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CAMEROON

Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

Humanitarian Context

- Due to the security situation, humanitarian access to people in need remains highly difficult in the Far North Region and in some areas close to the border with Central Africa Republic. This results in difficulties for UNICEF and humanitarian partners to procure assistance to people in need.
- The humanitarian crisis in the Far North region continues to deteriorate; the increasing number of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), on top of the pre-existing nutrition crisis and increasing food insecurity is resulting in a complex humanitarian emergency.
- The humanitarian situation related to refugees coming across the border from the Central African Republic (CAR) does not evolve.
- 123 cholera cases (6 deaths) and 9,874 measles cases (39 deaths) have been reported in 2015.

In figures

- In the context of the deteriorating crisis in the Far North, more than 58,000 children benefited from psychosocial support and 1,261 children under 5 years old with severe acute malnutrition were admitted to nutritional centres, exceeding planned targets for 2015.
- In 2015, more than 16,000 refugee children from CAR in Eastern Cameroon received access to education in temporary learning spaces, and 72,400 children benefited from learning and teaching supplies, reaching respectively 73% and 105% of the planned 2015 targets.
- In response to the nutrition crisis, over 55,000 children under 5 with severe acute malnutrition (95% of the planned target) were admitted for therapeutic care.
- In response to the measles outbreak, UNICEF supported the measles campaign organized by the Ministry of health in 189 health districts; almost 9,230,000 children from 9 months to 14 years (97.8% of the target) were immunized against measles and rubella.

31 December 2015

240,584 CAR REFUGEES

127,671 arrived since January 2014

13,809 arrived since January 2015

(Source: UNHCR, 29 November 2015)

SAHEL NUTRITION CRISIS

69,865 SAM

120,441 MAM

(Source: UNICEF-MOH, SMART 2014)

65,820 NIGERIAN REFUGEES

49,968 in the Minawao refugee camp

26,639 arrived since January 2015

(Source: UNHCR, November 2015 – OIM, November 2015)

124,000

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS (IDPs)

(Source: IOM-UNHCR 2015)

123 cholera cases and 6 deaths

(Source: MOH, December 2015)

UNICEF Funding Requirements 2015

US\$ 40.2 million

Funding Levels 2015

30%

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

Nigerian emergency response: Cameroon continues to host more than 65,000 refugees from Nigeria. Around 50,000 of them are located in the Minawao refugee camp, where they benefit from an integrated humanitarian assistance. Due to the insecurity affecting the Far North region, the number of IDPs and refugees continued to increase during the last months of 2015. As per the survey conducted by IOM in November, the total number of people displaced because of insecurity was around 124,000.

CAR emergency response: Cameroon hosts more than 258,500 Central African refugees, with the majority located in the East and Adamawa regions. UNICEF, in collaboration with the Government of Cameroon and UNHCR, provides an inclusive lifesaving assistance including safe access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), child protection, education and health, nutrition and HIV. As the influx of refugees from CAR represent an important caseload, UNICEF emphasizes the need to focus on access and improvement of basic social services, mainly in terms of protection, education, nutrition services and health services. This dual development and humanitarian approach aims at reinforcing resilience and peaceful coexistence.

Sahel Nutrition Crisis: The 2015 nutrition survey found nutrition conditions in the Northern and Eastern regions similar to those of 2014. In the Far North region, the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate is 13.9% (which is close to the emergency threshold of 15%) with a MAM (moderate acute malnutrition) rate of 11.7% and a SAM (severe acute malnutrition) rate of 2.2% which is above the emergency threshold. The situation in the Far North region could deteriorate further in the coming months, due to insecurity, poor harvests and increased pressure caused by population displacements. In response to the nutrition crisis, UNICEF continues to support the Government of Cameroon in procuring essential therapeutic items, strengthening nutrition centres capacities and facilitating screening and referrals of children and mothers suffering from acute malnutrition. UNICEF also focuses on an integrated approach, mainly by combining WASH interventions (WASH in Nut strategy), to reduce prevalence of malnutrition and to support case management.

