

The logo for the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), consisting of the letters 'NRC' in white on an orange square background.

NRC

NORWEGIAN
REFUGEE COUNCIL

A close-up portrait of an elderly woman with a weathered face, wearing a vibrant red headscarf with a pattern of yellow crescents and stars. She is looking directly at the camera with a calm expression. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

ANNUAL REPORT

Cameroon country programme

2024

NRC Cameroon, February 2025

Norwegian Refugee Council
Cameroon Country Office
Rosa Parks Avenue, Bastos

www.nrc.no

Cover photo: Marion Guenard/NRC

Koultoma is a Nigerian refugee living in Kousseri. Despite the fact that she lives in an urban area, she is facing same challenges as other refugees. She is hoping for a better future for her family

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ACRONYMS TABLE

- AAP - Accountability to Affected Populations
- AEP – Accelerated Education Programme
- BUNEC – National Civil Status Registration Office
- CAR – Central African Republic
- CFM – Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
- CHINGO – Humanitarian Coordination of International NGOs
- HLP – Housing, Land and Property
- ICLA – Information, Counselling and Legal Assistance
- IGA – Income Generating Activities
- LCD – Legal and Civil Documentation
- LFS – Livelihoods and Food Security
- MINADER – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- MINAT – Ministry of Territorial Administration
- MINDDEVEL – Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development
- MINEE - Ministry of water and energy
- MINEDUB – Ministry of Basic Education
- MINEPAT - Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
- MINESEC – Ministry of Secondary Education
- MINDCAF – Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure
- MINAS – Ministry of Social Affairs
- MINPROFF – Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
- NFI - Non Food Item
- NMFA – Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- NSAGs – Non-State armed groups
- PSEA – Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
- OCHA - UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- PSS – Psychosocial Support
- WASH – Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene



NRC IN CAMEROON

Context overview

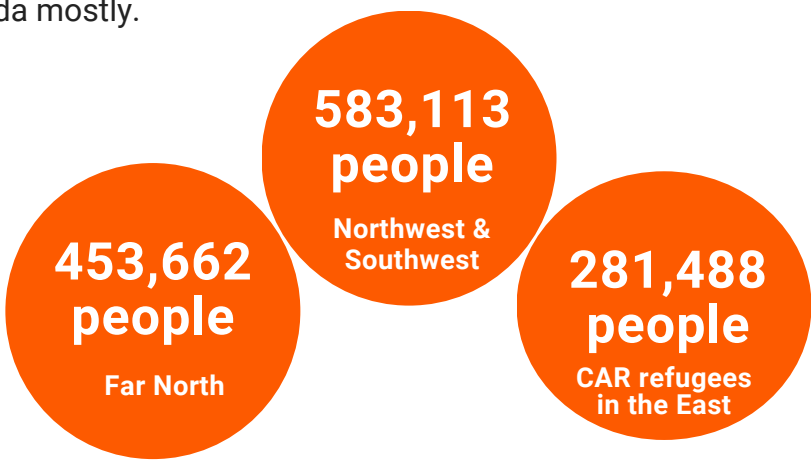
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is an independent humanitarian organisation helping people forced to flee. NRC protects displaced people and supports them as they build a new future.

Since 2017, NRC has been actively responding to humanitarian crises in Cameroon. Our efforts span the Far North, Southwest, Northwest and East regions, where ongoing crises and displacement continue to impact thousands of lives.

NRC established its country office in Maroua (Far North) in April 2017, followed by an office in Buea (Southwest) in June 2018 and a sub-office in Bamenda (Northwest) in March 2019. These offices support integrated multi-sector assistance, addressing emergency needs while facilitating long-term recovery. In July 2019, NRC expanded its operations to Batouri (East), focusing on providing information, counselling, and legal assistance to refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR).

In 2023 NRC expended its footprint to the West and Littoral regions with few interventions managed by the team in Buea and in Bamenda mostly.

Displacement
Overview in 2024
Source: UNHCR operational data portal, December 2024



Social, political and security context

While there were no major changes in the political situation in Cameroon in 2024, the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions remained marked by a continuation of armed violence with significant incidents that impacted mostly civilians, but also humanitarian operations. Among others, NSAGs predatory attacks on the civilian population and Lake Sanity II operation conducted by the Multi-National Joint Task Forces (MNJTFs) in early 2024 targeting NSAGs around the Lake Chad Basin and the Mandara Mountain were some of the major causes of civilian displacement in Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Tsanaga and Mayo-Sava divisions in the Far North region. Ghost towns, and criminal activities characterise the security landscape in Northwest and Southwest regions bearing a big burden on humanitarian operations.

An increase in fuel prices, accompanied by an increase in the cost of basic goods and services, significantly impacted already vulnerable communities and limited their access to IDPs, particularly women and children. Physical access to some communities, particularly in the rainy season, remained a major challenge as humanitarian aid couldn't not be transported to meet the dire needs of persons who have been forced to flee. In 2024, heavy floods have exacerbated existing humanitarian crisis in the country, compromising the provision of timely humanitarian assistance to affected communities. The Far North region for instance experienced the most devastating rainy season since 1990, affecting more than 365,000 people and destroying thousands of homes and hectares of crops among others.



