



Cameroon

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

July 2017

228,443 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
(DTM 8, May 2017)

58,027 Returnees
(DTM 8, May 2017)

91,278 Nigerian Refugees
(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet, June 2017)

212,534 CAR Refugees in the East and Adamawa regions (rural areas)
(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet June 2017)

Highlights

- As of July 2017, 385 Cameroonians, of which 238 are children, are seeking refuge in Mozogo, after having escaped Boko Haram in Nigeria. Unable to return home, they are in dire need of food, shelter, NFI, water and sanitation. UNICEF, in partnership with other humanitarian actors, is responding to their needs.
- UNICEF conducted an assessment in the East in response to reports of newly arrived CAR refugees (approximately 5,300). Among the issues identified was the negative coping mechanisms being used to support families, including child labour.
- As a result of the construction and rehabilitation of boreholes and newly constructed latrines equipped with handwashing material, 11,500 people gained access to safe drinking water while 22,865 people gained access to an adequate sanitation.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

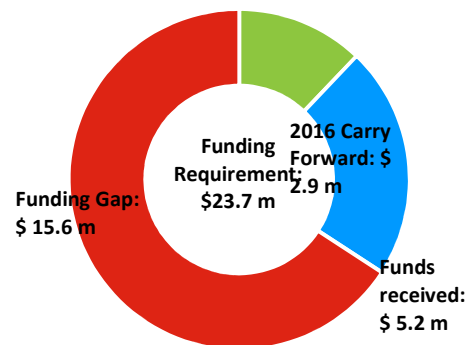
*Total results are cumulative

Indicator	Sector		UNICEF	
	2017 Target	Total Results*	2017 Target	Total Results*
WASH: Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	241,000	80,655	55,000	32,655
EDUCATION: Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	316,592	78,930	221,500	78,660
NUTRITION: Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	56,627	27,114	58,640	27,811
CHILD PROTECTION: Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	204,973	51,710	105,800	43,087

UNICEF Appeal 2017

\$ 23,703,305

Funding status 2017



Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Impact of the Lake Chad Basin Crisis:

According to UNHCR, in Minawao Camp, as of July 3, 2017 there were 58,819 refugees. The DTM 8 (IOM, May 2017) showed that there are 228,443 IDPs, a slight increase compared to 223,642 in March 2017. It also showed that there are 32,459 unregistered refugees, an increase from 30,593 in March, and 58,027 returnees, an increase from 43,435 in March. The majority of these three populations are located in Makari, Fotokol, and Kousseri in the Logone and Chari department. A response plan focusing on child protection, education, WASH, nutrition, and healthcare has been prepared with the estimated budget of 419,000 USD (of which 190,000 USD remain as a gap) following a rapid needs assessment conducted by UNICEF and OCHA in Kolofata on May 26. In Kolofata, the authorities decided to move IDPs who were occupying schools in preparation for the coming school year. While the 12,500 IDPs that were identified are still in Kolofata, the 673 unregistered refugees were forced to return to Banki, Nigeria by Cameroonian and Nigerian forces (UNHCR, June 28).

As of July 26, 2017, in Mozogo (Mayo Tsanaga department), 385 children, men and women were being held after surrendering themselves to authorities after having escaped Boko Haram. They are currently in need of tents, food, WASH kits and healthcare. Following confirmation that all of them are Cameroonian, the local authorities are calling on partners to support them with multisectorial assistance for their return home.

UNICEF Maroua conducted a rapid assessment in Fotokol on July 26, the results for which will be shared when available. The main challenges encountered during the month include continuous insecurity and displacement of populations especially in the Mora area.

Impact of the CAR crisis:

The instability and the resurgence of violence in the Central African Republic (CAR) has led to an increase in the flow of refugees in recent months. According to local authorities, operational partners (CRS, IMC), refugee committees, and refugees interviewed during a UNICEF assessment mission this month, at least 5,326 new Central African refugees, mostly women and children, have been received mainly in the communes of Garoua-Boulai (1,926), Betare Oya (about 750), Ngaoui (2,500) and Kette (more than 150) since the beginning of the year. Almost all of these new arrivals have settled into host communities.

