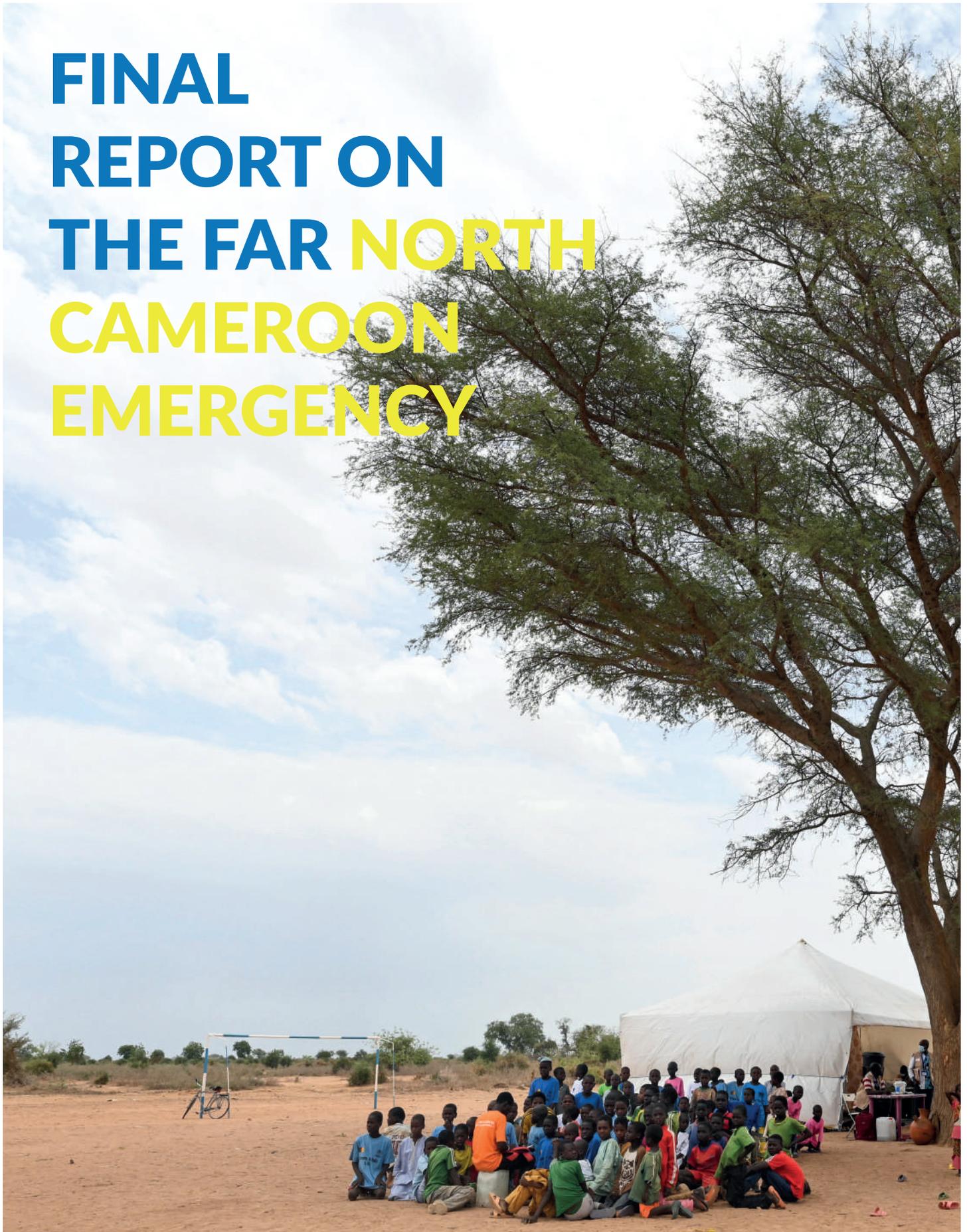


# FINAL REPORT ON THE FAR NORTH CAMEROON EMERGENCY



## Note on the text

A Level 2 emergency for Chad was declared on 15 December 2021, in accordance with UNHCR's internal policies. The previously declared Level 1 emergency for Cameroon was maintained. The Level 1 emergency for Cameroon expired on 25 February, while the Level 2 emergency for Chad expired on 15 June 2022, six months after the declaration.

UNHCR's [supplementary appeal for the Cameroon and Chad emergency](#), launched in March 2022, sought \$59.6 million for its emergency response, and for vital protection and assistance work that it plans to carry out, in concert with the Governments and other partners, between January and June 2022.

The current report covers the full cycle of UNHCR's emergency response to the Far North Cameroon emergency. As such, all the information given in this report is as of 30 June 2022, unless otherwise indicated.

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#### **COVER PHOTOGRAPH**

*Bogo relocation site for internally displaced persons in Cameroon's Maroua is one of the main sites hosting people who fled inter-communal violence in the Far North region in December 2021. High Commissioner Filippo Grandi visited the site during a mission to Cameroon in April 2022. 28.04.2022. © UNHCR/Colin Delfosse*

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# Overview

## The emergency

**On 5 December 2021, clashes over diminishing water resources broke out** between herders, farmers and fishermen in Cameroon's Far North region, the second major outbreak of violence within four months. The situation rapidly deteriorated: according to OCHA, 112 villages were burned, over 100 people were wounded, and 44 died. A result of growing communal tensions around the Lake Chad Basin, this wave of violence forced tens of thousands to flee into neighbouring Chad within two weeks, while around 38,000 people were displaced inside Cameroon. Grappling with immense challenges including endemic poverty, weak public services and chronic insecurity caused by protracted armed conflicts, these historically under-served areas face increasing environmental degradation, further fuelling food insecurity and competition over scarce resources.