Main programmatic objectives

In 2024, NRC Cameroon programme activities focused on quality, accountability, learning and impact of its interventions, ensuring that vulnerable displaced populations and crisis-affected host communities received effective and sustainable support. NRC worked towards achieving greater autonomy and self-driven solutions for affected communities, while continually refining its approaches based on lessons learned and beneficiary feedback to maximize impact. The key programmatic priorities included strengthening operational efficiency through alignment with local laws, donor requirements and context-specific dynamics, while ensuring the delivery of meaningful change in the lives of displaced persons. This included actively addressing complaints within set timeframes and ensuring that beneficiaries were aware of and satisfied with these mechanisms.

NRC's approach involved not only addressing the immediate needs of displaced persons but also focused on their long-term recovery, integration and resilience, with a particular emphasis on livelihoods, access to land, and legal protection.

To achieve this, NRC deployed lifesaving activities across multiple sectors, including Livelihoods and Food security (LFS), water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, information, counselling and legal assistance (ICLA), and education in emergencies. In the Northwest and Southwest, West and Littoral regions, these activities ranged from, emergency food assistance and short-term livelihoods support to the delivery of legal and civil documentation, which helped restore access to basic services and humanitarian aid. NRC has also provided essential support in securing housing, household items, and rehabilitating and constructing latrines and water points, as well as building classrooms and latrines in schools. In addition, NRC conducted teacher and parent training on psychological first aid as part of NRC's Better Learning Programme, while offering remedial classes to out-of-school children. NRC has also worked with local authorities to establish social cohesion centers aimed at addressing and preventing conflicts related to access to land and property.

In the Far North, NRC played a crucial role in emergency response, complementing the Rapid Response Mechanism and responding to emerging crises, such as the floods in Mayo Dana and Logone et Chari divisions from July to October 2024. This assistance included food and shelter support for the most vulnerable displaced individuals in Logone et Chari division. Additionally, NRC has been piloting the Accelerated Education Programme in the Mayo-Sava division for over three years and, in 2024, began transferring education centres to local authorities and communities, while also promoting the economic empowerment of parents and teachers' associations.



In the East, NRC focused primarily on empowering Central African refugees by promoting durable solutions. This included providing legal and civil documentation through information, counselling, and legal assistance to prevent statelessness and restore access to essential services and rights, such as adequate housing, employment, education, and healthcare.

Nationwide, NRC is collaborating with a national consortium led by the Ministry of Basic Education to improve education conditions by rehabilitating and constructing schools, classrooms, water points, and latrines. Through this programme, NRC has also supported out-of-school children in transitioning into formal education through remedial and catch-up classes while empowering parents and teachers to provide psychological first aid to children affected by crises.

The organization also fostered mutually beneficial partnerships with national and local actors to increase the reach and sustainability of its programs. Through these partnerships, NRC made significant strides in its localization efforts, empowering local actors, including national NGOs and ensuring that they played a leading role in the design, implementation, and sustainability of interventions.

Community engagement and accountability

In 2024, NRC Cameroon prioritized community engagement through participatory approaches. Key activities included community meetings to discuss needs and project appraisals, community-led needs assessments and the use of community information sharing tools for information dissemination. Furthermore, NRC supported community-led social cohesion centres to provide counselling and legal assistance on housing, land, and property issues.

Throughout the year, **NRC received 1,163 feedback through various channels**. This included 1,007 positive comments, 91 requests for assistance, 10 requests for information, and 37 complaints. All feedback, including requests and complaints, informed the ongoing refinement and readjustment of NRC program in Cameroon.



1. MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS

1.1 - WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) AND SHELTER

1.1.1 - WASH

In response to the pressing need among displacement-affected populations in Cameroon, NRC's WASH programme focused on enhancing access to clean water and sanitation services.

In the North West and South West regions, NRC undertook significant projects, including the rehabilitation of a borehole equipped with a solar pump in the Southwest region and the establishment of a water supply system in the Northwest. Additionally, NRC constructed two new boreholes with solar pumps and elevated water tanks in the Ako subdivision, benefiting the local health centres and surrounding communities. To improve sanitation, NRC built 30 shared household latrines in areas with high rates of open defecation and significant populations of children and young people, along with institutional latrines for schools. NRC also constructed a block of flushing toilets at the Ako urban health centre and two blocks of ventilated improved pit latrines for educational institutions. These facilities were designed in consultation with vulnerable groups, ensuring accessibility for women, children and persons with special needs/living with disabilities. NRC also promoted hygiene behaviour changes paired with community mobilization efforts to support the management and the use of water and sanitation services. The WASH in Emergency (Wash'em) approach was adopted to promote handwashing practices among adults, while the Child Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation (CHAST) method aimed to enhance good hygiene behaviour in schools, through handwashing, toilet use and toothbrushing group exercises. These interventions particularly improved children's school attendance and created a healthier and more conducive learning environment, especially for girls, as they educated them about the direct links between personal hygiene and good health.

In the East region, NRC trained 39 hygiene promoters across five communes – Meiganga, Djohong, Ngauoi, Garoua-Boulai, and Betare Oya – to spearhead hygiene promotion campaigns. With a focus on water hygiene and diarrheal disease transmission, these hygiene promotion advocates played a crucial role in informing and educating communities.



© Patricia Pouhe/NRC

In the Far North region, NRC has also made strides in providing durable infrastructure projects such as latrines and boreholes in multiple localities, aiming to improve living conditions amid ongoing security challenges. The construction of 3 new boreholes and 12 latrines has positively impacted around 3,000 individuals by enhancing sanitation and access to clean water, consequently reducing the risks of water-related diseases.

Community engagement has also increased through the establishment of water management committees, fostering social cohesion and further promoting hygiene practices among approximately 11,858 community members, leading to significant behavioral changes.