Epidemics preparedness and response: 123 cholera cases and 6 deaths have been reported in 2015. In collaboration with the International Federation of the Red Cross - Crescent, UNICEF continues to support the Government and the population of Cameroon through preparedness and prevention activities, mainly in the field of WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and Communication for Development. In addition, the Training of teachers on Education in Emergencies from zones affected by the current emergency in the Far North included topics on life skills with emphasis on cholera prevention. Even if the fatality rate remains high (4.8%), the 2015 cholera outbreak is significant less than that of 2014, in which there were reported 3,355 cholera cases and 184 deaths.

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- The country emergency coordination is led by the Humanitarian / Resident coordinator and supported by OCHA. In response to the complex crisis in the Far North region, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) has elaborated a specific coordination mechanism led by UNHCR in the Far North region.
- Emergency responses related to Nigerian and CAR refugees are coordinated by the Government of Cameroon and UNHCR. UNICEF actively participates at the central and field levels in sectorial and multi-sectorial coordination fora, especially in the fields of Child Protection, Education, Nutrition and WASH.
- With regards to the Sahel nutrition crisis, IDP and epidemic emergencies, UNICEF and the Government are co-leading the Nutrition, WASH and Education sectors, as well as the sub child protection sectoral group. The sectoral groups meet on a regular basis both at the central and field levels. The WASH Sector group is reinforcing its Information Management capacities with the support of the Global WASH Cluster.
- Humanitarian needs and humanitarian strategic response plans are coordinated through the inclusive HNO-HRP (Humanitarian Needs Overview-Humanitarian Response Plan) process; under the leadership of OCHA, UNICEF is participating – both as a UN agency and as co-lead of several sectoral groups – in the new 2016 HNO-HRP, which is in process of finalization.
- ECHO led a regional meeting in December 2015 in order to reinforce analysis, information sharing and reinforce both regional and national strategies in regards with the “Nigeria crisis”.

Humanitarian Strategy

In response to the CAR and Nigerian crises, UNICEF has established a permanent presence in Bertoua (Far North region) and Maroua (Est region) and is implementing an integrated emergency response package for refugees, IDPs and for host communities, including nutrition, health, HIV, WASH, education and child protection related interventions. UNICEF supports malnourished children through integrated management of acute malnutrition and the delivery of therapeutic products and drugs for treating complications among children with SAM and other childhood illnesses that are directly linked to the incidence of malnutrition. WASH activities are developed for nutritional centres and at the household level to contribute to malnutrition prevention and to halt the vicious cycle of malnutrition and diarrhoea. UNICEF supports the prevention and treatment of cholera through behaviour change activities, including activities related to water, sanitation and hygiene services. This also includes cholera case management by making essential supplies available and by training partners in case management. In regards with the displacements of persons (refugees, IDPs and host populations), UNICEF implements an integrated strategy focusing on child protection and education to ensure that children are protected (e.g. from enrolment, use by armed forces, family separation etc.) and fulfil their rights in a safe environment.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

CAR emergency crisis

Nutrition

- UNICEF supported the treatment of 4,047 refugee children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in four operational inpatient facilities and ten outpatient therapeutic programs (OPT) in Adamawa and in the East region in 2015. In addition, 7,334 children in host communities have been admitted for treatment (3,925 in Adamawa and 3,409 in East).
- The main observation is a decline in the number of new admissions in the refugee sites. However, an increase in the admissions in the East region compared to the estimated caseload, shows that a large amount of these admissions in the host community are those of refugees (approximately 50% of the total admissions). This led to an estimated 7,505 CAR refugees admitted in the CMAM program in 2015.
- UNICEF and Action Contre la Faim (ACF) promoted and supported Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) in refugee sites of Lolo, Mbile and Timangolo and in host communities around the refugee sites in the East region: 100% of the new admissions of mother/child couple have received an evaluation of the breastfeeding practices and received the appropriate follow up (in baby tents and/or through home visits). A total of 121 new admissions of mother-child dyads have been registered.
- 1,121 new people have been sensitized on breastfeeding, care practices and psychosocial concerns at the community level in refugee sites.
- 60 school teachers in refugee sites and in the surrounding villages; 8 social workers and 14 NGO staff in the sites of Gado, Borgop and Ngam have been trained on psychosocial approach to support the management of children affected by acute malnutrition. 31 people have also been trained in the regional delegation of public health and social affairs of the East region.
- 29,372 refugee children aged 6 to 59 months had been supplemented in vitamin A and 27,228 aged 12 to 59 months received deworming tablet during the second Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition action week held from the 11th to the 13rd of December.

