

## KEY FIGURES

**60,000**

Beneficiaries, of which **45,000** refugees from Far North region of Cameroon.

**40,000**

Refugees assisted with food assistance in Kalambari and Guilmei camps and 30 spontaneous sites.

**7,694**

Refugees relocated to Kalambari and Guilmei camps.

**6,665**

Refugees individually registered biometrically as of 17 February.

**2,300**

Emergency shelters provided in Kalambari and Guilmei camps

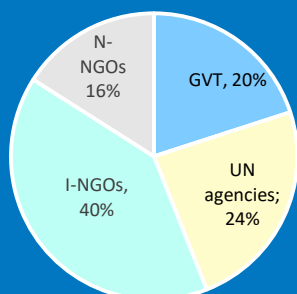
**1,500**

Refugee children have been enrolled in school in Kalambari and Guilmei camps

**1,017**

Persons with specific needs were identified

### Composition of Sectoral Working Group



## CHAD – REFUGEES FROM CAMEROON INTER-AGENCY OPERATIONAL UPDATE

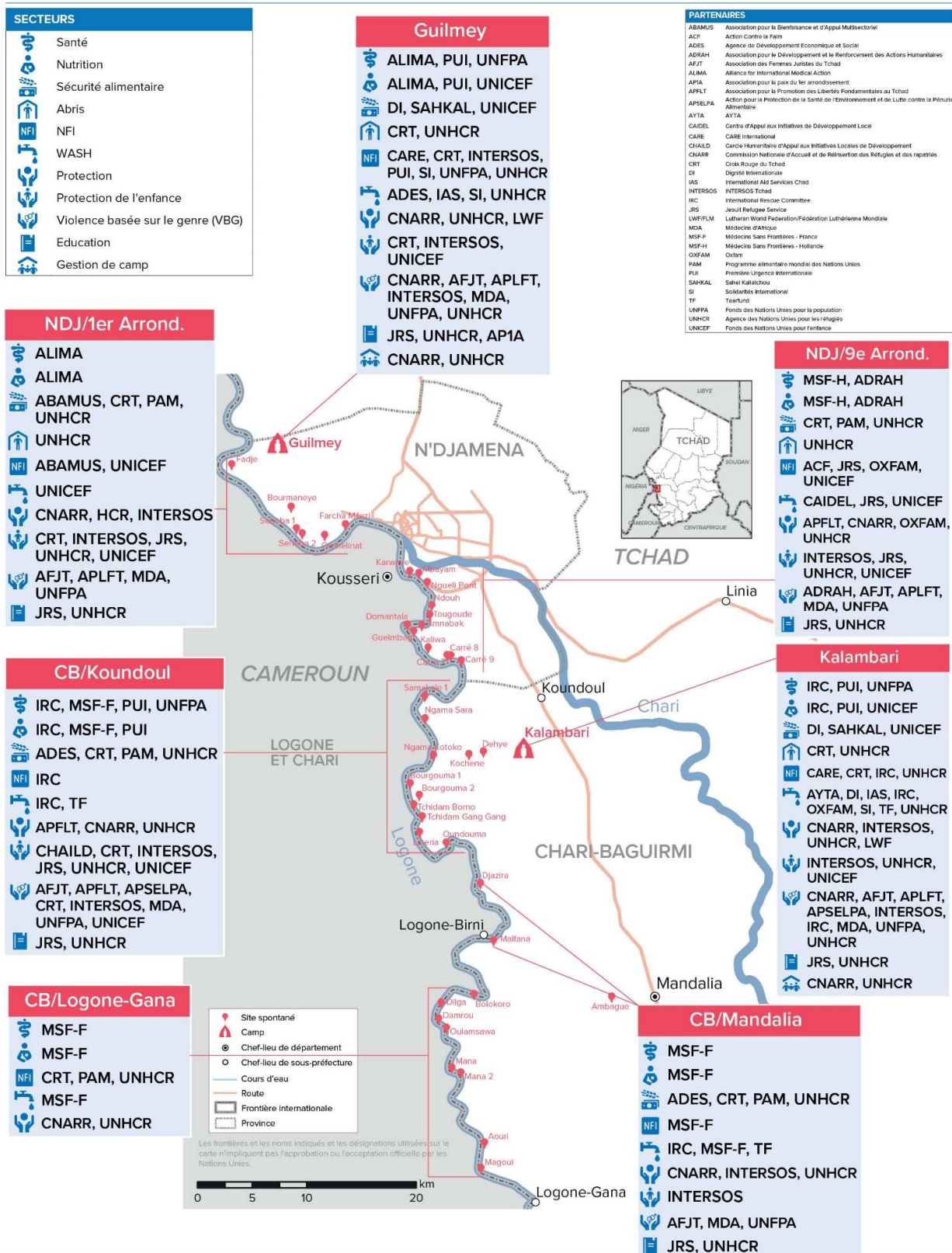


#2 - February 2022

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Since the onset of the crisis, humanitarian partners immediately responded to the Government's request for support by initiating and coordinating a multi-sectoral humanitarian response at field level under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM).
- The two camps of Kalambari and Guilmei are fully functional: all infrastructure is now in place, with adjustments being made to improve communal buildings, and other still at the planning stage (storage capacity for food distribution, shedding areas for distributions, protection sensitive interview spaces and protection hubs, etc).
- As of 17 February, UNHCR-led registration process has enabled biometric registration of 6,665 refugees. Over 60% of the refugees planned to be relocated are now settled in the two camps of Kalambari and Guilmei. However, spontaneous arrivals gradually arrived at the camps, increasing the population numbers to the full capacity in Guilmei (3,232 individuals). In Kalambari, there is room for an additional 4,000 individuals or relocations, given that there are currently 3,343 registered refugees in the camp. The relocation exercises for those refugees who would like to be living in camps – which had been halted for the past weeks – will resume in the coming days.
- In parallel, discussions with the Chadian authorities around the development of a third camp are rapidly advancing (one site in Ambague was declined by mutual accord of HCR and the Commission Nationale d'Accueil et de Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés (CNARR), and a second site in Mardia, near Mandelia Town, has been proposed and was evaluated on 14 February).
- While the two first phases of the humanitarian response are nearly completed<sup>1</sup> with the creation and support of 2 camps, discussions are ongoing with relevant authorities to respond in a more predictable manner to the needs identified among the refugee populations living in informal sites and in some 40 villages along the border. Several missions took place to identify remaining gaps and needs, opportunities to structure and deliver out-of camp-assistance, and better define the operation's out-of camp-policy.