## The response

**UNHCR immediately took action**, declaring a Level 2 emergency for Chad on 15 December, maintaining the Level 1 emergency previously declared for Cameroon, and issuing a Supplementary Appeal to mobilise the necessary resources to respond to the emergency. UNHCR's operational response for refugees and IDPs initially targeted emergency assistance and protection, prioritizing gender-based violence prevention and response, the provision of shelter and core relief items (CRIs), and site developments.

In **Chad**, UNHCR and its partners focused their initial response on **life-saving assistance, protection delivery and identification of persons with specific needs**. With **more than 20,000 children** among the affected population, the identification of children at risk was a priority. UNHCR led the refugee response in line with the **Refugee Coordination Model**.

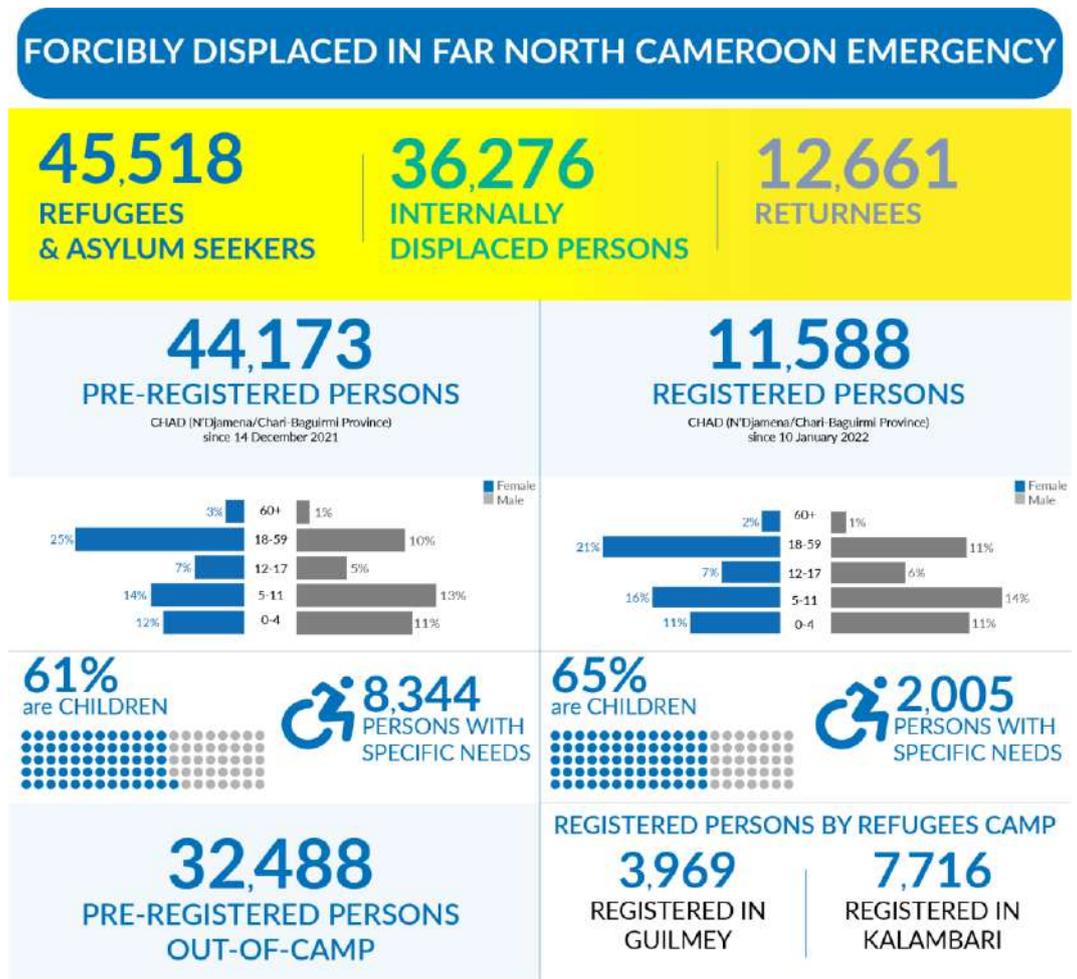
In **Far North Cameroon**, UNHCR and its partners sought help from the Government to appease communal tensions and secure humanitarian access. In line with its IASC cluster responsibilities, UNHCR led and coordinated the initial **protection, camp coordination and camp management and shelter** response. This included carrying out protection screenings, giving children solar lamps and tablets to help them pursue their education, building shelters and consolidating informal sites, and distributing core relief items and food in coordination with partners to meet the internally displaced's most urgent needs.

