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Emergency Plan of Action (EPOA) Cameroon: Internal Population Movement from Logone-et-Chari



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation No.	MDRCM030	Glide No.:	CE-2021-000205-CMR
Date of issue:	22 December 2021	Estimated duration of the operation	02 months
Operation start date:	18 December 2021	Operation end date :	28 February 2022
Category allocated to the disaster or crises: Yellow			
Amount of DREF allocated: CHF 65,370			
Total number of people affected:	45,000	Total number of persons to assist:	6,500 people. 813 households.
Regions :	Far-North Region (Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Diamare)	Targeted provinces/regions:	MAYO-DANAY (Maga, Pouss, Birgiii) and DIAMARE Divisions (Maroua 1, 2, 3 and Bogo)
Presence of host National Society (number of volunteers, employees, branches): Over 600 volunteers in the Far-North Region, 06 DM, 03 RDRT, 05 NDRT, 04 NRT, 60 BDRT, 01 FACT and 12 DREF Mentors.			
Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), French Red Cross (FRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: OCHA, UNHCR, and <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF).			

A. Situation Analysis

Description of the Disaster

Since 05 December 2021, intercommunal violence pitting Arab Choas against Mousgoum and Massa communities broke out once again in the Far-North Region, mainly in the Logone-et-Chari Division. This crisis started in the Logone Birni district and intensified quickly, creating several flashpoints in the division. These clashes between the Mousgoum and Massa against Arab Choas have not been as intense for several months.

The clashes that occurred on 8 December 2021 in Kousseri, headquarters of Logone-et-Chari department, marked a new escalation in intercommunal violence, with far-reaching humanitarian consequences in the Far-North Region and Chad that hosted the displaced. The general toll is over 20 dead, hundreds of wounded (including Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV)), extensive material damage, homes plus their contents completely burned, property and cattle looted, and markets partially destroyed. According to the [OCHA report of 14 December 2021](#), this crisis has displaced over 30,000 people towards Chad and over 15,000 people in localities in the southern part of Logone-et-Chari (11,500 people) and in Diamare (3,500 people).

[On 17 December 2021, the UNHCR further highlighted this humanitarian toll](#) with a total of 85,000 people displaced to and over 15,000 people in other divisions in the Far-North Region. The number of people killed in combat also increased, 44 people were killed, 111 wounded and 112 villages burnt.

As the crisis worsened, the Chad Red Cross, based on 12 December data, launched a [DREF- MDRTD020 funded emergency response operation](#) on 16 December to provide unconditional cash assistance, and health and water, sanitation and hygiene services (including the construction of emergency latrines) in host communities.

To effectively respond to this cross-border migratory crisis, the Cameroon Red Cross also worked to provide coordinated support to the internally displaced and those displaced towards Chad who would return to the Region.

Statistics from rapid assessments that were carried out in the most accessible areas of Diamare show that most Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are found in Maroua 1, 2 and 3 and in Ardjanire (Bogo). These people are all hosted at the Domayo sports complex (in the Marwa neighbourhood, Diamare Division) (about 500 people) while others are in host communities.

Early assessments carried out by local Red Cross branches also show that there are 3,000 displaced persons in Mayo-Danay. They have found refuge in Pouss, Maga and Guirvidig. The department witnessed tensions, which left shops vandalised and dozens of people wounded. Given the highly-limited humanitarian access in the region, these figures could be much higher.

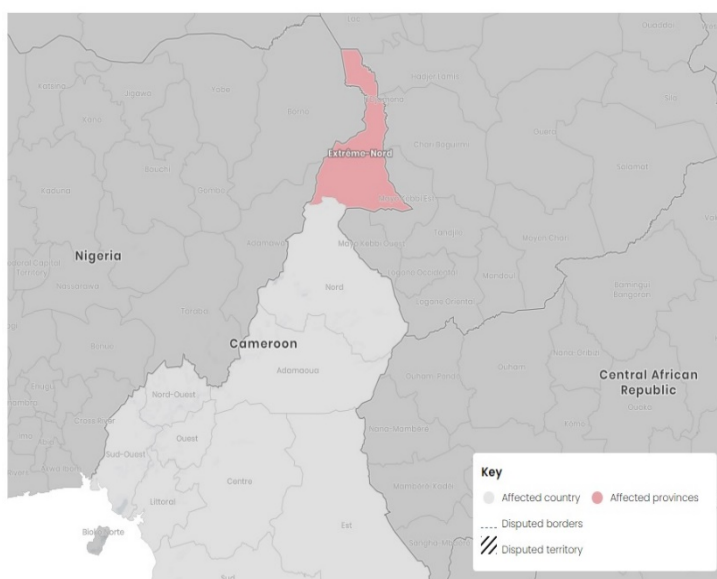


Source : OCHA, UNDSS, partenaires.

Carte de l'arrondissement de Logone-Birni, dans le département du Logone et Chari, région de l'Extrême-Nord. Les frontières, les noms indiqués et les désignations employées sur cette carte n'impliquent pas reconnaissance ou acceptation officielle par l'Organisation des Nations Unies.



Cameroon: Mouvement de population du Logone-et-Chari
December 17, 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies

Although tension is still perceptible, government has deployed security enforcement in Logone-et-Chari and Mayor-Danay Divisions, leading to the restoration of some calm. Officials have also carried out various actions for peace at various levels across the Far-North Region.