1.1.2 - Shelter

In response to the shelter needs in Cameroon, NRC has been actively providing assistance to vulnerable households.

Despite only 24% of expected funding being received by partners in 2024, NRC continued to support households in the North West and South West regions. Over 9% of assessed households in these regions reported critical shelter needs, with many at risk of forced eviction due to inability to pay rent. To address this, NRC supported 120 households with rent for a six-month period, as well as support for income-generating activities to enable them to pay rent independently after NRC's assistance. In addition, NRC provided essential household items and emergency shelter to 1,000 newly displaced households in the North West and South West regions. The organization also supported the construction of 4 classrooms and office spaces to foster a conducive learning environment. Furthermore, NRC rehabilitated the Ako Urban Health Centre to support medical outcomes.

In the Far North region, NRC supported the construction of shelters and distribution of non-food items (NFI) kits to households affected by the security crisis and floods. A total of 120 households benefited from shelter assistance, while 140 Chadian households received NFI kits. Following the floods in the locality of Kidam, 412 vulnerable households received NFI kits, contributing to improved living conditions. NRC also built and equipped 5 classrooms with tables and benches in the Minawao refugee camp to improve study conditions for students affected by the crises. Overall, NRC's shelter response has helped to address the critical needs of vulnerable households and improve their living conditions.

1.2 - LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY (LFS)

In 2024, NRC's LFS programme reached 18,050 people in three regions of Cameroon (Far North, Northwest and Southwest), including 9,178 women and 8,872 men. 41% of people reached were internally displaced persons, 20% refugees, 26% host communities and 13% returnees. These vulnerable populations were facing problems of food insecurity resulting mainly from inadequate food consumption and negative coping mechanisms, deteriorating their nutritional status and their livelihoods. To meet immediate food needs, assistance was provided to households to support small-scale market gardening, income-generating activities (resources and capacity building), vocational training (training and starter kit) and small-scale livestock activities (production kits and capacity building). In addition, 1,827 people benefited from food production inputs and equipment such as improved drought-resistant seeds, tools and training in agricultural production in the Far North, North West and South West regions.





© I. Hamidou Alou NRC

Within the framework of setting up and/or developing income-generating activities, 200 participants (120 from North West and South West regions and 80 participants from Far North) received individual financial support, as well as training in business skills, risk and debt management, simplified accounting, and support in drawing up business plans. A total of 335 mentors in the North West and South West and 40 relays in the Far North were contracted to support the recipients, each of whom also received additional cash support to meet basic needs for 3 months, to protect the resources dedicated to developing their businesses.

The LFS programme also reached 8,343 vulnerable people to meet their basic food needs during critical periods, including 3,008 people (412 households) affected by flooding in Logone et Chari. Added to this, 25 young people (10 girls and 15 boys) benefited from a 6-month training course in agropastoral and entrepreneurial skills at the Koza multi-functional youth development center. At the end of the training, each participant received start-up funds for their individual businesses, and 4 months' food assistance.

85 households also benefited from small ruminant support to revive their livestock activities in the Logone et Chari division. With the support of government technical services (MINADER and MINEPIA), participants were able to improve their production of horticulture, cereals (sorghum and maize), cassava and vegetables (beans and cowpeas) to enrich family diets and generate additional income. 985 people were trained in nutrition, hygiene and dietary diversity.

1.3 - INFORMATION, COUNSELLING AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE (ICLA)

In 2024, ICLA continued providing information, counselling and legal assistance services to displacement-affected individuals in Cameroon to enable them to claim and enjoy their legal identity and Housing, Land and Property (HLP) rights, thus reducing the risks they are exposed to and building their self-reliance. In 2024, the ICLA programme reached 45,606 people (21,724 men and 24,434 women).

One of the priorities of the legal identity programme was to increase birth registration and access to birth certificates for boys and girls in Cameroon, including CAR refugees children born in the country. ICLA programme therefore collaborated with the education teams to identify and support boys and girls who needed birth certificates to be able to enroll to public exams and obtain their diplomas.

Furthermore, the legal identity programme assisted vulnerable crisis-affected people obtain national identity cards. In total, 17,408 people (8,530 men and 8,878 women) received legal assistance to obtain their legal identity documents, including birth certificates and ID cards. ICLA services were also provided to support IDPs, returnees and refugees to secure their HLP rights under customary and statutory land tenure systems. Legal assistance services, including access to legal and administrative procedures, and collaborative disputes resolution (CDR) were provided to 1,216 project participants (596 men and 620 women).

In 2024, ICLA continued building the capacity of administrative authorities, religion leaders and customary authorities on HLP and CDR. As lead of the HLP Area of Responsibility (AoR) under the protection cluster at national level and in the Far North and North West and South West regions, NRC actively participated in the Inter Sector Working Group giving further visibility to the HLP needs of affected populations.





EXTRAIT DES MINUTES

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Ministère de l'Égalité de Genre et de la Famille

REGION: **Centre**
DEPARTEMENT: **Kousséri**
ARRONDISSEMENT: **Kousséri**
CENTRE D'ÉTAT CIVIL: **Kousséri**

Centre d'état civil de rattachement
Main Civil Status Registry of

ACTE DE NAISSANCE
N°: **12345678**

Nom de l'enfant: **Abdoulaye**
Prénoms de l'enfant: **Abdoulaye**
Sexe: **M**
Date de naissance: **15/05/2015**
Lieu de naissance: **Kousséri**

CERTIFICATE

à la loi.

