifying intervention sectors:

- Use of the multi-sector cash modality for essential household items (AME) and shelters instead of cash for food security as initially planned, as there are not enough funds to cover 03 rounds of distribution.
- The WASH sector, with the construction of 61 emergency latrines, the rehabilitation of two boreholes, the installation of a drainage system around the sites and the raising of community awareness of good hygiene practices and the prevention of water-borne diseases.

3. Extending the duration of the operation: in view of the delay caused by the discussions mentioned above, the CRC wishes to extend the operation by one (01) month, for a total of 5 months.

This new strategy will prevent the duplication of actions and enable CRC to provide assistance to the new wave of displaced persons on the basis of the needs identified during the recent assessment.

Current National Society Actions



Field assessment by IFRC and CRC

Coordination

-Internally: At the HQ level, DNGC (National Disaster Management Department) coordinates with the officials of Mayo Danay Departmental Committee (President and DM person) for the monitoring of the situation, as well as the evaluation. The DNGC immediately informed IFRC Region Office upon receipt of the first information (newsletter). IFRC is providing technical support to CRC in the development of disaster response plan.

-Externally: CRC via the divisional branch participates in coordination meetings led by the Sub-divisional officer of Maga and is part of the crisis management committee at divisional level. CRC also shares information available at its level with OCHA.

The national headquarters team in the field has strengthened coordination through meetings with other partners and the administrative and religious authorities in the department.

National Society Readiness

CRC has trained staff both at headquarters level and at branch level in various fields such as first aid, psychological first aid; Community-Based Health; WASH, CVA, DRR, CEA, PGI, HEALTH.

Mayo Danay division has nearly 200 active volunteers, including about 45 in MAGA sub-division with 01 NRT (National Respond Team), 04 first aid monitors; 01 DREF mentor.

RC departmental committee is a member of the technical group for flood preparedness.

During the initial phase of this operation, the 26 volunteers planned were trained in (CEA, feedback mechanism, disaster risk reduction rules, WASH, etc.) to ensure better implementation of operations.

Protection, Gender And Inclusion	<p>Sensitization is conducted by volunteers on culture of peace to limit as much as possible the risks of abuses and exclusion.</p> <p>Volunteers (23 volunteers and 3 supervisors) received training on PGI as part of the training package, which will help them to take vulnerability into account through all phases of this operation, from beneficiary selection to distribution.</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>The volunteers of Maga committee have been raising awareness among households about food hygiene, environmental sanitation (around homes), and good individual and collective hygiene practices.</p> <p>The 26 volunteers affected to this operation have been trained to WASH, awareness-raising methods and environmental disinfection.</p>
Health	<p>Sensitization on hygiene measures, community-based health has been conducted by volunteers since August 11, the date of arrival of the first families. Psychological first aid support was also provided to each family.</p> <p>The 26 volunteers affected to this operation have been trained to psychological first-aid.</p>
Assessment	<p>The local branch of the Cameroon Red Cross immediately carried out a rapid assessment of the situation as soon as the first families arrived. A second multi-sector needs assessment was carried out jointly with the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) from 11 to 14 October in the Mourla-Gozom and Mourla-Gobo sites. The assessment identified the following priority needs:</p> <p>Food: Most families have less than one meal a day, with priority given to children aged 0 to 5, of whom there are a large number, i.e. almost 505 children.</p> <p>Shelter and essential household items: In the two refugee reception sites, homes were built from temporary materials on spontaneous sites close to the homes of the first wave of affected households who arrived in August. On the site, it is easy to distinguish the households of the first victims from those of the second wave by the presence of tarpaulin roofs.</p> <p>Water, hygiene and sanitation: Access to hygiene and sanitation services remains precarious and a cause for concern, particularly at the Mourla Gobo and Mourla Gozom sites, given the exponential arrival of new disaster-stricken households. The latrines built during the first intervention are insignificant compared with current needs.</p> <p>Health and nutrition: the affected populations are exposed to the risk of diseases such as respiratory infections, simple malaria, diarrhoea, skin infections, urinary tract infections, eye infections, dysentery, anaemia, STIs, etc. Volunteers will continue to raise awareness of these various diseases and refer people to other humanitarian partners in charge of this sector if necessary.</p>