Summary of the Current Response

Overview of operating National Society response Actions

Given that the situation has slightly eased since a few days now, local branches of the Cameroon Red Cross Society (CRCS) in the Diamare, Mayo-Danay and Logone-et-Chari divisions have deployed a team of 25 first-aid workers in villages in Logone-et-Chari Division (Logone-Bimi, Zina).

Volunteers made it possible to report basic information on the disaster, which in turn made it possible to post alert on [GO Platform](#) the day after the recent attacks (report of 10 December 2021). Furthermore, the CRCS carried out some preliminary activities within the framework of reception and relief after clashes, notably:

- Support registration process of victims in accessible locations;
- Provide psychological first aid to victims and first aid to the wounded; nearly 100 wounded persons received in Diamare and Mayor-Danay Divisions.
- Rapid assessment carried out in some accessible localities in Logone-et-Chari Division;
- Participate in regional coordination meetings and consultative meetings within the movement at central level.

At the headquarters, the National Society (NS) gathered Movement partners for a consultative meeting on the situation. The goal was to brainstorm on what would be done globally as a Movement. In strict compliance with Fundamental Principles, the CRCS assists government officials to receive and calm residents.

Overview of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in the Country

IFRC operates in Cameroon through its Yaoundé-based delegation for Central Africa. Under the current operation, it provides its technical expertise to the NS and helps draft DREF applications. Furthermore, it is also planned to assist the NS during comprehensive assessments of the situation in the Diamare and Mayo-Danay Divisions, and to implement the DREF operation. IFRC does not currently have any project in affected localities, and, in Logone-et-Chari, it cannot deploy its personnel because this area is labelled red.

ICRC operates in the region through two sub-delegations in Kousseri (Logone-et-Chari Division) and in Maroua (Diamare). It carries out protection and assistance activities in 04 divisions in the Far-North (Logone-et-Chari, Diamare, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga). ICRC also assists the NS during Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities in the Far-North Region. ICRC manages security coordination during interventions and takes the lead in areas most at risk in Logone-et-Chari. Under the response, the NS plans to possibly distribute NFIs to displaced persons.

The French Red Cross operates in the Far-North Region (Diamare and Logone-et-Chari). It works to build the capacities of CRCS branches in a bid to reduce risks and disasters in this region. Regular Movement coordination meetings are held at the central level and in the Far-North Region. Since the crisis started, the national coordination mobilised around a consultative group to plan for the response. The Movement held a coordination meeting on 13 December in Kousseri. Local branches are involved and mobilised for information collection (notably with respect to the security situation). This information is shared with all stakeholders.

The information and relevant actions have not made it possible to assist victims effectively and efficiently. Although assessments are under way in some localities, a comprehensive assessment would make it possible to complete the preliminary data collected and better coordinate the Movement's action in affected communities. Under its mandate to provide technical assistance to the NS, IFRC undertakes to facilitate the assessment in targeted areas notably Mayo-Danay and other localities not covered by other partners.

Overview of other external partners in the country

Government instantly responded. It organised meetings and field missions in Logone-et-Chari Division to reassure the affected populations and reiterate the need for peace. A crisis management committee was created to better monitor changes in the situation. Over the coming days, Government plans to distribute food items and bedding in all affected localities. In Bogo, the sub-divisional officer has already distributed foodstuff and soap.

Officials have also carried out actions for peace at various levels across the Far-North Region. There are also plans to perform a comprehensive assessment in the above-mentioned localities.

MSF donated wound-dressing kits for 25 people to the Kousseri regional hospital annexe.

At national level, monthly coordination and sector (Protection, NFI/Shelters, WASH, Health, Cash) meetings are organised. They bring together various government actors and organisations involved in the crisis. In case of emergencies, ad hoc meetings are planned as appropriate.

At local level, CRCS does not participate in coordination meetings in the Far-North Region, but supports government as dictated by its mandate.

Needs Analysis, Beneficiary Selection, Scenario Planning and Risk Assessment

Needs Analysis

CRCS has still not been able to perform assessments in affected areas to identify the detailed needs in each sector. At the start of the DREF intervention, it will have to perform a multi-sector assessment to ascertain the detailed needs of people in Diamare and Mayo-Danay, the return needs of people and of returnees from Chad, response interventions in Diamare and Mayo-Danay and gaps.

Generally speaking, and mindful of reports from partners under this response and local officials, there are immediate basic needs given the high promiscuity in makeshift temporary shelters (notably stadia). These mainly include:

- WASH sensitisation needs, community health, Protection, Gender and Inclusion that would consider the type of conflict;

- Needs for First Aid and Psychological First Aid for victims and witnesses of violence in Logone-et-Chari; It was noticed that emergency equipment was lacking and should be replenished;
- Food assistance;
- Needs for Non-food kits such as Essential Household Items (EHI).

Health

- **First Aid and Psychological First Aid**

Necessary First Aid refers to first aid provided to the wounded and psychological first aid. People forced to flee, witnesses and/or victims of physical violence are psychologically and physically affected. Emergency humanitarian intervention will curb, among others, the psycho-social impact of the crisis on affected communities and prop the first aid already initiated by committees. Consequently, volunteers called upon to assist do need first-aid equipment.