WASH

- As part of UNICEF and UNHCR support in Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), through partnership with the NGOs ASOL and ADRA in East and Adamawa regions, a total 8,801 households (39,190 persons) have constructed and are using their latrines. About 107 communities have been declared open defecation free. A total of 69,051 persons have been sensitized on water treatment, proper use and maintenance of latrines, menstrual hygiene management and cholera prevention in concerned communities.

- 79,500 persons, including 4,512 children, are using appropriate sanitation services through the construction of 74 latrines supported by UNICEF in 12 schools and 15 health-nutrition centres. The construction of 46 latrines are ongoing for 27 health-nutrition centres in areas hosting refugees.
- 17,000 persons including refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions are benefiting from the construction or the rehabilitation of a total of 54 boreholes.

Education

- 64% of the children (5,003 Children - 3,234 boys, 1,769 girls) enrolled in Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (TLPS) in the six sites for the 2015-2016 school year successfully passed the first term assessment.

Health

- In synergy with other partners, systematic immunization of new refugees against polio and measles at Kenzou, Garoua Boulai, Tocktoyo & Gbiti entry points, has resulted in the immunisation of 1,449 and 1,535 children; this has resulted respectively to 2,520 the aggregate number of children under five who receiving Oral Polio Vaccine, and to 2,666 the number of children aged 6 months – 15 years receiving measles vaccine at their arrival.
- More than 7,000 refugees children aged 9 months – 15 years (27 per cent of the targeted 25,926 children) in Adamawa region have been protected with the measles rubella combine vaccine (MR vaccine).
- 689,808 children under five (123% of the initial target) in Adamawa and East regions received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV), during the Maternal and Child Nutrition Health Action Week (MCNHAW) supported by UNICEF and its partners.
- Out of 29,186 refugees children under five (110 per cent of the 26,472 children expected) have been immunised in the East region.
- 928,794 persons have been sensitized on essential family practices including the use of Long Lasting Insecticidal Net (LLIN) utilisation to prevent malaria during 270,152 home visits by social mobilisers.

HIV/AIDS

- 31,606 pregnant women (89.58% of 35,281 pregnant women) who received antenatal care in the refugee zones in the East and Adamawa Regions were tested for HIV. Among these women, 2,082 (6.8%) were tested positive for HIV, and among those who tested positive, 1,176 (56.5%) are now on treatment to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 2,118 children suffering from Acute Severe Malnutrition received at the nutrition centres (72.3% of 2,929 children) were tested for HIV. 175 (8.3%) children were tested positive and referred to the approved treatment centres for treatment, care and support.

Child Protection

- 17,012 children, including 7,403 girls and 9,609 boys, have benefited from psychosocial support through recreational activities in 17 Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (ETAPES) run by UNICEF partner, *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF), in the localities of Gado, Lolo and Borghop. Out of 2,000 malnourished children, have received psychosocial support in the therapeutic centres. 1,436 children (782 girls and 654 boys) were cared in Lolo, and Mbile Timangolo centres run by ACF and 564 (220 girls and 344 boys) in the Borgop and Djohong centres run by International Medical Corps.
- 357 separated children, including 198 girls and 159 boys, have been registered and followed up through home visits by UNICEF implementing partners (ASSEJA and IMC) in Gado, Lolo and Borgop. They have also received psychosocial support. Other 77 unaccompanied children (37 girls and 40 boys) were placed in foster families by ASSEJA and UNHCR after assessment. The list has been shared with Cameroonian Red Cross (CRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross/Crescent (ICRC) for Family Tracing and reunification within the different refugee's camps in East and Adamawa regions. 10 have already been reunified. Collaboration between UNICEF, UNHCR, ICRC and CRC is being strengthened for cross border reunification.
- 1,870 adolescents, including 890 girls and 980 boys, participated in educational and life skills activities including catering, tailoring, barbing, mending, gardening and crafts.

