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Emergency appeal Cameroon: Floods

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Emergency appeal n° MDRCM014
GLIDE n° FL-2012-000157-CMR
28 September 2012

This Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 1,637,314 in cash, kind, or services to support the Cameroon Red Cross to assist 5,000 families (about 25,000 beneficiaries) for 12 months, and will be completed by the end of September, 2013. A Final Report will be made available by end December 2013 (three months after the end of the operation).

CHF 299,707 was allocated from the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

Since 15 August 2012, parts of the North and Far North regions of Cameroon have been experiencing heavy rainfall. The situation has worsened in the Far North region following the rupture of the Maga dyke which has caused water from the dam further flooding a number of villages, specifically Dreissou, Begue, Palam Doungui, Pouss and Tekela.

In the North, the regional capital Garoua has been transformed into a lake, and the locality of Lagdo situated some 80 km from Garoua is also suffering the same fate. In both regions, the floods have left many people injured, and destroyed about 12,000 homes, leaving approximately 25,000 people (5,000 families) homeless. Some have sought refuge in host families, while others in the Bibémiré/Lopéré (Garoua) and Badoudi (Tchéboua Subdivision) are taking refuge in primary schools. Many crops and granaries have been destroyed. Livestock have also been lost. At this stage, it is difficult to estimate the losses incurred as all the localities are still inundated with flood water. It has also been reported that floods have caused damage in other parts of the country like Doumé and Babessi, found in the East and North West regions, respectively, and this may spread to other localities/regions.

Local authorities are seeking ways to resettle the displaced. The UNHCR has provided tents and Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in Benue are setting them up for the time being in the Takasko neighbourhood of Garoua, a site identified and retained by the authorities. In the Far North Region, elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion of the Cameroon Army, commonly known as BIR, have provided tents for affected families in the village of Pouss, while those in Kai-Kai are still lodged in schools and churches. In Guirvidic, the UNHCR has also provided tents and a Cameroon Red Cross volunteer from Benue has gone there to train the community and volunteers.

Emergency activities have been initiated with the DREF which was approved earlier this month, but given the evolution of the situation on the ground, short, medium and longer term actions must be considered in order to provide sustained assistance to the vulnerable communities and support government efforts in the search



In the early hours of the disaster, Cameroon Red Cross volunteers helped affected families to move their belongings to drier places. **Photo by Cameroon Red Cross**

for lasting solutions to recurring floods, whose consequences are worsening over the years. This emergency appeal will enable sustainable assistance to the affected populations and find a solution that will help reduce the risks and consequences of floods.

Out of the 69,537 affected persons in the North and Far North Regions, this operation aims to support up to 5,000 families (25,000 people) who are currently found in the various resettlement sites. They will be assisted to improve their living conditions through the distribution of non-food items, construction of temporary shelters, improved access to water and basic sanitation, the promotion of hygiene, psychosocial and rehabilitation support. An early warning system to cope with possible future floods will be put in place in the most exposed areas.

[<Click here for the DREF budget; here for a map of the affected area; or here for contact details>](#)

The situation

Since 15 August 2012, parts of the North and Far North regions of Cameroon have been experiencing heavy rainfall which has caused severe material, human and environmental damage.

In the Far North Region, especially in the Vele Subdivision of the Mayo Danay Division, the situation has worsened due to the rupture of the Maga dyke in Begue, some 50 km from Yagoua (headquarters of the Division). The rupture of this dyke that separates the Logone River from Yagoua, Vele and Kay-Kay subdivisions has caused floods in Grong, Blah, Varaye, Gaya, Dreissou, Begue, Palam Doungui, Pouss and Tekela villages.

As a result more than 600 families, that is, 3,000 people are presently homeless, and have sought refuge in school buildings. Several people have also been injured, particularly a girl whose tibia was fractured following the collapse of a wall. To date, no deaths have been recorded. Many houses and building have sustained damage due to local construction methods using earth and/or mud bricks that are used in this part of the country. Many houses rendered fragile by the heavy rains have collapsed, while others have been flooded. Almost all farms have been destroyed and cattle have been washed away by floodwaters. Elements of the Rapid Intervention Battalion of the Cameroon Army, commonly known as BIR, have provided tents to the affected families in the village of Pouss, while those in Kai-Kai are still lodged in schools and churches. In Guirvidic, the UNHCR has also provided tents and a Cameroon Red Cross volunteer from Benue has gone there to train the community and volunteers on the spot.

