



DREF Operation-Final Report

Cameroon | Population Movement in Logone and Chari

DREF operation n° MDRCM030	Glide number: CE-2021-000205-CMR
Operation start date: 20/12/2021	Operation end date: 31/05/2022
Host National Society(ies): Cameroon Red Cross	Operation budget: CHF 124,923
Number of people affected: 45,000 people.	Number of people assisted: 2,093 people: 4.402 women; 3,398 Men (299 families)
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners currently actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and the 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 <i>Action Contre la Faim</i> (ACF)	

The major donors and partners of the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, as well as DG ECHO and Blizzard Entertainment, Mondelez International Foundation, Fortive Corporation, and other corporate and private donors. DG ECHO and the Canadian Government contributed to replenishing the DREF for this operation. On behalf of the Cameroon Red Cross Society (CRCS), the IFRC would like to extend gratitude to all for their generous contributions.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the disaster

Inter-community violence between Choas Arabs and the Mousgoum and Massa communities broke out in the Far North region on December 2021, mainly in the Logone-and-Chari department. The crisis began in the Logone Birni subdivision on 5th December and intensified until mid-December 2021, with several outbreaks of clashes in this division.

The most important clash recorded occurred in the town of Kousseri, the capital of the Logone-and-Chari division, and led to a huge escalation of inter-community violence on December 8, 2021, with heavy humanitarian consequences.

- As of 8 December 2021, the number of IDPs in the region was 35,102.
- On 17 December 2021, the UNHCR further highlighted this humanitarian toll with a total of 85,000 people displaced across the division 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 were wounded and 112 villages were burnt.
- By 31 December 2021, some returns had been recorded. In the Logone Birni subdivision, 1,819 people (80% of whom were refugees) had returned to their villages of origin.

In support of the affected National Societies, the IFRC secretariat launched 2 DREF operations in December 2021: [MDRTD020](#) to assist 10,000 Cameroon refugees in Chad and the present operation [MDRCM030](#) in Cameroon to conduct an in-depth assessment of the situation 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 essential data that informed operation logic and priorities defined later in the [update n°1](#) of the Cameroon Red Cross response.

Summary of response

Overview of Host National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) [alert](#) of clashes in Logone-and-Chari, mobilised the team in Far North across the various divisions and initiated a response on 18 December 2021 initially focused in Diamare where branches were also supported by other Movement partners to conduct awareness, assessment, first aid to nearly 100 injuries in Maroua and Bogo mainly, psycho-social support, rapid briefing and deployment of 82 volunteers and branches teams for rapid evaluation (32 volunteers) and awareness (50 volunteers). The initial intervention also enabled the NS to set the path in the coordination. Meetings started with local authorities and other partners in the field.

Following the detailed assessment of the situation and multi-sectoral needs conducted with IFRC support from 21 December 2021 to 4 January 2022 in the Diamare and Mayo Danay, the DREF operation was revised to give way to a more extended intervention.

To carry out activities, two training sessions were organized in the two localities targeted under the DREF: namely Bogo and Pette. The first session took place in Pette from March 13 to 17, 2022, and brought together 25 volunteers from this committee. The second session took place from March 14 to 18, 2022 in Bogo, bringing together 14 volunteers. To note, at the onset of the crisis, NS with the support of Partners conducted a briefing and deployment of a team in Diamaré.

The sessions were set to ensure volunteers and branch staff gain the minimum capacity required to conduct the various interventions. To assess the volunteers' understanding of the various topics, the training sessions included question/answer-driven discussions and experience sharing. It is therefore worth noting that 39 volunteers overall were trained on several topics, namely WASH, health with emphasis on anti-cholera measures, best practices in hygiene and sanitation, modules on Restoring Family Links (RFL), volunteer code of conduct, concepts relating to cross-cutting themes such as Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) and communication and Community Engagement (CEA).

These training sessions were supplemented with sensitisation drives alongside demonstrations on Aquatab use as well as mosquito net installation. It is worth noting that when the operation started, 11 other volunteers had been trained in the Maroua 1, 2, and 3 subdivisions on various topics as well as needs assessment. Overall, the capacity of 50 volunteers under the divisional committee was built.

The CRC team deployed has supported the achievements below:

- Registration of displaced people inaccessible localities.
- Awareness raising on the culture of peace, hygiene promotion, and health has started from the onset and reached 10,587 people as of 31.05.2022.
- CRC volunteers carried out sensitization activities throughout Diamare for close to 6 weeks before updating the operation. The Cameroon Red Cross focused on health and hygiene campaigns in the target sites of Bogo and Pete. With the proper communications aids, volunteers disseminated prevention messages and information on recurrent epidemics in these areas. The focus was on cholera which is endemic in the region, diarrheal diseases, and yellow fever which are outbreaks experienced in the country. Other health risks related to hygiene conditions were also underlined.
- During sensitization field trips, volunteers also looked for separated people, and unaccompanied minors, among others to restore family links
- Within the general framework of this crisis, distribution was also undertaken by the NS. Distributions reaching families in Bogo (127 and Pette 172).
- Distribution activities took place with the preparatory phase, which was followed by distributions themselves. These preparatory activities entailed taking stock of what already exists besides the equipment bought under the operation, defining the distribution key, finalising identification/targeting and consolidating lists of beneficiaries as well as arranging distribution sites. Before distributions took place, volunteers were first briefed on the distribution route. During this briefing, roles as well as the communication channel on the distribution site were spelled out.