Without the prospect of immediate support, the majority of new refugees are moving towards rapid remunerative activities that are often harmful to children, such as the economic exploitation of children (including child labor in gold mines and sex for survival for young adolescents) or serious criminality. The mission identified several children and adolescents working in the Betare Oya gold mines (Longwa Mali, Bouli, Nakhoyo, Mbal and Kpawara mines), Garoua-Boulai (Bindiba mine) and Gbiti (Mbeke, Bedogo and Kana mines). In Garoua-Boulai, about 200 adolescent girls between the ages of 12 and 15 are involved in sex for survival, as well as in Betare Oya. In Garoua-Boulai, the phenomenon has reached worrying proportions because a large-scale prostitution ring involving the recruitment or manipulation of young refugee adolescents (including those living in refugee sites) through a mafia network of adults, including women called "*marraines*", has stretched as far as Betare Oya.

Key figures:

Estimated Population in Need of Humanitarian Assistance according to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2017	
Total Affected Population	2,900,000
Total Affected Children (<18)	1,500,000
Children <5 suffering from severe acute malnutrition	62,918
Persons in food insecurity	2,600,000
Affected Population (DTM 8, 2017, and UNHCR June 2017)	
Internally Displaced Persons	228,443
Nigerian refugees*	91,278
CAR refugees*	212,534
Unregistered Nigerian refugees	32,459
Far North returnees	58,027

*Refugees in rural areas

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, the humanitarian needs are quantified and humanitarian strategic response plans developed and coordinated. At the sectoral level, UNICEF and the Government are co-leading the nutrition, WASH and education sectors, as well as the sub-sectoral group for child protection.

At the field level, UNHCR leads inter-sector coordination, which addresses particularly challenges and gaps both for refugees, IDPs and host communities in the Far North. This extends into the coordination of the humanitarian response to the Central African Republic refugee crisis in the regions of the East and Adamawa. UNHCR organizes bimonthly meetings with other humanitarian actors, to consolidate data and harmonize interventions.

Humanitarian Strategy

In 2017, UNICEF will focus on strengthening the resilience of Cameroonian communities, while addressing both the humanitarian and development needs of the affected regions. By working with all strata of society, in partnership with communities as well as local government, UNICEF will implement programs that address prevailing needs, while being responsive to any changes in context. UNICEF will build strategic partnerships with local NGOs who are able to reach populations that might otherwise be unreachable. This approach – the nexus between humanitarian and development programming – includes early warning indicators. An underlying criteria is an integrated approach, which will ensure that communities, particularly IDPs and unregistered refugees, receive a package that addresses all their basic needs. Children will have their educational needs met, receive psychosocial support to cope with their traumas and displacement, and have their primary health needs met. UNICEF is making 2017 a transition year, moving towards this comprehensive shift in program approach. As such, UNICEF will move towards reaching more communities in isolated areas. It will shift towards building the skills of national and sub-national partners, both government and civil society. Finally, UNICEF intends to explore innovative approaches to increase community involvement in programs, reach and accountability.

Summary Analysis of Programme Response

Lake Chad Basin Crisis

Child Protection

In July, 162 newly separated children (67 girls and 95 boys) and 11 newly unaccompanied children (5 girls and 6 boys) were identified in IDP communities. 79 newly separated refugee children (34 girls and 45 boys) and 4 unaccompanied refugee children (1 girl and 3 boys) were identified in the camp of Minawao. Two unaccompanied children, both boys, were reunified with their parents in Hile Alifa in Logone and Chari. 8,847 newly registered children (3,691 girls and 4,846 boys) benefited from psychosocial support in community based child friendly spaces.

Six new Cameroonian children (2 girls and 4 boys) who were held by Boko Haram since 2014 arrived with their families in Mozogo from Tchenene, Nigeria bringing the total number of children to 238 (114 girls and 124 boys). UNICEF, in partnership with the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs and the NGO ALDEPA, is providing these children with psychosocial support and non-food items, such as 150 mosquito nets. Advocacy is ongoing for their community reintegration.

Education

On July 25, the Education Regional Delegation presented new figures regarding school closures in the Far North: 113 instead of 144. The repartition by department is 51 in Mayo Sava, 43 in Logone and Chari and 19 in Mayo Tsanaga. The Government has begun a project to reopen 44 schools (40 in Logone and Chari, 3 in Mayo Sava and 1 in Mayo Tsanaga). UNICEF will assist and is developing a package to provide to support the Education Ministry in this initiative.