In the North region, the capital of the region, Garoua, and its surroundings have been transformed into a lake. Floods caused by the overflow of the Benue River have also caused significant material damage in seven major neighbourhoods namely: Liddire, Lopere 4 and 5 Gapdire, Kilarou, Lainde Gadamayo, Lainde Intergare and Bibemire 2, engulfing the Garoua I, II and III Subdivisions, and Tcheboua. Thousands of houses have collapsed, leaving many people homeless. Livestock has been lost, farms flooded and a primary school engulfed by water, barely two weeks after the resumption of the school term. In most localities, flooding has interrupted development activities; for example a bridge collapsed some 60 km from Garoua, along the Ngaoundere - Garoua highway, and along the Garoua - Bibemi road the Guebake Bridge has been flooded to a height of about 2 metres. Assessments have identified more than 300 families or 1,700 homeless people who have sought refuge in school premises.

Local authorities are seeking ways to resettle affected families. The UNHCR has provided tents, and Cameroon Red Cross volunteers in Benue are setting them up for the time being in the Takasko neighbourhood in Garoua, a site identified and retained by the authorities.

Still in the North region, more floods have hit the locality of Lagdo (situated some 80 km from Garoua), where seven neighbourhoods have been affected, leaving 300 families to seek refuge in school premises and churches, while waiting for the government to take appropriate measures for their resettlement in other sites. The North region, therefore, has a total of 400 families affected or 2,000 people, subject to the aggravation of the severe floods, since the rains are far from over.

It should be noted that prior to the rupture of the Maga dyke and the flooding of the villages listed above, more than five Subdivisions of the same Division were also hit by floods namely: Datseka, Wina, Doukoula, Guéré, Kalfon, Tchatibrih to the extent that the waters have now began converging in Yagoua town, capital of the Mayo Danay Division. Although significant damage were not officially and systematically recorded there

because most of these areas are inaccessible, thousands of people were left homeless, food crops destroyed and livestock lost, thus compromising the harvest and announcing the setting in of a major season of food shortage in that Division (Mayo-Danay).

In all localities of both regions, access to safe drinking water has become very difficult. Hygiene conditions have also deteriorated as latrines have been washed away, and open defecation around houses has become a major problem. Families need food and non-food items, as they have lost their crops, granaries and livestock. This renders these people, who are mostly farmers and cattle breeders, more vulnerable. Fishing communities are also affected as the overflow of the Logone River does not allow them to do fishing during this sudden lean period.

There is a high probability that these floods will persist because the rainy season is just beginning, and in the Far North Region, the efforts of local authorities to repair the ruptured part of the dam have failed. The Cameroon government is seeking appropriate solutions to remedy the situation.

As the rain continues and the situation evolves, the number of displaced and homeless families could rise up to 10,000 affect families in the two regions. Cholera outbreaks are recurrent in the two affected regions. In 2010 and 2011, more than 600 people die of cholera in North and Far North regions of Cameroon. There is the risk that poor sanitation might lead to the resurgence of cholera. Affected communities are vulnerable to other health problems related to dirty water and acute respiratory infections.

In the face of all these risks, it is essential to raise public awareness on measures to be taken in order to avoid or minimize the consequences, and how to behave in case of floods. In this light, the Cameroon Red Cross has targeted two major risks, that is, reducing risks related to climate change that bring about floods and food insecurity, and reducing the risk of epidemics that may require medium and long-term action, combined with rehabilitation/recovery activities for the affected populations.

In total, there are a total of 21,946 affected people in Far North region, and 47,591 people in North region. It has also been reported that floods have caused damage in other localities of the country like Doumé and Babessi, found in the East and North West regions respectively, and other localities/regions may suffer the same fate in the near future.

Emergency actions have been initiated with the DREF that was approved earlier this month; but given the evolution of the situation on the ground, short, medium and longer term actions must be considered in order to provide assistance to the vulnerable and support government efforts in the search for lasting solutions to these recurring floods whose consequences worsen over the years. This emergency appeal will enable sustainable support to the affected populations and find a solution that will help reduce the risks and consequences of flooding in these regions.

