



Cameroon

Humanitarian Situation Report

unicef 

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

29 February 2016

Highlights

- According to Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) survey conducted by IOM, the total number of Internal Displaced Persons located in the Far North region is 169,970 from which 137,715 are displaced for security reasons. Compared to the DTM survey of November 2015, this represents an additional caseload of more than 28,000 persons.
- So far in 2016, 454 unaccompanied and separated children (out of 4,650 expected children) are receiving interim care and follow-up through UNICEF support.
- Through UNICEF and its partners, 24,300 children (7,146 IDPs, 4,059 Nigerian refugees and 13,095 CAR refugees) benefit from psychosocial support.
- Through partners from the Education sector, more than 58,700 children (11,046 IDPs, 12,921 Nigerian refugees and 34,768 CAR refugees) have access to education.
- Additional funding is needed to ensure that UNICEF and partners reach their objectives and address urgent lifesaving and protection needs.

194,517 MALNOURISHED CHILDREN
61,262 with Severe Acute Malnutrition
133,255 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 (UNICEF-MOH, SMART 2015)

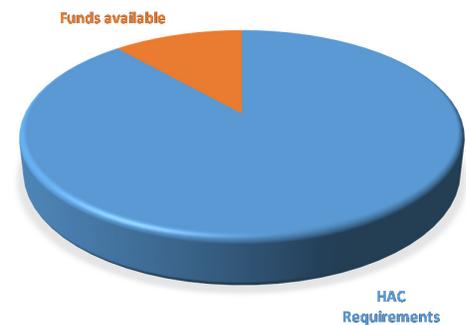
267,148 CAR REFUGEES
76,626 in refugee sites
175,611 outside refugee sites
 (UNHCR, January 2016)

72,062 NIGERIAN REFUGEES
56,210 in the Minawao refugee camp
3,829 arrived since January 2016
 (UNHCR, February 2016)

169,970 INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS
137,715 displacements caused by the conflict
 (IOM, February 2016)

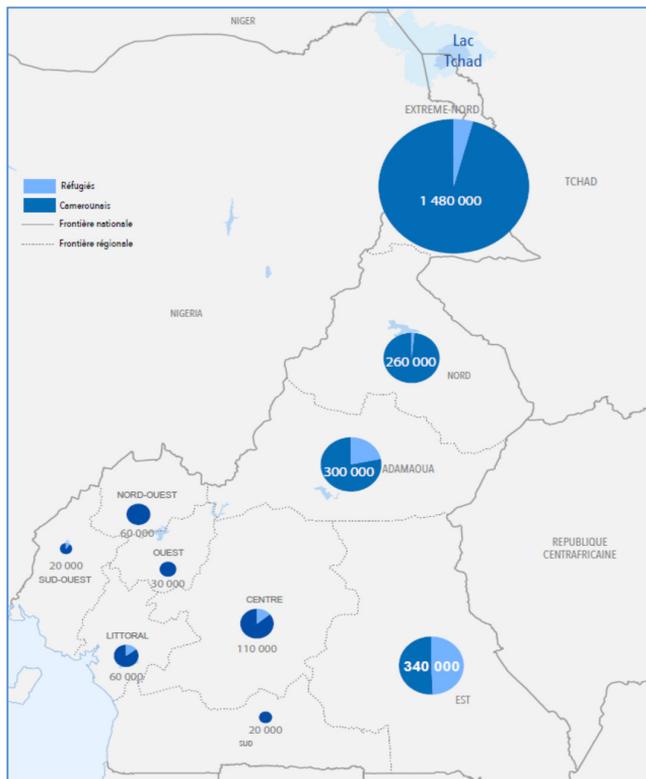
UNICEF's Response with partners	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	2016 UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	2016 Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of CAR refugee children with access to education	39,000	23,790	56,000	34,768
Number of Cameroonian children <5 with SAM to therapeutic care	59,300	3,188	59,300	3,188
Number of CAR unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up	1,000	347	n/a	
Number of Nigerian refugee and IDP children with access to education	48,600	23,741	59,300	23,967
Number of Nigerian refugee, IDP and host children accessing psychosocial	65,000	11,205	116,000	14,379

