

Operation Update Report no. 1

Cameroon: Population Movement in the Far North

| | |
|---|--|
| DREF n° MDRCM030 | GLIDE n°: <u>CE-2021-000205-CMR</u> |
| Operation update n° 1; date of issue: 25 February 2022 | Timeframe covered by this update: from 18 December 2021 to 2 nd of February 2022 |
| Operation start date: 18 December 2021 | Operation timeframe: 05 months, new end date: 31 May 2022 |
| Funding requirements (CHF): 124,923 Additional allocation request is CHF 59,553 | DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 65.370 |
| N° of people being assisted: 2,093 people: 4,402 females; 3,398 male (299 families) | |
| Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation : International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and French Red Cross (FRC) | |
| Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UN Agencies (OCHA, OIM, UNICEF, HCR, PAM), Intersos, RRM (Rapid Response Mechanism), and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) | |

Summary of major revisions made to Emergency Plan of Action:

This update of the DREF operation aims to revise the operation based on the results of the assessment conducted by the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) from 21 December 2021 to 04 January 2022. This update also serves to inform on the evolution of the internal population movement from Logone and Chari which started on 5 December 2021, to provide missing data from the initial approved plan and to provide a strategy to address the identified multi-sectoral priority needs.

To date, the situation of conflict related IDPs has not improved due to the fear and renewed clashes on 10 January 2022. The clashes of 10 January 2022 in Logone Birni led to further population displacements, but mainly within the Logone et Chari department without any major impact on the number of people already in Diamaré. This situation has rather reinforced the resistance to any possible return intentions that some IDPs might have in Diamaré. Thus, at the level of Diamaré, there were no notable changes in the data after this event. According to recent figures by [OCHA \(16 February 2022\)](#), the number of IDPs is presently at 36,271 among which 10,465 in Diamaré. According to the evaluation report carried out by the NS in December, needs in shelter, WASH, NFI and sensitization were identified. Though many humanitarian actors already provided assistance, an intervention is still relevant. The main changes highlighted in this update are the following:

- The number of beneficiaries has been revised from 813 households (6,500 people) to 299 households or 2,093 targeted people representing the population of the Adoumare site (Pétté sub-division) and the Kourgaya site (Bogo subdivision since the sub-divisions of Maroua 1, 2 and 3 are fairly well covered, which is not the case for these sites that have not yet received any assistance. The displaced staying with host families are not considered, but only those who are in the open sites. Other partners have more or less started to carry out some actions in these localities, although the level of assistance is still very low compared to the needs.
- The Mayo Danay Division has been removed from the target of this operation as there are no internally displaced persons.
- DREF will target the districts of Bogo and Pétté, in the Diamaré Division (only for sensitisation) according to the assessment data. In addition, the locality of Pétté (still in the Diamaré), which was not initially targeted has been added because according to the assessment of the situation of IDPs carried out by the CRC/IFRC team in the above-mentioned Divisions, it is home to many IDPs.
- In terms of needs and priority areas of action, the Cameroon Red Cross intends to add new activities and provide assistance to 299 people or 2,093 families in sites not yet covered in the Bogo and Pétté subdivisions, namely Adoumare (Pétté) and Kougaya's (Bogo) internally displaced persons who are in the Bogo and Pétté localities.

- The assistance is broken down as follows:
 - Distribution of WASH kits to 299 families;
 - Distribution of household items to 299 families;
 - Distribution of menstrual hygiene kits to 204 women of childbearing age (18% of the female population (1,130) in the two target sites in the Bogo and Pétte districts);
 - Restoring Family Links (RFL) and protection activities.
- The end date for the implementation of the operation is revised to 31 May 2022, i.e., additional 3 months for a total duration of 5 months.
- The operation requires an additional budget of CHF 59,553 for a total amount of CHF 124,923.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Since 5 December 2021, inter-community violence between Choas Arabs and the Mousgoum and Massa communities has broken out in the Far North region, mainly in the Logone-and-Chari department. This crisis began in the Logone Birni subdivision and intensified, giving rise to several outbreaks of clashes in this division.

On December 8, 2021, in the town of Kousseri, capital of the Logone-and-Chari division, a new escalation of inter-community violence took place with heavy humanitarian consequences. The number of IDPs in the region was 35,102. Return movements were recorded in the Logone Birni subdivision. By 31 December 2021, 1,819 people (80% of whom were refugees) had returned to their villages of origin. Faced with this crisis, the movement mobilised to ensure a response on both sides of the Cameroon border by launching 2 DREF operations in December 2021: a multisectoral DREF response to assist 10,000 Cameroon refugees in Chad ([MDRTO020](#)) and this DREF response in Cameroon to conduct assessments for the collection of missing information and start WASH risk mitigation activities.

Data from the assessment conducted by the joint CRC and IFRC team from 21 December 2021 to 4 January 2022 showed some changes in the situation:

- Internal displacement flows have evolved with more IDPs in the Logone and Chari and Diamaré divisions and very few in the other divisions of the region. For Diamaré there were approximately 14,925 people (more than 8,825 in the subdivisions of Bogo, 2,600 IDPs in Pétte (2,600) and 3,500 in Maroua 1, 2, and 3. It should be noted that all the IDPs who arrived in Mayo Danay converged to the Diamaré division and that Mayo Danay division did not experience a significant influx of IDPs from Logone and Chari.
- IDPs from Diamaré who are concentrated between Bogo, Pétte are mostly settled in spaces/settings provided by religious and traditional leaders and are open sites without shelter or facilities. The densest of the sites are: Adjaniré (Bogo),
- As for the Mayo Sava division, the assessment made by the authorities showed that this division has a fairly limited number of displaced persons linked to this crisis. Around 300 peoples.



Map of Far North Region - Cameroon © OCHA

The effective and permanent presence of the forces of law and order has been increased and appeasement actions have been undertaken by the authorities at various levels throughout the Far North region, which have allowed a certain gradual return to calm. Although all these measures have been taken, the tension remains perceptible, and population's fears could lead to the displacement of more people towards Diamaré.

The latest updates, carried out by the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) as of 28 January 2022, show 5,269 displaced households (36,271 people), distributed between the departments of Logone et Chari, Diamaré, and Mayo-Sava. To be noted that the violence of 10 January between the Mousgoum community and the forces of order in Kousséri led to further movements of people who remained mostly in the localities of Logone et Chari department without much impact on Diamaré department. According to the report sent by OCHA on 16 February, approximately 1279 households, or 9976 displaced persons, have returned to their localities of origin. However, it should be noted that these returns are taking place within the Logone et Chari department, while our intervention is taking place in the Diamaré department.

With regard to movements towards Chad, approximately 37,500 refugees have been pre-registered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Chadian authorities as of 26 January 2021. Some return movements were reported between the end of December and mid-January in some areas. Around 1,279 households, or 9,976 displaced persons, have returned to their localities of origin from OCHA coordination meeting information shared on 16 February 2022.

In Logone et Chari, 1,819 people were reported to have returned, 80% of them from Chad. In Diamaré, the authorities in the arrondissement of Pétté reported the return of around 60 IDPs to Mayo-Danay. In general, returns are significant in Logone et Chari, and the propensity to return is gradually changing in localities with exclusively Arab populations. This is not the case in localities where both communities used to live, as the fear of new violence is still present.

Diamaré is the division least at risk, but it remains the one that has received and is likely to receive more displaced people if the situation continues to have peaks of clashes or does not recover. Five of the 9 subdivisions covered by the Diamaré have experienced an influx of displaced people from the Logone and Chari crisis.

As of today, needs are still the same, though humanitarian actors started assisting people in various sectors. During last coordination meeting, OCHA revealed that the response was still incomplete response in most sectors and that the need for food security and livelihoods was still there.

On the Chad side of the coordination of cross-border interventions, the IFRC office has continued to monitor the situation with the Chad Red Cross, and it appears that there has been a lull in the influx of refugees. According to the report of the coordination meeting with OCHA on 19 January 2022, there were reported returns to Logone Birni (in Logone and Chari) in late December 2021. Around 1,800 people initially fled to Chad since the beginning of the crisis. This slow return further confirms the observations on the slow or refusal to return made by the Cameroon Red Cross regarding IDPs during assessments.