## Six months later, where are we?

**Six months later, an appeasement in inter-communal tensions as well as the delivery of protection and assistance have resulted in an improvement of the situation** in both **Chad** and **Far North Cameroon**. Many refugees have spontaneously returned from Chad, while others have expressed their intention to return. As such,

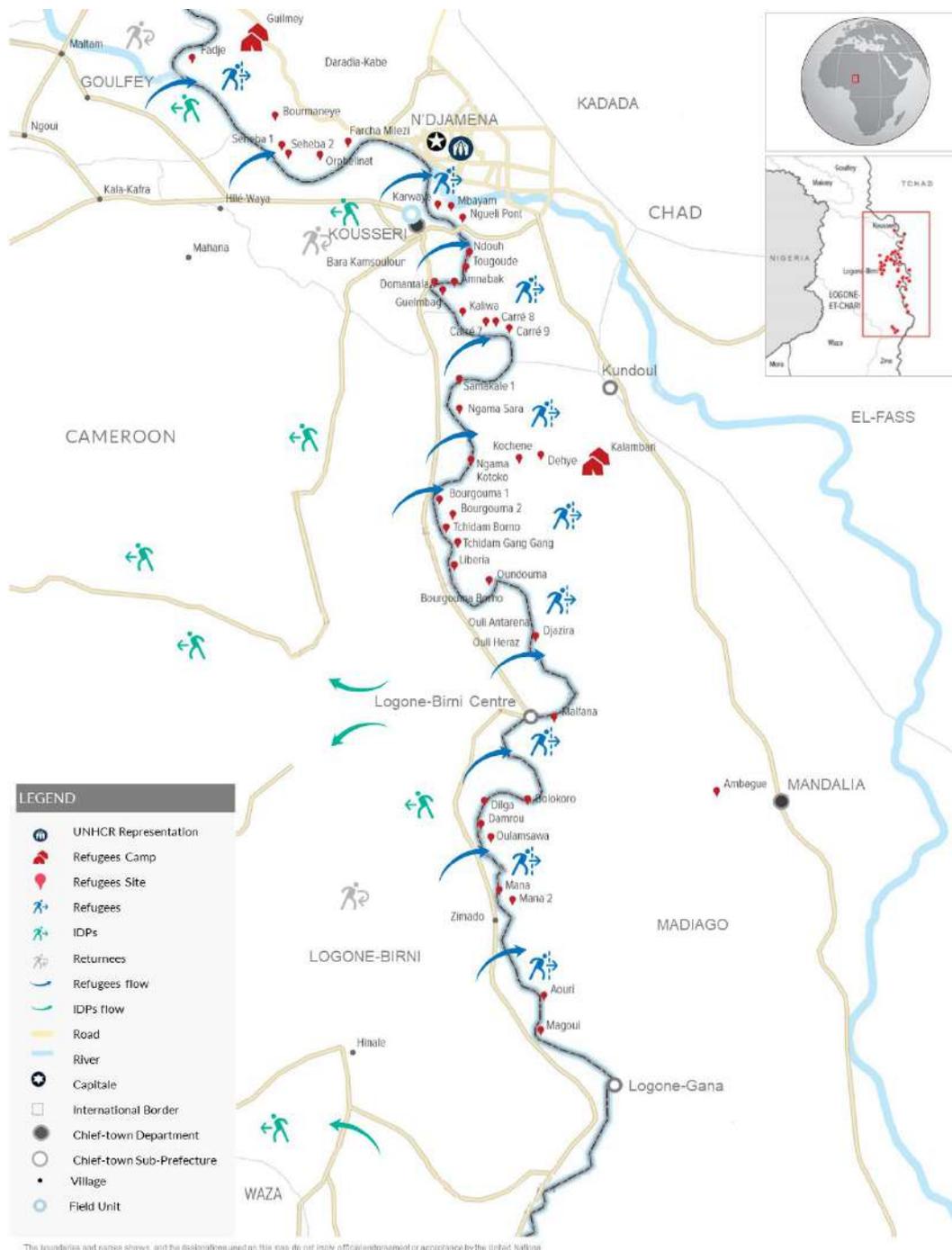
UNHCR has been able to pivot towards looking for durable solutions and ways to end this forced displacement crisis by planning assistance for voluntary returns, and reintegration support for refugee returnees. Strict anti-fraud protocols will ensure that protection and assistance continue to reach those most in need even as cross-border movements take place.

This new phase also comes with new challenges: underfunding meant not all identified needs could be covered during the first six months of the emergency response, leaving some critical gaps. The rainy season is rendering access to many out-of-camp sites very difficult on both sides of the border, forcing some protection and assistance activities such as registration to come to a temporary halt. To face these challenges and support a sustainable transition out of the emergency, UNHCR continues to require critical funding support from donors for the implementation of life-saving assistance, protection, registration and durable solutions activities.



Sources: CNARR, UNHCR, IDP statistics from OCHA, IOM.

## Map of the Far North Cameroon emergency



# UNHCR's emergency response in Chad and Far North Cameroon

## 1. Protect

In both Chad and Far North Cameroon, UNHCR's protection response accounted for the particularly high proportion of children among the displaced, as well as for the high risk and prevalence of gender-based violence. With many people having lost their identity documents during the flight or who did not have any in the first place, civil documentation was another key component of the protection response. In Far North Cameroon, emphasis was also placed on social cohesion to mitigate the intercommunal tensions that had caused the conflict.

### In Chad:

- ✓ 11,588 individuals making up 3,430 households have been biometrically registered.
- ✓ 605 at-risk children identified and provided with protection services, including Best Interest Assessments for 100 children and Best Interest Determination for 21 unaccompanied children.
- ✓ 215 members elected to serve on seven community-based committees with a 42% female representation in Guilmey and Kalambari camps.

### In Far North Cameroon:

- ✓ 1,391 people reached by eight mass sensitization campaigns on child protection risks.
- ✓ 52 village consultation committees, including eight Mixed Committees for Peace and Social Cohesion (CMPCS) created to foster peaceful coexistence.