Funding Levels 2016



Funding Gap
87%

Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs



Estimated Affected Population according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), January 2016

By gender and age	
Total Affected Population	2,700,000
Total Affected Children (< 18)	1,600,000
Total Affected Women	1,400,000
By population	
Internal Displaced Persons	93,000
Children < 5 suffering from acute malnutrition	250,000
Persons in food insecurity	2,400,000
Nigerian refugees	65,000
CAR refugees	253,000

Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- At the national level, emergency coordination is led by the Humanitarian / Resident Coordinator (HC/RC) and supported by OCHA. Under the leadership of OCHA, humanitarian needs and humanitarian strategic response plans are monitored through the HRP (Humanitarian Response Plan) process. The HNO-HRP was officially endorsed by the Government of Cameroon and the HCT in January 2016 (www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon).
- With regards to the Sahel nutrition crisis, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and epidemic emergencies, UNICEF and the Government are co-leading the nutrition, WASH and education sectors, as well as the sub-sectoral group for child protection. 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.
- 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.

Humanitarian Strategy

Since 2014, UNICEF has focused on the implementation of an integrated emergency response package for people suffering from chronic vulnerabilities, including refugees, IDPs and host communities. In order to facilitate and support its emergency responses, UNICEF has established a permanent presence in Bertoua in the East region and in Maroua in the Far North region.

With regards to the displacement of refugees, IDPs and host populations, UNICEF implements an emergency response focusing on child protection and education to ensure that children are protected and fulfil their rights in a safe environment. These activities are complemented by specific lifesaving interventions in the fields of WASH, health and HIV, and nutrition.

With regards to the nutrition crisis, UNICEF and partners are implementing an integrated strategy which aims to reduce suffering of children and women affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) as well as to decrease the overall prevalence of acute malnutrition. The strategy focuses on the reinforcement of the screening and case management of SAM patients and on related interventions in other fields such as WASH (to decrease childhood illnesses that are directly linked to the incidence of malnutrition), HIV (screening and referral of HIV positive children) and protection (emotional stimulation and psychosocial support).

UNICEF also responds to sudden onset emergencies such as floods and epidemics, and supports the prevention and treatment of cholera. As a result of its mandate and expertise, UNICEF ensures synergy between emergency and development programs in order to respond to immediate life-saving needs and to ensure long terms impacts.

Summary Analysis of Program response

CAR emergency crisis

Education

- During the month of January, the education sector estimated that 7,704 children (58% of 13,283 children aged 6-12 years old) regularly attended educational activities in the 87 Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (TLPS) in the six refugee camp sites. Out of this 7,704 who regularly participated in education activities, 3,158 are girls.
- 2,930 children (1,407 girls) aged 3-5 regularly attended preschool activities in the TLPS.
- 18,555 refugee children (7,515 girls) are currently enrolled in host community schools.
- As children who are not in the classroom are more at risk of children's rights abuses, 130 education workshops have been held with the participation of 5,614 children (2,472 girls) to improve regular school attendance. In addition to these workshops, 11 community debates were organized on early and child marriage with the participation of 225 parents (144 women).

WASH

- In partnership with local NGOs ASOL and ADRA, UNICEF supported the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) program launched by the Government in 204 communities hosting refugees in East and Adamawa regions. As a result, 3,595 households have constructed and are using their latrines. 29 communities have been declared "Open Defecation Free," raising the number to 136 communities.
- As part of ongoing efforts to improve water supply and hygiene, UNICEF has sensitized 12,925 persons on water treatment, proper use and maintenance of latrines, menstrual hygiene management and cholera prevention in 204 communities hosting CAR refugees. UNICEF partners built 14 latrines for the 27 health/nutritional centers in host communities. The construction of 32 additional latrines is ongoing.
- 40 health and nutrition centers, including 19 health centers hosting the CAR refugees, were equipped with WASH supplies for ensuring hygiene and cleanliness around the health and nutritional centers. Supplies consist of wheelbarrows, hand washing materials, spades, buckets, and rakes.
- 11 boreholes have been also rehabilitated, benefiting a total of 6,050 persons including host community members and refugees in the East and Adamawa regions.