- **Sensitisation of communities**

Affected populations live in promiscuous conditions and are exposed to malaria-causing mosquitoes and respiratory diseases. The affected communities are highly exposed to epidemics given the cholera alert issued a few weeks ago across border areas with Cameroon, especially the Far-North. These living conditions contribute to the spread of diseases such as cholera and Covid-19 whose risk increase due to non-compliance with basic hygiene rules and promiscuity. Cases of disease and epidemics have already been recorded in the Far-North Region.

Targeted regions are generally characterised by low health coverage, an extremely low standard of living, low income and access to health care, promiscuity, inadequate water supply points and latrines in most localities further North. With migration, the concentration of populations of residents in the targeted divisions of Diamere and Mayo-Danay further increases health problems relating to hygiene and chronic diseases. Before the assessments, the need to sensitise communities on health risks and recurring diseases in regions is vital with this new spike in IDPs, which worsens the health strain.

Faced with this crisis, affected populations need assistance to respond to health risks. It will be necessary to carry out sensitisation activities, notably in the area of WASH, hygiene and sanitation measures, and Covid-19. Similarly, the cases of cholera and yellow fever recorded in the Far-North Region could trigger the risk of contamination due to migration fluxes. These diseases are recurrent in the region and sensitisation campaigns are necessary to prevent the advent of clusters within newly-arrived IDPs. Populations have to be educated about community monitoring measures to be able to stop or prevent the spread of this type of disease in addition to those caused by doubtful hygiene well known in the Far-North Region in general and in affected divisions in particular.

Water, Hygiene and Sanitation

According to the assessment performed by CRCS volunteers and ICRC's WatHab department, most affected households lack not only clean water, but also access to adequate hygiene (lack of latrines). Consequently, immediate access to potable water is challenging and yet remains vital. Affected populations face numerous risks related to various water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and malaria.

Protection

Displaced households sometimes live out in the open, in makeshift shelters, or even in shared sites such as the Sultanate. They are exposed to numerous protection risks (a case of rape reported). Recorded deaths have orphaned some children. Consequently, risks relating to child protection have been reported.

In conclusion, living conditions also increase risks relating to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence due to inadequate infrastructure and the vulnerability of some individuals. However, given that disaggregated data is still not available, identified protection needs are still generally related to the need to sensitise teams and communities in localities hosting huge numbers of IDPs.

Targeting

Cameroon Red Cross will focus the response on the 6,500 people (813 households) already estimated in the Mayo-Danay (Maga, Pouss and Guirdivig) and Diamare (Bogo, Maroua 1,2 and 3) Divisions.

Attacks were recorded in the Logone-et-Chari Division, hence a higher risk despite the apparent calm that is currently prevailing. Furthermore, several partners already provide assistance to displaced populations, including ICRC.

Following assessment, targeting may be changed based on the results of assessment and the process to identify vulnerable and affected people. Furthermore, this assessment will make it possible to provide more detail information on the target with respect to data disaggregated during the first 2 weeks of the intervention.

Targeting is currently performed based on a division-by-division basis, with 3,500 people in Diamare and 3,000 in Mayo-Danay. Targeting will consider vulnerability criteria that include:

- Elderly;
- Households headed by children;
- Orphans and vulnerable children;
- Households headed by women;
- Pregnant women.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
1st Scenario : The situation calms down: - Assess current situation; - Mobilise local intervention teams (Divisional Committees and teams, social partners...) 	Calm returns and the displaced return to their locality of origin progressively as distances would allow. Consequently, needs are known and catered to. However, the return may be progressive and displaced persons may need assistance in their host families.	To support Government, the National Society participates in the return of IDPs to their localities. The DREF has been updated to accurately describe the current situation and the DREF is closed after two months.
2nd Scenario : Clashes continue : - Assessment of the situation continues; - Local, regional and even national teams and resources are mobilised; - Local, regional and even national partners intervene; - Alert Issued, DREF updated, and request made to extend it for an intervention.	The community response continues in areas where clashes/conflict occurs. Officials are unable to completely ease tensions, which continue, and IDPs stay in host localities. Under this scenario, the NS as well as partners of the Movement should be attentive to potential localities that could be involved.	The DREF is Updated and Extended for the duration of implementation and budget for intervention in the chosen domains.
3rd Scenario : Situation worsens: - Assessment of the situation continues; - Local, regional and national teams and resources are mobilised; - Local, regional and national partners intervene; - Alert issued.	The worst scenario would be large-scale clashes in the coming days, which would spread to localities besides those currently affected.	DREF updated once again with possibility for an Emergency Appeal.

The response to this situation will be based on the 2nd scenario, making it possible to perform comprehensive assessment and to enable the NS take an objective decision for this intervention to continue regardless of what happens on the ground and the relevance of actions to be carried out.