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	<p>IFRC supports NS in the development of an emergency response plan and coordinates with other partners within and outside the Movement in this case ECHO and OCHA.</p> <p>Following discussions with ECHO on the relevance of Red Cross action after the positioning of International Solidarity, the Cluster carried out a rapid assessment mission in the Mourla localities with the Mayo Danay departmental Red Cross committee to get an effective update on the situation on the ground. This mission enabled discussions with displaced people and local authorities and a meeting with OCHA to improve coordination. The IFRC continued to take part with the National Society in various other coordination meetings on this crisis and provided support to the Cameroon Red Cross in revising its intervention strategy in line with the new data from the field.</p>
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	Staff from the IFRC (CEA, Feedback and Wash) went on a field mission to support the SN in training volunteers, setting up community committees to help select beneficiaries, and arranging for materials to build wash facilities. This team is also providing support in terms of representation and coordination with other players such as OCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR and other local NGOs, partners in charge of camp management and the RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism).
Participating National Societies	French Red Cross, present in the Far North Region, has been informed of the situation by the NS. No action has been taken from CRF as part of this operation.

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Although Maga is not in ICRC's areas of intervention, all information has been informed by Secretary General of CRC. No action has been taken from ICRC as part of this operation.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	Coordination of the care of Chadian disaster victims is carried out by the administrative authority (Sub-divisional officer). On the early days of the arrival of the affected families, Cameroonian government distributed buckets, defecation pots and mosquito nets to the first 186 affected families.
UN or other actors	<p>A number of players have pledged to support the evaluation in each of their areas of intervention. The following organisations will participate in the evaluation: WFP, FAO, UNHCR, IOM, PUI; OCHA, UNICEF, CRC.</p> <p>Initial actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the multi-sectoral assessment, UNICEF made available for distribution some WASH equipment including 100 jerry cans, 60 boxes of soap, 40 boxes of 10,000 aqua tabs tablets each: 100 defecation pots for children, 100 buckets, 10 kettles. On the other hand, emergency latrine construction kits, i.e. 10 plastic tiles, 01 4/50-meter tarpaulin, 10 Belgian shovels, 10 picks, 10 round shovels. - The UNHCR has provided 150 NFI kits and 200 tents. - The AAEDC will donate WASH kits. - The WHO plans to distribute: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Oral rehydration salts (10 boxes of 100 sachets), - Medical gloves (3 boxes of 1000 pieces), - 1 malaria kit (3 additional IEHK 2017 boxes, - Malaria modules: 1/3, 2/3 and 3/3); 1 IEHK 2017 kit, - Basic module for renewable equipment (2 boxes 1/1); 1 IEHK 2017 kit, Basic module for medicine (1 box), - Rapid cholera tests (10 packs of 10 tests), - Sprayers (2), - 12-litre buckets (50) and - 1 plastic drum of 120 litres). <p>ACF built 15 emergency latrines and rehabilitated 05 boreholes. Solidarité International distributed cash to disaster victims at the Mourla Lawaya site. Other actors have positioned themselves to provide assistance in various sectors at the different sites identified.</p>

Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the level of the Far North Region, various humanitarian actors through the different technical working groups (floods, food security and CWG) held 02 meetings and agreed on a joint multisectoral assessment. CRC has taken the lead for this evaluation led by DM person of the Mayo Danay divisional branch.

Coordination meetings on the floods continue to be held on the OCHA lead to improve coordination of the positioning of humanitarian actors, coordination with the authorities and the mobilisation of additional resources.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

The analysis of access to food is based on food security indicators, the food consumption score (FCS), the survival strategy index (rCSI) and the household dietary diversity score (HDDS). The food security indicators for this assessment show that 84% of households surveyed have a low FCS (≤ 28).

Indeed, most of these families eat less than one meal a day, forcing them to develop negative coping strategies. When there is not enough food, priority is given to young children, while adults have to cope with the deprivation of meals. The solidarity of the host community is not enough to cover this food requirement, as it is currently the lean season in the Far North region, so family granaries and fields are practically empty. This is having an impact on the price of basic products on local markets.

However, according to discussions with OCHA and other partners, the Cameroonian RC will be redirecting cash support from livelihoods to household items and shelter, as initially planned because addressing these needs cannot be achieved with a single round of cash distribution, as planned within the DREF available budget.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Cohabitation is often difficult, especially in the presence of foreigners. In this sense, awareness on the culture of peace is necessary.

Also, with the presence of women and children under 5 years old it will be important that the shelters are sufficiently lit.

The gender and protection aspect will be taken into account in the construction of emergency latrines, with latrines for men and latrines for women.



Shelter Housing And Settlements

According to the multi-sectoral assessment report of 17 October, 87% of the households surveyed expressed an urgent need for shelter. They are living in tents in deplorable hygiene conditions, with some sleeping in the open. This leads to overcrowding in the various households, exposing them to disease and bad weather. These households have also lost their household equipment (mattresses, blankets, sheets, clothes, kitchen utensils, etc.).