Distributions focused on WASH and health components including the distribution of Aquatabs and Jerrycans, Hygiene kits, solar lamps, and hygiene kits to be purchased and distributed. Detailed content is added in section C. The content of kits, notably the content of the dignity kit was decided upon with input from beneficiary communities to whom volunteers presented proposed kits during group sensitization sessions. This made it possible to discuss with these communities their preferences and finalize the content of the kit in a process of acceptance and community engagement.

Distributions took place in Adoumer and Niwandji simultaneously on 27 March 2022. Thirty-four (34) volunteers and 05 supervisors were mobilised and spread out across two sites (20 volunteers and 3 supervisors in Adoumer and 14 volunteers and 2 supervisors in Niwandji). Distributions took place in Bogo (in Gourdaya and Founangue-Dje) on 28

March 2022 simultaneously on both sites. In Bogo, 127 beneficiary households, representing 889 people 16% of whom were women, 14% men, and 70% children. Pette (Adoumer) 172 beneficiary households, representing 1204 people 30% of whom were women, 20% men, and 50% children. Distribution of menstrual hygiene kits to 204 women of childbearing age (18% of the female population (1130) in the two target sites in Bogo and Pette), representing 123 women in Adoumer and 81 women in Kourgaya.

- The Bogo RC branch (Diamare) 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.
- To end this operation, post-distribution monitoring activities were organized on both sites (Bogo and Pette) as well as the workshop on lessons learnt, which was attended by the representatives of beneficiaries, volunteers involved in the operation, and some partners.



Distribution at Adoumer/Pette

RCRC movement partners also supported CRC assistance in Logone and Chari, especially in Kousseri where needs were huge, but security access was challenging. Nevertheless, with the support of the French Red Cross, CRC was able to distribute families kit to 100 families whose houses had been completely burnt down. Distributions took place on 19 January 2022. 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.

Besides the items bought with DREF funds, the additional items distributed to these 151 other households were made up of Sheets, buckets, dignity kits, and solar lamps. It is worth stating that these additional items were a contribution from the Cameroon Red Cross and came from its emergency stock under previous operations.

Table: Summary of kits distributed to the 151 additional HH

Désignation	Qte par ménage	PETTE / Niwadji 100 HH	BOGO/ Founangue-dje/ 51 HH
COUVERTURES	3	300	153
SEAUX DE 15 L	1	100	51
LAMPES SOLAIRES	1	100	51
KITS DE DIGNITE(05 Serviettes hygiéniques lavable+ 4Slip en coton +1 Seau de 15 L avec couvercle + 01 Pagne +01 Corde à linge+ 01 paquet de Pincés.)	1 + 1 pagne	87	30
SACS VIDES	1	100	51



Needs analysis and scenario planning

The **field assessment, conducted from 21 December 2021 to 4 January 2022**, clarified the geographical distribution of the displaced population in Cameroon areas and Cameroonians who fled to Tchad. The assessment has put a specific accent on quantitative data and qualitative information that will help to refine the strategy and respond to the needs with consideration of the others actor's response.

Quantitative data reveals:

- The needs of IDPs by the sector have been further detailed under the need analysis of the [operational update](#) compared to the information initially shared in the [EPoA](#).
- The geographical repartition of the internal displaced population across the Far North Region in Cameroon and the trend of returns as of January 2023.

From the assessment, the following key elements emerged that motivated the DREF intervention: **1)** The displaced from Mayo Danay and Mayo Sava were not substantial but the displaced were concentrated in Diamare. As such, primary data collection by the survey was done only in Diamare and Pette. **2)** The situation of IDPs following the conflict until early January 2023 was still preoccupant with low improvement and huge gaps despite some actions from other partners. **3)** Crisis has made approximately 14,925 IDPs based on CRC assessment and 37,500 refugees as of 26th Feb. 2023. **4)** During the administration of the questionnaire, discussions were held with displaced persons individually or in groups, particularly in Bogo and Pette. 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.

1) Internal displaced Population

Internal displacement flows have evolved with more IDPs in the Logone and Chari and Diamare divisions and very few in the other divisions of the region.

• Diamare:

IDPs established in Diamare were approximately 14,925 people with the majority in Bogo (more than 8,825), in Pette (2,600), and 3,500 in Maroua 1, 2, and 3.

The IDPs in Diamare were mostly settled in spaces/settings provided by religious and traditional leaders and are open sites without shelter or facilities. The densest sites are Adjanire (Bogo).

• Mayo Danay:

All the IDPs who arrived in Mayo Danay converged to the Diamare division and the Mayo Danay division did not experience a significant influx of IDPs from Logone and Chari.

• Mayo Sava division,

The field assessment was not deep and rely on the assessment made by the authorities and secondary data analysis showing that this division has a fairly limited number of displaced persons linked to this crisis. Around 300 people.

2) Cameroonian refugees in Tchad and returns trends

Concerning 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 the OCHA coordination meeting information shared on 16 February 2022.