The “Catch Up’ education programme for out of school children aged 5-6 years (CAPEP)¹ and 8-14 years (CARED)² is also ongoing in both Minawao camp and host communities in the Mayo Sava, Mayo Tsanaga, and Logone and Chari districts. A total of 3,979 children (1,823 girls and 2,156 boys) are participating in the CAPEP programme, whilst 10,281 children

¹ CAPEP – Accelerated curriculum for the integration of children aged 5-6 years in the formal school system

² CAREP – Accelerated curriculum program for the reinsertion of out of school, overaged children in the formal school system

(4,848 girls and 5,433 boys) are participating in the CARED programme. A total of 172 teachers are taking the children through these six-week programmes aimed at preparing them for integration and re-insertion in the formal school system for September when the 2017/2018 school begins.

The construction of the Temporary Learning and Protective Space (TLPS) in Kousseri has been completed. Construction Engineers from the Far North conducted a technical monitoring at the construction site from July 24 through July 26, 2017. Two major technical observations were made and the updates are anticipated to be completed by the engineer next week.

During the month of July, UNICEF and its partners completed the validation for the remaining 84 scripts (42 numeracy and 42 literacy) for the radio education programme, completing the validation for all 144 scripts planned. The exercise, which lasted five days, included representatives from the regional education directorate, ministry of communication, and representatives from the radio stations. The production of these scripts for broadcasting is on-going with lead support from two community radios: Radio Bangao and Radio Sawutu Ngeedam of Miskine. In Mokolo, Mayo Tsanaga department, the radio education program is already ongoing with previously validated scripts with 3 transmissions per week comprising both numeracy and literacy programs, combined with the rebroadcast of 3 times per week. The scripts are developed in French.

Nutrition

As of June 30, 2017, a total of 22,105 children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), which amounts to 50% of the 2017 expected caseload, were admitted in UNICEF-supported centers (15,707 in Far North and 6,398 in the North region). Refugee children living in the Far North were also part of those reached with UNICEF emergency nutrition interventions. Performance indicators for SAM treatment were well within SPHERE Standards in all UNICEF-supported centres.

From June 19-27, 2017, UNICEF, and its partner IEDA, organized a training for 76 community health workers from Kousseri and Goulfey health districts to strengthen community activities related to case finding and Infant and Young Child Feeding. On June 26, UNICEF conducted a multisector evaluation, including nutrition, in Fotokol (Makary health district): the OTP was functional and has received supplies and technical support for case management.

UNICEF provided the needed supplies (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs) to the two regional health delegations for the management of more than 10,000 SAM cases. UNICEF worked closely with the health delegations and partners to ensure an uninterrupted pipeline of RUTF and essential in all program sites. UNICEF also ensured rehabilitation of the regional warehouse to reinforce the storage capacities.

On June 17 and 18, the French Ambassador together with the UNICEF Representative conducted a joint monitoring visit of nutrition activities funded by CIAA in the Maroua and Mora health districts. From June 19-20, The Ministry of Economy and Planning (MINEPAT), the German Ambassador, and UNICEF Representative did a joint monitoring visit of nutrition activities funded by KfW in the Far North region. The two visits made it possible to highlight the problem of malnutrition in the Far North and to strengthen advocacy to continue to develop the involvement of the Cameroonian government in the fight against all forms of malnutrition in the country.

WASH

Through the rehabilitation of 35 boreholes, approximately 10,500 additional inhabitants of Logone and Chari department (including IDPs and refugees) gained access to safe drinking water. Also the construction of latrines in 22 schools that are catering for IDPs and refugees children has started in Kousseri and Makary municipalities. It is expected that a total of 13,597 children (7,555 boys and 6,042 girls) will benefit from these latrines, including 1,975 IDP children (1,232 boys and 743 girls).

In the framework of the cooperation agreements signed with the NGOs ACDC, AAEDC and FBM, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is still ongoing in 225 vulnerable communities of Fotokol, Waza, Kousseri, Makary and Koza municipalities. 465 members of the local CLTS committees have been trained for the monitoring of activities. Access to sanitation has been improved for 22,865 inhabitants of target areas through the construction and use of 4,573 new latrines equipped with handwashing material during the month of July.

During the reporting period, in the framework of the agreements signed with the NGO IRC, 2,500 WASH kits were distributed to 2,500 IDP households and host populations of Afade and communities in the Makary municipality.