Sahel nutrition crisis

Nutrition

- Since January 2015, UNICEF supported the treatment of 32,069 children with SAM in the outpatient therapeutic programmes in Far North region (including children in IDP and host communities) with regular trends of admission over 3,000 admission per month since July. 15,931 children under five have been admitted in North region.
- 1,221,169 children aged 6 to 59 months had been supplemented in vitamin A and 1,099,535 aged 12 to 59 months received deworming tablets during the second Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition action week held from the 11th to the 13rd of December.
- The threats of looting of nutritional inputs lead to major recommendation at the conclusion of the last nutrition working group meeting held on 12th December. It became necessary to identify at the Mora district space storage to reduce the risk of looting of inputs during the attacks of the health centres.

HIV/AIDS

- 13,525 pregnant women (61.09% of 22,139 pregnant women) received at the first antenatal care in the Maroua I, Maroua II, Yagoua and Maga health districts in the Far-North Region and Garoua I health districts, were tested for HIV. Among these women, 465 (3.4%) were tested positive for HIV, 404 (86.98%) are now on treatment to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 660 children (18.9% of 3,502 children) suffering from Acute Severe Malnutrition received at the health centres in Far North Region, were tested for HIV. Among them 21 children (5%) were tested positive and were referred to the approved treatment centres for treatment, care and support.

WASH

- Since January 2015, 12,551 severe acute malnourished children have received a WASH kit with key messages on hygiene in North (2,473) and Far North Regions (10,078).
- 8,000 WASH kits are prepositioned in nutritional centres in Far North region.
- 60 health staff, involved in nutrition activities, have been trained on WASH issues related to malnutrition. This training provided by the Government with UNICEF financial support, is part of the extension of the WASH response to malnutrition in the East and Adamaoua region.

Nigeria emergency crisis

Nutrition

- Since November, due to the number of organizations intervening in the Minawao refugee Camp—Croix Rouge Camerounaise (CRC), Medecin Sans Frontieres (MSF), PLAN Cameroun and International Medical Corps (IMC)—a new repartition of community workers was made to be more efficient with active screening. The UNICEF CRC partner is now in charge of 12 blocks in the camp.
- 3,877 children under five were screened for acute malnutrition by UNICEF partner and CRC, in 12 blocks of the Minawao refugee camp. 19 children were found to have moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) (0.5%) and 2 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition (SAM) (0.05%).
- Since January 2015, UNICEF supported the treatment of 1,261 children with SAM in the outpatient therapeutic programs run by MSF in the refugee camp. The number of children supported for SAM is superior to the initial target probably because of the significant increasing number of refugees from April to June and the precarious health status of these refugees.
- A massive screening of acute malnutrition has been organized in the 13 health districts the most affected by Nigerian crisis during the second Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition action week held from the 11th to the 13rd of December; 539,951 children were screened, and among them 5,777 children were found to have severe acute malnutrition (1.1%) and 23,785 with moderate acute malnutrition (4.4%). Children have been referred to nutrition centres.