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
Ministère de l'Égalité de Genre et de la Famille

REGION: **Centre**
DEPARTEMENT: **Kousséri**
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à la loi.

© Patricia Poutre/NRC

1.4 - EDUCATION

In 2024, NRC worked in strong collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) to ensure access to quality learning opportunities for crisis affected children in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North regions.

In fact, NRC continued to provide non formal education activities for vulnerable children who have been out-of-school for more than one year. 1,001 children (488 girls and 513 boys) benefited from Accelerated Education Program (AEP) in Kolofata and Igawa Mémé, while 2,020 learners (1,023 girls and 997 boys) participated in the 8 weeks accelerated curricula for the reintegration of out-of-school children (CARED) programme and were reinserted into the formal education system, in Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga subdivisions.

To support the transition from non-formal education and the retention in the formal targeted schools, NRC provided school kits to 1,120 learners (5,611 girls and 5,409 boys) in Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Mezam and Fako Divisions. In addition, 27 schools received didactic materials to improve the quality of the teaching/learning process. NRC put special consideration on children living with disabilities: 84 children with disabilities (36 girls and 48 boys) received support for their enrolment in schools and participation to national examinations.





Psychosocial support needs were addressed through teachers training and recreational activities. Thus, 872 teachers, AEP monitors and other education personnel (419 female and 453 male) were trained on psychosocial support techniques, identification and referral of children with trauma, and Catastrophes and Disasters Risks Reduction. 10,874 children (including 5,271 girls) participated in recreational activities organized by the MINEDUB and supported by NRC, in order to improve their well-being and by this increase their ability to learn.

1.5 - PARTNERSHIPS

Throughout 2024, NRC fostered its efforts towards effective partnership and localisation by working with local civil society organisations as downstream partners, community authorities, and international and UN agencies within consortia partnerships.

1.5.1. Local Partnerships

NRC worked with 4 key local actors in delivering humanitarian assistance, via their direct contribution to project development and implementation of activities. The partners contributed to reaching 23,261 people of the total people reached by NRC in 2024.

Additionally, NRC co-conducted a Multi-sector Needs Assessment with two partners in the Northwest and Southwest regions, contributing to advance access to information and data, on the humanitarian needs in these regions. As part of its effort towards capacity sharing and strengthening local actors, NRC organised training sessions with 50 staff from partner organisations on monitoring evaluation and learning, compliance, data protection, donor and grants regulations, as well as advocacy and Humanitarian access.

Also, partners were provided with sector-specific technical training and guidance on information, counselling and legal assistance, WASH, Livelihood and Food security assistance.



1.5.2. Consortium Partnerships

In 2024, NRC maintained its existing consortia partnership with international actors including the Danish Refugee Council, Care international and Action Against Hunger, in the SOLID consortium, in the East region. In the Far North, Northwest, Southwest, West and Littoral regions, NRC worked with Plan international as well as UNICEF in the provision of education assistance.

Beyond direct partnership with local and international organizations, NRC equally collaborated with local and national authorities in aiding affected populations

- The education program worked with the Ministry of Basic Education
- The ICLA program worked with the National Civil Status Registration Office (BUNEC)
- The LFS program worked with ministries of Agriculture and Livestock
- The WASH team worked with the Ministry of Water and Energy.

People in need reached in 2024 under NRC programs through local partnerships

6,257

January - April

13,697

May - August

3,307

September - December



1.6 - ADVOCACY



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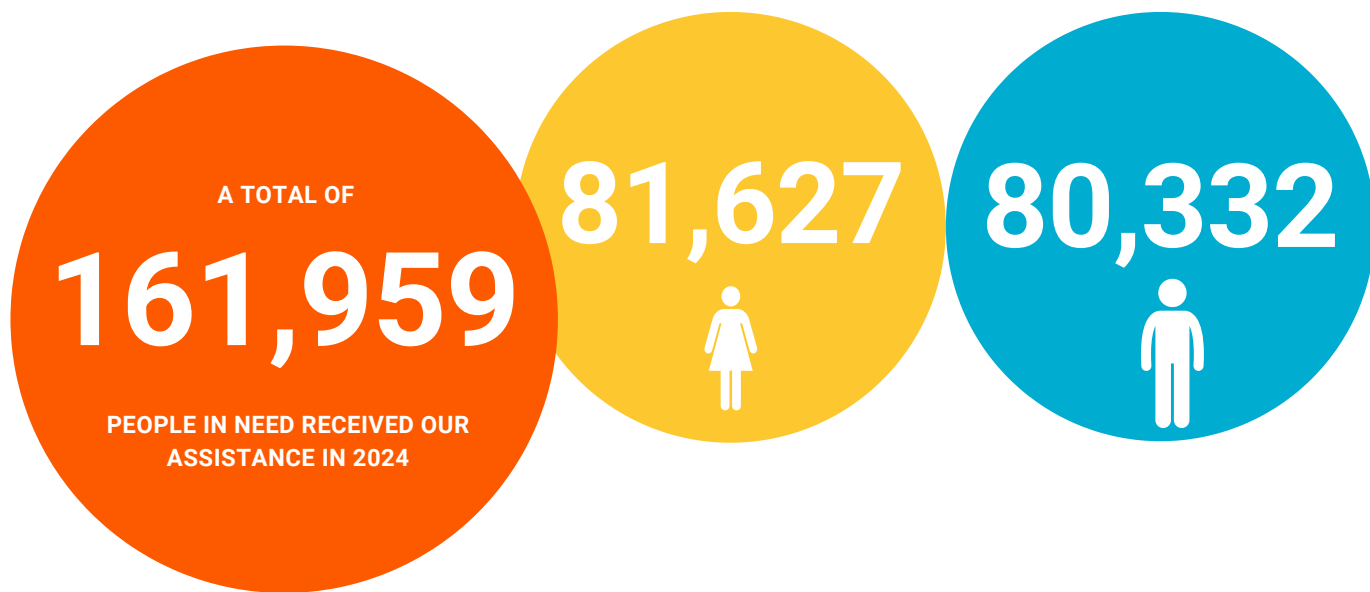
In 2024, NRC updated its advocacy strategy and action plan for 2023-2026. Advocacy initiatives focused on specific topics including education, legal assistance and protection needs for displaced people.