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) is present in all 10 regions, with an extensive network of trained volunteers and staff, including 20,000 active volunteers in the country out of 65,000 trained. In the Far North region in particular, the Cameroon Red Cross has 18 volunteers/rescue monitors, 392 volunteers trained in first aid, 75 in psychological first aid, 21 in RFL (Restoring Family Links), 30 in WASH (Water, Hygiene and Sanitation) and 20 in VCA (Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment).

After posting GO alert the alert on the occurrence of clashes in Logone and Chari, the CRC through the DREF allocation of 18 December 2021 started response activities in Diamaré. These include:

- Provision of psychological first aid to disaster victims and first aid to the injured. Nearly 100 injured people have been received and assisted by volunteers in Diamaré, specifically in Maroua 1, 2 and 3 and Bogo
- A detailed assessment of the situation and multi-sectoral needs was conducted with IFRC support from 21 December 2021 to 4 January 2022 in the Diamaré and Mayo Danay
- Briefing of volunteers on evaluation techniques, administration of questionnaires (32 volunteers) and WASH and health awareness (50 volunteers)
- Awareness raising on culture of peace, hygiene promotion and health has started
- Registration of displaced people in accessible localities
- Participation of the Diamaré RC committee in the monthly coordination meetings held in the Diamaré Division with the Movement's partners (ICRC and the French RC)
- At the level of the headquarters, there were 33 coordination meetings and discussions are ongoing between the Movement's partners (IFRC and ICRC) to support the National Society in this operation
- Participation of the CRC and IFRC in the monthly coordination meetings on humanitarian assistance in Cameroon organised by OCHA at the central level (Yaoundé)
- Participation in coordination meetings at regional level (convened every Monday by the administrative authorities, other meetings convened by OCHA as needed) and consultation meetings within the Movement at central level initiated by the National Society

A WASH component including the distribution of Aquatabs and Jerrycans was planned, the purchases for this distribution are underway.

Within the general framework of this crisis, other actions were also undertaken by the NS, as follows:

- On 19 January 2022, the local branch of Logone and Chari (Kousseri) distributed NFI to 100 families whose houses had been completely burnt down. These EHI kits consisted of soap, buckets, cups, jerry cans, defecation pots, mats, blankets and mosquito nets. This stock, pre-positioned at the level of the Logone and Chari divisional committee, was distributed with the logistical support of the French Red Cross
- The Bogo RC branch (Diamaré) has built 10 emergency latrines in its district, on the Ardjanire site, which is an open site where the population still has no structures (shelters, latrines) and no assistance from humanitarian actors, and which is home to the largest number of displaced persons in Bogo.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

The **IFRC** is present in Cameroon through its delegation for Central Africa based in Yaoundé. In the framework of the current operation, it continues to offer its technical expertise to the National Society (NS). It supported the evaluation mission by deploying a staff member who was part of the evaluation team with the NS delegation, and it continues to support the NS in the logistical process for the purchases to be made and in drafting the new strategy for this DREF.

The **ICRC** is present in the region through two sub-delegations in Kousseri (Logone-and-Chari) and Maroua (Diamaré). It carries out protection and assistance activities in four of the Far North's divisions (Logone-and-Chari, Diamaré, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga). The ICRC also supports the NS in Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities in the Far North. The ICRC manages all the security coordination of the interventions and maintains the lead in the most at-risk areas of Logone and Chari.

Since the beginning of the disaster, the ICRC has been working mainly in Logone-and-Chari. It has carried out assessments in Logone Birni and distributed 513 complete household and food kits in Logone-and-Chari, as well as dressing kits in some health centres on the Kousseri-Maltam road axis. As part of this operation in Diamaré, the ICRC provided the NS with 2,732 blankets, 128 mosquito nets, 117 hygiene kits, 1,004 solar lamps, 322 buckets and 306 pieces of cloth. This material was made available to the NS by the ICRC as a contribution to CRC response on this disaster. This item donation is included in the planned distribution on this DREF. These items are currently in Maroua in the premises of the Diamaré divisional committee for this operation and will be distributed at once with the rest of the planned distributions.

The **French Red Cross** (FRC) is present in the Far North (Diamaré and Logone-and-Chari). It is working to strengthen the capacities of the CRC branches in this region in the field of risk and disaster reduction. Regular Movement coordination meetings are held in Yaoundé and in Far North with ICRC and French Red Cross. At the local level, a Movement coordination meeting was held in Kousseri on 13 December 2021. Since the beginning of the crisis, the FRC has made itself available for Movement and inter-agency coordination meetings. It also shared reports from these meetings and facilitated the copying of documents related to the detailed assessment as part of the initial DREF.

The FRC provided logistical support for the distribution of NFIs by the Kousseri Red Cross branch on 19 January 2022 in the context of this conflict situation in Logone et Chari as a response action by the National Society.

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

As soon as the crisis broke out on 5 December 2021, the government immediately mobilised by organising meetings and visits to the Logone-and-Chari, Diamaré, Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava divisions to reassure the affected communities and remind them of the need for peace. The crisis management committee, made up of administrative authorities, community and religious leaders, the Red Cross and other humanitarian actors, is continuing to increase its visits to raise awareness of the culture of peace and of living together. The Government has provided food and non-food assistance to displaced persons. From the information received during the coordination meeting with OCHA, it appears that this assistance consisted of rice, maize, soap, etc. The authorities distributed these donations in 3 divisions, namely Logone and Chari, Diamaré and Mayo Danay. A quantity was also distributed for the refugees but without too many details because the situation is sensitive, and the Government does not wish to share the data.

In Diamaré, the local administrative, municipal, religious and traditional authorities, as well as some private individuals, are personally involved at their own level in mediation and humanitarian response. They collect assistance through community solidarity to assist IDPs. The assistance consisted of water, oil, soap, rice and cloth for the displaced in Maroua. These donations were made in the first week of the crisis.

Since the arrival of IDPs in the localities targeted by the study. A number of humanitarian organisations present in the Diamaré have been active, notably:

- UNHCR and IOM, which have built community tents in the Domayo site (Maroua 1)
- WFP which provided food assistance.
- IOM built 88 tents in the Bogo district (Ouré Doukle)
- UNICEF built 12 latrines

However, although we have several other organisations present in specific areas as shown in the table below, the vast majority of them at the time of data collection had not yet committed to an effective response to date.

Table: Humanitarian actors and stakeholders present in the area covered by the assessment

| Organization | Area of intervention | Actions |
|---|----------------------|---|
| WHO | Health | In the Diamaré: A team of two staff from the Domayo Djarma IHC with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) continues to manage cases of disease currently in the site. |
| HCR | Health | Diamaré/Domayo site: A two-room box has been made available by UNHCR to ensure better management of disease cases |
| | Shelter/NFI | Diamaré/Domayo site - Construction of 35 community shelters for a total capacity of 2,500 people Adjanriere site UNHCR has started the construction of shelters at the Adjaniré site with a planned 300 shelters. |
| | Protection | - UNHCR donated 50 smartphones to MINPROFF and MINAS for protection data collection to ensure an effective response. The donation also included hand sanitizers and 600 cloth masks. - Protection assessments have been finalised in the Domayo site and are ongoing in Bogo and Pétté. - Several protection cases have been identified and referred in the Domayo site, including 250 children at risk and receiving psychosocial support. |
| ACF | Health | In Bogo: - 38 curative consultations for children (0-5 years) - 16 prenatal consultations for pregnant women through a mobile health unit - psychosocial support at the Ardjaniré site for 39 (23 women and 14 men) of the 45 patients identified as being in psychological distress.. |
| | Wash | In the Pétté subdivision, Rehabilitation of eight boreholes and distribution of 141 WASH kits |
| IOM via (OPSYCOURS) Association Courir pour Secourir les Personnes en Situation de Détresse sante Diamaré/site de Domayo: | Health | Diamaré/Domayo site: - PSP support by a joint IOM + (OPSYCOURS) team to 142 people (104 men, 35 women and 3 boys) at the Domayo site. |
| IOM via AAEDC Association des Animateurs et Encadreurs en Développement Communautaire | Shelter/NFI | Diamaré/Domayo site: - Construction of 64 family shelters - Distribution of 335 NFI kits - Distribution of 30 cartons of soap for hygiene promotion in the sites sheltering the displaced. Maroua 1: - Distribution of 20 NFI kits to IDPs in foster families in the Pont Vert neighbourhood (3 soaps, 3 packs of sanitary towels, 5 packs of detergent, 3 mosquito nets, 3 mats, 3 blankets, 1 kitchen kit, 1 bucket and 1 jerry can). Bogo/ Ouro Djoukle site: - construction of 88 emergency shelters |
| AAEDC | Wash | Diamaré/Domayo - Establishment of an EHA committee at the Domayo site which conducts awareness-raising sessions on good EHA practices - Construction of 22 latrines, 16 showers and a 32m2 washing area in partnership with UNICEF |
| UNICEF | nutrition | Diamaré - Provision of nutritional inputs to all health facilities (HF) in the health districts of Maroua 1, 2 and 3 for the management of cases of malnutrition. |

| | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|
| | | - Evaluation of nutritional input needs being carried out in partnership with the regional delegation of public health Bogo and Pétte health districts. . |
| GOVERNMENT | Shelters/NFI | The Governor of the Far North distributed the Head of State's NFI donations (soap, kettles, six-person mats, mattresses, detergent, bleach, medicines). <i>Cf Update on the response to the humanitarian crisis following the conflict in Logone-Birni, OCHA Far North, 19 January 2022.</i> These donations were distributed between the Diamaré, Mayo-Danay and Logone et Chari divisions. |
| | Food security | Distribution by the Governor on behalf of the Head of State of sacks of rice, maize, groundnuts and millet, sacks of sugar and salt, sacks of vegetables, heads of beef and dried fish, oil and water. These donations were distributed among the Diamaré, Mayo-Danay and Logone et Chari divisions |
| CAMWA Muslim Women Association) | Shelter/NFI | Maroua 3: Distribution of 200 blankets, 200 mats and 200 mosquito nets to IDPs in host households in the subdivision of, Domayo site: - Distribution of 400 mats |
| | Food security | Domayo site Distribution of a food kit consisting of 10 kg of rice, 2 L of oil, 2 kg of sugar and 5 bags of tomato to 600 households. |
| | Wash | Distribution of 600 five-litre jerry cans, 75 kettles and several pots for children. |
| WFP | Food security | Diamaré, WFP has completed one month of food distributions in all registered IDP locations and will continue distributions in Logone and Chari during the week of 10 January. |
| UNFPA United Nations Population Fund | protection | In Diamaré/Domayo site in collaboration with MINPROFF, UNFPA sensitised 171 people on the use of sanitary towels and the risks of gender-based violence (GBV) and distributed 100 dignity kits to women and girls of reproductive age at the Domayo site. |
| ALDEPA (Action Locale pour un Développement Participatif et Autogéré) | protection | Awareness raising sessions for 113 women on the principles of non-violent communication and psychological first aid. |
| CCCM (Le cluster Global Camp Management and Camp Coordination) | Protection and evaluation | In the Diamaré: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three self-management committees at the Domayo site have been set up by CCCM, which facilitates the participation of IDPs in site activities. All shelters have been given numbers to facilitate identification of IDPs. • Daily monitoring of activities, identification of problems and search for sustainable solutions, as well as sensitisation on protection issues, GBV, living together and EHA are carried out at the Domayo site by the CCCM. <p>The difficulties encountered in the Domayo site, which is located in the city centre of Maroua, are the lack of lighting and the risks of infiltration by criminals.</p> |

The Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) managed by OCHA, the organisation presents in the area which facilitates the coordination of humanitarian actors in Cameroon. This mechanism is well established and Première Urgence has the lead in the field for assessments in general.

Coordination

Furthermore, the coordination meeting of humanitarian actors on 16 February 2022 produced data that is different from that collected by the Red Cross teams in end of December. In the case of Diamaré, the SN's figures are 14,525 people, while those of OCHA are 10464. However, in terms of needs, the information is consistent with NS's. It should be noted that the department of Mayo Danay has no internally displaced persons,

The Far North region and specifically Diamaré where activities will take place, have good experience in the field and work with the local authorities on operations. This is the case with the support of RC volunteers requested by the community heads for food distribution activities.

According to information received from the coordination meeting with OCHA, humanitarian actors were urged to deploy in these two localities as well, but for the moment, coverage remains very low because actors are still in the planning and resource mobilisation phase to continue their actions in favour of these displaced people from the Logone and Chari crisis.

Needs analysis and scenario planning

Needs analysis

The field assessment, conducted from 21 December 2021 to 4 January 2022, clarified the needs of IDPs by sector compared to the information initially shared in the EPoA. The data collection methodology was initially based on focus groups discussions and meetings with community leaders, religious leaders and local authorities. From these sessions, the following findings emerged as a basis for starting the primary data collection:

- The displaced from Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava are not substantial and the displaced are concentrated in Diamaré. Primary data collection by survey was done only in Diamaré, including Pétté, which was initially not taken into account.
- To date, the situation of IDPs following the conflict has not improved due to fear and the new conflicts that occurred on 10 January 2022. With approximately 14,925 IDPs estimated to date by the Red Cross of the local committees visited (8825 in Bogo, 2600 in Pétté and 3500 in Maroua 1, 2 and 3).

The needs set out below were expressed through a multi-sectoral sample assessment cross-referenced with the secondary data collected above. The [attached in Annex 1](#) report can be summarised by sector as follows:

a) Food Security and Livelihoods

A food security assessment of the displaced population was carried out during the Red Cross mission. This assessment focused mainly on the number of daily meals of the displaced people in order to determine the level of nutritional balance and the needs in terms of assistance per direct meal. In the localities, the following was found:

- Pétté: Of the households interviewed, 78% said they had only one meal a day, 14% said they had two meals a day and only 8% said they had three meals a day.
- Bogo: Bogo: 56% of households interviewed said they eat 01 meal a day, 39% eat 02 meals a day and only 5% eat 03 meals a day.
- Maroua: 26% of households surveyed said they eat 01 meal a day, 40% eat 02 meals a day and 34% eat 03 meals a day.

In addition to this data, the lack of income of these households, whose sudden displacement and insecurity did not allow them to take along food reserves while they left their jobs, crops and trade behind.

The results of this assessment show that the food and nutrition conditions of these displaced populations are extremely unfavourable. Some assistance has been provided by WFP, RRM, CAMWA Muslim Women Association and UNICEF in the Diamaré, including the positioning of malnutrition kits in Maroua 1, 2 and 3 and an assessment for a possible response in Pétté and Bogo.

Although coverage is still low, this operation does not plan to address nutritional problems but will include in the community surveillance a system for detecting cases of malnutrition in those most at risk: children, babies, pregnant women and the elderly.

b) Shelter

According to the evaluation, the interventions identified in terms of shelter are in some non-Red Cross actors, a large part of the shelter needs remain uncovered and are most glaring in the localities of Bogo and Pétté. In these two subdivisions, IDPs live in undeveloped sites that are in fact land donated by the local authorities and where they have mostly gathered with only 86 shelters built by IOM through its implementing partner AAEDC. At the time of the evaluation, 97.5% of the IDPs in Bogo and Pétté were living in precarious conditions and sleeping under the stars or in makeshift shelters. They are thus exposed to bad weather and mosquitoes, which increases the risk of disease and infection. There are seven open sites, divided as follows: 03 in Bogo and 04 in Pétté.

It should be noted that in the localities of Maroua 1, 2 and 3 some humanitarian actors have set up some emergency shelters and the site of Domayo in Maroua, which concentrates the most IDPs, is still covered in addition to humanitarian assistance. Also, the IDPs in Maroua 1, 2 and 3 are settled in foster families outside the Domayo complex and thus enjoy shelter and can use the facilities and household equipment of their hosts.

On the other hand, the lack of essential household items (EHI) in Bogo and Pétté is far from being covered. These displaced people lost almost all their household goods and clothing during the clashes and when they fled in the rush to escape. Most of them have seen their houses burnt down, with all that this entails.

With regard to NFIs, some distributions were made in the three departments by the authorities and the WFP, but the number of people was not communicated. In Diamaré, community shelters (35) and family shelters (152) were set up, but specifically in the districts of Maroua 1, 2 and 3.