Child Protection

- UNICEF enrolled 128 new refugee children (61 girls and 67 boys) in January and 74 children (37 girls and 37 boys) in February in the 13 "Espaces Temporaires d'Apprentissage et de Protection l'Enfance" (ETAPES) in two refugee sites, raising the total to 13,095 (5,565 girls and 7,530 boys) children benefiting from psychosocial support through recreational activities.
- Since the beginning of the year, UNICEF implementing partner ASSEJA identified 1 unaccompanied child. Since April 2014, 57 unaccompanied children (24 girls and 33 boys) have been received with ASSEJA support, 25 of them were placed in 9 previously identified foster families and 32 children were into temporary care within the community. ASSEJA has followed-up 290 separated children (133 girls and 157 boys), conducting 290 visits in 237 foster families in Gado and Lolo to provide psychosocial support. In the Lolo refugee site, two malnourished were identified and referred to *Action Contre la Faim* (ACF).
- UNICEF is supporting 18 Youth Clubs in Gado and Lolo refugee sites. Since January 2016, an additional 181 adolescents (102 girls 79 boys) joined the Youth Clubs, raising the total to 467 adolescents (246 girls and 221 boys). All children took part in educational talks on peace building, HIV / AIDS, civic education, sexual education and life skills activities such as cooking, sewing, crafting, hairdressing and gardening.
- In addition to these Youth Clubs, 13 awareness sessions, reaching 1,001 women and 960 men, on peace building and resilience have been conducted in Lolo and Gado.

Nutrition

- 196 refugee children and 431 children under 5 from the host communities (146 in January and 50 in February 2016) were admitted in therapeutic care; performance indicators met the SPHERE Standards.
- UNICEF is supporting Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) with ACF through psychosocial support to women and children in three refugee sites: 61 women in January and 156 women in February were admitted as new cases in the "baby tents" and evaluated on their breastfeeding practices in order to receive the adequate counseling to best feed their infant. 438 (254 in January and 184 in February) additional mothers were evaluated on their care practices and

the relation with their child (70% of those evaluated in January showed an amelioration of these practices compared to the initial evaluation). 1,413 persons (1,036 in January and 377 in February) were sensitized on the support to IYCF, pregnancy, development of the child and hygiene.

Health

- In synergy with other partners, UNICEF continued to support the systematic immunization against polio and measles of new refugees at Kenzou, Garoua Boulai, Tocktoyo & Gbiti entry points. Thus 143 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles and 85 children under five received Oral Polio Vaccine.
- UNICEF also provided 10,000 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to the Ministry of Health for the ongoing distribution campaign in Adamawa.
- UNICEF support to health facilities providing care to refugees has enabled the delivery of 243 newborns as well as the medical care for 1,500 refugee children under five.

HIV/AIDS

- 91 pregnant women (among them 35 refugee women) received HIV testing during their first antenatal care visit at two health districts in the refugee zones in the East Region. 69 other pregnant women were re-tested in the third month of pregnancy, before delivery. Among these women, 5 women including 1 refugee pregnant woman tested positive for HIV, and among those who tested positive, 5 (100%) are now on life-long treatment to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 30 children including 22 refugee children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition received at the health centers at Batouri health district were tested for HIV; 1 child tested positive and was referred to the approved treatment centers for treatment, care and support.