### Protection monitoring

In Chad, regular **protection monitoring** was carried out by UNHCR since the start of the emergency, with over 48 missions completed, including for border monitoring.

**In Far North Cameroon**, protection monitoring has been conducted in partnership with IRC for the identification of protection incidents and the referral of protection cases for further interventions, including case management. Protection monitoring also covers internally displaced people, including returnees. From January until June 2022, 313 protection incidents were reported in the Logone and Chari through the protection monitoring. The most common incidents related to violation of the right of property, including thefts and destruction of property, and violations of physical integrity including physical assault and inhuman and degrading treatment perpetrated by non-state armed groups.



### Registration and civil documentation

**In Chad**, UNHCR supported the Government to start registering new refugees as early as possible. Pre-registration started on 14 December 2021. **As of 30 June 2022, 11,588 individuals have been biometrically registered. 64% of the registered refugees were children, 57% women and girls.** In total, 88% were women and children. Following reports of Chadian nationals attempting to register as refugees, litigation desks were set up at Guilmeiy and Kalambari camps to refer suspected cases. **Thanks to this fraud prevention mechanism, 2,130 individuals making up 749 households could be referred to more appropriate assistance providers** after their status was evaluated and that they were checked for protection concerns. Registration continues, and UNHCR has started surveying return intentions.

**In Far North Cameroon**, civil documentation was quickly revealed to be a key need among internally displaced people. 8,400 people in need of civil status documents were pre-identified in 40 localities, including 6,400 people in need of birth certificates and 1,950 for in need of national identity cards. 4,500 files were constituted and transmitted to the Government's National Civil Status Office (BUNEC). Out of those, 3,850 apparent age certificates were issued. 4,121 requisitions produced and signed by the Préfet, of which 3,200 were transmitted to the city councils of Logone Birni (2,102) and Kousseri (1,098) for inscription in the civil register. The constitution of 1,017 files to request national identity cards resulted in 502 identity cards being established, including 431 which have been distributed to beneficiaries. UNHCR partner for civil documentation ACDC is working to obtain documentation for 4,000 people with birth certificates and national identity cards. In addition, 9,550 local authority members, internally displaced people and host community members were sensitized on peace and civil documentation.



### Child protection

**In Chad**, 64% of the registered refugees were children, making child protection a key priority of UNHCR's response. Psychosocial support was provided to children in three child-friendly spaces, including one in each camp. UNHCR set up community-based child protection committees, and

**identified and followed-up on 605 at-risk children:** 105 unaccompanied children, 285 separated children and 220 children exposed to various risks (including 19 children with disabilities). Best Interest Assessments (BIA) were conducted for 100 children, including 55 girls, while Best Interest Determination (BID) procedures were conducted for 21 unaccompanied children. 40 children were referred to partner ICRC to try and help them reunite with their families. To mitigate the risk of **statelessness**, 54 requests related to new-borns in the refugee camps were sent to ANATS, the Chadian Government service in charge of civil documentation. UNHCR also conducted awareness-raising sessions on child protection issues and peaceful cohabitation, reaching more than 20,000 individuals, including at least 4,500 women and girls at Guilmeiy and Kalambari camps and Karwaye, Mbayam, Ngama-sara, and Samakale sites.

**In Far North Cameroon**, UNHCR's child protection response included the provision of direct protection services, as well as awareness-raising sessions and child protection training for community leaders. This allowed for 47 child protection cases with different protection risks to be identified, documented and being monitored. One child with specific needs for legal and physical protection received financial support and was placed at the reception centre for children in distress (CAED) in Garoua, while one-time nutrition expenses were covered for another child. Five community-based child protection committees and three school-focused child protection committees were set up and revitalized. 24 targeted awareness-raising sessions and eight mass sensitization campaigns on child protection risks reached 1,391 people. In addition, five village chiefs and three community leaders were trained to improve the transitional and alternative care of unaccompanied children and separated children.



Focus group discussion with children in Guilmeiy camp, Chad. 13 January 2022.

© UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune



### Gender-based violence (GBV) prevention and response

**In Chad**, gender-based violence prevention and response efforts were carried out in collaboration with UNFPA and 11 other partners. Referral mechanisms were set up, which allowed for the reporting of 224 GBV cases. Survivors were provided with medical, psychosocial and protection services. To work towards gender-based violence prevention, UNHCR organised awareness-raising activities focused on the fight against child marriage, violence against women and girls and gender equality. 2,947 people, including 2,175 women and 674 men were reached. Specific training on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and the mainstreaming of GBV risk mitigation targeted humanitarian actors active in the camps, with more than 90% reached.



### Community-based protection and social cohesion

**In Chad**, UNHCR, set up seven community committees in each camp, in cooperation with Government partner CNARR. In Kalambari, 128 members (79 men and 49 women - 38% female representation), and in Guilmei 87 members (47 men and 40 women - 46 % female representation) were elected to sit on these committees, including a Joint Committee bringing together refugees and host community members. UNHCR's Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approach was followed to ensure the inclusion of people with specific needs and of those with disabilities in the camps and informal sites, and served as the basis of a participatory evaluation whose conclusions were discussed with the community committees.