During the administration of the questionnaire, discussions were held with displaced persons individually or in groups, particularly in Bogo and Pétte. It emerged that the refugees were not willing to return to their homes in Logone and Chari for some time. Also, according to exchanges with the Cameroonian authorities, negotiations for a return to calm are still ongoing.

| Sub-division | Sites identified | Number of IDPs identified and registered | Assistance recorded by other actors (Shelter) | Assistance recorded by other actors (NFI) | Uncovered NFI needs according to data evaluated | Unmet shelter needs according to data evaluated | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|--|
| PÉTTE | ADOUMARE site | 1,204 | None recorded | None recorded | Shelter and NFI | | |
| | KONGO site | 730 | None recorded | None recorded | | | |
| | OURO DANDY site | 377 | None recorded | None recorded | | | |
| | NEWADJI site | 289 | None recorded | None recorded | | | |
| BOGO | Bogo centre - (foster family) | 2142 | None recorded | None recorded | Shelter and NFI | | |
| | KOURGAYA site | 889 | None recorded | None recorded | | | |
| | ARDJANIRE site (open air) | 3,766 | None recorded | None recorded | Shelter and NFI | | |
| | OURODJOUKLE (ongoing coverage) | 2,028 | The construction of 88 emergency family shelters (616 people) | None recorded | | | Shelter for 1408, as there is no information if construction will continue |
| Maroua 1 | DOMAYO site (sport complex) | 2,364 | HCR: 35 community shelters with an accommodation capacity of 2,500 persons in total AAEDC: Construction of 64 family shelters | AAEDC: 335 NFIs; 30 boxes of soap; 20 NFI PDI and Host kits in the Pont Vert neighbourhood (3 soaps, 3 packs of sanitary towels, 5 packs of detergent, 3 mosquito nets, 3 mats, 3 blankets, 1 kitchen kit, 1 bucket and 1 jerry can). CAMWA 400 mats | Shelter and NFI mainly covered | | |
| | Maroua 2 | Foster families | 583 | N/A | | | Government |
| | Maroua 3 | Foster families | 553 | N/A | | | CAMWA: 200 blankets, 200 mats and 200 mosquito nets to IDPs |
| Total | 11 main locations | 14,925 displaced people | | | | | |

The Governor of the Far North: soap, kettles, six-person mats, mattresses, detergent, bleach, medicines, kitchen kits. According to the presentation made by OCHA during the coordination meeting of 19 January 2022, these donations were distributed among the Diamaré, Mayo-Danay and Logone and Chari divisions without precise quantities.

c) Health

To complement the needs identified in the EPoA, the results of the assessment highlight that access to health care is a major concern for IDPs, mainly due to lack of resources. Only 11% in Pétte and 19% in Bogo have access to care in local health centres. It should be noted that in the subdivisions of Pétte and Bogo, there are approximately 7 health areas per district, but most of the health areas are located at a distance of more than 7 km from the various sites.

The affected populations live in promiscuity and are exposed to mosquitoes responsible for malaria and respiratory diseases. In addition, these affected communities are highly exposed to epidemics, particularly cholera and yellow fever, of which a few cases were reported in 2021 in the region. The latest official information indicates that there have been four confirmed cases of cholera in Logone-and-Chari. In view of this development, the CRC recommends that

community awareness-raising on hygiene promotion and community health be stepped up. More than ever, IDPs need to be made aware of the epidemics, with an emphasis on respecting measures to prevent the Covid-19 pandemic, which, according to the latest Sitrep N°106 (January 2022), has recorded 107,662 cases nationwide.

It emerged from the coordination meeting with OCHA that support for the health service is needed. For the time being, WHO is supporting the Ministry of Health but only in Diamaré through consultations and referrals. On the other hand, in Pétté and Bogo, Action contre la Faim (ACF) is setting up a mobile clinic.

The populations forced to flee, witnesses and/or victims of physical violence due to the clashes are psychologically and physically affected. The present intervention will make it possible to mitigate, among other things, the psycho-social impact of the crisis on the affected communities and to continue with the psychological first aid already started by the district committees of Maroua 1, 2, 3 and Bogo during the various sensitisation visits on the promotion of hygiene and sanitation, epidemics, the covid-19 pandemic, and the promotion of peace that are ongoing.

d) Water, hygiene and sanitation:

The assessment revealed that water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) needs are expressed differently in Bogo, Pétté and Maroua. When asked about this, 100% of IDPs in Maroua said they had access to water, 94% in Bogo and 53% in Pétté.

However, the sources of water supply are boreholes and streams and other water sources (called Mayo in the Far North). What is special about the Mayo is that they are used by both livestock and people. The latter have to get up early to get water before the cattle arrive. This is particularly the case in certain localities of Pétté and Bogo.

The problem of water conservation also arises in all the areas covered by the study, but more in Pétté and Bogo. The same is true for water purification. Although some humanitarian organisations have made efforts to rehabilitate some water points to facilitate the supply of drinking water to the population, the population/water point ratio remains very low in all the areas covered by the study, particularly in Pétté and Bogo. This leads to long queues around the water points when they exist and are functional, or the need to travel several kilometres to get water. The IDPs living in the sites also need WASH equipment to ensure the conservation and treatment of drinking and domestic water.

There is an urgent need for government and humanitarian agencies to take action, particularly in this area, as between the end of February and the beginning of March the Mayo is likely to dry up and the current water supply problems will be exacerbated. This problem of access to water also has an impact on personal hygiene.

Hygiene and sanitation concerns are expressed in terms of poor personal hygiene, waste management systems and lack of latrines, which result in IDPs defecating in the open near their homes. When asked about access to latrines, 100% of IDPs in Bogo said they had no access to latrines, 56% in Pétté and only 12% in Maroua. Thus, more than half of the IDPs in Pétté and almost all in Bogo do not have access to latrines.

Although twelve emergency latrines have been built by UNICEF in the Ouro Djoukile site, the number remains insufficient compared to the needs in this site and in the others. In addition to the lack of latrines, there is a culture of non-use of latrines by both IDPs and the host population as open defecation is a trend in IDP sites.

It would therefore be essential to build emergency community latrines in the sites and/or rehabilitate some in the host communities. Ensure awareness-raising on personal and environmental hygiene, prevention of water-borne diseases, treatment and purification of drinking water in order to avoid cholera epidemics or other water-borne diseases.

To strengthen hygiene within households and take into account the condition of women, it is also important to cover the need for menstrual kits for women of childbearing age to help improve their personal hygiene conditions

e) Protection and RFL:

Displaced households living mostly in makeshift shelters or collective sites are exposed to protection risks. Indeed, during the evaluation, cases of rape of IDPs in Pétté, Bogo and Maroua were reported. As the subject is sensitive, this information is not quantified. The assessment also revealed many reported cases of family separation that may require the re-establishment of family ties. 32% of displaced persons in Maroua and 19% in Bogo reported cases of separated family members. There are cases of unaccompanied minors among the displaced population, separated children who represent 6% of IDP children in Maroua, 8% in Pétté and 16% in Bogo. Volunteers will have to organise themselves to carry out further research during field visits.

These figures reveal a need to sensitise the IDP community on reporting cases of separated families, unaccompanied and separated children to RC volunteers.

Other protection issues most recorded in Maroua, Pétté and Bogo are:

- **Gender-based violence:** Many IDPs report psychological and emotional violence (both women and men), others report having been victims of physical, verbal and psychological abuse by their assaulter. Several cases of physical violence were reported (e.g., several women raped) during the survey and the exchanges;

- Documentation: In the households surveyed and in discussions with the displaced, it was noted that several heads of household no longer have a national identity card (CNI) and children of school age no longer have a birth certificate.
- PSN (People with Special Needs): We also note the presence of several pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under 5 years old, disabled people, elderly people living alone and heads of households in the 5 targeted subdivisions.

f) Education:

Several children have been taken out of school and have lost all their school supplies. To date, these children have not yet been integrated into schools in the host localities. The loss of essential documents such as birth certificates does not facilitate this process.

Following these various needs identified, the National Society intends to focus this operation on the priority sectors of shelter/NFI, health, the Wash and Protection (Restoration of Family Links). Other humanitarian partners are also being mobilised and will be able to cover the other sectors and complement the RC's actions. Monitoring and coordination will continue in the field and at the central level in order to avoid overlapping and duplication of actions.

As for the assistance modalities, exchanges with the IDPs in Maroua showed that the cash transfer could be used, especially because they are in an urban area. However, for IDPs in Bogo and Pétté, who are in a semi-rural area, cash transfers would be the second option, as they expressed their preference for assistance in kind, especially as during the conflict most of them lost their identity documents, the absence of which poses a challenge to the implementation of cash activities. It should also be noted that at the level of the National Society, the preconditions for the effective implementation of cash activities are still being finalised, such as the framework contract with the financial service providers. The NS is currently working on the cash roadmap that will enable them to acquire certification in this area.