Coordination and partnerships

After the Government mission, headed by the Director of Civil Protection at the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, to conduct a rapid assessment of the situation from the first week of the disaster, crisis meetings are ongoing in Yaounde (the capital) and the chief towns of the regions concerned, with all partners namely: Red Cross, United Nations agencies in these communities (United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) and the World Food Programme (WFP), PLAN Cameroon, International Medical Corps, the National Army Rescue Unit, and other ministries like MINATD (Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization), the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Livestock, the Ministry of Basic Education, the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Water and Energy, the Ministry of Plan and Regional Development, and many others, organized in different areas of assistance (relief/distribution of non-food items, water and sanitation and hygiene promotion, health, shelter, food, agriculture, etc.)

Aid of various kinds (medical, financial, material and food) has been provided to the affected families in the different regions. The Kingdom of Morocco has flown in two planes with material aid. According to a press briefing by the Minister of Communication and Government Spokesman, the President of the Republic of Cameroon has allocated the sum of one billion five hundred million Cameroon francs (CFA), the equivalent of CHF 2.8 million for assistance to these populations. But given the enormous needs in several sectors, the Government is still appealing for help from its partners to help provide assistance commensurate to the magnitude of the damage incurred. Some UN agencies and development partners have provided some support, such as Médecin Sans Frontières (MSF) Switzerland, the International Medical Corps (IMC) and

World Health Organization (WHO) in the area of health care and (in the area of sanitation with a health component), Plan Cameroon (some medications and distribution of food aid), UNICEF in the area of water, sanitation and education, UNHCR with a few tents, UNFPA with dignity and delivery kits.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

In both regions, more than sixty volunteers from local committees have been deployed to the field and are assisting the populations to leave the affected areas and relocate to makeshift sites set up in schools. All this is done with great difficulty because the only available means of transport is by motorized canoes (out - board). These volunteers also provide first aid to the victims and refer those with health problems to health facilities and further local Red Cross volunteers have built nine makeshift latrines in Maga, around the schools hosting the affected populations. Moral support is also provided to these victims who have lost almost everything, while waiting for solutions to improve their living conditions.

Local Red Cross committees are taking part in various crisis meetings organized by the administrative authorities, as well as in field trips to assess the situation.

Furthermore, Red Cross volunteers are involved in all distribution, sensitization and hygiene promotion activities. Through the approved DREF, NFIs have been distributed to the 1,000 families targeted by the DREF in both regions. These items include 2,500 mats (1 mat for 2 persons), 2,500 blankets (1 blanket for 2 people), 2,500 mosquito nets (1 net for 2 persons), 10,000 pieces of soap of 200 g (1 piece of soap per person/month for two months), 1,000 kitchen kits (1 kit per family), 1,000 gallons (1 gallon per family) and 1,000 jerry cans (1 Jerry can per family), 2,500 hygiene kits, (1 kit per female). Cameroon Red Cross volunteers have carried out activities in the areas of sensitization, sanitation, hygiene promotion, latrine construction, and construction of emergency shelter.

The needs

Beneficiary selection:

Out of the 67,000 affected people in the North and Far North regions, this operation aims to support up to 5,000 families (25,000 people) that are currently based in the different resettlement sites. They will be assisted in order to improve their living conditions through the distribution of non-food items, construction of temporary shelter, improved access to water and basic sanitation, the promotion of hygiene, psychosocial and rehabilitation support. The final number of beneficiaries is likely to evolve with the continued pattern of rainfall.

Immediate needs:

Immediate needs include temporary shelter, non-food items, access to water and basic sanitation and psychosocial support. In the area of health care, it is imperative to involve volunteers in preventive health awareness on waterborne diseases and faecal waste, especially since cholera outbreaks are recurrent, and have even become endemic in these regions.

In both regions a water and sanitation emergency response is necessary since there is no water supply in the various localities. Partners are unanimous that alongside the distribution of NFIs, the water and sanitation sector is the most important. Since the rainy season is just beginning and seasonal forecasts are unfavourable, this may result in negative health repercussions for affected communities and surrounding populations. Activities such as health promotion (hygiene, fight against malaria, access to clean water and vaccination) and training of volunteers in community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) and in the use of the epidemic control manual for volunteers (ECMV), with emphasis on psychosocial support should be conducted in all regions.