As a result, 4 advocacy notes were developed and disseminated as part of:

- the celebration of the world refugee day in Cameroon, focusing on the urgent need to deliver quality protection services for more than 470,000 refugees in Cameroon,
- the commemoration of the Day of the African Child highlighting the high education assistance needs which are exacerbating the learning gap in Cameroon,
- the organisation of the Mayors Forum on Birth Registration by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and other partners to speed up the process by making concrete commitments on birth registration, and
- the implementation of the Safer Home and Land for her (Safe4Her) initiative, aiming to change long standing discriminatory customary norms and practices that have negative impacts on displacement-affected women's access to land in the Far North region of the country. In addition to that, NRC produced a documentary exploring the challenges faced by refugees, IDPs and returnees especially women, regarding housing land and property rights following the impact of the Lake Chad Basin crisis in the Far North region of Cameroon.

Also, NRC advocated with councils in the Southwest and Northwest regions in collaboration with the National Civil Registry Office (BUNEC) and Ministry of justice for the identification of children without birth certificates. This initiative led to the establishment of 11,000 birth certificates and over 1,000 declaratory judgments which will enable the establishment of birth certificates for vulnerable children in the Southwest region only starting early in 2025.

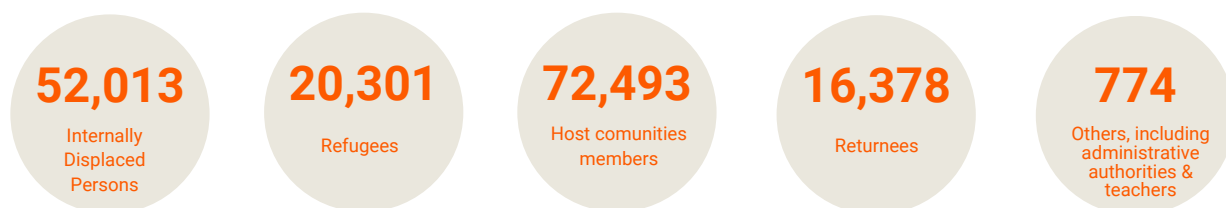
2. OUR IMPACT IN 2024



Total number of people assisted per programme



Total number of people assisted per displacement status



Total number of people assisted per location

Regions	Women	Men	Total
Far North	78,740	40,081	38,659
Northwest	35,683	16,784	18,899
Southwest	23,710	11,671	12,039
East	11,209	5,480	5,729
Adamawa	6,562	3,208	3,354
Littoral	3,314	1,686	1,628
West	2,741	1,422	1,319

3. IMPACT STORY

A better future for 5,000 children in Cameroon

The lack of an emergency education system and of entrance examinations for reintegration into the formal school system makes it extremely difficult for children affected by displacement to return to school. This situation is further exacerbated by school closures, which affect thousands of pupils in Cameroon and neighboring Nigeria. Moreover, families are often reluctant to send their children to the few schools that are still operational. Discouraged by the lack of funds, qualified teachers, appropriate teaching materials and suitable learning environments, families prefer to turn to early marriage for girls, and work for boys on cattle farms or in the farms.

NRC, in collaboration with its partners, is helping children by introducing innovative teaching and learning methods, rolling out a program of remedial and catch-up classes. Although thousands of children did not have access to education during the 2024-2025 school year, some 5,000 have regained hope and enthusiasm thanks to the courses provided in the Far North region, through the program implemented with the support of humanitarian aid from Union Euprénne and Education Cannot Wait (ECW). Fatoumata, aged 10, had not been to school since 2022. She took part in remedial classes to bring her up to speed and enable her to resume formal education: *"I had forgotten how to do mathematics and vocabulary, but with the classes we were given, I remembered and it was very easy. I can't wait to go back to school next year,"* she recalls.

In fact, the remedial program has benefited children and raised community awareness of the importance of education. Families began to support their children's schooling, and local initiatives were born to continue promoting access to education. Community involvement, material support and adapted teaching paved the way for expansion to reach more children in need and build a better future for the next generation. With the right help, children who have dropped out of school can succeed in finding their place in the education system.