WASH

- The number of households with at least one latrine increased from 23% in May 2015 to 95% in December 2015 in the 409 targeted communities in Far North Region. About 4,348 additional households out of 20,016 have completed the construction and started using their latrines with handwashing equipment.
- 2,300 families (about 12,000 persons) have received from UNICEF partner, Codash Yagoua, a WASH kit in the communities of the Logone and Chari. These localities, hosting IDP, are difficult to access for UNICEF and partners due to security issues.
- Out of 11,867 household have benefited from 12,300 WASH kits (12,300 buckets, 2,500 cartons of 48 soap, 20,300 cups, 12,300 jerrycans, 13,430 pack of 50 boxes Aquatabs, 12,300 washing hands devices and 2,000 child pots) along with sensitization sessions on WASH issues. Also 6,311 women received hygiene kits particularly for menstrual hygiene management. The main communities were located in Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava and Logone and Chari.

Child Protection

Through the partnership with national NGO ALDEPA, the following results were achieved for refugee and internally displaced children:

- 4,507 refugee children, including 2,477 girls and 2,030 boys, have joined the child friendly spaces in Minawao camp, bringing the total number of children who benefited from recreational and psychosocial support in 2015 to 27,171 (13,748 girls and 13,423 boys) in the 12 child friendly spaces.
- UNICEF partner ALDEPA registered 3,861 children (1,942 girls and 1,919 boys) in the IDP communities in December, which brings the total number of internally displaced children who benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities to 25,958 (13,095 girls and 12,863 boys). These activities take place in family based children groups set up by ALDEPA as an alternative strategy to public gatherings.
- 128 unaccompanied children (UAC) (50 girls and 87 boys) and 72 separated children (SC) (30 girls and 42 boys) in foster families received support and follow-up from UNICEF implementing partner, the national NGO ALDEPA, through a total of 39 home visits in Minawao Camp. 7 children were referred to International Emergency and Development Aid and International Medical Corps for respectively Non-food item kits and medical support. The others 121 (44 girls and 77 boys) children were enrolled in school. Out of a total of 1116 UASCs - 363 UACs (114 girls and 249 boys) and 753 SC (322 girls and 249 boys) - are registered in UNHCR data base.
- 258 UAC (112 girls and 146 Boys) and 1,225 SC (601 girls and 626 Boys) were followed up by ALDEPA amongst IDPs communities, in Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone-and-Chari and Diamare divisions. 637 home visits were carried out. Out of the total number of 258 unaccompanied children and 2,242 separated children have been identified so far and receive support from UNICEF. All 258 unaccompanied children had been referred to ICRC for family tracing, and reunification.
- With support from UNICEF, ALDEPA conducted 285 sensitisation sessions both at the Minawao camp and amongst IDP communities on the consequences of child marriage, the importance of birth certificates and birth registration, positive family practices and the role and responsibility of the parent to watch over children at risk of enrolment by armed groups. 4,902 persons, 1,641 women, 1,566 men, 886 girls and 809 boys were reached out to during these sensitisation sessions.
- Non-food item kits were provided by ALDEPA to a total of 306 foster families hosting and providing care to 605 children (176 UAC and 429 SC) in the communities hosting IDP population, as following 58 in Logone and Chari, 146 in Mayo-Tsanaga, 96 in Mayo Sava and 6 in Diamare. The kit contains kitchen and house hold items such as aluminium pot, spoon, a bucket, water jar, water reservoir amongst others.

Health

- 12,910 children under five [122% of the initial target (10,572 children)] were vaccinated against polio during the second Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition action week.

HIV/AIDS

- 8,181 pregnant women received at the first antenatal care visit (?) in the refugee zone in the Mokolo health district were tested for HIV (151 pregnant women were retested in the labour room prior to delivery). Among

these women, 108 (1.3%) tested positive for HIV, and among those who tested positive, 91 (84.3%) are now on treatment to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.

- 205 children (12.8% of 2,623 children) suffering from Acute Severe Malnutrition received at the health centres, were tested for HIV. Among them, 4 children (2%) tested positive and were referred to the approved treatment centres for treatment, care and support.