In summary, in addition to the needs mentioned in the EPoA, the assessment provided more detailed figures of the needs in all 6 sectors identified above. However, taking into account the capacity of DREF and the humanitarian coverage in place or planned, the CRC will focus HHI distribution, Wash (Wash kit), Health, Protection (RFL) response in the most vulnerable sites to date. This operation will therefore not take into account Shelter, education, livelihoods and nutrition needs. NS opted out of Shelter and latrines assistance for two main reasons: there is no way to know how long the IDPs will stay on the temporary sites; NS did not obtain formal authorization to build shelter and latrines on the targeted sites

The summary of needs by location and percentage data from the assessment is as follows

| Locations | IDPs identified | IDPs interviewed | Shelters (%) | FSL (food security) (%) | EHA (%) | HEALTH (%) | WASH (%) | PGI (%) | Assistance modalities/ preferences expressed (%) |
|-----------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------|------------|----------|---------|--|
| PÉTTÉ | 2,600 | 1,104 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 89 | 53 | N/C | 80 |
| BOGO | 8,825 | 756 | 95 | 56 | 95 | 81 | 56 | 19 | 43 in-kind |
| MAROUA | 3,500 | 540 | 30 | 26 | 30 | 27 | 1% | 32 | 86 cash |
| Total | 14,925 | 2,400 | 75 ¹ | 52 | 75 | 66 | 37 | 26 | |

According to the report sent by OCHA on 16 February, approximately 1,279 households, or 9,976 displaced persons, have returned to their localities of origin. However, these returns are happening within the Logone et Chari department, while our intervention is taking place in the Diamaré department. Triangulating information between the end of assessment and actors information shared during coordination meetings or publication from OCHA, it is clear that displaced movement remains high with an average of more than 10,000 IDPs in the Diamaré department.

Targeting

As CRC field investigators realised that there were no displaced persons in Mayo-Danay, the area of the operation was reoriented solely towards the Diamaré. It should be noted that the first assistance provided to date by humanitarian actors has been directed towards the Logone and Chari and Diamaré divisions in Maroua 1, 2 and 3. The needs of Bogo and Pétté remain uncovered to date. Taking this into account, this operation updates the EPoA target as follows:

- The CRC plans to support through distributions of HHI 2093 people or 299 households living in the most densely populated sites/open spaces with no presence of other actors. These include 1200 people (172 households) in

¹ These are the average percentages per locality which will then be applied in the targeting.

the villages of Adoumaré (Pétté) and 883 people (127 households) in Kougaya (Bogo). For the sensitisation activities, the Cameroon Red Cross will continue to cover all the localities of Bogo and Pétté. This means a total target of 2,096 households (14,669 people), identified as living in the Bogo (04) and Pétté (04) open air sites instead of 813 households.

- The response focuses on covering WASH, health and protection needs based on the assessment results detailed above.
- The 299 households selected are primarily those who are settled on the sites and living in the open air or in makeshift shelters. Particular emphasis was placed on households with people with specific vulnerabilities. The selection was done with the help of community leaders who, on the basis of criteria given by the volunteers, facilitated this exercise.
- The targeting and selection of beneficiaries will consider the potential positioning of other partners as the response progressed, the evolution of the situation and the following vulnerability criteria:
 - Households with elderly people
 - Households headed by children
 - Households with orphans and vulnerable children
 - Female-headed households
 - Households with pregnant women

The disaggregated data of the target group at the end of the evaluations show an average of 7 persons per family with 54% female and 46% male.

| Sex | Age | 0 to 23 months (<2 years) | 24 to 59 months (3 to 5 years) | 6 to 11 years | 12 to 17 years | 18 to 59 years | >60 years | Total |
|--------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------|-------|
| Male | | 58 | 183 | 260 | 173 | 270 | 19 | 963 |
| Female | | 68 | 215 | 305 | 204 | 316 | 22 | 1,130 |
| Total | | 126 | 398 | 565 | 377 | 586 | 41 | 2,093 |

Scenario Planning

Same as in [EPoA](#)

Operation Risk Assessment

For the rest, same as in [EPoA](#)

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Proposed strategy

General Objective:

This operation aims to assist 299 households, or 2093 people displaced by the conflicts in the Logone-and-Chari in Adoumare (Pétté) and Koungaya (Bogo) sites with essential household items, WASH kits, WASH activities, health and protection.

The detailed response below will be for an additional 03 months on top of the initial 02 months. The total duration of the intervention will be 05 months.

| Sub-division | Identified sites | Number of IDPs identified and registered | Activities to be carried out |
|--------------|------------------|--|--|
| PÉTTÉ | Site de ADOUMARE | 1,204 | Assistance with Wash, health, HHI + Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and |

| | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| | | | pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace) |
| | Site de KONGO | 730 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| | Site de OURO DANDY | 377 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| | Site de NEWADJI | 289 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| BOGO | Bogo centre – (famille d'accueil) | 2,142 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| | Site de KOURGAYA | 889 | Assistance with Wash, health, HHI + Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace) |
| | Site de ARDJANIRE | 3,766 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| | Site de OUREDJOUKLE | 2,028 | Sensitization (Promotion of hygiene, sanitation, fight against epidemics and pandemics (COVID-19), and promotion of peace |
| 2 divisions | 8 localities / sites | 2,093 | |

Proposed strategy

Initially envisaged in the intervention strategy, not all conditions could be met to guarantee the feasibility of the cash in an optimal way. On an internal institutional level at the Cameroon Red Cross, the process of contracting the Financial Service Provider for cash transfer programmes/projects has not yet been completed. Also, the process of revising the SOPs on the basis of lessons learned from previous operations is still ongoing. Without these two tools (framework contract with the FSP and updated SOPs) there is a risk of facing the same challenges. Also, reference documents such as market analysis, beneficiaries' access to markets etc. could not be updated due to the security context which was not favourable to such studies [1]. Without these reference elements, it is difficult to opt for this approach when we know, on the one hand, the damage that these clashes have had on markets and supply circuits and, on the other hand, that the CVA is essentially market-based.

The results of the surveys conducted in the localities reveal that 83% of beneficiaries in Pétte and 43% in Bogo are in favour of in-kind assistance. In Maroua, however, (86%) of them are in favour of cash, although here too there are constraints [2].

This analysis calls on us to redouble our efforts to prepare the CRC for cash transfers, both at the institutional level (framework contract with the FSP and review of the SOPs) and in terms of updating the reference documents.

The revised intervention is focus only on Bogo and Pétte, but initial sensitization activities already completed during the past 6 weeks which cover Maroua 1,2 and 3 will be include in the operation costing as they have been stopped after the agreement to focus only on Bogo and Pétte.

[1] A contract assessment mission of the region conducted by the IFRC, CIRC and the CRC was cancelled after conflicts became widespread in the main departments targeted by the assessments.

[2] Discussions with IDPs in Maroua revealed that during conflict, most of them lost their identity documents, without which the implementation of cash activities is a challenge.

To achieve this, the operation will take place in the different sectors:

Essential Household Items (EHI):

CRC will provide EHIs to 299 households in the Adoumaré and Kougaya sites to reduce their exposure to the weather and their vulnerability. The EHIs will be distributed to the same households that will benefit from emergency shelters. All the items to be distributed to households will be per household: 01 kitchen kit, 03 blankets, 03 mats in shelter activities; 02 dignity kits with 01 hygiene kit for the WASH response, 03 impregnated mosquito nets for health prevention and 01 lamps as part of the protection activities.

The ICRC supplies will be included in the distributions and will be deducted from the overall cost of this response. The following quantities remain to be completed through local purchases:

| Items | Number per household | Total to be distributed | ICRC allocation / available stock | To be purchased / budgeted |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Kitchen kit | 01 | 299 | 0 | 299 kits |
| Blankets | 03 | 897 | 1,350 | 0 purchase |
| Solar powered lamp | 1 | 299 | 450 | 0 purchase |
| Plastic mat for 2 persons | 02 | 897 | 2,700 | 0 purchase |
| Dignity kits | N/I (per women of childbearing age) | 204 | 306 loin clothes | 204 dignity kits will be purchased- including 204 loin clothes |
| Mosquito nets | 03 | 897 | 128 | 769 |

The budget for the operation will cover the collection of these items from the ICRC warehouse in Maroua and their transport to the target localities. Also, the budget for this operation will take into account the purchase of additional quantities of mosquito nets as well as the purchase of kitchen kits. For the additional quantities of certain items such as mats (1803), blankets (453), solar lamps (151) and blankets (453), the NS will target other uncovered sites where they can be distributed once in the field.