Longer-term needs:

The short and long term needs include the rehabilitation process through the pursuit of adequate psychosocial support, capacity building to improve the resilience of the population and supporting the most affected in the reconstruction of their homes. The difficulties engendered by these floods could aggravate these figures. The Cameroon Red Cross will observe the situation (general screening, active search for missing cases and guidance). Regular screening to detect early cases of moderate and severe malnutrition and will ensure that these cases are referred to the health centers (supplementation centre for the moderate and nutritional recovery centre for the severe malnutrition). The permanent follow-up by trained in CBHFA volunteers will reduce the dropout rate.

The issue of psychosocial support that needs to be strengthened so as to improve the adherence of patients to the management programme. It also raises the issue of community surveillance on the future of children who have abandoned this support. The difficulties engendered by these floods could aggravate these figures. The Cameroon Red Cross will observe the situation (general screening, active search for missing cases and guidance).

The proposed operation

The operation is designed to support the Cameroon Red Cross in providing relief to 5,000 families (approximately 25,000 people). These are the most vulnerable people who have been displaced and are currently hosted in temporary sites. The people welcomed in host families have not been targeted in this plan, even though they are also in need. Other actors are planning or have started taking care of them.

IFRC's regional representation will provide the technical support needed for the various trainings planned; and competent government services will contribute as the case may be. The various trainings planned are needed for smooth implementation of the operation. Many volunteers will be involved, but the number of volunteers participating each month will not exceed the planned figure of 200.

Emergency Shelter and Relief distributions (basic non-food items)

Outcome: The immediate sheltering and non-food items needs of 5,000 affected families (25,000 affected people) in the North and Far North regions are met.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Appropriate sheltering assistance in the form of tarpaulins, shelter kits and locally purchased materials such as wood is provided to 5,000 families during the emergency phase of the operation.</p> <p>The basic needs for 5,000 families are covered through the provision of non-food items and sheltering materials in accordance with SPHERE standards.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop beneficiary targeting criteria and registration to deliver intended assistance. • Coordinate targeted communities with other humanitarian agencies • Procure NFI's and sheltering materials from international and local markets. The NFIs will include 10,000 tarpaulins, materials for the construction of 5,000 temporary shelters, 5,000 shelter tool kits, 10,000 mats (2 mat per family), 10,000 blankets (2 per family), 10,000 mosquito nets (2 per family), 200,000 pieces of soap of 200 g (1 piece of soap per person/month for eight (8) months), 5,000 kitchen kits (1 kit per family), 5,000 buckets of 10 litres each (1 bucket per family) and 5,000 jerry cans (1 jerry can per family), 8,288 hygiene kits, (1 kit per female). • transport and store non-food items • Recruit and train 200 volunteers in distributing and non-food assistance and other aspects. • Distribute NFI's and sheltering materials to the selected beneficiaries • Provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries with the construction of temporary shelters, raising the awareness of proper construction techniques • Provide reports about the distributions and the monitoring and evaluation of the sheltering activities • Develop an exit strategy.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: The health risks of the emergency on the affected population is reduced through the provision of preventive, community-level services to 5,000 families (25,000 beneficiaries) in the 2 regions for eight months	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>The health risks of the affected population are evaluated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess risks to the health of the population in terms of prevention, and risk of communicable diseases. • Distribute and train the beneficiaries on how to install and use the mosquito nets

<p>The resilience of the community is improved through better health education, increased knowledge on key public health issues and behavioural change result</p> <p>The psychosocial support is provided to 5,000 families displaced, by volunteers from the Cameroon Red Cross</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitor the proper use of mosquito nets • Train volunteers on communicable disease surveillance in coordination with the Ministry of Public Health and district health offices. • Support mass vaccination campaign through 50 volunteers (50 out of the 200 volunteers trained on CBHFA will be specifically trained on immunization and community-based surveillance) including social mobilization and coordination with the Ministry of Public Health/WHO/UNICEF with independent monitoring. • Train 100 volunteers on community-based health and First Aid (CBHFA) (these volunteers will be added to the 100 others retrained under the DREF to reach the 200 total number of volunteers) • Provide first aid and ensure transportation of people needing medical attention to health facilities. • Campaigning for health promotion in the two regions, with focus on epidemic prevention (cholera). • Train volunteers on the management of MAM in collaboration with partners like the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) • Carry out activities related to the improvement of the observance of moderate malnutrition identified in collaboration with the MoPH through the regular screening in the targeted area by the trained in CBHFA volunteers. Those affected will be immediately directed towards nutritional supplementation centres (moderate malnourished) at the community level. • Train 100 volunteers out of the 200 (Appeal 100 and DREF 100) on psychosocial programmes. • Psychosocial Support to 5,000 families affected by the disaster.
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Water, sanitation and hygiene promotion