Assessment of risks relating to the operation

Security: There has been some calm in the past two days. The arrival of administrative officials to the division and the highly-visible presence of the Forces of Law and Order (in Cameroon, FMO) can account for this situation. However, the risk of new waves of violence can still be perceived in various localities. This situation makes the region unsafe given that this crisis adds to the activities of Boko Haram. Both affected people and deployed personnel are affected by the security situation in the Far-North Region. The numerous inter-tribal clashes and the presence of the Boko Haram armed group give the Logone-et-Chari Division a red zone rating for IFRC interventions, requiring suitable security measures for interventions in all divisions of the region. The risk of renewed clashes, which could influence the movement of the displaced and volunteers, could obstruct implementation of the intervention.

Cars have been hijacked, people kidnapped, and armed robbery carried out along the road close to the border with Central African Republic (CAR), Chad and Nigeria, and along the roads. Intercommunal violence frequently occurs in the region.

Consequently, the safety of personnel deployed in Diamare, and Mayo-Danay (IFRC and IFRC volunteers and employees) Divisions should be considered throughout the operation.

Security Risk Mitigation

- Define strict security measures during deployment of intervention teams;
- Organise briefing meetings;
- Keep in touch with the ICRC's focal point in the region and CRCS continuously track how the situation evolves;
- Carry out missions together with the security team and set strong management procedures on the field. Vehicles should have reliable communication devices, extra fuel, spare tires, and a huge quantity of water;
- Ensure that a comprehensive set of security and emergency plans have been prepared and maintained;
- Ensure that personnel and volunteers are insured;
- Constantly monitor the security situation.

Health Risks: Although assessments to clearly ascertain the situation in the targeted localities are still to be performed, volunteer visits to committees and general pre-disaster data on Divisions already foreshadow a highly-probable health risk. Targeted regions are generally characterised by low health coverage, an extremely low standard of living, low income and access to health care, promiscuity, inadequate water supply points and latrines. There is a large-scale migratory movement and the high concentration of populations in the targeted divisions of the Diamare and Mayo-Danay, which are among divisions that have hosted people displaced for several years now by various crises (floods, Boko Haram attacks, conflicts, etc.).

These migratory movements, health conditions and WASH mentioned above increase the risk of rapid spread of water-borne diseases such as cholera, and diarrhoeic diseases. If nothing is done, the epidemic may spread regionally and even nationally. The Far-North Region has the lowest Covid-19 vaccination coverage and extensive sensitisation on barrier measures is still lacking across the country, and the region too.

Health Risk Mitigation

These aspects will be considered immediately when the operation starts and will be consolidated once results are obtained. All teams will be given PPE as Covid-19 protection. Emphasis will be laid on protective measures, the importance of Covid-19 vaccination and mask wearing.

Risk of return before the intervention ends

With respect to displaced persons in the Far-North Region, there are instances where some people quickly return to their homes, before the intervention ends or while it is still under way. This parameter should be considered during the intervention and included in target selection criteria. This applies to people displaced towards Chad who would return to Logone-et-Chari or through Mayo-Danay and persons displaced inland who return to Logone-et-Chari.

Access difficulties

Access problems could arise under this operation, both with respect to access to communities that could resist for ethnic reasons and for access to localities. Mindful of the difficulties encountered to obtain information on the field, and relating notably to security, the remote nature of localities and insufficient logistical resources, lack of information would make it possible to better understand the situation and its impact on communities. The current assessment cannot be considered as final basis to make a decision on relevant assistance.

Mitigation of the risk relating to access and the returns of displaced persons

Comprehensive assessment would be the right starting point for CRCS's intervention. It would make it possible to assess the estimated percentage of people who wish to quickly return to the Logone-et-Chari. Together with the Movement's partners, CRCS will coordinate this aspect of assessment with Red Cross of Chad (RCC). This coordination between the two NSs will avoid duplication of assistance through coordination between the DREF response of both countries. This will include maintaining information sharing, monitoring the evolution of the crisis on both sides of the border and highlighting migration flows in the assessment, analysing the humanitarian impact and coordinating the response strategy.

To curb access risks, volunteers will be selected from within communities and with due regard for ethnic considerations. A basic emergency intervention with minimum assistance could equally be initiated to facilitate access to and contact with targeted communities. These measures will make it possible to initially ascertain populations who

have returned to Logone-et-Chari Division. Reminders on the Fundamental principles will be shared out within communities and speakers and the visibility of deployed persons will be ensured throughout the operation.

B. Operational Strategy

Overall Operational objective

The purpose of this DREF is to support a needs and markets assessment with detailed multi-sector targeting while providing basic assistance for WASH and health sensitisation needs for 2 months.

This DREF operation plans to assist 813 households, representing approximately 6,500 people under WASH and Health depending on the results of the assessment, which will be provided within the first two weeks of the operation.

Operational Strategy

A detailed assessment will be conducted for 12 days in localities already pre-identified during Red Cross missions as hosting persons displaced under this crisis, notably Maga, Pouss and Guirdivig in Mayo-Danay and Bogo, Maroua 1, 2 and 3 in Diamare. Thirty-two (32) volunteers will be deployed to this effect. This assessment will allow to :

- Collect information needed to review this action plan; The specification of needs, following the results of the assessment, will allow the development of a comprehensive response strategy in the second month of the operation;
- List the needs of communities to better support an intervention plan;
- Clearly determine targeting based on vulnerability criteria per sector, per locality and per disaggregated data;
- Identify and register the most vulnerable households in the 2 divisions.
- Determine market assessment data to assess the prospects for CVA assistance,
- Have a clear picture of the impact on markets in Cameroon;
- Consider the DREF intervention carried out in Chad and the impact on the evolution in Cameroon;
- Needs assessment could also raise few questions regarding feasibility and preference for cash assistance;
- If food or NFI needs are high - or if WASH items are available on the market - envisage the possibility of a CVA (the CRCS should speed supplies to PHFs).
- Identification of potential sites for resettlement.
- Identify the needs of displaced persons returning to Cameroon from Chad.