- In Logone-and- Chari, 1,819 people were reported to have returned, 80% of them from Chad.
- In Diamare, the authorities in the Pette sub-division reported the return of around 60 IDPs to Mayo-Danay.

In general, returns are significant in Logone-and- 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.



Map of Far North Region - Cameroon © OCHA

Diamare 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 Diamare have experienced an influx of displaced people from the Logone- and- Chari crisis.

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-and-Chari, Diamare, and Mayo-Sava.

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 the population's fears could lead to the displacement of more people towards Diamare.

It is worth noting that the violence of 10 January between the Mousgoum community and the forces of order in Kousseri led to further movements of people who remained mostly in the localities of Logone-and- Chari Division without much impact on the Diamare Subdivision. 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-and- Chari Division, while CRC intervention is taking place in the Diamare Division.

The qualitative assessment:

The methodology included a survey, and direct community feedback via focus group discussions and meetings with community leaders, religious leaders, and local authorities. The needs set out below were expressed through a multi-sectoral sample assessment cross-referenced with the secondary data collected from partners, authorities, and branches quantitative data collection above.

1) Needs:

The most important needs were access to food, access to basic family items, shelter, and protection. The multisectoral needs are provided in detail in the [operational update n°1](#). Below is the key summary:

- Food needs were a shared concern in all the areas with an average of 78% of IDPs facing important nutritional challenges. Most were in the camps in Pétte and Bogo rural spontaneous settlements.
- The lack of any income for these households and the sudden displacement and fear of insecurity did not allow them to take along food reserves while they left their jobs, crops, and trade behind.
- The assessment revealed that water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH) needs are expressed differently in Bogo, Pette, and Maroua. When asked about this, 100% of IDPs in Maroua said they had access to water, 94% in Bogo, and 53% in Pette.
- Hygiene and sanitation concerns were expressed by the population in terms of poor personal hygiene, waste management systems, ^potable water access, 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 Pette, and only 12% in Maroua. Thus, more than half of the IDPs in Pette and almost all in Bogo do not have access to latrines.
- 97.5% of the IDPs in Bogo and Pette were living in precarious conditions and sleeping under the stars or in makeshift shelters; exposed to bad weather and mosquitoes, which increases the risk of disease and infection.
- There were seven spontaneous open sites where IDPS were mainly grouped: 03 in Bogo and 04 in Pette. These sites correspond to donated lands by the local authorities but are not settled.
- At the time of CRC assessment, a large part of the shelter needs remains uncovered and are most glaring in the localities of Bogo and Pette. In these two subdivisions.
- On the other hand, the lack of essential household items (EHI) in Bogo and Pette 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.
- 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 a lack of resources. Only 11% in Pette and 19% in Bogo have access to care in local health centres. It should be noted that in the subdivisions of Pette 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.
- 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 Pette, 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 Pette, and 16% in Bogo. Volunteers will have to organise themselves to carry out further research during field visits.

- Gender-based violence: Many IDPs report psychological and emotional violence (both women and men), while 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 the household no longer have a national identity card (CNI) and children of school age have a birth certificate.
- PSN (People with Special Needs): Branches also noted 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.

2) Partners coverage and gaps analysis

- Food: Some assistance has been provided by WFP, RRM, CAMWA Muslim Women Association, and UNICEF in Diamare, including the positioning of malnutrition kits in Maroua 1, 2, and 3 and an assessment for a possible response in Pette and Bogo.
- Shelter: 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.
- 86 shelters built by IOM through its implementing partner AAEDC in Diamaré.
- Concerning NFIs, some distributions were made in the three departments by the authorities and the WFP, but the number of people was not communicated. In Diamare, community shelters (35) and family shelters (152) were set up, specifically in the districts of Maroua 1, 2, and 3.
- 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 Pette and Bogo, Action Contre la Faim (ACF) is setting up a mobile clinic.
- 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.
- Protection and mental impact concerns were also important. The populations forced to flee, witnesses and/or victims of physical violence due to the clashes are psychologically and physically affected.
- Twelve (12) emergency latrines have been built by UNICEF in the Ouro Djoukle site, the number remains insufficient compared to the needs in this site and 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.

More details of internal and external partners' actions are provided under the [Operation update](#).

Risk Analysis

For more details on the risk analysis of this operation kindly check the [Emergency Plan of action](#) and [Operation update](#) issued based on the assessment.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

This operation aimed to assist 299 households or 2093 people displaced by the conflicts in the Logone-and-Chari in Adoumare (Pette) and Kourgaya (Bogo) sites with essential household items, WASH kits, WASH activities, health and protection. The total duration of the intervention was 05 months.

Proposed strategy

For more details on the risk analysis of this operation kindly check the [Emergency Plan of action](#) and [Operation update](#) issued based on the assessment.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL PLAN



Shelter

People reached: 2093

Male: 1025

Female: 1068

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that received an NFI kit	299	299

Narrative description of achievements

1- Volunteer Training

Under the implementation of this operation, 14 volunteers from Bogo and 25 from Pette were briefed on distribution, notably various distribution techniques, and CEA. On this occasion, volunteers went through the list of items.

