

# Cameroon – Chad emergency

Reporting period: 7 to 22 January 2022

In **Chad**, over **50%** of **planned relocations** of refugees have now taken place. Both relocations and construction at the two sites continue.

In **Far North Cameroon**, a joint **protection needs assessment** mission was completed in Diamare division on 19 January, underscoring key protection needs of internally displaced people.

On 21 January, UNHCR launched an **appeal** seeking **\$59.6 million** to provide emergency assistance and protection to refugees, IDPs and host communities affected by this crisis.

## KEY INDICATORS

**6,776** refugees relocated

As of 21 January 2022, in Guilmeiy and Kalambari sites, Chad. 12,000 relocations are planned.

**1,534** emergency shelters

and 50 communal shelters provided to refugees in Chad.

**60%** of children among the displaced in both countries

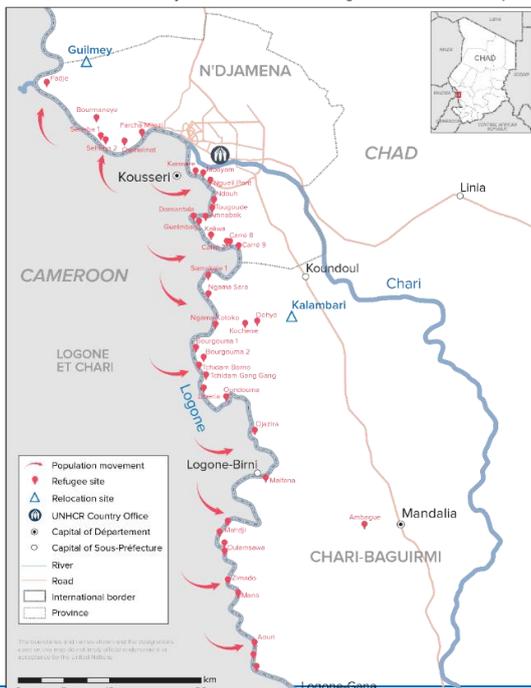
According to pre-registration of refugees in Chad and the needs assessment mission in Cameroon.



**Chad** – Individual basic registration of refugees in Guilmeiy site on 11 January 2022. © UNHCR / Aristophane Ngargoune

## UNHCR CHAD: Influx of refugees from Cameroon

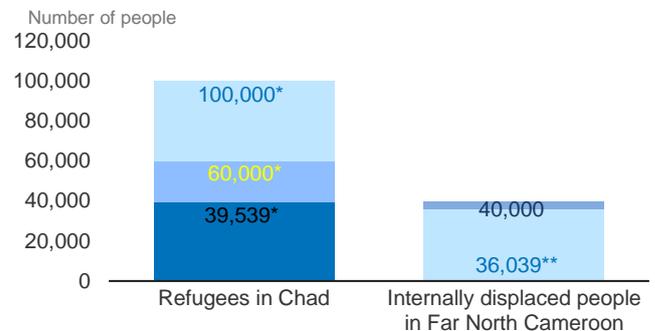
N'Djamena / Province of Chari-Baguirmi 11 January 2022



Data sources: CNARS, UNHCR CO N'Djamena Author: Filip Hilgert, hilgert@unhcr.org Production date: 11 January 2022

## POPULATION OF CONCERN

- Government estimates
- UNHCR planning figure
- Refugees pre-registered by UNHCR and the Government



\* 39,539 refugees pre-registered by UNHCR and the Government in 33 out of 39 sites. The Chad operation is working with a planning figure of 60,000 refugees. The Government and local authorities are estimating the number of arrivals at 100,000.

\*\* Initial estimates by the Government as of 05/01/2022,

**THE CONTEXT**

Clashes between communities of herders, farmers and fishermen broke out on 5 December 2021 in the village of Ouloumsa, Far North Cameroon. Violence quickly spread to neighbouring villages before reaching Kousseri, the administrative centre and main commercial hub of Logone and Chari division, on 8 December.

Previous inter-communal clashes had taken place in August last year and had displaced some 23,000 people across Cameroon and Chad. The repatriation of the 8,500 Chadian refugees who had remained in Chad was at an advanced stage of discussion between the two countries when the new clashes broke out.

On 15 December 2021, a Level 2 emergency ending on 14 June 2022, was declared for the UNHCR Operation in Chad. The Level 1 emergency for Cameroon (ending on 25 February 2022), which was declared following the initial inter-communal clashes in August, was maintained.

## Operational Context

### Security situation

- The security situation in the Far North region is relatively calm and has remained stable during the reporting period. Shops and supermarkets are open, people and vehicles are free to move. Similarly, the security situation in Chad has been calm since the start of the crisis.
- UNHCR lifted security restrictions in Kousseri on 20 January, which will make it possible to conduct missions to evaluate the needs of IDPs and inform the various sector responses.