Besides detail assessments, CRCS will carry out activities to reduce additional health and WASH risks, which could make the situation of displaced persons and host households more precarious. This will involve carrying out, for two months, priority health and WASH activities:

Health

To curb the risk of diarrhoeic diseases, yellow fever, malaria and Covid-19, CRCS will carry out the following priority activities:

- Carry out health and hygiene sensitisation campaigns on transmissible disease prevention and control;
- Sensitise affected communities and IDPs resettled in stadia and makeshift sites on the risks of diseases relating to the promiscuity of facilities, current epidemics in the region (Yellow fever and Cholera notably);
- Fifty (50) volunteers will be mobilised for this purpose over 02 months at a rate of 01 field trip per week;
- Reproduce and distribute IEC materials on disease prevention and health promotion at community level;
- Provide primary health care to the wounded;
- The same volunteers who conducted the health awareness sessions will be mobilised for first aid and 28 first-aid kits will be purchased and made available to the sub-divisional committees of 07 targeted localities: based on 04 kits per locality (06 in Mayo-Danay and 08 in Diamare);
- Buy PPEs for all volunteers deployed during the intervention as part of prevention measures against Covid-19;
- Provide psychological support to those in need among the displaced, volunteers and the deployed personnel.

WASH

Amid the high promiscuity generally created during population movements, Cameroon Red Cross Society will carry out activities to provide potable water and sensitise communities on hygiene measures:

- Sensitisation on hygiene and sanitation measures and treatment of water; 02 field visits per week for 6 weeks;
- Water quality control by volunteers in hosted communities.

- Supply water purification materials: 78,048 Aquatabs tablets and 813 jerrycans to facilitate storage and access to potable water;
- Organise demonstrations on water purification in communities; twenty (20) additional tablets will be purchased
- Fifty (50) volunteers will be mobilised for this purpose for 6 weeks at a rate of 01 field trip per week;
- Post-distribution monitoring on distribution will be provided to IDPs in Diamare and Mayo-Danay under this operation and those potentially identified as beneficiaries in Chad and who would also have received Cash or NFIs during the Red Cross' intervention in Chad.

To support this strategy, the CRCS will organise trainings for two (02) days to build the capacities of teams deployed in each Division. The content of briefings will be as follows:

- Training of 32 volunteers on needs assessment and targeting before field missions for 1 day in each division: 15 volunteers and 01 supervisor per division;
- Training of 50 volunteers on water treatment, use of Aquatabs, Covid prevention measures, PSP and cross-cutting activities (CEA, protection, SGBV, etc.).

CRCS response will be done in collaboration with Movement partners mainly in coordination with the RCC which is providing a response to the same migration crisis. The parameter of returns from Chad will be taken into account in the assessment, targeting and response strategy in the event of a revision of the present strategy. This coordination between the two NSs will avoid duplication of assistance through coordination between the DREF response activities of the two countries. This will include maintaining information sharing, monitoring the evolution of the crisis on both sides of the border and highlighting the flow of people in the assessment and coordination of the response strategy.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

The CEA approach will be used during sensitisation activities notably on health and hygiene promotion. The CEA strategy will entail fine tuning messages, activities and IECs based on feedback from populations. Volunteers will be trained or retrained on CEA techniques and feedback collection. Feedback mechanisms will be implemented to guide discussions between CRCS and communities, and effective handling of complaints.

Human Resources

Under this operation, only Human Resources from branches will be mobilised. The respective headquarters of the IFRC and ICRC will remotely coordinate a team of 50 volunteers (43 volunteers and 07 supervisors) and 02 branch monitoring officers. Branch officers will be tasked with drafting reports and forwarding information to CRCS headquarters.

Only 32 volunteers will be assigned to handle assessments, representing 16 per division. At the headquarters, IFRC will provide technical support during assessments through its PMER service and programme. For CRCS, a DREF focal point has been appointed to support the response for the Disaster Management department. Two (02) other workers will be tasked with monitoring the operation among others for finance and PMER. A volunteer driver will assist the response team.

Logistics and Supply Chain

The response will require that purchases should be done locally in the Far-North Region to reduce delays and risks along routes during this period. These purchases will be performed in strict compliance with standard IFRC procedures and managed by CRCS.

Given the disaster type, the operation should consider vehicle needs at branch levels plus those from headquarters. The objective here would be to transport assessment teams and support transportation of volunteers. IFRC should also consider leasing a vehicle to respect physical distancing during team missions.

Information Technology (IT)

As stated in risk mitigation measures, a satellite phone will be made available to teams. Due to internet access challenges in targeted zones, telephone calls and online communication will be the only means of communication between branches and the headquarters. Consequently, communication will be mostly verbal.