**In Far North Cameroon**, fostering social cohesion and peaceful coexistence was urgently needed in light of the intercommunal tensions which caused the emergency. To this effect, UNHCR and partners established eight joint committees for peace and social cohesion with the support of administrative authorities, as well as 52 village consultation committees and two municipal consultation committees. Five constitutive general assemblies of Joint Protections Committees were held. 20 mass sensitization campaigns, 19 targeted sensitization campaigns and two educational talks on peaceful cohabitation for development, social cohesion, and the importance of children's education reached 1,457 people. Creative methods were used to ensure that a maximum number of people were reached: a campaign on peaceful cohabitation was broadcast on the local radio SALAM-FM, and from 20 to 24 June 2022, an "awareness caravan" on peace and the use of the "early warning and monitoring system" (SAPS) was organized under the leadership of the Sous-Préfet of the District of Logone Birni, for the benefit of 2,200 people. Campaigns and recreational activities focusing on the culture of peaceful cohabitation and children's education at home and school reached 306 people.

Further funding would help UNHCR meet more immediate protection needs, in particular in the areas of protection monitoring, civil documentation, child protection, gender-based violence prevention and response, community-based protection and social cohesion.

- In **Far North Cameroon**, protection monitoring, alert and referral mechanisms need to be strengthened, and a mapping of services established. Reinforcing State capacity would help deliver civil documentation to IDPs.
- Given the high proportion of forcibly displaced **women and children**, the response to identified child protection and gender-based violence cases needs to be strengthened in Far North Cameroon and in the informal sites in Chad. More **income-generating activities** are needed to support **women's livelihoods**, and safe spaces for GBV case management and skills development activities need to be developed. In the Chadian camps, further child-friendly spaces, activities, and a separate adolescent-friendly space are needed to adequately meet children's protection needs.
- Establishing and empowering more peace and social cohesion and joint protection committees would help meet community-based protection needs in Far North Cameroon.



Kalambari camp in Chad. 13 January 2022. © UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune

## 2. Assist

To assist refugees in Chad, UNHCR's emergency response focused on Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Shelter and Core Relief Items (CRIs), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), immediate food needs upon arrivals, as well as health. Specific strategies were also designed to provide out-of-camp assistance and support host communities. In Far North Cameroon, priority needs were shelter and core relief items.

### In Chad:

- ✓ 61,810 essential household items were distributed to 24,435 individuals in 7,795 households.
- ✓ 47,000 refugees and host population members were assisted with hot meals at the start of the emergency.
- ✓ 13,800 people were housed in two camps built for the emergency.

### In Far North Cameroon:

- ✓ 7,500 people benefited from enhanced access to safe drinking water through two solarized boreholes.
- ✓ 1,588 kits of core relief items (soaps, mosquito nets, mats, buckets, jerry cans, kitchen kits, blankets and solar lamps) were distributed to 1,588 households composed of 7,940 individuals.
- ✓ 914 shelters were rehabilitated for 751 households of 5,387 individuals, and 18 community toolkits were distributed to 686 household composed of 5,391 individuals.



Women carrying boxes of core relief items delivered by UNHCR in Chad. 8 January 2022. © UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune



### Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

**In Chad**, two camps were created in January 2022 in coordination with the national authorities to address the immediate housing needs of the newly arrived refugees. Kalambari camp has a housing capacity of 9,000, and Guilmey a capacity of 3,000. Construction of the camps started at the end of December 2021, just weeks after the initial influx, and essential infrastructure was completed by mid-February. Relocations started on 5 January 2022 and targeted 13 out of the 39 identified spontaneous refugee sites. The two camps reached full capacity in March, as a number of spontaneous arrivals took place alongside planned relocations. UNHCR assumed a coordination role and supported camp management, while Government partner CNARR (National Commission for the Reception and Reinsertion of Refugees and Returnees) administered and managed the camps, with the support of about 30 NGOs and local organizations providing essential assistance and services in the two camps.

**In Far North Cameroon**, UNCHR is the lead for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Sector line with its IASC mandate. At the beginning of the emergency, internally displaced persons were scattered across informal sites and host villages, sometimes sleeping in the open air. UNHCR focused on addressing urgent shelter needs, consolidating the most important informal sites, and support self-governance and management to ensure good cohabitation in the sites. 52 village consultation committees, including eight Mixed Committees for Peace and Social Cohesion (CMPCS), were created by UNHCR and partner SAHELI in the host villages where IDPs and returnees live. Each CMPCS benefited from training and relies on community participation to promote peace, peaceful cohabitation and social cohesion. This helps facilitate essential activities such as the identification of IDPs' and returnees' needs, the reporting of protection incidents including those related to gender-based violence, and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. In accordance with Accountability to Affected People (AAP) policies, a feedback and complaint mechanism has been set up.



### Assistance to out-of-camp refugees and host communities

**In Chad**, UNHCR developed an area-based approach to assist out-of-camp refugees in the 39 remaining sites. Assistance delivered to the informal sites as part of the emergency response included **protection monitoring, referrals and response**, especially for persons with specific needs, **as well as medical support** (through partners IRC and Aluna, who delivered medical consultations, organized patient transfers and assisted women giving birth) **and sensitization campaigns on protection issues**. Together with Government partner CNARR and the local government, two new sites were identified to relocate refugees away from the border to ensure their safety and ease the pressure on host communities in the border area. UNHCR and partners

plan to organize the provision of key services such as water, health and education in those locations.

**In line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)**, UNHCR sought to lessen the impact on host communities and ensure that they would also benefit from the emergency response. This was done through the **construction of additional water points, the provision of classrooms and teacher support for education and the organization of awareness campaigns** on issues such as gender-based violence, child protection and health.