<p>Outcome: The risk of waterborne and water-related diseases has been reduced through the provision of safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion to 5,000 families in the two northern regions and in the North-West and East regions for eight months.</p>	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<p>Potable water is provided to 5,000 families in the two regions</p> <p>The affected population in the two regions have good access to basic sanitation.</p> <p>The health of the population is improved through hygiene promotion and behaviour change activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the need for water and wastewater systems in relocation sites. • Train volunteers on water, sanitation and hygiene promotion. • Train beneficiary communities on the treatment of water from households. • Distribute jerry cans required for transportation and water conservation • Establish water committees at each of the water points to manage the construction/rehabilitation of the points. • Rehabilitate existing latrines and water points., including the rehabilitation of 10 school latrine blocks in the affected regions • Construct 720 household latrines for affected families • Construct/rehabilitate 10 improved wells in both regions (in the sites indicated by Government for the installation of displaced persons • Organize vector control in relocation sites • Purchase and distribute hygiene and sanitation equipment. • Train volunteers on PHAST/WatSan and on the community-led total sanitation approach • Organize campaigns to promote hygiene among the population installed in the host sites and the wider population through interactive activities such as traditional dances and songs, games and football, etc.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and facilitate clubs for hygiene promotion. • Produce and distribute training booklets and posters to support hygiene promotion campaigns.
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Early recovery

Early recovery is a priority for the Federation, but plans have still to be finalized and the detailed needs of the population in terms of rehabilitation and activities to be implemented and the national society's actions will be added in an operations update. Although the government did pledge to construct houses for all those immediately affected by this disaster, assessments currently underway will further identify opportunities for early intervention and rehabilitation, which may include the restoration of livelihoods, for the acquisition of permanent and transitional housing and for psychosocial support. The unconditional funding for small grants and "food for work" are some of the activities and approaches that are being considered currently.

Disaster preparedness and risk reduction

Outcome: Improve the level of preparedness and risk reduction in the two regions for future disasters.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Resource mapping of the needs related to floods is conducted. Floods contingency plans developed An early warning system put in place to mitigate future floods in the most exposed areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments and plans for short – medium term imminent floods risks are conducted. • Training of volunteers in vulnerability and capacity assessment in the affected regions. • Target vulnerable communities in the affected areas with support to do a contingency plan which include measures for household and schools preparedness. • Support the development of early warning systems for floods. • Training of 25 volunteers and 25 beneficiaries on the management and implementation of an early warning system.

Logistics

The IFRC's logistics delegate in the regional representation for Central Africa office supports the logistics unit of the Cameroon Red Cross to:

- Evaluate the logistical infrastructure to identify the best supply chain to support the operation.
- Proceed to the receipt of the goods sent back by air, sea and road and arranging transportation to distribution points.
- Liaise and coordinate with other key stakeholders to ensure optimum use of all information.

While some items such as tarpaulins, mosquito nets, blankets, mats, jerry cans and kitchen sets will be purchased from Dubai, the remaining items, including construction materials will be purchased locally following local tender procedures. The national society has been managing the Chadian refugees operation in North region since 2008; thus they have good warehouse management capacity. All the vehicles and truck planned will come from the Dubai global fleet base.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The aim will be to maintain a regular flow of reliable information, between the field and other key stakeholders. This will be vital for fundraising, awareness of the work of the Red Cross and to maintain a strong profile of emergency operations. During an operation, communication between affected populations and structures of the Red Cross, media and donors is an essential mechanism to ensure greater quality operation, accountability and transparency. Communications activities described here are intended to support the national society to improve their communication skills and develop appropriate communication tools. These activities are conducted in close coordination with the IFRC's Communication Unit in Dakar.

Activities include:

- Written updates to the IFRC communications team, for further dissemination to media and through IFRC channels such as the website
- Regular photographs to illustrate the continuing work of the Red Cross – sent to the IFRC communications team
- Regular liaison with local and national media in Cameroon to maintain communications about the work of the Red Cross
- Production of short film footage (to be edited if necessary in Geneva) to illustrate the work of the Red Cross

Capacity of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) is present throughout the territory with its 58 departmental committees. Today, the number of volunteers is estimated at 40,000, of which up to 10,000 are trained first aiders. 200 of these will be trained as CBHFA workers. The CRC regularly holds its Ordinary General Assembly every four years, with the last held in January 2010 and the next planned for October 2012.