Communication

Cameroon Red Cross Society will not communicate through the media to avoid any security exposure during this intervention. However, data and activities could be accessed through social media platforms. The Lessons Learnt Report for this operation will also be shared. The NS will provide regular updates on the operation.

Communication and information sharing will be carried out with the government locally and at headquarters as appropriate.

Security

Cross-border infiltration and attacks by Nigerian militants and ethnic clashes pose a security threat, including the risk of kidnapping in the Far North region. The continuing instability in the Central African Republic (CAR) has worsened the security situation along Cameroon's border with this country, notably sporadic raids by Central African rebels and arms trafficking.

IFCR Security Phases :

- Orange in Mayo-Sava (before the northern outskirts of Mora), Mayo-Tsanaga (before the north-eastern outskirts of Mokolo). Donga-Mantung Division in the North-West Region;
- Red in Logone-et-Chari Division, at the northern outskirts of Mora and beyond the north (Mayo-Sava), to the north-east of the outskirts of Mokolo (Mayo-Tsanaga) where militants control some part of the territory and where regular Boko Haram attacks often occur. The National Highway No.1 stretch of road from Mora to Kousseri is out of bounds for IFCR (many armed highway robbers popularly known as "*coupeurs de route*"). Pette, to the south of the Waza forest in Diamare Division is also a forbidden area.

To reduce the exposure of Red Cross personnel to crime, violence or dangers, active risk mitigation measures should be taken. These measures include situation monitoring and minimum-security standard implementation, personnel and volunteer briefing on security under the operation, appropriate equipment of personnel and volunteers with Red Cross visibility. IFCR personnel will be subject to IFCR security plans throughout the operation. IFCR personnel actively involved in operations must have taken on-line training courses on IFCR security (personal security, security management or volunteer security). CRCS will always be in contact with ICRC and other partners to make sure it obtains all information on potential chaos.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

The NS will monitor and report under the operation. Brief weekly updates on the general course of the operation will be sent to Movement partners and periodic reports will provide details on indicator monitoring. A workshop on lessons learnt will be organised when implementation of the DREF ends.

Administration and Finance

The NS has a permanent administrative and finance department, which ensures compliance with financial and administrative procedures pursuant to conditions that will be discussed in the memorandum of understanding between the NS and the Federation.

Financial resources will be managed based on IFRC procedures on transfer of fund and DREF guidelines. Monthly financial review meetings are part of standard procedures for IFRC-supported CRCS Projects and will also apply to this operation.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Health

Targeted persons : 6,500

Men: 3,185

Women: 3, 315

Needs (CHF): 13,606

Affected populations live in promiscuous conditions and are exposed to malaria-causing mosquitoes as well as respiratory diseases. Furthermore, these affected communities are highly exposed to epidemics given the cholera alert issued a few weeks ago for border areas between Chad and Cameroon, especially the Far North Division. These living conditions contribute to the spread of some diseases such as cholera and Covid-19 whose risk increase due to non-compliance with basic hygiene rules and barrier measures.

Population to be assisted: 6,500 people in Mayo-Danay and Diamare Divisions.

Implementation standards: Sphere standards will be applied with WHO standards for COVID

P&B Product Code	Health Outcome 1 : immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced																
	Health Outcome 1.3 : target population benefits from disease prevention and health promotion at community level	Number of campaigns organised (Target : 300 sessions)															
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP011	Carry out health promotion campaigns on transmissible disease prevention and control; Fifty (50) volunteers will be mobilised for this purpose over 02 months on the basis of 01 field mission per week.																
P&B Product Code	Health Product 1.2 : target population benefits from rapid medical treatment of wounds and diseases	Number of first aid kits distributed (Target : 28 kits) Number of initial training and retraining courses on First Aid (Target : 50 volunteers) Number of volunteers mobilised (Target : 50 volunteers)															
		Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP022	28 first aid kits for committees (representing 04 per sub-divisional committee involved).																

AP022	Initial and retraining courses on first aid (lifesaving skills).																		
AP022	Provide first aid; Mobilise 50 volunteers for first aid.																		
P&B Product Code	Health product 1.4 : measures to prevent and combat epidemics implemented	<i>Number of persons sensitised (Target : 6,500 people). Number of PPE equipment bought (Target : 7,200 PPEs).</i>																	
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP021	Promote health and barrier measures.																		
AP021	Buy PPEs for all volunteers deployed during the intervention under Covid-19 prevention measures.																		
P&B Product Code	Health product 1.5 : psychosocial support provided to target populations	<i>Number of people who received psychosocial support (Target : 15% of the total number (beneficiaries, volunteers and staff = 6560) : 984 people)</i>																	
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP023	Provide psychological support to those in need among the displaced, volunteers and the deployed personnel.																		



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Targeted persons : 6,500

Men: 3,185

Women: 3,315

Needs (CHF) : 27, 254

Needs Analysis:

According to the assessment performed by CRCS volunteers and ICRC's Wathab department, most affected households lack not only clean water but also access to adequate hygiene (lack of latrines). Consequently, immediate access to potable water is challenging and yet remains vital. Affected populations face numerous risks relating to various water-borne diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, typhoid and even malaria.

Population to be assisted: 6,500 people in Mayo-Danay and Diamare Divisions.