Community Engagement And Accountability

Engaging communities is essential for any humanitarian operation.

Affected people need effective access to understandable, relevant and reliable information on the assistance and support available. They need to be involved in the decision-making processes from assistance modality to beneficiary selection. This will help to identify areas for improvement and build a climate of trust with the communities, ownership of the operation, while promoting a culture of transparency, accountability and peace.

It would also be important to monitor the level of satisfaction of the refugees and host community, as well as record potential rumors, this will contribute to the early identification of potential risks.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Among the needs identified, access to water in terms of collection, treatment and conservation remains a challenge in the resettlement sites. The water points rehabilitated in the communities are still not sufficient to meet the needs of the disaster victims, who also get their water from the Logone river, located at a reasonable distance (around 600m), and consume it without treating. This exposes them to waterborne diseases such as diarrhea or cholera.

In the Mourla-Gozom and Mourla Gobo sites, there is an urgent need for emergency latrines as the number of latrines available does not cover the needs of the disaster victims, thus leading to high level of open defecation.

Adequate sanitation facilities and awareness raising are urgently needed to guarantee minimum hygiene conditions for disaster victims.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The Maga sub-divisional Branch like other local branches in the Mayo Danay division, has limited capacity in terms of intervention equipment. It has no pre-positioned stocks, first aid kits and other equipment for future flooding.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This operation aims to help improve the living conditions of 300 households, i.e. 261 affected Chadian households (1,827 people) and 39 host households (273 people) in the Maga district through WASH assistance and unconditional cash transfers to cover shelter needs and essential household items at the Mourla Gozom and Mourla Gobo sites during 6 months.

Given the positioning of other actors on the ground, the Cameroon Red Cross has opted for direct assistance through unconditional and multi-sectoral cash transfers (AME and Shelter), as well as the implementation of WASH activities through the construction of emergency latrines, the rehabilitation of boreholes and the installation of a water drainage system around the sites and awareness campaigns on good hygiene practices.

Operation strategy rationale

This operation was planned on the basis of information obtained during the 02 assessment missions carried out in the various sites of Mourla Lawaya, Moula-Gobo and Mourla Gozom under the coordination of OCHA.

- Cash assistance Target: 300 households.

This immediate, unconditional and multi-sectoral financial aid will enable the selected vulnerable households to respond effectively to their urgent needs, namely shelter and essential household items. Based on the amount agreed by the Cash Working Group and the transfer value used in the Far North region, 64,000 CFA francs will be given to each head of household in a single transfer to meet the above-mentioned needs.

As the majority of people affected do not have valid identity documents or mobile phones, the operation will give priority to on-site distributions via envelopes. Some security measures will be taken to mitigate the risks related to distributing cash in envelopes :

- Identification of distribution sites will be done with the support of the communities in collaboration with the authorities.
- Use of community volunteers and vigilance committees to ensure security on the site and to set up the site in an appropriate area.
- Schedule beneficiary households in waves of 50 or 100 to avoid mass gatherings.
- Raising beneficiaries' awareness of the distribution process.
- Briefing with the FSP on the distribution mechanism.
- Inform beneficiaries 24 hours before distribution begins, depending on the site and the number of beneficiaries.

This is what most of the players in the field will do, given the context.

As part of its strategy to prepare cash activities, NS has already signed framework contracts with financial service providers such as MTN and Express Union, which have a presence in the region and are widely used by other players.

- WASH:

- To improve access to water and sanitation facilities, the operation plans to build emergency latrines (61 blocks of 2 latrines each), rehabilitate 02 boreholes and set up a water drainage system around the sites.

The emergency latrines will be built from temporary materials. The soil structure of the various sites does not allow the latrines to be stable, so drums will be inserted into the various excreta pits and the superstructure will be made of wood and covered with tarpaulin. The slab will be made of hardwood and covered with tarpaulin to make it easier to clean. Each pit will have a volume of approximately 2 m³, i.e. the superposition of two barrels. The latrines will be separate double cabins for men and women, to ensure the privacy and safety of the beneficiaries. The bottom of the second latrine will be hermetically sealed to prevent water from rising up into the barrels (pit).

- Two boreholes will be rehabilitated to improve the water supply for beneficiaries. A technical diagnosis will be carried out on each borehole to identify the defective parts. At the end of the repairs, the borehole will be disinfected with chlorine. A water drainage system will be set up around the resettlement sites to drain all the rainwater around the camp and protect the latrines from overflowing.