- The latest participatory assessments conducted in camps and in some out-of-camp locations highlighted acute protection needs. The need to strengthen Child protection, GBV and Community-Based interventions is a priority. Results and recommendations will be shared with different sectors and be taken into account in the Inter-Agency response.
- Rapid mobilization of additional resources is needed to enable the humanitarian community to address the urgent needs identified and assist refugees and other populations affected by the crisis

<sup>1</sup> The humanitarian response has been structured in three main phases: 1/ initial provision of life-saving assistance, protection, and identification of persons with specific needs (December-January); 2/ Relocation of part of the refugee population into 2 identified camps, with a capacity to host 12,000 refugees, based on a risk mitigation approach and needs-based logic (from January); 3/ Stabilization of the situation and a hybrid approach to provide full-fledged assistance in camps, as well as scale-up of protection and assistance to all refugees – in camps and out-of-camp (January-ongoing).



## OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

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- At the beginning of December 2021, the resumption of clashes between communities of herders, farmers and fishermen in the department of Logone and Chari contributed to the further degradation of the protection environment in the Far North Region of Cameroon. Violence quickly spread to neighboring villages before reaching Kousseri, the administrative centre and main commercial hub of Logone and Chari division. This wave of violence forced thousands to flee from Cameroon to Chad around N'djamena and all along the Logone Riverbanks to the south of the city.
- As reported by the humanitarian coordination in Cameroon, a relative calm is observed throughout the affected areas in the Far North region, following actions taken by local authorities. However, isolated incidents continued to be reported in several localities of Logone and Chari and a feeling of fear and mistrust remains perceptible among the population. In Chad, fears of further violence and the destruction of homes and livelihoods, are still cited as main obstacles to potential returns. Based on regular protection interviews and monitoring, the vast majority of refugees intends to stay in exile for the foreseeable future unless specific conditions are met.
- On 15th December 2021, UNHCR declared a 6-months, Level 2 emergency to deal with the Cameroonian influx into Chad. In Cameroon the Level 1 emergency earlier declared for both Chad and Cameroon will expire on 24th February 2022.

## UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

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Protection Working Group

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### Achievements and Impact

- Level 2 registration (individual biometric registration) started on 10 January 2022 in Guilmey and on 18 January in Kalambari. As of 17 February, 6,665 individuals/1,982 Households: 3,269 individuals/967 households in Guilmey and 3,396 individuals/1,015 households in Kalambari. 88 % of the registered refugees are women and children, while children only make up 64% of the registered population.
- Relocation of pre-registered refugees started on 5 January 2022. As of 17 February, a total of 7,694 individuals had been relocated to the two camps of Guilmey (2,718 individuals) and Kalambari (4,976 individuals).
- To mitigate the risk of infiltration of nationals into the refugee population, UNHCR and CNARR have established a litigation desk in Kalambari and Guilmey.

### Child protection (CP)

- CP Sub-working group (SWG) was created among all CP actors and is being co-led by UNHCR and UNICEF. Terms of references (ToRs) and work plan of the group have been approved, and the CP Strategy document is being finalized. The SWG prioritized setting a safe, ethical and harmonized case management system, creating a referral pathway for children at risk and working on a guidance note on family tracing and family reunification.
- CP actors took part in the participatory assessment exercise organized in camps and some villages, during which consultations with children from different ages and genders, including unaccompanied and separated children, took place. The results of the exercise will help shaping the CP strategy and prioritization of programming targeting the most urgent CP needs and risks.
- Despite the multiple challenges facing CP actors, including the absence of safe and child-friendly spaces to conduct interviews, as well as CP data management systems and qualified case management personnel, CP response activities were launched in the camps, responding to the most urgent protection needs of children at risk.

### Gender-based Violence (GBV)

- On 14 February, UNHCR and UNFPA convened the first meeting of the GBV SWG, attended by 14 members. The meeting aimed at recalling the principles, roles and responsibility of the GBV SWG coordination in refugee settings, as well as its expected functions.
- UNHCR held bilateral meetings with partners involved in GBV response to have a better understanding about their interventions, capacity and possible gaps to be filled in both camps and spontaneous sites/villages. The discussions facilitated the updating of the GBV service mapping, which will serve as a basis for the development of interagency GBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and Referral Pathway in the concerned area.

### Achievements and Impact

- Over 1,500 refugee children have been enrolled in classes in Guilmei and Kalambari and are being taught by volunteer refugee and Chadian teachers.
- In both camps, field visits have been organized in collaboration with local authorities to plan the strengthening of existing schools. At Guilmei, all children will attend classes at the Guilmei Primary school located outside of the camp where temporary learning spaces will be built, and existing classes renovated. At Kalambari, the existing public school will also be renovated and strengthened, and an annex to the existing school will be created inside the camp to cover the first two levels of primary education and therefore avoid overcrowding within the village school. Construction will start on February 22nd.
- At Kalambari camp, 37 refugee teachers have received a five-day training session from 15 to 19 February on the Chadian curriculum. A similar session is planned for Guilmei camp from 22 to 26 February. In both camps, as well as arrival villages, students that are set to sit national examinations in June 2022 continue to be identified and registered.

### Achievements and Impact

- With 2,300 shelters built out of the 2,400 planned in the two camps, Kalambari and Guilmei, the construction of shelters is almost finalized. In Guilmei, 100% of the planned shelters (450) are finalized and in Kalambari, following the extension of the site, there are still some shelters to be finalized. In addition, the maintenance of the shelters has already started in Kalambari with the Red Cross of Chad (CRT). To date, 117 shelters have been rehabilitated. The next step is to transform the plastic walls of shelters in the camps to brick walls.
- As part of CRI assistance, the detailed distribution plan covering all refugee settlements (in and out-of-camps) has been updated. NFI distribution in the 12 villages of the 9eme Arrondissement around Ndjamena was completed between 16th to 18th February. The 7 villages on the Logone Birni Axe started on 21st and will end on 23rd, followed by the furthest Axe (12 villages in the Logone Gana Axe) will begin on the 25th of February till 3rd March. These distributions target up to 15,142 pre-registered refugees in the Ndjamena region and a further 28,356 in the Chari Baguirmi region.
- In addition, the NGO Solidarités International distributed 232 boxes of soap (18,560 units), 1,025 ablution kettles, 1,100 chamber pots, 1,250 tubes of toothpaste and brushes and 2,004 buckets of water. In addition, from 16 to 21 February, 2,536 households of 6,314 people received assistance from CNARR consisting of 6,314 blankets, 2,536 kitchen kits, 2,887 jerry cans, 2,887 buckets, 3,680 mats, 3,748 mosquito nets and 6,314 pieces of soap of 180 grams).