The distribution of these items will take place from one locality to another at a rate of two days per locality (including the day of preparation and distribution). The distribution cannot be done simultaneously in both locations due to logistical challenges and distances between the two locations, which will not facilitate coordination.

Distribution and site preparation materials will be made available to each distribution team. These include ropes and stakes to secure the distribution route, as well as bags to pack the items per family.

The organisation of the distribution of these items will be done once the construction of the shelters is completed.

Health:

The displacement of populations leads to promiscuity and vulnerability which is a breeding ground for many diseases, including diarrhoeal diseases, yellow fever, cholera, malaria and Covid-19. In order to limit the risk of epidemics, the CRC will carry out the following priority activities

- Sensitisation of affected communities relocated in stadiums and makeshift sites on health and hygiene promotion, prevention and control of epidemics and other communicable diseases, risks of diseases related to the promiscuity of the facilities, current epidemics in the region (Yellow Fever and Cholera in particular).
- Initial sensitization already done for 6 weeks by 50 volunteers will be extended to 6 weeks with 39 volunteers' mobilisation to ensure a mass and door-to-door awareness raising at the rate of 2 visits per week. To be note that sensitization has already started in Maroua 1,2 and 3, Bogo as initially planned in the EPoA with 50 volunteers. This will be taken in consideration in the revised budget. The 2 additional months will allow extension of those sensitization to cover only Bogo and Pétté with 39 volunteers. Maroua removed to the target.
- 1,000 A3 posters and 500 A5 flyers (IEC, Information, Education and Communication material) as initially planned will be reproduced and distributed for awareness raising on disease prevention and health promotion at community level (fight against epidemics and prevention of the Covid-19 pandemic);
- Distribution of 897 mosquito nets (of whom 769 will be purchased since 128 were donated by ICRC) to 299 families at a rate of 3 nets per family. The volunteers will also make sure that the nets have been hung in the houses and will, if necessary, provide support in the event of a need to mount the nets.
- Provision of psychosocial support to people in need among the displaced, volunteers and deployed staff. Volunteers will be able to carry out pattern mapping which can lead the person in need to the specialist.

All 39 Red Cross volunteers deployed in this operation will be equipped with Covid-19 prevention equipment with masks and hand sanitizers and will be insured.

WASH:

To limit and address the spread of diseases related to unsanitary conditions, water-borne diseases and now Covid-19, the Cameroon Red Cross will carry out the following activities

- Sensitisation of the population by 39 volunteers on the respect of hygiene rules, barrier measures and sanitation, at the rate of one visit per week for 8 weeks.
- Purchase and distribution of wash kits for 299 families, 01 per family with the contain of: 01 jerrycans (299), 02 buckets of 15l with lids (598), 02 cups (598), bars of soap at a rate of 01 bar per person for 03 months,
- Purchase and distribution of Aquatab tablets (1cp /pers/day) X 3months and 100cp complementary or 1 box for mass demonstrations and during home visits. It is important to have Aquatab for the water potabilization during the time of the operation as this avoids diseases linked to dirty water. Given the quality of the water in this area, the sphere standards recommend 20 litres of water per day per person for drinking water and other use.
- Purchase and distribution of 204 washable dignity kit for women and girl childbearing age.
- Post distribution on the use of aqua tab and wash material.

CEA:

The CEA approach will be taken into account throughout the implementation of the activities, especially regarding health and hygiene promotion, in EHI distribution. The CEA strategy will be to ensure that the most appropriate local communication channels are used for awareness-raising, to communicate on the criteria for selecting beneficiaries and the area/construction site, to adjust awareness-raising messages, to improve the implementation of activities and IEC based on feedback from the communities

39 volunteers already involved in the operation will be briefed on community engagement and accountability. They will also be briefed on collecting feedback. A feedback mechanism will be put in place to ensure two-way exchanges between the CRC and the communities and the effective handling of complaints. The selection criteria for the beneficiaries of the different distributions and construction areas will be communicated to the beneficiary communities and the community at large.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI):

The evaluation highlighted several cases of loss of contact between family members and children who find themselves without their parents. These situations highlight the needs in the area of Restoring Family Links (RFL).

As cases of gender-based violence have also been recorded, it would be relevant to consider advocacy and awareness-raising activities on GBV reduction.

For the time being, the activities have only included quick exchanges with IDPs on related issues. An assessment of actual RFL needs will be conducted through individual interviews with the families concerned by Red Cross volunteers. The capacity of local branches to identify and respond to real RFL/protection needs will be strengthened through the following activities:

- A 2-day training on RFL and PGI for 30 volunteers.
- Sensitization of communities on the understanding of the RFL service. This will involve field visits by five volunteers per locality, three times a week for three weeks.

Human resources:

In the framework of this operation, the following human resources are mobilised:

CRC

- 50 volunteers involved in the first phase of this response for emergency sensitization I the initial targeted localities in the DREF EPoA. Only 39 volunteers will be kept in this extension. 34 volunteers with 12 volunteers, 2 supervisors in Bogo and 14 volunteers and 22 volunteers and 3 supervisors in Pétté.
- For supervision: 1 divisional supervisor for branch supervision.
- 01 CRC headquarters from the disaster management direction designated to manage this DREF will coordinate the operation
- 01 DREF focal point is designated for the response for the disaster management department. The general coordinator set in the departmental committee will ensure the general field supervision of this operation in Bogo and Pétté.
- 01 PMER and to provide support to the monitoring of the operation, preparation of post distribution evaluations as well as the lessons learned session.
- 01 finance officer to ensure the budgetary follow-up of the operation.
- 01 logistics officer to facilitate logistic procedure;

Depending on the needs and requirements, these people will provide local but also remote support to the operation through the mission and activity reports of the people in the field.

The local branches in Diamaré have 392 volunteers trained in first aid and several other areas in previous operations. Among these 392 volunteers, there are 75 in PSP, 21 RLF, 13 members of the National and Community Response Team (NRT/CRT), 20 EVC; but the majority of these volunteers with specificities such as latrine construction do not reside in the 02 implementation sites (Bogo and Pétté). Capacity building in this area is therefore necessary. These activities will be supervised by the WASH and DM specialists at CRC national headquarters.

IFRC support: IFRC will provide technical support to the implementation and coordination of activities through monitoring missions by programme and support colleagues (logistics, finance) during the implementation of this intervention. A staff has been deployed to support the assessment.

Logistics and supply chain

The response will require the procurement of household items, hygiene kits, leaflets and posters to be procured locally in the Far North region to limit delays and travel risks at this time. These purchases will be carried out in strict compliance with standard IFRC procedures and managed by the CRC. This process will be done with the technical support of the IFRC and with the validation/approval of the IFRC logistics unit before any order is placed.

Depending on the type of disaster, it is important that the operation takes into account the need for means of transport in the field in order to facilitate the movement of the intervention teams. The IFRC will lease a vehicle for the duration of the operation (03 months of the extension) in order to respect the barrier measures during the field missions.

Information technology (IT)

As stated in the risk reduction measures, a satellite phone will be made available to the supervision. Telephone discussions and online communications between the branches and headquarters will be the main means of communication due to the difficulties in accessing the internet in the target areas. Communication will therefore be mainly verbal.

Communication

In terms of the communication strategy, from what the evaluation found, it will not be possible for us to invite the media to the field on our behalf to cover the response (for the moment).

Media coverage suggests that we will have media (print, radio and TV) travelling to the field to produce content on our response to the crisis. This could, given the security situation, be complicated.

On the other hand, the Red Cross and IFRC social media can be used to relay the actions taken. Here we can collect the information we need ourselves and share it with our audience. We can also pass this information on to our media network so that they can report on the intervention without having to go out into the field.

Later, if the security situation allows us to do so, we can readjust the strategy.

Security:

Risks for IFRC staff

Terrorism - kidnapping

There is a risk of activism by armed opposition groups, particularly in the Far North, due to incursions by the Boko Haram group. The risk of kidnapping is also present in the eastern and western border areas of the North and Adamawa regions.

Road risks

The roads and tracks in the region are dangerous. Extreme vigilance is recommended, and night driving is prohibited between two towns. The presence of lorries transporting wood (logging trucks), which are often in poor condition, and dangerous overtaking constitute a permanent danger.