[Read the full story here](#)



4. COORDINATION & COLLABORATION

In 2024, the Coordination of Humanitarian International NGOs (CHINGO) played a key role in strengthening coordination among INGOs, fostering experience sharing, adopting common positions, and implementing joint advocacy initiatives on priority issues for both members and local partners (local NGOs, government actors, and other humanitarian response stakeholders). As host agency of the forum, NRC actively contributed to defining and monitoring strategic directions throughout the year within the forum. Considering the humanitarian, political and economic changes in the context CHINGO has significantly invested in the following areas:

Coordination and joint advocacy initiatives: In 2024, CHINGO took part and/or contributed in/to roundtables, regional fora, advocacy briefs, and bilateral consultations targeting government authorities, donors, and other stakeholders. These efforts aimed to reduce access constraints and alleviate the administrative and bureaucratic challenges faced by INGOs at the national level. At the international level, CHINGO actively engaged by contributing to the revision of the regional stabilization strategy in the Lake Chad Basin. CHINGO also initiated advocacy efforts aimed to enhance the visibility of the long-lasting crisis in Cameroon and secure adequate funding to address it. In this regard, an active collaboration with international coordination actors such as ICVA, INTERACTION, the European Humanitarian Forum, the Lake Chad Basin Commission, and the Governors' Forum was developed.





(c) Patricia Pouhe / NRC

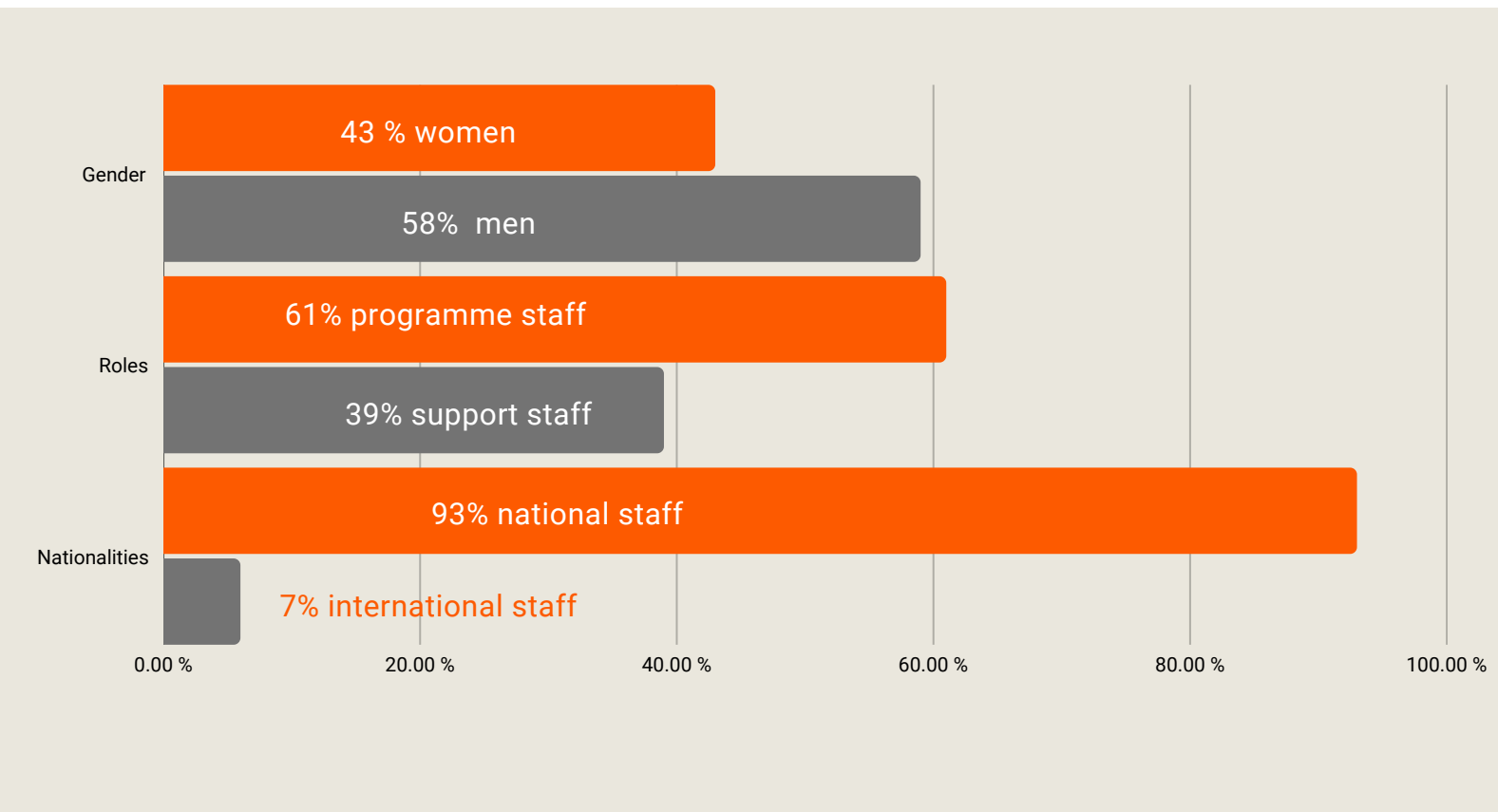
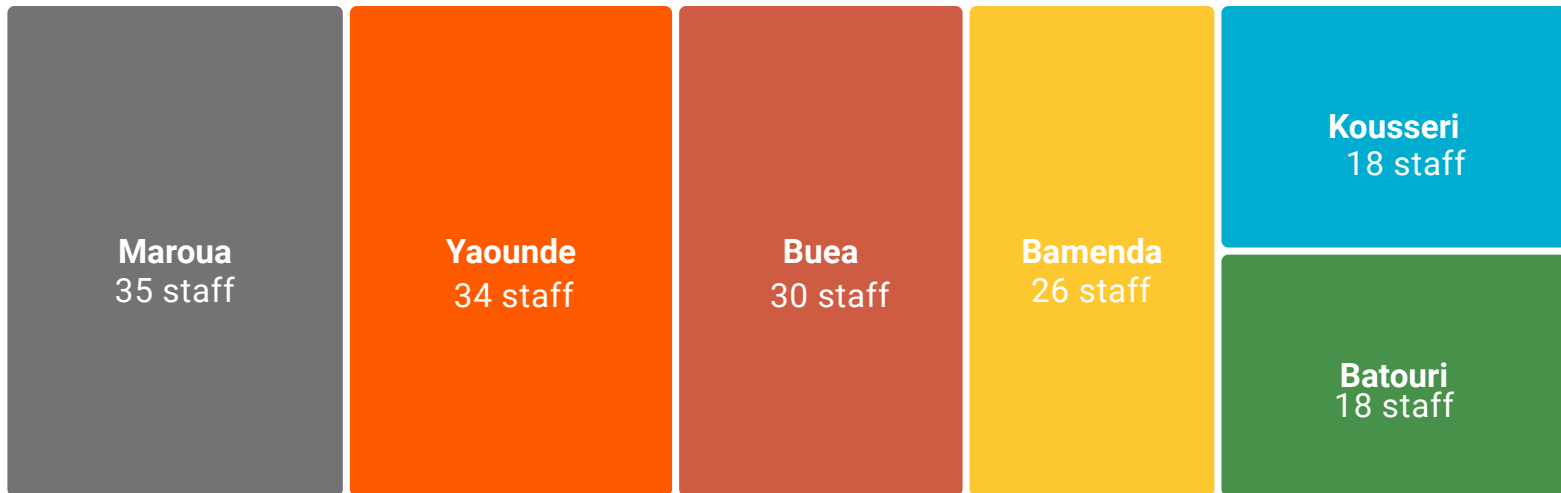
Support research for durable solutions: As a collective bringing together INGOs involved in both emergency response and development, CHINGO supported coordination mechanisms focused on the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. This included the organization of 3 workshops for administrative authorities to promote this approach in the Far North region (Maroua, Mokolo, Mora), enhancing understanding and buy-in for this strategy. Furthermore, CHINGO participated in discussions on the development of a national durable solutions strategy, led by the Prime Minister's office.