2- Beneficiary selection and registration

The beneficiary selection process was carried out with support from community chiefs. Teams of volunteers visited communities to carry out registrations. Each chief grouped women and children on one side and then the men on the other side. Using registration forms, volunteers collected specific information on beneficiaries.

Our target was 299 households (representing 172 in Pette/ Adoumere and 127 in Bogo/Kourdaya). The selection of these households was carried out by community leaders, who helped to identify various households and to count their members. All members were identified in target communities. Volunteers visited communities for 3 days and carried out registrations on forms with supervision from local supervisors and the mission team.

Besides these 299 households, the NS through the Chair of the Divisional Committee for the Diamare and the Chairs of the sub-divisional committees for Bogo and Pette identified 151 additional vulnerable households in Niwanji in Pette (100 households) and Founangue-dje in Bogo(51 households). These beneficiaries were selected by community chiefs. These households were assisted using stock meant for the Divisional Committee and made up of donations from the ICRC and left-over from the DREF for the floods that hit Mayo-Danay in 2020. One hundred and seventeen (117) women of child-bearing age from these communities were also identified.

The lists were approved by the chiefs of the IDP community and host communities.

3- Distribution site identification and preparation.

Given that the various villages targeted under this assistance were quite far away from the centre of Bogo and Pette, the strategy was to carry out distributions directly in beneficiary communities. Together with communities, we identified a rather wide-open space surrounded by large trees to provide shade for beneficiaries.

With due respect for culture, the distribution team used mats rather than tables and chairs as the identity verification station and the final release station. Strings were used to demarcate the area for security purposes.

4- The distribution key

The table herein below shows the various items to be distributed as well as quantities per household for NFI kits and quantities per person for dignity kits.

Name	Qty per household	PETTE / 172 HH	BOGO/ 127 HH	Support partners
BLANKETS	2	344	254	ICRC
MATS	1	172	127	NS
AQUATABS	626	108000	79470	IFRC
15 L BUCKET	2	344	254	IFRC
JERRICANS	1	172	127	IFRC
CUBES OF SOAP	21	3612	2667	IFRC
MOUSQUITOE NETS	3	516	381	IFRC+ICRC
SOLAR LAMPS	1	172	127	ICRC
KITCHN KITS (7 cups +7 forks+7 table knives +7 eating spoons +7 dishes +1 frying pan +1 kitchen knife+1cook's spoon +1 serving spoon+1 wooden spoon+ 1 5L pot+ 1 7L pot + 1serving bowl +1 sponge)	1	172	127	IFRC

CUPS	2	344	254	IFRC
EMPTY BAGS	1	172	127	IFRC
DIGNITY KITS (05 washable sanitary napkins + 4 cotton underwear +1 10 L bucket with lid+ 01 101 L basin+ 05 200g cubes of laundry soap + 02 bars of perfumed toilet soap+10 sachets of detergent +01 packet of dustbin bags + 01 Sarcane (kettle) + 01 loincloth +01 washing line+ 01 packet of pegs.)	1	123	81	IFRC

5- Distributions

Before distributions, volunteers were always first briefed on the distribution route as well as the communication channel in the distribution area.

Distributions in Adoumer took place on 27 March 2022; and in Kourdaya on 28 March 2022.

For each of these sub-divisions (Bogo and Pette),39 volunteers were mobilised for distributions. Those in Bogo came and provided backup to the 25 in Pette and vice versa.

The tables herein below show the summary of distributions:

Table: Report on WASH and NFI kit distribution to 299 households

AREAS	Number of households to be served	Qty of WASH kits to be distributed	Qty of NFI kits to be distributed	No. of households served	gaps
Adoumer (Pette)	172	172	172	172	0
Gourdaya (Bogo)	127	127	127	127	0
TOTAL	299	299	299	299	0

Table: Report on dignity kit distribution to 204 women :

AREAS	Number of households to be served	Qty of dignity kits to be distributed	Qty of NFI kits to be distributed	No. of households served	gaps
Adoumer	123	123	123	123	0
Gourdaya	81	81	81	81	0
TOTAL	204	204	299	299	0

6- Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey

Beforehand, 10 volunteers grouped into 5 pairs were briefed on the PDM questionnaire. This is mainly a satisfaction survey administered to households.

Data was collected from a sample of 50 households (including 30 in Adoumer and 20 in Kourdaya) for one day (11 May 2022).

The PDM was conducted to evaluate first the assistance provided but also the relevance and qualitative achievements. The PDM also looked at how and when the communities were engaged in the intervention and regarding the completed assistance, what were the expectation from the communities' way forward, to guide possible actions.

Engagement of the community in the beneficiary selection, feedback system, and assistance.

Overall, a majority of beneficiaries stated that they had been involved in the operation, including 58% in the type of support to be provided, 44% in the selection criteria, 28% in the organization of activities, and 2% in the definition of plans.

Information sharing with communities: Most respondents, 92%, were informed of the distribution by Red Cross volunteers.

Beneficiary selection: 68% of respondents said they knew the selection criteria. They mentioned being displaced (46%), vulnerable, such as large families, pregnant or breastfeeding women, persons with disabilities (36 per cent), and female heads of household (6 per cent). However, 36% of respondents admitted that they had no idea about the selection criteria. 64% of respondents agreed with the selection criteria they were aware of, and none of them had the recommendation to make in this regard.