### Shelter and core relief items assistance

**In Chad**, shelter was one of the most urgent needs of refugees at the beginning of the emergency. UNHCR was able to achieve the following in camps and informal sites:

- ✓ Construction of 70 communal shelters, with a housing capacity of 50 people each, and of 2,304 tarpaulin emergency shelters of 17.50 square meters each, with a housing capacity of five people.
- ✓ Installation of nine medical tents of 72 square meters for health posts.
- ✓ Distribution of 1,035 dignity kits (out of 1,355 planned) to women and girls aged between 10 and 20 in the two camps part of the promotion of menstrual hygiene and on World Menstrual Hygiene Day (28 May) thank to UNFPA's support.

To provide better assistance and services to refugees, two registration centers, two health posts, two security posts in durable materials were also constructed, and two distribution sheds fitted. **By replacing all tarpaulin emergency shelters with 2,048 semi-durable shelters** (brick walls with cement joints and corrugated iron roof) four months after their installation, **UNHCR also ensured the sustainability of its shelter intervention.**

**In Far North Cameroon**, UNHCR coordinated the shelter response for internally displaced persons as lead of the Shelter sector, with the support of IOM. Over the course of six months, UNHCR was able to:

- ✓ Distribute 1,588 kits of core relief items (soaps, mosquito nets, mats, bucket, jerry cans, kitchen kits, blankets and solar lamps) to 1,588 households composed of 7,940 individuals.
- ✓ Rehabilitate 914 shelters for 751 households of 5,387 individuals, and distribute 18 community toolkits to 686 household composed of 5,391 individuals.

Partner IOM also built emergency and communal shelters to help meet more of the shelter needs. In addition, two solarized boreholes were constructed in Almagoche and Firkiliwa, providing 7,500 people with improved access to safe drinking water, enabling 1,250 households to cultivate their lands and provide water to cattle. In addition, four new boreholes with hand pumps were built and five others rehabilitated, and one new autonomous solarized water station and reservoir constructed on Bogo site. 400 family latrines were also built in 20

returnee villages of Logone Birni. **As lack of water had been a key dispute behind the inter-communal clashes in the Far North region**, these essential WASH interventions contributed to improving the protection environment and social cohesion by increasing and facilitating access to water.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) assistance

**In Chad**, to ensure **access to safe and sufficient drinking water**, 03 emergency drinking water supply systems with 30 taps were established in Guilmei camp, Kalambari camp and Karwaye site. 41 boreholes were constructed, and 20 existing ones rehabilitated with hand pumps in the camps and spontaneous sites, providing 23.2 liters of potable water per person per day in Kalambari and Guilmei camps, and 15 liters per person per day in spontaneous sites. To ensure the availability of **adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities** in the camps and spontaneous sites, a total of 828 latrines and 816 shared family and community showers were constructed, and 108 hand washing facilities installed. More than 500 latrines and shower maintenance tools kits were distributed to households, and artisanal repairers benefitted from capacity-building. 19 washing areas were built in the camps of Guilmei and Kalambari, and a mechanism for the collection and disposal of household waste, including the construction of six landfills, was established.



### Food security and nutrition assistance

**In Chad**, UNHCR initially carried out food distributions until the World Food Programme (WFP) was able to take over this responsibility in the final week of December 2021. **Despite good coordination between the two agencies, food and nutrition has been one of the areas most affected by underfunding of the emergency response.** Funding shortages to WFP meant that refugees could only receive half-rations (1,050Kcal / person / day), which refugees at Guilmei and Kalambari camps expressed concerns about. Malnutrition screenings carried out by UNHCR, UNICEF and partners since the start of the emergency revealed high rates of moderate acute and severe acute malnutrition, with younger children being the most affected, especially those aged 2 years and under. In the population screened, moderate acute malnutrition stood at 23.1% and global acute malnutrition at 24.2%. The severe acute malnutrition programme treated 538 refugee children and 992 children from the host population, ranging in age from 6 to 59 months. Approximately 20 severely malnourished children under the age of two were received daily at the nutrition centre. Partner ADES started distributing food supplements to all children aged two and under, and children suffering from severe malnutrition have been referred to hospitals in N'Djamena. 1,257 children aged 6 to 23 months and 560 pregnant and lactating women are still receiving supplementary feeding in the malnutrition prevention programme in Cameroonian refugee camps and sites.



## Health assistance

**In Chad**, the health situation of the new refugees from Cameroon was very preoccupying when they arrived in Chad, in part due to the prevalence of malnutrition and endemic diseases. The weakness of the national health system and insufficient number of health facilities required UNHCR to set up health structures to be able to provide refugees with adequate healthcare. A health centre was opened in each of the two camps, and mobile clinics set up to service the informal sites and other areas. Medical care, consultations and referrals were organized with partners ADES, ALIMA IRC, MSF Switzerland and Premiere Urgence. **From January to June 2022, 22,120 curative consultations were carried out, including 16,783 for refugees and 5,336 for Chadian nationals, and 615 referrals were made. 34 patients enrolled into the mental health programme; 29 people living with HIV received their antiretroviral treatment; 403 deliveries were performed for 396 live births, and no maternal death happened.** 2,960 people were vaccinated against COVID-19, and addition 12,661 were vaccinated against measles, 565 against meningitis, and 6,769 against polio.