Implementation standards: Sphere standards will be applied

P&B Product Code	WASH Outcome 1 : Immediate reduction of risks of water-borne diseases in targeted communities	Number of people reach with WASH activities (target: 6,500)															
P&B Product Code	WASH Product 1.2 : Daily access to potable water, in quantity and quality and that meet Sphere and WHO standards, is provided to the target population	Number of water management sensitisation sessions (Target: 300 sessions) Number of Aquatabs bought and distributed (Target: 78,048 tablets) Number of demonstrations of Aquatab use (Target: 300 sessions) Number of jerry cans bought and distributed (Target: 813 jerry cans).															
		Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP026	Sensitise on water management, supply, treatment and conservation.																
AP026	water quality control.																
AP026	Purchase and Distribution of Aquatab tablets to 813 households. 78,048 tablets for 2 months.																
AP026	Carry out demonstrations on use of Aquatabs.																
AP026	Buy and distribute 813 jerry cans of 20L each for water storage.																
AP026	Post-distribution monitoring.																
P&B Product Code	WASH Product 1.4 : Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for hygiene item identification and use supplied to the target population.	Number of needs assessments performed (Target: 01 assessment). Number of volunteers trained on hygiene and sanitation promotion (Target: 50 volunteers). Number of IEC materials prepared and shared (Target: 1,000 flyers and 500 posters) Number of hygiene promotion campaigns organised for volunteers (Target: 300 sessions) Number of assessments of progress performed during the operation (Target: 04 assessments).															
		Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
AP030	Perform needs assessment: define hygiene issues and assess the capacity to solve the problem.																
	Train volunteers on hygiene and sanitation promotion.																
AP030	Design/print IEC materials.																
AP030	Hygiene promotion campaign carried out by volunteers (50 volunteers 06 weeks).																
AP030	Assess progress and outcomes.																

Strategies for Implementation

Budget (CHF 24,510)

P&B Product Code	S1.1: The capacity building and organisational objectives of National Societies are facilitated so that the latter have the legal, ethical and financial bases, systems and structures, skills and capacities needed to plan and execute activities. (This Implementation Strategy should not be included in an action plan under a DREF operation)	<i>Number volunteers insured (50) Number of volunteers briefed on the operation (50) % of personnel equipped with visibility and PPE equipment (60)</i>															
	S1.1.4 Product: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<i>Number of volunteers insured (Target : 50 volunteers). Number of volunteers briefed on the operation (Target : 50 volunteers briefed). % of volunteers and staff equipped with visibility and PPE equipment (Target: 100%). Number of coordination meetings (Target : internal meetings: 4 meetings; external meetings: 2 meetings)</i>															
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured (50).																
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are briefed on the operation.																
AP040	Equip volunteers and deployed personnel with visibility and Covid PPE equipment																
AP040	Coordinate locally and at headquarters																
P&B Product Code	S1.1.6 Product: National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems	<i>Total number of people targeted by activities (Target : 6,500)</i>															
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP042	Monitor branch committees.																
AP042	Administration and central administration fees for implementation of operations.																
AP042	Communication between the branch and the office and sending of documents/reports.																
AP042	Provide an adequate logistics structure for supplies, distribution and access to localities.																
AP042	Support for the logistical, administrative and financial needs of the NS under this intervention.																
AP034	Include messages on prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence in all community sensitisation activities																

AP034	Organise a half-day basic training with IFRC and NS personnel and volunteers on sexual and gender-based violence management (or add a session sexual and gender-based violence management in standard/sector facilities).																			
AP034	Create a system to ensure that IFRC and NS personnel and volunteers have signed the Code of Conduct and have been briefed accordingly.																			
P&B Product Code	S2.1.6 Product: Strengthen the IFRC's coordination role inside the international humanitarian system	<i>Total number of persons targeted by activities (Target : 6500)</i>																		
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP049	Work in coordination																			
AP049	The operation is monitored.																			
AP049	Perform coordination and share information.																			
P&B Product Code	S3.1.2 Product: IFRC produces high-quality research and assessment works that provide information on advocacy activities, resource mobilisation and programming.	<i>Number of assessments (Target: 01) Number of reviews (01) Number of lessons learnt workshops organised in case the plan is not reviewed (01)</i>																		
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP055	Perform multisector needs assessments.																			
AP055	Review of the action plan.																			
AP055	Lessons learnt workshop.																			
P&B Product Code	S4.1.4 Product: Personnel security is a priority across all IFRC activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Number of Security coordination meetings (Target: 1 meeting).</i> • <i>% of Security assessment measures considered in the response</i> • <i>Number of volunteers and staff who have received a security briefing (Target: 60 volunteers).</i> 																		
	Activities Planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
AP066	Security Coordination Meeting.																			
AP066	Consideration of security assessment in the response.																			
AP066	Security Briefing for volunteers and staff (stay safe training) .																			

Budget

The overall budget for this DREF operation is **CHF 65,370**.