### Achievements and Impact

- WFP, UNHCR and its partners reached about 40,000 new refugees with food assistance in January in both camps and 30 sites in the province of Chari-Baguirmi. The February food distribution will start this week.
- Médecins Sans Frontières France conducted malnutrition screening during the week of 8 February, in Djazira, Malfana, Ambague, Oualamsawa, and Mana 2. A total of 2,344 children were screened and the results will be shared shortly.
- A large-scale screening campaign has been launched from 14 to 18 February, in Kalambari and Guilmei camps as well as in all sites, to assess the status of malnutrition of children aged 6 to 59 months. With the support of UNICEF and its partners, treatment of severe acute malnutrition for children aged 6 to 59 months are ongoing in both camps and in the sites via mobile clinic.
- Based on a tripartite agreement signed with two partners by UNHCR and WFP, prevention of malnutrition activities for children aged 6 to 23 months will start in both camps shortly. Discussions are ongoing to scale up activities to include the sites from March. In the absence of treatment for moderate-acute malnutrition, a discussion is underway between UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, the government of Chad, and partners to establish a simplified protocol for the provision of therapeutic feeding.

### Achievements and Impact

- On 11 February, a meeting was organized with the Technical Director of Reproductive Health and Immunization, executives of the Ministry's technical departments and health response in order to organize vaccination campaign



against measles, meningitis and polio for refugees from Cameroon in the provinces of Chari Baguirmi and N'djamena. Following stock assessments and discussions, the Ministry of Health is making vaccines available to begin the special vaccination campaign on 15 February 2022 for refugees in N'djamena province. The NGO Médecins Sans Frontières Suisse will support the two Health Delegations in organizing the campaign which will cover all children up to the age of 15.

- On 16 February, UNFPA's Regional Director for West Africa, along with the Canadian Ambassador, visited the health center in the refugee camp of Kalambari. The visit focused on the maternal and neonatal health care implemented by UNFPA Chad since the beginning of the response with the support of midwives deployed in the maternity center.
- Vaccination against COVID-19 is continuing for adults aged 18 years and above, in accordance with the Chadian protocol: 448 refugees have been vaccinated in Kalambari, 225 on the Ngueli axis and 1,894 in Guilmey and Milezi.



#### WASH Sectoral Working Group

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### Achievements and Impact

- As WASH facilities are already completed in Guilmey, activities are now focused on hygiene promotion and solid waste management. Daily house to house visits and mass campaigns have been conducted by IAS and Solidarités International to encourage the households to wash hands, use latrines (to avoid open defecation), and sensitize them to personal and environmental hygiene including COVID-19 prevention measures. Cleaning and maintenance kits including handwashing station have been distributed to the families to ensure cleaning of shared-family latrines and showers. A solid waste management system has been set up through the installation of refuse bins and a daily collection system. In terms of access to WASH services, the available quantity of water per person per day is 23 litres, and the number of persons per latrine is 18. Both figures are in keeping with the emergency standards of at least 20 litres per person per day, and no more than 20 persons per latrine.
- During the reporting period, 116 new shared-family latrines have been constructed in Kalambari by UNHCR (18), Oxfam (45), SERBAD/TEARFUND (18) and ASDEL (35). 91 new shared-family showers have also been completed by Oxfam (57), ASDEL (21) and UNHCR (13). Solidarités International has distributed 40 cleaning kits to support the daily cleaning of the sanitation facilities. Hygiene promotion activities are still ongoing through partners (IRC, IAS, AYTA) who on a daily basis encourage the refugees to adopt good hygiene practices. 128 refuse bins installed by IAS will also help improve the management of solid waste. Regarding the extension area in Kalambari, two new boreholes are under construction by DIGNITE International, as well as three latrines and showers by IRC. Based on the number of persons in the camp, the average quantity of potable water available is 23 liters per person per day, and the number of persons per latrine is 10 persons.
- In spontaneous sites in N'djamena, all members of the WG (MSF Hollande, ASDEL, AYTA, DIGNITE International, OIM, UNICEF/CAIDEL) are working under the coordination of UNHCR and UNICEF to improve the water and sanitation conditions. 12 latrines and 12 showers have been completed by ASDEL in Domantala; 28 latrines and 28 showers are under construction by MSF in Mbayam and Ngueli pont. DIGNITE International has already started building three boreholes with one in Ngueli Pont and two in Ndouh.
- In spontaneous sites in host villages, MSF- France has constructed 12 emergency latrines (3 in each of the Djazzira, Malfanas, Ambague and Oulamsawa sites). Advocacy has been conducted through the WASH Working Group to invite partners to address the dire needs in the spontaneous sites in host villages.