It is not advisable to use public transport because of its regular involvement in fatal road accidents. When using public transport, it is prudent to check the time of arrival at your destination to avoid being on the road after dark because of the danger.

Criminality

Crime in the cities (snatching, assault) and in rural areas ("highway bandits", particularly in the regions close to Chad and the Central African Republic) is regularly reported. Vigilance and common sense can be used to prevent them (avoid driving at night on isolated roads, avoid certain neighbourhoods, etc.). In large cities, it is advisable to take

precautions, both when travelling (on foot or in a vehicle) and at home (hotel, flat located on a higher floor, villa). Cases of burglary and assault are regularly reported.

Socio economic problems

A deterioration in living conditions could lead to demonstrations of discontent. Some regions are particularly vulnerable:

- In the north and far north of the country, the population has to deal with the exactions of Boko Haram, the presence of more than 10,000 Nigerian refugees and the consequences of climate change on agriculture;

Natural hazards

The North and Far North regions experience frequent flooding during the rainy season.

Alert zones

- Far North region: the entire Far North region of Cameroon is formally advised against due to military operations, the risk of armed opposition groups and the risk of kidnapping.
- Northern region: The Mayo-Louti division, which borders the Far North region, is strongly not recommended for travelling.
- Nigerian border: the entire border with Nigeria is formally not recommended over a distance of 30 km, due to incursions by armed or criminal groups from Nigeria (Boko Haram, Niger Delta militiamen, etc.).
- Border with the Central African Republic (CAR) and Chad: it is formally inadvisable to travel within a 30km strip along the border of Cameroon, from Lake Chad to the south of CAR due to the security situation in CAR and the porosity of the borders to armed gangs (poachers, bandits, traffickers, etc.). The towns of Garoua-Boulaï, Touboro and Yokadouma are located on important road axes near the eastern border of Cameroon, formally inadvisable areas (Chad) via Touboro;

As mitigation measure, IFRC will support NS to ensure security rules are disseminated to all staff and volunteers mobilised in the operation and deployed. CRC and IFRC will stay informed and keep in touch with the ICRC security focal point in Far North. All the staff involved, and volunteers will take the code of conduct and a security briefing. We will make sure all deployed staff in the region will take the stay safe training and have the security briefing. Logone et Chari department which is still in red area will not be covered by this operation.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER)

The National Society will monitor and report on the operation monthly. Brief weekly updates will be provided to Movement partners on the general progress of the operation, and periodic reports will provide details on the monitoring of indicators. The national headquarters will use all possible channels (teams, WhatsApp) for regular monitoring of the implementation with supervisors at the locality level of the operation.


Distributions will be followed by a post-distribution evaluation to assess the relevance of the assistance provided to beneficiaries. A lessons learned workshop will be organised at the end of the DREF implementation.


Administration and finance

The National Society has a permanent administrative and financial department that will ensure compliance with financial administrative procedures in accordance with the conditions that will be addressed in the memorandum of understanding between the National Society and the Federation.

The management of financial resources will be carried out in accordance with IFRC fund transfer procedures and DREF guidelines. Monthly financial review meetings are applied as standard procedures for IFRC supported CRC projects and will also apply to this operation.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN

| | | |
|---|--|---------------|
|  | <h3>Shelter</h3> <p>People reached: 299 HH (2,093) Male: 963 Female: 1,130</p> | |
| Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of people reached with shelter activities (<i>nouvel indicateur</i>) | 2,093 | 0 |
| Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families. | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of families reached with basic household items (<i>nouvel indicateur</i>) | 299 | 0 |
| Progress towards outcomes | | |
| <p>The CRC has already registered beneficiary households in the targeted localities. The logistical procedures have been very slow and have not really progressed to date. To this end, the purchases foreseen in the initial plan will also be readapted and reoriented in relation to the new needs of the sectors on which the extension of this operation intends to respond.</p> | | |

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
|  | <h3>Health</h3> <p>People reached: 299 HH (2,093) Male: 963 Female: 1,130</p> | |
| Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of people reached by awareness raising activities on health promotion (prevention of epidemics and pandemic covid-19) | 2,093 | 100 |
| Output 1.2: The target population benefits from prompt medical care for injuries and illnesses | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of first-aid kits distributed | 21 | 0 |
| Number of volunteers trained in psychological first aid | 39 | 0 |
| Output 1.3: The target population benefits from disease prevention and health promotion at community level | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of health promotion campaign sessions conducted | 300 | 6 |
| Number of people reached by awareness campaigns | 2,093 | Data not yet available |
| Number of mosquito nets distributed (new indicator) | 897 | |
| Number of families reached with 3 mosquito nets (new indicator) | 299 | |
| Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures implemented | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of people sensitised to epidemics | 2,093 | Data not yet available |
| Percentage of volunteers equipped with masks and hand sanitizers gel | 100% | 100% |
| Output 1.5: Psychosocial support for targeted population | | |

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|------------------------|
| Number of people provided with psychosocial support | 20% | Data not yet available |
| Progress towards outcomes | | |
| <p>As a result of the assessments conducted, the CRC has carried out the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation of volunteers for the various training sessions and awareness raising activities. Thirty-two (32) of the 50 were briefed on evaluation techniques and were part of the evaluation mission to administer the questionnaire. • All the volunteers were then briefed in one day on the culture of peace, hygiene promotion and health in the Diamaré and Mayo Danay divisions. After this briefing on WASH and health, the 50 volunteers involved in this response began sensitising communities to prevent the risks of epidemics, water-borne diseases and violence. The sensitisation began on 11 January 2022 and is ongoing at the rate of one visit per week for a total of six weeks. • Registration of disaster victims in accessible locations. • Provision of psychological first aid to disaster victims and first aid to the injured. Nearly 100 injured people were received and assisted by volunteers in Diamaré, specifically in Maroua 1, 2 and 3 and Bogo. • Participation in coordination meetings at regional level (convened every Monday by the administrative authorities, other meetings convened by OCHA as needed) and in consultation meetings within the Movement at central level initiated by the National Society. <p>Awareness campaigns on the importance of this evaluation mission was also an opportunity for the National Society to coordinate with the Movement's partners, and with other humanitarian actors and government authorities in the field. Epidemic awareness has started, but data is not yet available.</p> <p>Challenge A major challenge was the delay in obtaining training materials, hence the launch of awareness-raising activities based on a rapid briefing of volunteers.</p> | | |



Water Sanitation and Hygiene

People reached: 299 HH (2,093)

Male: 963

Female: 1,130

WASH Outcome 1: Immediate reduction of water-borne disease risk in targeted communities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------------------------------|--------|
| Number of people reached by WASH activities | 2,093 | |
| Produit WASH 1.2: L'accès quotidien à l'eau potable en quantité et qualité et répondant aux normes Sphère et de l'OMS est assuré à la population cible | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of families reached with WASH kits | 299 | |
| WASH Output 1.4 : Hygiene promotion activities that meet Sphere standards for identification and use of hygiene products provided to target population | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of volunteers trained in hygiene and sanitation promotion | 39 | 0 |
| Number of IEC materials developed and shared | 1,000 leaflets and 500 posters | 0 |
| Number of hygiene promotion visits by volunteers. | 14 | 5 |
| WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population | | |
| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
| Number of women and girls of childbearing age reached with menstrual hygiene kits | 204 | 0 |

Progress towards outcomes

To date, all 50 targeted volunteers have been briefed on basic hygiene and sanitation information. They have all been deployed to the target localities to sensitise the target communities on WASH issues. Awareness raising figures are currently being compiled.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People reached: 299 HH (2,093)

Male: 963

Female: 1,130

Outcome 1: Communities become more peaceful, safe and inclusive through meeting the needs and rights of the most vulnerable.

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| Number of HH assisted with PGI (RLF) activities (new indicator) | 299 | 0 |
| Number of HH assisted with a person with disabilities | 30 | 0 |
| Number of populations sensitized with protection and SGBV | 2,093 | 0 |

Protection, Gender & Inclusion Output 1.2: Programmes and operations prevent and respond to sexual- and gender-based violence and other forms of violence especially against children.

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| Number of trainings on Sexual gender based violence SGBV (new indicator) | 1 | 0 |
| Number of HH confirming they have received a lamp (new indicator) | 299 | 0 |
| Number of HH assisted with a person with disabilities | 30 | 0 |
| Number of reported cases (intercommunal violence, SGBV) | 10 | 0 |
| Number of feedback mechanism established | 1 | 0 |

Progress towards outcomes

Nothing to report for now.