Community feedback system: 46 per cent of respondents said they did not know how to complain about the assistance they received, compared with 18 per cent who said they knew how to complain to the village chief (14 per cent) or a local Red Cross volunteer (4 per cent).

Community satisfaction with the assistance

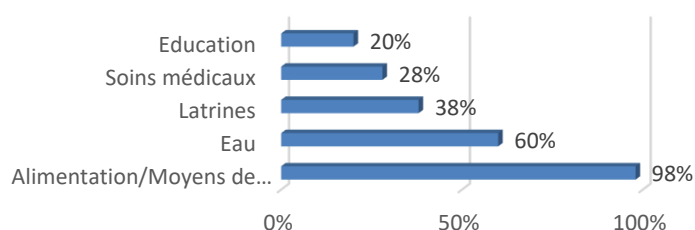
12% of respondents said they had not been made aware of the use of their kit, compared to 82% who were and 6% who were aware but not all items.

Overall, respondents were completely satisfied with the distribution process at 8-0%, 18% somewhat, and 2% not at all. But once again the dissatisfaction had more to do with the nature of the aid, as more wanted longer-term help.

Awareness: Regarding the themes of these sensitizations, respondents mentioned Covid-19 (74%), the culture of peace (80%), hygiene and cleanliness (80%), and disease prevention (80%). Interviewees unanimously stated that they found these sensitizations useful for the main reason that provided education to prevent diseases.

After response gaps evaluation

The main important needs listed by beneficiaries during post assistance evaluation



	Alimentation/Moyens de subsistance	Eau	Latrines	Soins médicaux	Education
Series1	98%	60%	38%	28%	20%

In conclusion, this operation was relevant from the point of view of the beneficiaries.

Yet, despite all these positive developments, the situation of these displaced persons remains precarious. Indeed, 94% of respondents said they did not want to return to their villages of origin not only because they lost everything, but also for fear of reliving the same situation that caused them to flee and risk their lives and those of their loved ones.

The displaced are still living in difficult conditions, mainly thanks to humanitarian aid. It would be important to assist them to enable them to integrate into the host communities and to live with dignity. They expressed the following needs in order of importance: food and livelihoods (98%), water (60%), latrines (38%), medical care (28%), and education (20%).

Challenges

- Most displaced persons do not have identification documents, and some reportedly lost theirs when their homes were burnt down. Beneficiary identity was approved during a community assembly meeting when registration was being done.
- Constraints relating to the late delivery of items led to the postponement of the mission, initially scheduled for 11-22 March, to 29 March 2022.
- Item transportation constraints In fact, only one truck was chartered to transport items from warehouses to distribution sites. This delayed the start of distributions.
- Items under the care of the supplier were stolen during transportation from Yaounde to Gobo and Pette

Lessons Learned

- Information /terms of reference for various activities should be shared with partners on the field, as this would facilitate logistics and technical support from these partners.
- To prepare upstream for possible delays caused by suppliers notably of item transportation by signing framework agreements with several suppliers.

- It has been recommended that buying locally should be prioritised given that this would enable volunteers better control items during transportation to targeted localities.



Health

People reached: 10.587

Male: 4707

Female: 5880

Indicators:	Target	Actual
The number of people sensitised on communicable disease prevention and control	Not stated	10587
The number of volunteers trained on community health	50	50

Narrative description of achievements

Under health, two main activities were carried out:

1- Initial and refresher training of 50 volunteers on WASH, Health PSP, and CEA

Three training sessions, each lasting two days, were organised on WASH, health, and CEA, respectively in the Bogo, Ette, Maroua 1, Maroua 2, and Maroua 3 Subdivisions.

As such, 43 volunteers and 07 supervisors from these committees were trained and mobilised.

2- Sensitisation campaigns on communicable disease prevention and control

These campaigns were organised in 02 phases over a total of 12 weeks at a rate of one field visit per week. These campaigns were directed both at host households and displaced households.

The first phase took place from 15 January to 19 February 2022 in 05 Subdivisions and the second phase took place from 15 March to 23 April 2022. They made it possible to reach **10587 people** as presented in the table herein below :

Table No. 3/Sensitisation campaign report

AREAS / Subdivisions	Neighbourhoods reached	MEN				WOMEN				Total Men and Women
		Between 0-5yrs	5 – 18 yrs	Over 18	total	Between 0-5yrs	5 – 18 yrs	Over 18	total	
Maroua 1, 2 and 3	Doualare, Mayel-Ibbe, Ouro Dole, Lougueo, Camp Sonel, Lained	366	673	741	1780	408	830	791	2029	3809
Bogo	Guizare, Goudire, Sitare, Ouro Djougle, Ardjanire, Founangue-Dje, Gourdaya	247	493	658	1398	154	1098	763	2015	3413
Pette	Pette centre, Kongo, Niwandji, Adoumer, Fadare,	146	522	861	1529	406	512	918	1836	3365
Total General		759	1688	2260	4707	968	2440	2472	5880	10587
Total number of households reached = 10587, representing around 1512 households sensitised.										

Challenges

There have been some challenges.