At the national headquarters there is an operational management structure with five technical departments headed by competent directors. CRC has recently formed a national disaster response team (NDRT). Two of them will be selected to supervise implementation (one in each region). The CRC will also recruit a field project coordinator for this operation.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC's regional representation for Central Africa (CARREP), in coordination with the Africa Zone office based in Nairobi, Kenya provides technical and material support to the National Society with the supply of relief materials, development of action plans, logistics and human resources as needed.

The regional representation includes a regional programme coordinator, a regional health coordinator and regional disaster management coordinator, a senior PMER officer, finance, logistics and a team providing support services. While the regional programmes coordinator will ensure the overall monitoring of the operation, the regional health coordinator and disaster management coordinator will provide the technical training planned in this operation. The senior PMER officer will ensure field monitoring, evaluation and reporting on the operation.

Additional technical support is available from the Africa zone office in disaster management, health and care, organizational development, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), finance and administration, and mobilization of human resources as needed.

A relief/logistics delegate will be deployed to the affected areas to assist the local committees of the national society with the implementation of the operation. IFRC regional staff will provide monitoring and reporting, as well as technical support throughout the operation.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Jagan Chapagain
Acting Under Secretary General
Programme Services Division

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **IFRC Regional Representation:** Denis DUFFAUT, IFRC Central Africa Regional Representative; Office phone: +237 22 21 74 37; Mobile phone: +237 77 11 77 97; email: denis.duffaut@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel BOLAÑOS, Disaster Management Coordinator, Disaster Management Coordinator, Africa; phone: +254 (0)731 067 489; email: daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Geneva:** Christine SOUTH, Operations Quality Assurance Senior Officer; phone: +41.22.730.45 29; email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Ari MANTYVAARA Logistics Coordinator, Dubai; phone +971 50 4584872, Fax +971.4.883.22.12, email: ari.mantyyvaara@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **West and Central Africa hub:** Elisabeth SECK, Resource Mobilization Officer, Dakar; phone: +221 33 869 3660; mobile: +221 77 450 59 49; email: elisabeth.seck@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert ONDRUSEK, PMER/QA Delegate, Africa; Phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

How we work

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

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

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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

EMERGENCY APPEAL

28-09-12

Cameroon: Floods (MDRCM014)

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
Shelter - Relief	327,103			327,103
Shelter - Transitional				0
Construction - Housing				0
Construction - Facilities				0
Construction - Materials				0
Clothing & Textiles	165,386			165,386
Food				0
Seeds & Plants	0			0
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	428,676			428,676
Medical & First Aid	3,458			3,458
Teaching Materials				0
Utensils & Tools	111,953			111,953
Other Supplies & Services	0			0
Emergency Response Units				0
Cash Disbursements				0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES	1,036,575	0	0	1,036,575
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase	9,346			9,346
Computer & Telecom Equipment				0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment				0
Medical Equipment				0
Other Machinery & Equipment				0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT	9,346	0	0	9,346
Storage, Warehousing	10,243			10,243
Distribution & Monitoring	63,860			63,860
Transport & Vehicle Costs	68,972			68,972
Logistics Services				0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE	143,075	0	0	143,075
International Staff	65,421			65,421
National Staff	34,577			34,577
National Society Staff	33,196			33,196
Volunteers	125,998			125,998
Total PERSONNEL	259,191	0	0	259,191
Consultants				0
Professional Fees				0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES	0	0	0	0
Workshops & Training	22,960			22,960
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING	22,960	0	0	22,960
Travel	18,692			18,692
Information & Public Relations	7,664			7,664
Office Costs	12,098			12,098
Communications	6,729			6,729
Financial Charges	1,495			1,495
Other General Expenses				0
Shared Support Services	19,559			19,559
Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	66,236	0	0	66,236
Partner National Societies				0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)				0
Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0	0
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	99,930	0		99,930
Total INDIRECT COSTS	99,930	0	0	99,930
TOTAL BUDGET	1,637,314	0	0	1,637,314
Available Resources				
Multilateral Contributions				0
Bilateral Contributions				0
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0	0
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	1,637,314	0	0	1,637,314



Cameroon: Floods