Nigeria crisis

Nutrition

- 34 children with SAM have been admitted in the outpatient therapeutic programs run by *Medecins Sans Frontieres* (MSF) in the camp (19 children in January and 15 in February). The admission trends remain stable since the end of 2015 and performance results reach the minimum SPHERE standards.
- UNICEF, through an agreement with the Cameroonian Red Cross, organized a screening of malnutrition amongst 2,329 children (6-59 months) in the Minawao refugee camp. As the result, 19 MAM (0.8%) cases were identified. New arrivals in the camp were also screened. In January among 1,020 children under five screened, 21 MAM cases and 4 SAM cases were identified and referred to the Outreach Treatment program of the camp. In February, among 532 children under five screened, 7 MAM cases and no SAM cases were identified. Screening results show a nutrition situation under control in the camp; the analysis will be completed by the SENS survey planned by UNHCR in the coming month.

Health

- UNICEF also provided 150 long-lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) to Internal Displaced Persons located in one village of the Mokolo health district.
- UNICEF supported the measles vaccination of 541 children aged 6 months to 15 years newly arrived in the Minawao refugee camp.

Education

- In January 2016, 14,215 children were registered in the schools of Minawao camp. However, in February, some of these children abandoned classes because of insufficient number of classrooms and teachers. The abandonment has brought down the number of pupils from 14,215 to 12,921 of which girls are 5,994. If these challenges still remain unaddressed, the number of children could still drop further down in the coming months.
- To address child retention issues and to strengthen the quality of education services provided, 3 headmasters and 3 government teachers were appointed to the 3 primary schools of Minawao refugee camp.
- In February 2016, 1 school was closed in Hidoua and 225 children (80 girls) were relocated in Tourou, a neighboring village, due to insecurity. Learning and teaching materials will be provided to these relocated IDP children and their teachers in order to address the urgent needs of Tourou's host school. Additional support will be provided after the ongoing comprehensive assessment of the school's needs.

WASH

- UNICEF has provided hygiene and dignity kits to 1,079 IDPs (156 households) in Tourou in the Mayo Tsanaga department, following Boko Haram attacks.
- The Ministry of Water Resources and the Ministry of Health with the support of UNICEF and partners conducted an evaluation in 450 villages out of 486 (36 villages were not accessible due to insecurity) in the Far North Region of the

Open Defecation Free (ODF) village's status in village which have benefited the Community Led Total Sanitation approach. Preliminary results show that about 291 villages (65%) have been declared Open Defecation Free.

- UNICEF and CODAS Caritas distributed 5,500 WASH kits for 5,500 households representing 21,722 persons, both IDPs and host communities, in Logone and Chari department. 42 volunteers have been trained to promote hygiene good practices and monitor the use of the kits by the household.