- At the operational level, late arrival of physical material (flyers and posters) on the field, requiring extra mobilisation of volunteers.
- Volunteers were given their Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) late due to the procurement starting late in the operation, resulting in Volunteers starting the sensitization without PPE.

Lessons Learned

To better implement operations, the following recommendations are taken for future response:

- Sensitisation material should be produced and given to volunteers at the outset of activities;
- Volunteers' safety should be a priority and has to be considered from the outset of the implementation;
- Purchase procedures should be initiated early enough so that the items are available on time.



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People reached: 10.587

Male: 4707

Female: 5880

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of households that received WASH kits	299	299
Number of volunteers trained on WASH	50	50
Number of persons sensitised on WASH	2093	10.587
Number of women who received dignity kits	117	117

Narrative description of achievements

Activities carried out focused mainly on training volunteers, distributing WASH kits and dignity kits, and sensitising households.

1- Training of Volunteers on WASH

All 50 volunteers involved in the implementation were trained.

2- Distribution of WASH and Dignity Kits

Under this assistance, each beneficiary household received a WASH kit, which comprised Aquatab tablets, buckets, a jerrican, and laundry soap (see quantity per household in the distribution key).

177 women equally received dignity kits. (See distribution key for details per kit.)

3- Hygiene Promotion Campaigns

Special emphasis was laid on these sensitisation activities from the outset of the operation to minimise possible exposure to potential epidemiological diseases like cholera, malaria, and COVID-19.

The campaigns were carried out in two phases. The first phase saw the mobilisation of 43 volunteers and 7 supervisors in Bogo, Pette, and Maroua 1, 2, and 3. This first phase laid more emphasis on environmental sanitation, water treatment, and faecal waste management.

While the second phase was carried out only in Bogo and Pette. It focused on water treatment using the Aquatabs given to beneficiaries during distribution, menstrual hygiene as well as water purification and conservation techniques.

The number of persons reached during these sensitisation activities is included in the total number of people sensitised, which is **10587 persons, representing 1512 households**.

The various topics explored throughout the sensitisation activities covered: the culture of peace, epidemics preventive and control measures focus on cholera, malaria, and COVID-19, environmental health (home and surroundings); hand washing, use of latrines; and food hygiene.

Challenges

Somewhat late provision of material on the field. But volunteers leveraged messages often used in operations to begin sensitisation before the arrival of flyers, posters, etc.

Lessons Learned

The National Society would benefit from formulating key messages in advance or having validated messages for the topics of health and WASH that could be immediately produced for a given operation, to speed up the implementation



Protection, Gender, and Inclusion

People reached: 10.587

Male: 4707

Female: 5880

Indicators:	Target	Actual
Number of campaign field trips to sensitise on RFL, PGI	9	12
Number of HH assisted with PGI (RLF) activities (new indicator)	299	299
Number of HH assisted with a person with disabilities	30	30

Number of populations sensitized with protection and SGBV	2.093	2093
Number of trainings on Sexual gender-based violence SGBV (new indicator)	1	1
Number of HH confirming the have received a lamp (new indicator)	299	299
Number of reported cases (intercommunal violence, SGBV)	10	0
Number of feedback mechanisms established	1	1
Achievements		
Following the capacity building session for volunteers on RFL and PGI as well as the code of conduct, 11 volunteers were mobilised to carry out field trips to communities thrice per week for 3 weeks. The objective of these field trips was to inform communities of the existence of the RFL service and share with them the reporting circuit if cases occur. Volunteers carried out 12 instead of 9 field trips envisaged because volunteers recruited for WASH sensitisation campaigns were the same mobilised for RFL field trips. Hence, volunteers did not fail to address protection issues during each field trip.		
Challenges		
Although protection issues are quite sensitive, there were no serious challenges as concerns these activities.		
Lessons Learnt		
Volunteers included information on PGI in the other topics to better sensitise. Also, modules on DGI were included in all the other training sessions.		

Strengthen National Society		
Indicators:	Target	Targets
Number of volunteers trained on the various topics	50	50
Number of prepositioned first aid kits	24	18
Achievements		
Both the human and material capacity of the NS was built. Volunteers were trained and briefed during all the phases of the operation 50 volunteers in total. It is worth noting that 50 volunteers were trained at the beginning of the operation in the Diamare subdivision, and 36 others were also trained after the operation in the Bogo (14) and Pette (25) sub-divisional committees were reviewed. Similarly, 18 First Aid kits were prepositioned at the Maroua 1,2,3 (3 kits per committee), Pette (4 kits), and the Bogo (4 kits) sub-divisional committees, and 1 kit at the Divisional Committee.		
Challenges		
At the beginning and based on the needs of the committees involved in this operation, it was agreed that 24 first aid kits would be bought. However, the number of kits was reduced to 18 due to budgetary constraints given the quality of products requested by the National Society. The insufficient number of volunteers in the Pette sub-divisional committee warranted that volunteers from Bogo should be added to the team at the time of implementation.		
Lessons Learnt		
- Better planning and information on item prices during the drafting of the budget. - Determination and sharing information on the composition of the first aid kits which the NS needed during the drafting of the action plan and the budget. - Encourage the recruitment and training of more volunteers in sub-divisional committees.		