### REMAINING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

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- As a third site for a potential camp is being identified, the out-of-camp humanitarian assistance needs to continue to be strengthened in all refugee locations (food, health, CRIs, health, wash, etc). Discussions with the authorities are ongoing to adjust delivery options accordingly, with possible "one-stop shops" (registration, protection and distribution when feasible) for out-of-camp settlements.
- Educational support to children living outside of the two relocations camp, who now have been out of school for over 6 weeks, remains a challenge. In all assessed locations, existing schools are lacking infrastructural and staffing capacity. While refugee teachers have been identified among the community in Guilmey and Kalambari and will receive training on the Chadian curriculum, all arrival sites need state-appointed teachers at all levels (primary and secondary).
- Food needs remain a primary concern for Cameroonian refugees in Chad. currently, refugees are only receiving half of the standard daily food ration WFP usually gives out, due to lack of resources. This is not enough food to meet their needs. In addition, there is a lack of food for children between 6 and 59 months old. Resilience programs need to be

put in place. Regarding nutrition, the lack of a treatment program for moderately malnourished children should be further addressed.

- In Guilmei camp, the CRT reported ongoing tensions between the refugees and local populations, notably around CRIs distribution. This followed a distribution organized on the 8 February by an organization which unilaterally decided to distribute food and CRIs to the refugee population within the camp, without neither authorization by the CNARR (Government refugee authority) nor coordinating with UNHCR. This distribution targeted the refugee population without the requisite security controls and refugee beneficiary lists. This resulted in a scuffle for the food and CRI, with food and items being looted. At least six refugees were injured, and tensions between the neighboring host population and the refugee population rose in the following days. The incident is being investigated by authorities, at the initiative of the Ministry of Territorial Administration/ CNARR, in charge of the camps, and the coordination received assurances that security will be enhanced around and within the camps. In parallel, humanitarian actors have been requested to strengthen their communication with communities (both in camps and host populations) and further support community-based structures.
- The coordination of food and CRIs distribution has been strengthened at N'Djamena and sites level, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model and in close collaboration with national authorities and all actors. As part of these activities, SOPs for distribution will be updated to take into account the lessons learnt from this incident.

## WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP

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- With the support of other UN agencies and numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UNHCR leads and coordinates the refugee response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM) and in support of the Government of Chad. A total of 49 partners are taking part in the emergency response, including the Government, 11 UN agencies, 20 international and 8 local NGOs. Given the fluidity of the crisis, the coordination modalities will be reviewed continuously and adjusted according to the evolving situation on the ground, in full respect of globally established mandated roles and responsibilities.
- Camp-level coordination meetings have now been established in Guilmei and Kalambari camps. These meetings allowed for a brief presentation of all the actors operating in these camps, with a brief description of their activities in the different sectors. They also provided ample information on the CNARR authorization procedure for NGOs wishing to operate in the camps. The actors briefly discussed the infrastructural interventions planned in the camp to facilitate the work of humanitarians and the well-being and activities of the residents.
- Regular information meetings with all partners/ donors now take place every 15 days. Inter-sectoral meetings are still taking place weekly and include all UN agencies who have a formal co-lead role in the coordination structure (UNICEF, WFP, UNFPA). Steps are being taken to further include INGOs and local NGOs (representatives thereof) in the overall coordination structure.
- Sectoral strategies are being finalized for each sector, identifying strategic objectives, key actions, target populations and indicators. A validation workshops took place on 17 February, and results will be discussed at sectoral level and with all partners.
- The Refugee Response plan preparations are ongoing and should be ready by the end of March. So far, 35 NGOs and six UN agencies are part of this plan. The coordination cell is now starting to collect and analyze funding needs for the year, by organisation and by sector (matrixes and templates launched to all partners, with a deadline set to 21 February).
- In addition, funding tracking of all funding streams already received for this response by all partners is being finalized (covering 2021 – February 22) - with 17 NGOs having reported back on funds received/ sectors and four UN agencies (mostly linked to CERF).

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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- The development of the CRP is under preparation and Sectoral Working Groups are currently developing their response strategy. The CRP will be country-specific, covering the year 2022 (with a mid-year revision), and will serve as a coordination, advocacy and resource mobilization tool. It will include humanitarian activities as well as durable solutions components (and will address host community needs, in addition to those of refugees).

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