## UNHCR Emergency Response

### Far North Cameroon

- **Needs assessment** | A joint protection needs assessment mission, led by the Government (MINAT, MINAS, MINPROFF and MINDCAF) with the support of the Protection sector was launched on 30 December 2021 in Diamare division. The assessment was completed in Maroua, Bobo and Pette sites on 19 January 2022, with 6,679 internally displaced persons surveyed. Needs assessment is continuing in Waza, the first assessment to take place in Logone and Chari division since the beginning of the crisis. In addition, a UNHCR emergency team composed of staff deployed from other offices within the country reached Maroua on 13 January. Following the lifting of security restrictions, they are due to travel to Kousseri in the coming days. These assessments will be crucial for informing the response in the Far North region – one of the most populated and least developed in Cameroon, hosting a large number of refugees from Nigeria.
- **Population profile and protection needs** | The joint needs assessment mission shed light on the protection needs of internally displaced people (IDPs) surveyed so far in the Diamare division of Far North Cameroon. Among the internally displaced, 53% are female and 60% are children. The evaluation underscored critical protection needs in gender-based violence (GBV), child protection, Housing, Land and Property (HLP) and legal protection. Lack of documentation is a significant and pre-existing problem among the IDPs. Only 30% of adults are in possession of valid identity documents, and birth certificates are available for 8% of children. A high level of family separation has been noted, making family reunifications a protection priority. Even before the crisis, many children were out of school (60%). The situation also calls for specific GBV protection as Domayo site is overcrowded (2,252 individuals in a site with a hosting capacity of 1,000).
- **Shelter** | In Domayo site, which falls under UNHCR's responsibility as co-lead for the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sector, UNHCR has built 35 emergency shelters since the beginning of the crisis, while IOM has constructed 178 family shelters.
- **Coordination and Partnerships** | In line with the IASC Cluster approach, UNHCR is co-leading the Protection (with the Government), Shelter/Core Relief Items (CRI), and Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) sectors. Weekly coordination meetings are taking place in Maroua and Kousseri.

## Chad

- **Relocation** | The planned relocation of 12,000 refugees into two new sites started on 5 January. As of 21 January, 6,776 refugees have been relocated to Guilmei (2,169 individuals) and Kalambari (4,607 individuals) sites. Relocation activities slowed down during the reporting period in order to allow for essential construction to continue, with an estimated 65% of the infrastructure completed in Guilmei, and 55% in Kalambari.
- **Registration and pre-registration** | Individual basic registration at Guilmei site began on 10 January, 5 days after the start of relocations. As of 22 January, 2,387 individuals (740 households) have been registered in Guilmei. Individual basic registration at Kalambari site started on 18 January, with 271 refugees (94 households) registered as of 22 January. 63% of the registered refugees are children, while women and children combined make up 90% of those registered so far. In parallel, **pre-registration** of refugees settled in spontaneous sites resumed on 20 January. With an additional two sites reached during the reporting period, 33 out of 39 spontaneous sites have now been surveyed, bringing the number of pre-registered refugees to 39,539.
- **Protection** | The Chadian National Commission for Reinsertion of Refugees (CNARR) has confirmed the intention of the Chadian government to recognize refugees under prima facie in accordance with Article 1 paragraph 2 of the 1969 OAU Convention. Thanks to relocations to the two new sites, UNHCR was able to deploy its protection response in coordination with partners. Four psychosocial support centers for survivors have been set up in four sites. At Guilmei and Kalambari sites, several partners, funded by UNFPA and UNHCR have set up a prevention and response mechanism for GBV cases and are ready to receive referrals for follow-up and assistance. In Guilmei, “under-the-tree” classes are also being organized with the support of volunteer teachers from a local NGO. Similar classes are planned at Kalambari in partnership with another local NGO. With UNHCR support, protection partners are conducting light protection monitoring, and no incidents have been raised during the reporting period.
- **Shelter / Core relief items (CRIs)** | As of 18 January, a total of 1,075 shelters have been built on both relocation sites, including 820 in Kalambari and 255 in Guilmei. Between the first distributions of CRIs on 7 January and 18 January, 657 households (1,886 individuals) received CRIs assistance at both relocation sites. A total of 1,886 blankets, 657 kitchen sets, 782 jerrycans, 799 buckets, 1,124 mats, 221 mosquito nets and 1,886 bars of soap have been distributed by UNHCR to refugees.
- **Coordination and Partnerships** | In Chad, UNHCR leads and coordinates the refugee response in line with the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). As part of the emergency response, UNHCR works with 49 partners, including the Government, 11 UN sister agencies, 20 international and 8 local NGOs. The inter-agency coordination system is currently being strengthened and an inter-agency refugee country response plan is being prepared.

## Funding situation

In order to meet the unforeseen humanitarian needs caused by this latest wave of violence, UNHCR launched a [supplementary appeal](#) on 21 January, seeking \$59.6 million to provide emergency support and protection to 100,000 refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities in Chad and Cameroon.

We are particularly grateful to donors providing unearmarked and softly earmarked funding, which gives us the flexibility we need to quickly reach those most in need in emergency situations like this.

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