Child Protection

- In Maroua, with UNICEF support, the Ministry of Justice trained 240 police and gendarme officers, 3 social workers from the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs and 8 members of the civil society organizations on child protection, child rights and how to work with children associated with armed conflict (CAAC), including those presumed to be associated with Boko Haram, in conflict with the law, or held in custody.
- Through UNICEF's partnership with ALDEPA partnership, 4,059 (2,660 girls and 1,389 boys) refugee children were enrolled in the 12 Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) in Minawao camp, where they benefit from recreational activities. 7,146 internally displaced children (3,381 girls and 3,765 boys) from Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, Logone & Chari and Diamare were registered and benefited from psychosocial and recreational activities in family based children groups. These activities continue to also be held in 22 primary schools as an alternative strategy to public gatherings.
- Since January 2016, 9 new unaccompanied refugee children (UAC) (all boys) and 41 separated children (SC) (18 girls, 23 boys) were identified in Minawao camp, bringing the total up to 142 UAC and 345 SC receiving support from ALDEPA since May 2015. To ensure their wellbeing, 169 home visits were carried out, during which referrals to other services, active listening and orientation were made accordingly and food items were provided to foster families. During these visits, 25 medical cases were referred to International Medical Corps and 6 cases of child marriage were identified. UNICEF Implementing Partner ALDEPA and HCR worked closely with parents and community leaders to cancel the 6 marriages. The girls are now registered in school and they are being followed up by ALDEPA during home visits.
- Since January 2016, Among IDP communities, 6 unaccompanied children (2 girls and 4 boys) and 51 separated children (23 girls and 28 boys) were identified, raising the total to 264 unaccompanied children and 2,293 separated children identified since May 2015 and referred to specialized child protection services. Children in foster families were followed-up through 59 home visits and medical cases were referred to Medecins Sans Frontieres. 294 home visits were also carried out to follow up with 370 UASC (232 separated children (119 girls and 113 boys) and 138 unaccompanied children (50 girls and 88 boys) in alternative care. All the unaccompanied children were referred to International Committee of the Red Cross / Crescent Committee for tracing and family reunification. In the case of IDP unaccompanied children, ICRC has enlarged its mission in the Far North for internal family tracing and reunification. As a result, fast-track family reunification is ongoing.
- 2,084 children (945 girls and 1,139 boys) joined the adolescent clubs in Minawao and IDP host communities. They took part in educative discussion sessions on the following themes: personal hygiene, importance of education and consistency in school attendance, consequences of child marriage, commitment to and the importance of participating in small job trainings.
- Lack of information on children protection concerns heighten risk of negative practice and the violation of child rights. In order to raise awareness and to eradicate negative coping mechanisms such as child marriage, child labor and recruitment into armed forces or groups, 70 sensitization sessions were conducted both at the Minawao camp and amongst IDPs communities. They focused on child protection and child rights promotion, on the importance of the provision of birth certificates, on positive family practices and on the role of the parent to protect children from enrolment by armed groups. 272 families, 2,350 men, 2,798 women, 1,106 boys and 676 girls participated to these sensitization sessions.

HIV/AIDS

- 647 pregnant women among them 351 refugee pregnant women (75 % of the 863 pregnant women - 91% of the 384 refugee women) received at the first antenatal care in the refugee zone in the Mokolo health district were tested for HIV. Among these women, 6 were tested positive for HIV and 4 (67%) are now on life-long treatment to prevent mother to child transmission of HIV.
- 18 children (18% of the 97 children) suffering from severe acute malnutrition received at the health centers were tested for HIV; none of them were tested positive.
- Due to the shortage of HIV tests at the district level, UNICEF in concertation with the far north regional health delegation planned to organize HIV testing campaign in Minawao refugee camp on March 2016.

Sahel Nutrition Crisis

Nutrition

- 3,188 children under 5 have been admitted to treatment care in the three following affected regions: Far North (screening and treatment of 1,861 children), North (screening and treatment of 1,236 children) and Adamawa (screening and treatment of 91 children).
- Joint training on specific aspects of IMAM protocol was organized in Pitoa Health district in North region. 10 health workers and 20 community workers were trained on the quality of anthropometric measures, the respect of admission and discharge criteria, the investigation in case of non-response and the monthly report. The training on compilation and analysis of nutrition data for the regional data manager is ongoing.
- UNICEF reinforced the supply chain by procuring support to the regional health delegations in Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) distribution; 8,356 RUTF boxes were distributed in the Far North region to cover the needs for the next two months. UNICEF also coordinated and supported health centers supply with NGOs to reach the most affected areas in secondary distribution.

Health

- UNICEF, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, supported the training on Essential Newborn Care for 90 care providers in 5 health district and the training of 36 Community Health Workers in Gazawa Health District.

WASH

- UNICEF and its partners provided WASH kits with key messages on hygiene to 996 severe acute malnourished children in the Far North Region due to lack of WASH kits in some Nutrition centers.