- Community involvement and accountability:

Engaging communities is essential for any humanitarian operation, and even more so for this type of intervention in a complex context. The aim is therefore to improve displaced people's effective access to understandable, relevant and reliable information on the assistance and support available. The NS will ensure that humanitarian action is inclusive and incorporates the participation of displaced populations in decision-making processes. To achieve this, the NS will:

- Organize information sessions with the displaced population, the host community and the authorities to clearly explain the assistance modality, the beneficiary selection criteria and the overall operation.

- Set up a feedback mechanism to monitor the level of satisfaction, suggestions or complaints from the population and the host community, including the monitoring of actions and potential rumors, as well as the early identification of potential risks. This will help to identify areas for improvement and build a climate of trust with the communities, while promoting a culture of transparency, accountability and peace. Emphasis will be placed on sensitive complaints.

- Information registers will be deposited with the heads of the community committees that will be set up in the localities in order to ensure an inclusive listening.

- Key messages about the assistance will be produced and translated. These messages will be broadcasted on prime-time programmes and during staff appearances on these programmes. These messages will also be distributed via USB keys plugged into mobile speakers and broadcast during mass awareness-raising events and even door-to-door. Posters will also be produced to support these awareness campaigns.

- A newsletter will be produced at the end of the operation to document the assistance provided.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation aims to help improve the living conditions of 300 households, i.e. 261 affected Chadian households (1,827 people) and 39 host households (273 people) in the Maga district, through unconditional monetary Wash and cash assistance to cover shelter needs and essential household items.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The operation will target 300 of the most vulnerable households, distributed as follows:

- All 261 displaced households identified so far, that is 1,827 people.
- 39 households in the host community i.e. 273 people.

The selection of beneficiaries will prioritize:

- Households living in resettlement sites,
- Households with a wife or child as head of household,
- Households with people with special needs,
- Households where the head of household has no income,
- Households that do not have a house made of final materials (acceptable),
- The marital status of the head of household (polygamous or monogamous);
- Large families,
- The presence of several children under 5 years of age in the household,
- Number of pregnant and lactating women,

- The number of active persons,
- The number of meals consumed per day,
- Household/family facilities,
- Duration of coverage of household food needs,
- Ownership of assets (livestock per capita by category, land, number of poultry, small/large ruminants,
- Access to land,
- The area of land owned,
- Access to housing, and
- The state of the house in which they live.

Total Targeted Population

Women	1,008	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	252	Urban	0%
Men	714	People with disabilities (estimated)	5%
Boys (under 18)	126		
Total targeted population	2,100		

Risk and Security Considerations

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

Risk	Mitigation action
Abuses related to cash distribution in resettlement sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community sensitization. - Engagement of authorities, community leaders, communities, and stakeholders. - Including vulnerable people from the host community as beneficiaries in the project.
Limited acceptance of affected communities in the host community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy is made with communities and leaders. - Host population and communities affected are sensitized on the culture of peace. - Include vulnerable people from the host community as beneficiaries in the project.
Discontent of non-beneficiary host communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sensitization of host communities on the project. - Raising awareness of selection criteria. - Discussing selection criteria with stakeholders and the community.
Difficulties in accessing civilian documentation for displaced persons that may limit their access to assistance	Actions with PSFs had already been taken in the past to address this risk. Thus, on-site distributions with the assistance of agents and mass disbursements are sufficient to meet this difficulty.
Increase in the prices of necessities including rice; oils; bread; milk etc.	Thanks to price monitoring, this risk will be controlled, and an alert threshold set (more than 10% of the initial price).
Inaccessibility of areas / impassability of roads in conflict-affected areas or in the rainy season	CRC is present throughout the country and with its extensive network of volunteers, access will be easy.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation

Security context in the Far North Region has been volatile for nearly a decade. Many conflicts between non-State armed groups and regular armies have been recorded. This situation makes the authorities and communities suspicious of the presence of people from neighboring countries affected by the conflict, especially since they have difficulty possessing identity documents. In addition, the communal tensions in this part of the country recorded in 2021 is another important factor to consider in this context. Especially since it has just as involved the communities bordering these two neighboring countries.

Planned Intervention



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 0

Targeted Persons: 26

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Nombre de personnes formées sur le PGI	26	26

Progress Towards Outcome

The ERP module was integrated into the training package for the 23 volunteers and the 3 supervisors. Emphasis was placed on the principles, approach and way of working of the Red Cross in order to address the causes, risks and consequences of violence, discrimination and exclusion in an integrated manner. The volunteers trained will be called upon to take these aspects into account throughout the implementation of the operation.