International Disaster Response		
Indicators:	Target	Targets
Number of coordination meetings	6	6
Achievements		
CRC field staff participated in the various coordination meetings. A Movement coordination meeting (CRC, CRF, IFRC, ICRC) was held in Yaounde to coordinate this response, and many exchanges continue online between Movement partners.		

The IFRC and CRC team also participated in other bilateral meetings with partners of the movement, United Nations Agencies as well as local authorities (administrative and traditional) during the monitoring and evaluation mission.

Challenges

Information on some sectoral field coordination meetings was not always properly shared. The reason why the NS was not represented in all the sectors. In addition, some of the constraints relating to participation in all meetings had to do with some schedule clashes due to field activities and network problems.

As regards coordination, it appears that information sharing on National Society activities was not substantial enough.

Lessons Learnt

For external communication, it is important for those who represent the NS and the IFRC in coordination meetings to have the capacity and/or authorization to talk about the NS' activities during meetings.

Communication and information sharing on activities carried out by the CRC must be done in real-time so that they can be considered in information documents produced by OCHA and published for the international humanitarian community.

It is equally important that divisional committees take part in all field coordination meetings as well as sectoral coordination meetings and talk about the activities of the RC.

Influence Others as a Leading Strategic Partner

Indicators:	Target	Targets
Number of lessons learned workshops	1	1
Number of post-distribution monitoring carried out	1	1

Achievements

An IFRC and CRC joint team carried out a monitoring and evaluation mission on the field. This mission made it possible, among other things, to perform distribution monitoring to assess the adequacy of the assistance given to these beneficiary households through a post-distribution survey and to organise the workshop on lessons learned from the operation.

The Post Distribution monitoring activity began with the briefing of 50 volunteers. Field trips carried out in these two localities enabled the collection of feedback from beneficiaries on the assistance that was given to them, the items distributed as well as the distribution method/strategy.

As regards the lessons learned workshop, it not only brought together volunteers/supervisors from these two localities but also representatives of beneficiaries. The workshop made it possible, first of all, to get beneficiaries' opinions on the operation, what was successful, what did not go well, and recommendations. Then, another session gave volunteers room to properly assess the operation based on various aspects such as policies, strategies, analysis and planning, operational capacities, coordination, and support services. Other components of the Movement, i.e. the FRC and the ICRC as well as the Representative of OCHA in the Far North Region participated in this workshop.

Challenges

There was no major challenge as regards the implementation of these two activities.

Lessons Learnt

Both activities were carried out smoothly, but it would be important, especially as concerns the lessons learned workshop, that some topics be discussed with management or at least with decision makers of the NS so that appropriate decisions can be made to improve on subsequent operations.

Effective, credible, and accountable IFRC

Indicators:	Target	Targets
Number of security coordination meetings	1	1
Number of volunteers who received a security briefing	50	50

Achievements

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

Challenges

It should be noted that the security situation in itself is a major challenge in the area of operation. Circumstances that brought about the current situation have still not been addressed. This issue is still relevant today and is too delicate to be handled at the Far North regional level.

Lessons Learnt

Given that the security situation in the region is still not the best, it is more than important to stay alert and to attend all security meetings. It is equally important to follow the evaluation of the security situation with the ICRC and the administrative authorities.

D. Financial Report

The reconciliation has been done with the NS and the balance at their end of the amount of CHF 7740.5 has been paid back by the NS to the delegation and the overall balance of CHF 23,467 CHF including the NS balance will be returned to the DREF pot.

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance	Explanations
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	70,282	65,744	4,538	Less budget needed for this procurement and compensated with other lines.
Clothing & Textiles	4,279	3,681	598	Total price for the mosquito procurement was less than budgeted
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,461	28,491	4,970	Less budget needed for this procurement and compensated with other lines.
Medical & First Aid	4,293	3,890	403	
Teaching Materials	1,383	1,769	-385	More budget needed for this procurement and compensated with other savings.
Utensils & Tools	4,516	6,826	-2,310	Total price for family kits was overall less than budgeted and savings compensated the other lines.
Other Supplies & Services	22,349	21,088	1,261	
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,787	1,186	3,601	Operational needs for the distributions and supervisions
Personnel	9,830	75	9,755	The volunteers' payment documents were not compliant so were rejected A paid part was transferred to the Cash Transfer to NS (see Funds Transfer report)
National Society Staff	557		557	
Volunteers	9,273	75	9,198	
Professional Fees	2,653	1,644	1,008	Translation fees used was less than budgeted
Workshops & Training	10,383	5,036	5,346	Most of the supporting documentation for the NS workshops was non-compliant and was rejected.
General Expenditure	19,364	11,611	7,753	Less budget used at the end, not required
Travel	12,626	8,104	4,522	Supervisions missions were combined, resulting on less costs than expected from IFRC side. NS monitoring was conducted as well with less budget.
Office Costs	4,655		4,655	NS Administrative fees was budgeted here and was not transferred following balance not completely justified.
Communications	890	654	236	Less budget used at the end, not required.
Financial Charges	1,192	2,852	-1,660	Financial deficit result to currency loss automatic calculation by accounting system on the DREF transactions.
Contributions & Transfers		17,705	-17,705	Cash transferred to SN according to the principle of Transfer Fund.
Cash Transfers National Societies		9,965	-9,965	