Communications for Development (C4D)

In the Minawao refugee camp (Far North region), 130 men and women were trained on interpersonal communication and essential family practices (antenatal care, exclusive breastfeeding, sleeping under mosquito nets, handwashing, birth registration, immunization, stimulation and schooling, prevention of abuse and violence). They have been identified during focus groups and formative researched organized in the camp, as priorities practices to be promoted by the communities. Meanwhile, four community radio stations in the Far North Region, trained on Essential Family Practices and listening group facilitation, are putting in place listening groups in Minawao camp and in Diamare and Mayo Tsanaga for host families and IDPs to spread messages on peacebuilding and EFP.

In refugee and host community sites in Ngari Singo, Lolo, Mbile, Timangolo, Borgop, Ngam and Borgop (East and Adamawa regions), multisectorial C4D pools implemented by UNICEF organized 47 mass sensitization sessions and 1,500 home visits. The themes addressed focused on the importance of enrolment and child retention in schools, on the importance of birth registration, the importance of prenatal care and assisted delivery, the use of the latrine, the use of impregnated mosquito net and proper hand washing. More than 1,500 households and 13,750 refugees and IDPs participated in these sessions.

Security

While some areas close to the border with Central Africa Republic are impacted by security incidents, security remains a major constraint for humanitarian operations in the Far North region. The conflict with Boko Haram as well as the regular terrorist attacks reduce the humanitarian space; as a consequence, humanitarian organizations face difficulties to reach populations in needs, mainly in the zones close to the border with Nigeria where most of internal displaced persons come from.

Funding

Funding Requirements						
Section	HAC 2016 Requirements	Nigeria + requirements	Funds received*	Carry forward	Funding gap	
					\$	%
WASH	7,250,000	2,885,000	-	244,427	7,005,573	97
Education	8,850,000	5,647,000	-	1,300,481	7,549,519	85
Health & HIV/AIDS	2,950,000	1,566,000	-	247,402	2,702,598	92
Nutrition	7,200,000	510,000	10,038	1,013,247	6,176,715	86
Child Protection	4,900,000	2,831,000	-	848,946	4,051,054	83
Sector Coordination	250,000	125,000	-	-	250,000	100
<i>Other carry forward</i>				404,856		
Total	31,400,000	13,564,000	10,038	4,059,359	27,330,603	87

* 'Funds received' does not include pledges

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

	Sector Response			UNICEF		
	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
NUTRITION CRISIS						
Number of Cameroonian children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	59,300	3,188	5%	59,300	3,188	5%
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in far North : cured rate	≥75%	71%	NA	≥75%	71%	NA
Number of affected children (SAM) who received wash kits with key hygiene messages	45,000	996	2%	40,000	996	2%
CAR CRISIS						
Number of children <5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition admitted to therapeutic care	3,900	627	16%	3,900	627	16%
Number of refugee children with access to education	56,000	34,768	62%	39,000	23,790	61%
Number of children benefitting from teaching and learning supplies	185,000	0	0%	73,000	0	0%
Number of children accessing psychosocial support through ETAPES	120,000	ND	ND	90,000	13,095	15%
Number of unaccompanied and separated children receiving interim care and follow-up		NA		1,000	347	35%
Number of people who have access to safe drinking water	123,000	13,500	10.9%	25,000	13,500	54%
NIGERIA + CRISIS						
Number of refugee children <5 with SAM admitted to therapeutic care in Minawao camp	1000	34	3%	1000	34	3%
Number of refugee and IDP children with access to education	59,300	23,967	40%	48,600	23,741	49%
Number of children (refugees and IDP) benefitting from teaching and learning supplies	103,000	29,988	29%	99,900	24,212	26%
Number of children accessing psychosocial support through child friendly spaces (IDP, refugees and host community)	116,000	14,379	12%	65,000	11,205	17%
Number of unaccompanied and separated children (IDP and refugees) receiving interim care and follow-up	4,683	142	3%	3,650	107	3%
Number of households receiving hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	30,000	5,500	18%	15,000	5,500	37%

UNICEF Cameroon Facebook: www.facebook.com/unicefcameroon/

UNICEF Cameroon Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal: <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/index.html>

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