Education

- At the end of the first term of the 2015-2016 school year, in December 2015, 12,123 refugee children including 5,562 girls were registered in the primary school of Minawao camp.
- 5,536 children (56.8%) were registered for the first assessment session held in October 2015, among the 9,738 pupils (4,530 girls) enrolled in primary school at the moment. 2,773 children successfully passed the assessment, including 1,100 girls (39.6%). This low passing rate percentage is due to the 200 new arrivals registered every week, for whom the knowledge tests carried out at their arrivals are seemingly not reliable. Some children were enrolled at an inadequate school level. Remedial strategies have been designed to make test more reliable and efficient. Children will be admitted into classes corresponding to their demonstrated level.
- The second session assessment was held in November-December 2015, on which refugee children recently arrival were able to participate. 6,143 children (2,752 girls – 45%) were registered for the second session and 3,094 of them successfully passed (1,180 girls – 43% of registered girls).

Cholera Crisis

- The cholera outbreak remained under control with low number of cases compared to 2014 (123 cases and 6 deaths and a fatality rate of 4.9% compared to 3,355 cases and 184 deaths in 2014)
- In the North region, where most of the cholera cases have been reported (80% of cases and 83% of deaths), the situation remains also under control. Out of 6 boreholes have been rehabilitated by UNICEF in partnership with CODAS Caritas-Garoua in localities of Guider health district affected by the cholera outbreak. In addition, the affected health districts received additional materials (three jars of chlorine, three sprayers, 100 cartons of PURE, 1,000 boxes Aquatabs and 20 boxes of 48 pieces of soaps 250g) to respond effectively and in a timely manner to new outbreaks.

Funding

UNICEF Cameroon 2015 HAC				
Sector	Total 2015 Requirements	Funds available	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	10,500,000	2,940,905	7,559,095	72%
Health/HIV	7,000,000	1,525,485	5,474,515	78%
WASH	11,700,000	3,707,170	7,992,830	68%
Education	9,500,000	2,432,241	7,067,759	74%
Child Protection	1,500,000	1,492,493	7,507	0,5%
Total	40,200,000	12,098,294	28,101,706	70%

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ANNEX A: SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector Response			UNICEF		
	2015 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2015 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
SAHEL NUTRITION CRISIS						
Number of children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to Therapeutic care	58,000	55,163	95%	58,000	55,163	95%
Number of affected children (SAM) who received a wash kits with key hygiene messages	58,000	12,551	22%	30,000	12,551	42%
Number of people who have access to appropriate basic sanitation facilities (latrines)	150,000	62,500	42%	100,000	62,500	63%
Number of children under one immunized against measles	259,382	158,236	61%	259,382	158,236	61%
CAR REFUGEE RESPONSE						
Number of children <5 (in refugee sites) with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to Therapeutic care	11,000	4,047	48%	11,000	4,047	48%
Number of affected families who received a wash kits with key hygiene messages outside refugee site*	40,000	6,791	17%	30,000	2,591	9%
Number of people who have access to potable water	150,000	53,000	35%	50,000	17,000	34%
Number of people who have access to appropriate basic sanitation facilities (latrines)	150,000	62,100	41%	50,000	44,000	88%
Number of children 6 months -15 years immunized against measles in Adamawa and East regions	99,000	86,204	87%	99,000	86,204	87%
Number of children accessing psycho-social support		ND		18,500	17,012	92%
Number of household who received at least two LLINs in Adamawa and East region	48,400	8,085	17%	24,200	8,085	33%
Number of children with access to temporary learning spaces	21,846	16,025	73%	21,846	16,025	73%
Number of children benefitting from teaching and learning supplies	81,911	72,441	88%	68,750	72,441	105%
NIGERIA REFUGEE AND IDPs RESPONSE						
Number of children <5 (in refugee sites) with SAM admitted to care	842	1,261	149%	842	1,261	149%
Number of children benefitting from teaching and learning supplies	101,492	39,899	39%	56,250	39,899	71%
Number of children accessing psycho-social support		ND		20,000	58,129	291%

* WASH kit distribution was first intended to affected families inside refugee sites. UNICEF had stopped this activity, with now a focus on soap distribution in the camp, following UNHCR requests, which benefited to 36 500 refugees.