Urgent needs could not be met by the initial emergency response and remain in several sectors:

- **CCCM and social cohesion.** As more returns from Chad are anticipated, Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) and the self-governance structures will be key to successful reintegration of returnees **in Far North Cameroon**. To cover the 102 villages affected by the emergency, the creation of four new committees for peace and social cohesion is needed, as are seven capacity building workshops on CCCM, coordination and cross-cutting protection issues. The CCCM Coordination sector, together with the Protection sector and local authorities, is working on the creation of an FM community radio covering the department of Logone Birni, to be used for broadcasting humanitarian programmes, projects and activities and as a tool for the promotion of voluntary returns of IDPs and refugees. A distribution of 1,000 free radios is also planned.
- **Shelter, core relief items and WASH.** Though adequate WASH standards were rapidly attained in the two camps, more than 20,000 refugees are still living in informal sites **in Chad**. To provide adequate standards of living in the new sites where they are due to be relocated, 120 water points and 1,000 latrines need to be constructed. **In Far North Cameroon**, needs and basic household items needs are also increasing due to ongoing and anticipated voluntary returns. To maintain adequate

WASH and shelter standards, 3,000 latrines and 10 boreholes in improved village hydraulic system are needed in returnee villages, as well as shelter and core relief items for 7,500 households, including 5,000 returnee households in Logone-Birni.

- **Food security, nutrition and health. In Chad**, inflationary pressures, a fuel crisis and an increase in cereal prices caused by the war in Ukraine, which broke out in late February, have worsened an already precarious food security, nutrition and health situation. On 1 June, Chad declared a national state of food and nutrition emergency. Due to lack of funding for WFP, the distribution of insufficient half-rations continues in the camps and informal sites. This affects UNHCR's health response as well, as the management of moderate-acute malnutrition remains a pressing issue for which no comprehensive programme has yet been implemented due to underfunding.



To reach the newly arrived refugees in Chad with life-saving assistance, UNHCR delivered core relief items by boat and airlift. 5 January 2022. © UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune

## 3. Empower

**Education and livelihood activities were the key components of UNHCR's response to empower those forced to flee and host communities.**

### In Chad:

- ✓ 121 Cameroonian refugees sat their lower-secondary (Brevet, 71) and upper-secondary (Baccalaureate, 50) examinations.
- ✓ 153 young people making up 85 households benefitted from income-generating activities at Kalambari and Guilmeiy camps.

### In Far North Cameroon:

- ✓ 130 returnees received inputs and seeds to support their agricultural activities.



### Education

**In Chad**, in support of the Chadian Ministry of Education, UNHCR and partners Jesuit Refugee Services (JRS) and UNICEF were able to organize a comprehensive emergency education response. Given the high proportion of children among the new refugees, UNHCR promptly set up informal classes through a local volunteer teacher association to achieve minimal disruption to the education of children who had been forced to flee. To reinforce existing education structures with the aim of benefitting both refugees and host communities in line with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), UNHCR refurbished six existing classrooms and installed 44 temporary learning spaces. **62 refugee teachers were trained by the Ministry of Education on the Chadian curriculum**, and 46 of them, including 11 women, were hired to teach primary level classes which started in early March. To provide access to secondary education, UNHCR and JRS worked with the local education authorities to hire 33 Chadian teachers to dispense secondary classes to prepare students for the national lower-secondary and upper-secondary examinations.

As a result, in Chad, 71 Cameroonian refugees (52% girls) were among the total of 1,975 refugees (61% girls) across the country who sat the lower-secondary examination (Brevet), and 50 Cameroonian refugees (22% girls) were among the total of 1,277 refugees (63% girls) across the country who sat the upper-secondary examination (Baccalaureate). **Of these candidates, 17 Cameroonian refugees (65% girls) successfully obtained their Brevet, and 19 Cameroonian refugees (5% girls) were successfully awarded their Baccalaureate**, including one young boy who earned national honours on his exam.



## Livelihoods & economic Inclusion



**In Chad**, UNHCR and partners are in the process of setting up **two market gardening sites** on a total surface of 17 hectares outside Kalambari camp. Appropriate land use permissions have been obtained, and site management committees set up. Certificates of land allocation have been drawn up for each market garden site, and land plots have been allocated in priority to persons with specific needs. So far, **625 farmers including 232 women have been registered at Kalambari camp**. In addition, **153 young people making up 85 households benefitted from income-generating activities (IGA)** at Kalambari (78) and Guilmey (75) camp. Awareness-raising sessions on protection of the environment focusing on plant conservation also reached 60 people at Guilmey. Trees were planted in schools, health centres and in front of the gendarmeries.

**In Far North Cameroon**, UNHCR worked with partners to identify returnees who could benefit from livelihoods activities and support. 55 returnees who could benefit from income-generating activities were identified, as well as 20 people for fishing activities and 65 for the construction of fish drying ovens. In total, **130 returnees received agricultural inputs and seeds**.

The proportion of young people without access to **education** remains high, and **women's literacy** a particularly thorny issue. Focus group discussions conducted by education partner JRS highlighted challenges for refugees to attend and complete education even when school structures are available: lack of financial means and child marriage are among the main obstacles in Far North Cameroon and Chad. More WASH infrastructures are needed in schools, and temporary learning spaces need to be transformed into durable classrooms.



Internally displaced women farming outside Bogo relocation site in Maroua, Far North Cameroon. 28/04/2022. © UNHCR / Colin Delfosse.