Capacity building for local actors: CHINGO committed to training and supporting local NGOs and their representatives on key topics to strengthen their ability to respond to the existing needs in the regions most affected by the crisis in Cameroon. Training sessions covered understanding of humanitarian principles, development advocacy strategies focused on access and funding, accountability to affected populations and security in hostile environments among other topics.

These initiatives, though not exhaustive, reflect CHINGO's commitment in 2024 to enhance coordination, promote durable solutions, and support local actors for a more effective and tailored humanitarian response.

5. HUMAN RESOURCES

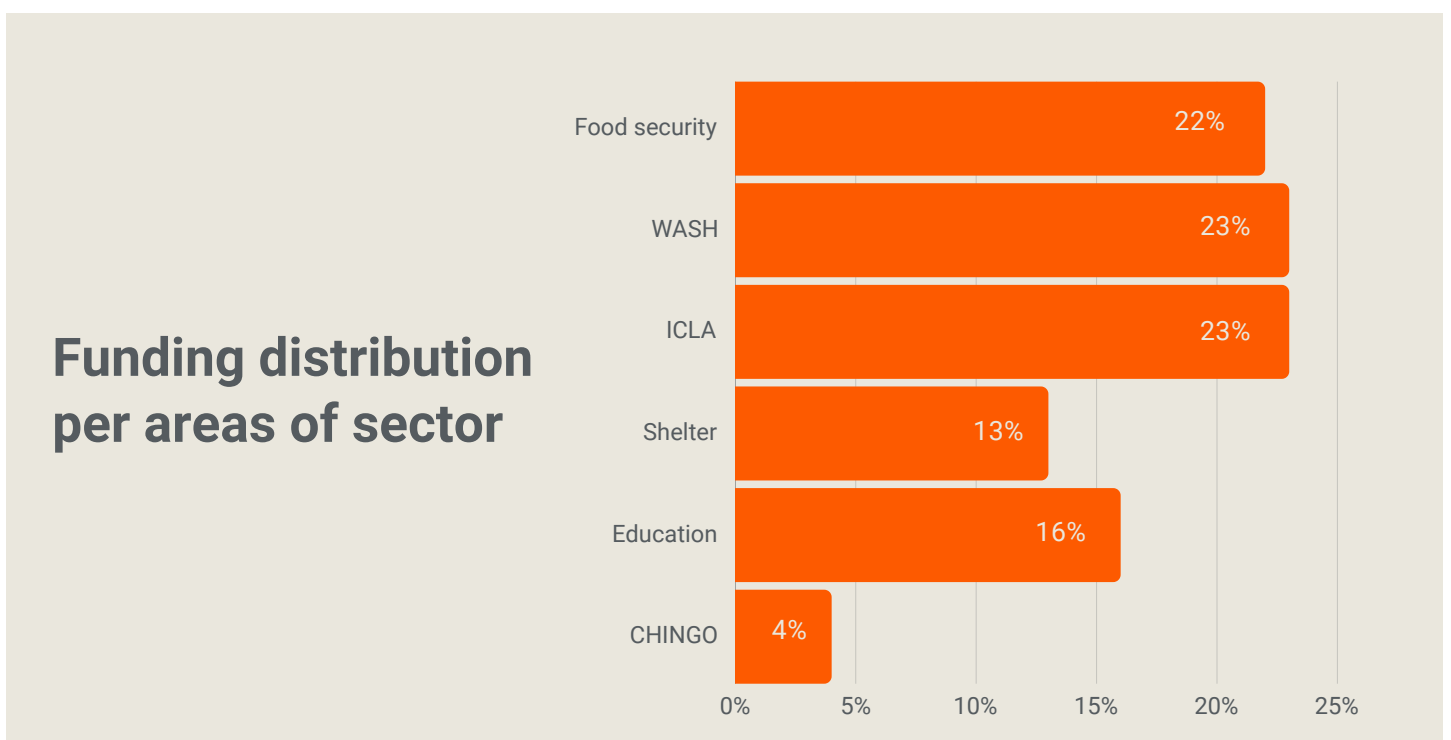
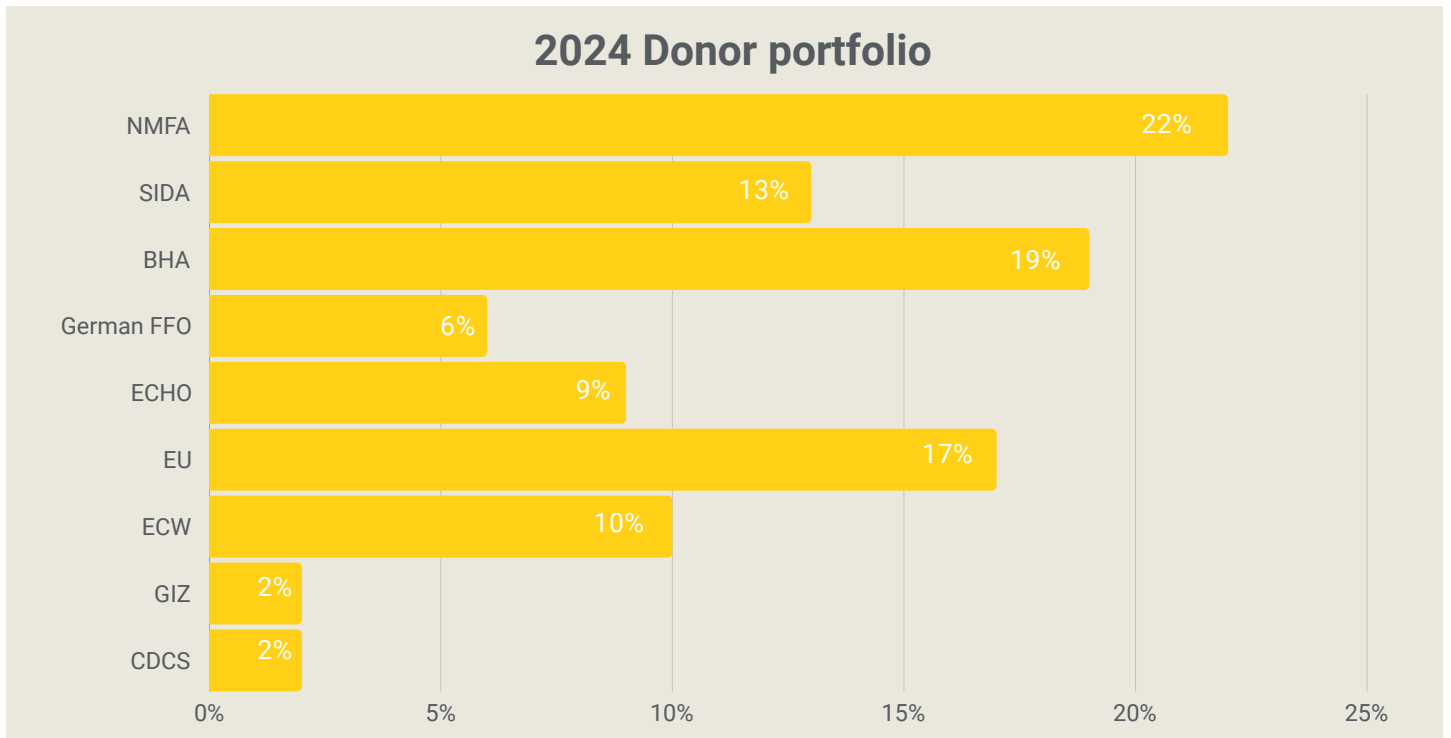
As of December 31, 2024, NRC Cameroon has a total of 161 staffs disaggregated as follows :



6. FINANCIAL NARRATIVE

In 2024, NRC Cameroon's budget reached a total of 10,84 million USD.

The graphs below show an overview of allocations by donor and sector:



DEAR FUNDERS AND PARTNERS,

THANK YOU

FOR YOUR SUPPORT AND CONTRIBUTION TO PROTECT
DISPLACED PEOPLE IN CAMEROON SINCE 2017



- Ministry of External Relations - MINREX
- Ministry of Territorial Administration - MINAT
- Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Development - MINDDEVEL
- Ministry of Justice - MINJUSTICE
- Ministry of Social Affairs - MINAS
- Ministry of Basic Education - MINEDUB
- Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training - MINEFOP
- Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Planning - MINEPAT
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development - MINADER
- Ministry of Youth and Civic Education - MINJEC
- Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family - MINPROFF
- Ministry of State Property and Land Tenure - MINDCAF
- Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries - MINEPIA



AUTHENTIQUE MEMORIAL
EMPOWERMENT FOUNDATION



With the participation of



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