Strengthen National Society

S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|-------------|--------|--------|
|-------------|--------|--------|

Output S1.1.4 : National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| Number of volunteers insured | 50 | 50 |
| Number of volunteers briefed on the operation | 50 | 28 |

Output S1.1.6 : National Societies have the necessary infrastructure and institutional systems in place

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| % of Volunteers equipped with visibility equipment | 100% | 100% |

Progress towards outcomes

To date, only the 28 volunteers and 04 supervisors involved in the assessments are working on this operation. They have all been insured, briefed on the operation and equipped with visibility material.

Challenges

Several challenges have hampered the continued implementation of this operation. These include the delay in the procurement procedures to be carried out by the National Society, which to date are only at the request for quotation stage. In addition, the finalisation of the agreement between the NS and the IFRC has been delayed agreeing on the logistical procedures. The signing of the agreement by the National Society was delayed, then

also delayed the transfer of funds to the NS. The NS should now plan the effective launch of the operation through the training of volunteers and their organisation for the implementation of the various activities.

International Disaster Response

Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured

Output S2.1.6: Strengthening the IFRC's coordination role within the international humanitarian system

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|
| Number of coordination meetings | 6 | 3 |

Progress towards outcomes

CRC field staff participated in the various coordination meetings. A Movement coordination meeting (CRC, CRF, IFRC, ICRC) was held in Yaoundé to coordinate this response, and many exchanges continue online between Movement partners.

Influence others as leading strategic partner

Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.

Output S3.1.2: The IFRC produces high quality research and evaluation that informs advocacy, resource mobilisation and programming

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|--|--------|--------|
| Number of lessons learned workshops | 1 | 0 |
| Number of post-distribution monitoring carried out | 1 | 0 |

Progress towards outcomes

Anything to report for now

Effective, credible and accountable IFRC

Outcome S4.1: The IFRC enhances its effectiveness, credibility and accountability

Output S4.1.4 : Staff security is a priority in all IFRC activities

| Indicators: | Target | Actual |
|---|--------|--------|
| Number of security coordination meetings | 1 | 0 |
| Number of volunteers who received a security briefing | 50 | 50 |

Progress towards outcomes

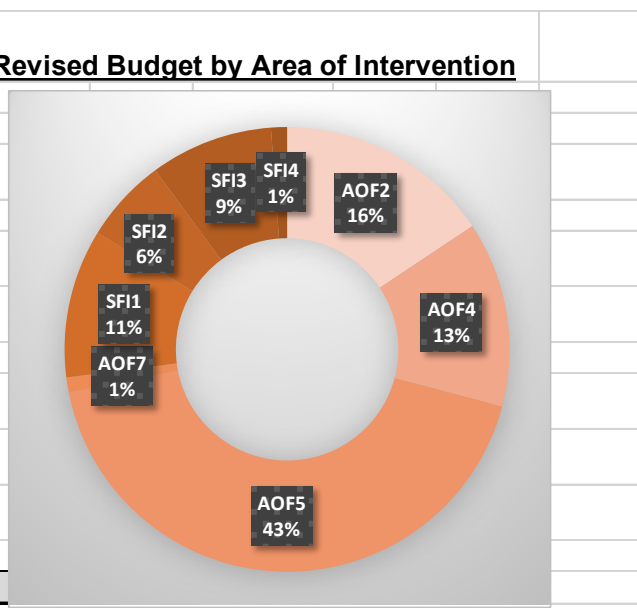
So far, no security situations have been identified. However, it is still recommended to remain vigilant and to follow security rules both within the Movement and among all humanitarian actors.

D. Financial Report

Funding requirements and allocation is **increased to CHF 124,923 59,553** with an additional allocation of **CHF 59,553**. Financial report from DREF approval to 31st of December 2021 shows a total expenditure of CHF 8,829 on which NS transfer does not appear for the moment. Budget is modified as follow:

| International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies <i>all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)</i> <i>Swiss Francs (CHF)</i> | | | | | | |
|---|-----|--|--|--|----------------|---|
| DREF OPERATION | | | | | | |
| MDRCM030 - CAMEROON Population Movement from Log 02/22/2022 | | | | | | |
| Budget by Resource | | | | | | |
| Budget | cup | | | | Budget revise | second allocation request (revised VS initi |
| | | | | | Initial Budg | VS initi |
| Clothing & Textiles | | | | | 4,279 | 0 |
| Water, Sanitation & Hygiene | | | | | 33,461 | 18,881 |
| Medical & First Aid | | | | | 4,293 | 3,339 |
| Teaching Materials | | | | | 1,383 | 1,550 |
| Utensils & Tools | | | | | 4,516 | 0 |
| Other Supplies & Services | | | | | 22,349 | 0 |
| Relief items, Construction, Supplies | | | | | 70,282 | 23,770 |
| Distribution & Monitoring | | | | | 0 | 1,670 |
| Transport & Vehicles Costs | | | | | 4,787 | 2,672 |
| Logistics, Transport & Storage | | | | | 4,787 | 4,341 |
| National Society Staff | | | | | 557 | 1,590 |
| Volunteers | | | | | 9,273 | 9,838 |
| Personnel | | | | | 9,830 | 11,428 |
| Professional Fees | | | | | 2,653 | 795 |
| Consultants & Professional Fees | | | | | 2,653 | 795 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | 10,383 | 9,262 |
| Workshops & Training | | | | | 10,383 | 9,262 |
| Travel | | | | | 12,626 | 7,459 |
| Office Costs | | | | | 4,655 | 3,039 |
| Communications | | | | | 890 | 652 |
| Financial Charges | | | | | 1,192 | 636 |
| General Expenditure | | | | | 19,364 | 11,785 |
| | | | | | | 0 |
| DIRECT COSTS | | | | | 117,299 | 61,381 |
| INDIRECT COSTS | | | | | 7,624 | 3,990 |
| TOTAL BUDGET | | | | | 124,923 | 65,370 |

| | revised budget | initia budget | Revision |
|---|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Budget by Area of Intervention | | | |
| AOF1 Disaster Risk Reduction | | | 0 |
| AOF2 Shelter | 19,545 | | 19,545 |
| AOF3 Livelihoods and Basic Needs | | | 0 |
| AOF4 Health | 16,868 | 13,606 | 3,262 |
| AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene | 53,407 | 27,254 | 26,153 |
| AOF6 Protection, Gender and Inclusion | | | 0 |
| AOF7 Migration | 1,355 | | 1,355 |
| SFI1 Strengthen National Societies | 13,496 | 10,047 | 3,449 |
| SFI2 Effective International Disaster Management | 7,639 | 4,149 | 3,489 |
| SFI3 Influence others as leading strategic partners | 11,161 | 10,314 | 847 |
| SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC | 1,454 | | 1,454 |
| TOTAL | 124,923 | 65,370 | 59,552 |





Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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

In the Cameroon Red Cross National Society

- **Secretary General:** Jean Urbain Zoa, e-mail: jeanurbainzoa@yahoo.com; phone: +237 242 169 840
- **Operational coordination:** Armel Onogo, Director of Studies and Programmes e-mail: armelonogo@gmail.com; phone: +237 698522718

In the IFRC Country cluster

- **IFRC Country Cluster Support Team:** Thierry Balloy, Head of Cluster Office, e-mail: thierry.balloy@ifrc.org; phone: +237 683716163
- **Programmes Manager:** Josuane Tene, e-mail: josuaneflore.tene@ifrc.org; phone: +237 677 09 87 90

In IFRC Regional Office for Africa

- Adesh Tripathee, **Head of Disaster Crisis Prevention, Response and Recovery Department**, email: adesh.tripathee@ifrc.org; phone: +254 731 067 489

In IFRC Geneva

- Nicolas Boyrie, **Senior Officer - Operations Coordinator (Africa)**: email: nicolas.boyrie@ifrc.org; phone: + 41 22 730 49 80

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support

- Louise Daintrey, Head of Partnership and Resource Development, Nairobi, email: louise.daintrey@ifrc.org; phone: +254 110 843978

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support

- Rishi Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org; phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

- Philip Komo Kahuho, PMER Coordinator, email: philip.kahuho@ifrc.org; phone: +254 732 232 081

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 (NGO's) 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.