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRCM030 - CAMEROON Population Movement from Logone et Chari

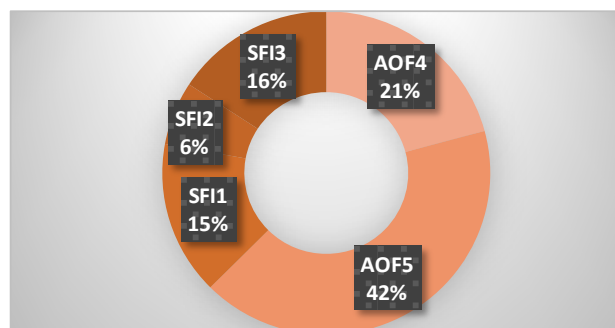
17/12/2021

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,881
Medical & First Aid	3,339
Teaching Materials	1,550
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	23,770
Distribution & Monitoring	1,670
Transport & Vehicles Costs	2,672
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,341
National Society Staff	1,590
Volunteers	9,838
Personnel	11,428
Professional Fees	795
Consultants & Professional Fees	795
Workshops & Training	9,262
Workshops & Training	9,262
Travel	7,459
Office Costs	3,039
Communications	652
Financial Charges	636
General Expenditure	11,785
DIRECT COSTS	61,381
INDIRECT COSTS	3,990
TOTAL BUDGET	65,370

Budget by Area of Intervention

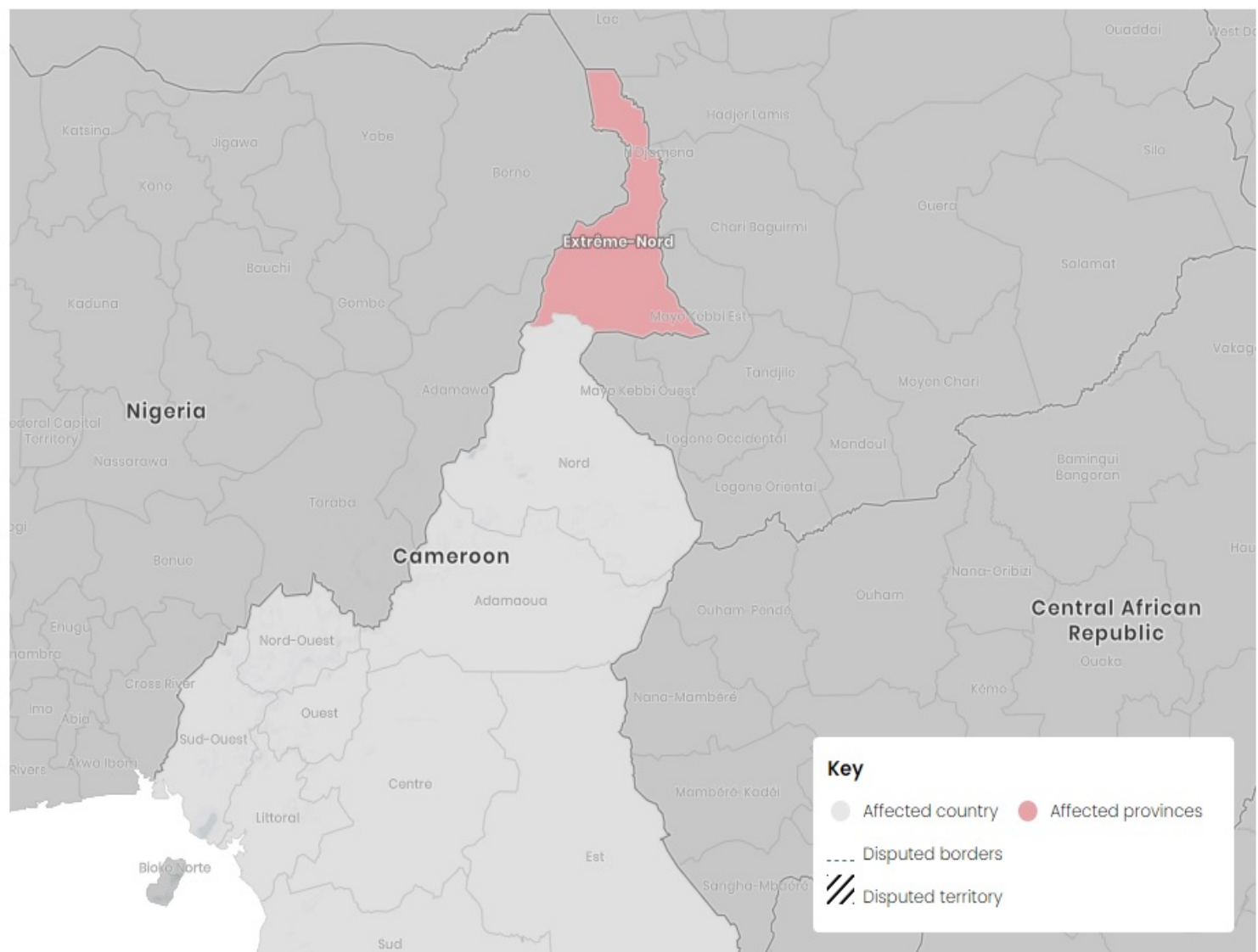
AOF4 Health	13,606
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	27,254
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies	10,047
SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management	4,149
SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners	10,314
TOTAL	65,370





Cameroun: Mouvement de population du Logone-et-Chari

December 17, 2021



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies

CONTACTS

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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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 Humanitarian 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.

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



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace.**