Community Engagement And Accountability

Budget: CHF 9,140

Targeted Persons: 5,879

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of visits done for feedback collection.	16	-
% of feedbacks received and addressed.	100	-

Progress Towards Outcome

- The CEA/feedback team from the NS and the cluster have been on the ground since the launch operations by providing support for targeting (development of the questionnaire), training volunteers in feedback collection, etc. This team will also work on setting up community teams and organizing the various awareness-raising visits and setting up the feedback collection mechanism.



Multi-purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 33,438

Targeted Persons: 2,881

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of households receiving assistance in Cash	300	-
% of people who report that they used more than 50% of their cash for AME & Abris	70	-

Progress Towards Outcome

- The departmental committee is continuing to identify affected households, particularly in the two sites where these newly displaced people have settled.
- Discussions are continuing with the Cash Working Group in the far north to improve coordination of activities.
- Discussions are underway with the FSPs on the measures to be taken in light of the situation.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 22,993

Targeted Persons: 26

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of lessons learned workshops	1	-
Number of Surge deployed	1	-
Number of follow-up missions	3	1

Progress Towards Outcome

- Staff from the cluster carried out a joint field mission with the departmental committee in September to quickly assess the situation based on exchanges with OCHA and the actions undertaken by the NGO Solidarités Internationale, which enabled the operation to be redirected/revisted.
- Alerts have been issued on the IFRC's RMS system for the deployment of a surge.
- The cluster and the NS are in the process of finalizing the arrangements for the pre-identified cash surge mission.
- Three staff from the cluster (CEA, Feedback, and WASH) are in the field to support the NS in the launch of this operation with regard to volunteer training, targeting and arrangements for WASH activities in coordination with the authorities and other partners.
- The cluster continues to provide other support and remote monitoring through weekly meetings.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 45,509

Targeted Persons: 26

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
Number of operational missions	3	1
# of insured volunteers	26	26

Progress Towards Outcome

- A rapid assessment mission has been carried out on the site where these displaced people are settling, jointly by the Mayo Danay CR departmental committee, the CRC field coordinator and staff from the IFRC cluster programmes.
- The ToRs have been prepared by the NS, as has the timetable of activities, with the support of the cluster, and the NS team has already gone out into the field to launch the activities.
- The volunteers' insurance has already been done.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 48,923

Targeted Persons: 2,440

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
% of the population using the latrines built.	80	-
% of the target population having access to drinking water.	80	-
% of the population who know how to name at least two ways of preventing cholera	80	-

Progress Towards Outcome

- Discussions are continuing with UNICEF, which is the lead for WASH activities, to ensure better coordination.
- The cluster's WASH manager is already in the field and in collaboration with logistics, arrangements are being made to carry out WASH activities.
- Training of volunteers in WASH is ongoing.

About Support Services

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

This operation will mobilize:

- 23 volunteers who will be responsible for carrying out the activities and reporting directly to the supervisors.
- 03 supervisors who will oversee coordinating the operation in the field, they will report directly to the local management.
- 01 Coordinator at headquarters level responsible for the implementation of operations.
- 01 CVA focal point, to support cash assistance.
- 01 CEA focal point to develop information collection tools, analyze, and manage feedback; and more generally coordinate the implementation of the CEA strategy.
- 01 PMER in charge of monitoring and evaluation.
- 01 finance assistant in charge of financial monitoring and reporting.
- 01 Logistic

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 cash profile for a period of 02 months.

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

Cash-related procedures with the PSF will be done by IFRC.

The purchase of material for the construction of latrines, rehabilitation of boreholes, visibility (polo shirt, cap, bandoleer, roll up) will be done by the IFRC.

The purchase of personal protective equipment (boots and coats) for volunteers will be done by the CRC.

How will this operation be monitored?

These activities will be monitored as follows:

- Two supervision missions (1 targeting mission + 1 cash distribution mission) will be carried out by NS staff.
- A PDM mission will be done together with the lesson-learned workshop.
- A CRC and IFRC management mission will be organized.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

For this operation, NS will conduct both mass communication through radio broadcasts that will communicate on the actions of CRC, radio spots; than local communication through home visits and focus groups.

Contact Information

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

National Society contact: Jean Urbain ZOA, Secrétaire Général, jeanurbain.zoa@croixrouge.cm, 697276118

IFRC Appeal Manager:

Adesh TRIPATHEE, Head of Cluster, Yaoundé Cluster, adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org, +237 650 65 99 91 / +254 731067489

IFRC Project Manager: Josuane Flore TENE, DCPRR Coordinator , Yaoundé Cluster, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790

IFRC focal point for the emergency:

Josuane Flore TENE, DCPRR Coordinator , Yaoundé Cluster, josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org, +237677098790

Media Contact: Muriel Atsama, Communication Senior Officer, muriel.atsama@ifrc.org, +237650610006

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