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2023/2	Operation	MDRCM030
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2022/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM030 - Cameroon - Internal Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2021 to 31 May 2022

I. Summary

Opening Balance	0
Funds & Other Income	124,923
DREF Allocations	124,923
Expenditure	-101,456
Closing Balance	23,467

II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	19,545	18,164	1,381
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash			0
PO04 - Health	16,868	13,091	3,777
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	53,407	48,714	4,693
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration	1,355		1,355
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery			0
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
Planned Operations Total	91,174	79,969	11,205
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	18,799	18,743	57
EA02 - Secretariat Services	1,454		1,454
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	13,496	2,744	10,752
Enabling Approaches Total	33,749	21,486	12,262
Grand Total	124,923	101,456	23,467

DREF Operation

FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2021/12-2023/2	Operation	MDRCM030
Budget Timeframe	2021/12-2022/5	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 28/Feb/2023

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRCM030 - Cameroon - Internal Population Movement

Operating Timeframe: 18 Dec 2021 to 31 May 2022

III. Expenditure by budget category & group

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	70,282	65,744	4,538
Clothing & Textiles	4,279	3,681	598
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	33,461	28,491	4,970
Medical & First Aid	4,293	3,890	403
Teaching Materials	1,383	1,769	-385
Utensils & Tools	4,516	6,826	-2,310
Other Supplies & Services	22,349	21,088	1,261
Logistics, Transport & Storage	4,787	1,186	3,601
Transport & Vehicles Costs	4,787	1,186	3,601
Personnel	9,830	75	9,755
National Society Staff	557		557
Volunteers	9,273	75	9,198
Consultants & Professional Fees	2,653	1,644	1,008
Professional Fees	2,653	1,644	1,008
Workshops & Training	10,383	5,036	5,346
Workshops & Training	10,383	5,036	5,346
General Expenditure	19,364	11,611	7,753
Travel	12,626	8,104	4,522
Office Costs	4,655		4,655
Communications	890	654	236
Financial Charges	1,192	2,852	-1,660
Contributions & Transfers		9,965	-9,965
Cash Transfers National Societies		9,965	-9,965
Indirect Costs	7,624	6,194	1,430
Programme & Services Support Recover	7,624	6,194	1,430
Grand Total	124,923	101,456	23,467

5.3 FUNDING AND EXPENDITURE RECONCILIATION AND TRANSFER CERTIFICATION

PROJECT PARTNER NAME	CAMEROON RED CROSS	
PROJECT NAME	DEPT MOVEMENT OF POPULATIONS IN TERRITORY MOND CAMEROON	
IFRC PROJECT CODE	TC008-AP006-AP021-AP023-AP026-AP028-AP030-AP040-AP042-AP044-AP045-AP048-AP049-AP050	
CURRENT REPORTING PERIOD	From: 05 DECEMBRE 2021 To: 31 MAR 2022	
PLANNED EXPENDITURE PERIOD	From: 05 DECEMBRE 2021 To: 28 FEVRIER 2022	

This section is to be completed by the project partner and the IFRC together. It shall be agreed and signed by both parties. All figures are in CHF.

Total Overall Budget per Project Funding Agreement	Project Partner Payment	IFRC Payment Administered	Total Project Partner + IFRC	Planned Project Partner Procurement Activity
21 475.00	9 964.50	-	9 964.50	-
c) Total Expenditure	9 964.50	-	9 964.50	-
Pre-Period Expenditure Accepted				
Project Period Expenditure	9 964.50	-	9 964.50	-
Remaining Overall Budget Available	11 510.50	-	11 510.50	-
d) Forecasted Planned Expenditure*				
AP006 Shelter technical support and awareness	-	-	-	-
AP021 Preparedness and response to select outbreaks	-	-	-	-
AP023 Health care and treatment in emergency	-	-	-	-
AP026 Psychological support in emergency	-	-	-	-
AP028 Hygiene promotion	-	-	-	-
AP040 Emergency shelter	-	-	-	-
AP042 UK COVID-19 Preparedness and response	-	-	-	-
AP048	-	-	-	-
AP049	-	-	-	-
AP050	-	-	-	-
e) Total Funds Received to date	17 705.00	-	17 705.00	-

Funds available with Project Partner
 Is there sufficient existing funding for requested planned expenditure?
 Funds Transfer Requested (minimum)

7 740.50
 SUFFICIENT
 7 740.50

Investment date	Funds received
03/02/2022	37 705.00
1	
2	
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23	
24	
25	
26	
TOTAL	17 705.00

Approved by IFRC Project Manager
 Validated by IFRC Finance Officer

Date: 22.02.2023
 DHP

EXCHANGE RATE TRACKER

Date	CHF	Local currency Amount	Exchange rate
01/02/2022	37 705.00	11 094 324.00	626.62
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			

Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

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

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

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

- IFRC Africa Regional Office: Beatrice Atieno Okeyo , Regional Head, PMER and QA email: beatrice.okeyo@ifrc.org

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (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.

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Saving lives, changing minds.



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

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