## 4. Solve

When the emergency broke out and in the first months that followed, persisting inter-communal tensions and security concerns meant that conditions were not conducive for the safe and dignified return of the displaced population. Concerted efforts by the Government of Cameroon and local authorities to re-establish security and humanitarian actors' efforts to ensure protection and promote social cohesion contributed to a positive evolution of the situation. **Calm has now mostly returned to the affected areas of Far North Cameroon, rendering the prospects of returns more accessible.**

Following the improvement of the security context and the Government's support to peace and social cohesion efforts, **over 20,000 spontaneous returns of refugees and internally displaced persons have been reported since April 2022. A total of 5,000 former refugees in Chad have spontaneously returned to Cameroon. So far, more than 23% of refugees surveyed indicated that they would like to return to Cameroon** – a percentage which is likely to increase as return intention surveys are still ongoing.

The positive development of the protection environment in the area of origin has allowed UNHCR to **pivot towards a durable solutions strategy**, which foresees to support the voluntary repatriation of those wishing to return from Chad, the reintegration of refugee and IDP returnees in Cameroon, as well as the relocation to safe areas away from the border of those who do not wish to return. In this context, **UNHCR has been supporting the Governments of Cameroon and Chad to formalize a simplified tripartite agreement** governing voluntary repatriation and reintegration and guaranteeing the appropriate protection safeguards to refugees who wish to return.

## Coordination and Partnerships

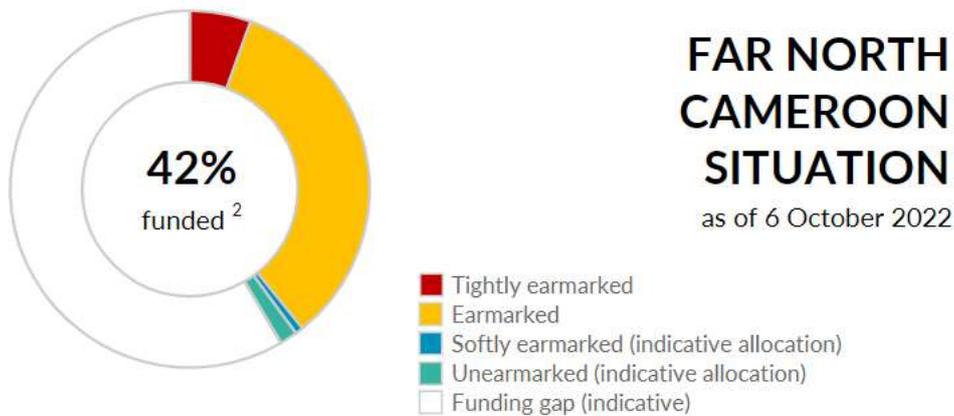
In both Cameroon and Chad, UNHCR works with several partners, including the Government, sister UN agencies, international and national NGOs. Government collaboration and partnerships have been key to UNHCR's ability to respond quickly to the emergency in complex and difficult circumstances.

In **Cameroon**, in line with IASC responsibilities, UNHCR led the **Shelter, Camp Coordination and Camp Management and Protection sectors**. The Rapid Response Mechanism was already activated under OCHA's coordination after a previous bout of violence between the communities of herdsman and fishermen in the Far North region in August 2021. Weekly coordinating meetings have been taking place in Maroua and Kousseri, and the following coordination groups are in place: Protection Working Group, Child Protection Area of Responsibility, SGBV Area of Responsibility, Joint Protection Committee, Civil documentation Sub-Group, CCCM, Shelters and CRIs Working Group.

In **Chad**, UNHCR led and coordinated the **refugee response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model**. To do so, UNHCR designated an Emergency Coordinator and established a task force leading the coordination efforts. **A Refugee Response Plan (RRP) was launched** together with the Humanitarian Response Plan for the country **on 15 March 2022**. The RRP outlined the planned response for the period going from January to December 2022 and served to ensure good inter-agency coordination. Coordination meetings brought together UN agencies, NGOs and governmental actors involved in the first response since the start of December 2021. Regular meetings were also held with Government partner CNARR for the management of the camps.

# Unmet need and funding requirements

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this supplementary appeal, as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with broadly earmarked and unearmarked funds, which give us the flexibility we need to quickly respond and reach those most in need in emergency situations like this one.



Earmarked contributions for the emergency amount to **US\$ 24.8 million**.

## EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CAMEROON AND CHAD SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL | USD

**United States of America** 14.8 million | **CERF** 2.9 million | **Education Cannot Wait** 2.5 million

## OTHER SOFTLY EARMARKED OR UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS | USD

Special thanks to the major donors of unearmarked contributions.

**Sweden** 99.3 million | **Norway** 72.5 million | **Private donors Spain** 56.9 million | **Private donors Japan** 40.9 million | **United Kingdom** 40.1 million | **Netherlands** 37.2 million | **Denmark** 35.6 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 28.6 million | **Germany** 27 million | **Private donors USA** 26.2 million | **Japan** 21.7 million | **France** 18.5 million | **Switzerland** 18.4 million | **Private donors Italy** 16 million | **Belgium** 11.9 million | **Ireland** 11.8 million | **Private donors Canada** 11.8 million | **Private donors Sweden** 10.4 million | **Italy** 10 million

# FINAL REPORT FOR THE FAR NORTH CAMEROON EMERGENCY

REPORTING PERIOD DECEMBER 2021 - JUNE 2022

ISSUED OCTOBER 2022



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