CAR Refugee Crisis

Education

During the month of July, community mobilization and registration of children for the holidays 'Catch Up' programme took place. It is anticipated that classes will begin in August. Two contracts were also signed with two enterprises for the construction of two classrooms in Wangou in the Djohong district in the Adamawa region and two classrooms in Abbo Boutilla in Garoua-Boulai districts of the East region. It is anticipated that, when completed, these would provide safe and protective learning environments to about 300 children.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided the supplies (RUTF and essential drugs) to the East and Adamawa regional health delegations for the management of 5,706 cases of SAM (among them, about 586 refugee children with SAM were also targeted in most affected areas in East and Adamawa regions).

WASH

During the reporting period, the construction of 2 boreholes was completed, leading to access to safe drinking water for 1,000 additional inhabitants (including some 500 CAR refugees) of Ngoura municipality. The construction of a small-scale water network connected to a solar pump for the benefit of 7,000 inhabitants (including some 5,600 CAR refugees) of the Ngoura municipality and the equipment of a health centre with a solar energy system is still going on as planned. During the reporting period, the target communities were mobilized and sensitized on the project benefits as well as their responsibility in the sustainable management of infrastructure.

Security

Lake Chad Basin Crisis

The reporting period witnessed several incursions by Boko Haram predominantly occurring in the departments of Mayo-Sava and the Logone and Chari. These attacks have caused displacement in several villages. On July 3, 2017 in the village of Homaka, two suicide bombers detonated their explosive charges targeting the house of civilians in the village. The attack was followed by a number of shots fired. The use of this modus operandi is a significant development as it is a tactic used elsewhere by like-minded groups. Armed assaults on military forces continued through the reporting period mainly in the Logone and Chari department. Another registered change in the modus operandi witnessed in the region was the usage of military uniforms to conduct attacks as occurred in Baragram village.

Kidnapping threats have also taken place during the reporting period. In some incidents it was reported that the assailants used military uniforms, set up an illegal checkpoint and kidnapped several civilians, including businessmen.

Body Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (BBIED) continued to plague the local population predominantly in the Mayo-Sava department causing relatively low numbers of casualties. One incident of note was the realisation of a twin BBIED detonation against civilians inside a restaurant causing the death of 16 civilians and the injury of another 40 at Waza.

CAR Refugee Crisis

The security situation along the border with CAR remains of concern in Kette district, particularly the border locality of Gbiti, where attacks by highway robbers and other banditry is common in weekly livestock and gold markets.

Funding

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))					
Sector	Total Requirements	LCB Crisis Requirements	Funds Available	Funding Gap	
				USD	%
Nutrition	5,274,400	2,520,000	965,522	4,308,878	82%
Health/HIV	1,231,700	1,231,700	124,670	1,107,030	90%
WASH	6,359,613	4,445,280	2,122,444	4,237,169	67%
Child Protection	3,663,872	2,287,872	1,377,234	2,286,638	62%
Education	5,973,720	4,083,720	3,057,655	2,916,065	49%
Cluster/Sector Coordination	1,200,000	0	455,606	744,394	62%
Total 2016	23,793,305	14,568,572	8,103,130	15,600,175	66%

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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Annex A

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

National Response Overview Results

National	Overall Needs	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	531,000	241,000	80,655	14,500	55,000	32,655	11,500
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	531,000	171,000	39,745	22,865	100,000	38,735	22,865
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	18,932	7,500	30,000	18,932	7,500
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	450,000	316,592	78,930	14,260	221,500	78,660	13,990
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	450,000	316,592	78,930	14,260	190,000	78,660	13,990
Number of primary and secondary school-aged children attending school in a classroom with a teacher trained in PSS	450,000	167,100	76,308	0	117,500	76,308	0
NUTRITION							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	64,869	56,627	27,114	7,251	58,640	27,811	7,304
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment	>75%	>75%	82.8%	0.1%	>75%	82.8%	0.1%
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	TBD	TBD	51,710	9,546	105,800	43,087	8,847
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up	TBD	TBD	1,407	398	2,800	1,335	256
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families	TBD	TBD	220	2	1,250	220	2
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration	TBD	n/a	33	0	35	29	0

Lake Chad Basin Crisis

Sector	Overall needs	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	332,000	157,000	61,500	10,500	30,000	23,000	10,500
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	332,000	87,000	39,745	22,865	50,000	38,735	22,865
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	18,932	7,500	30,000	18,932	7,500
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	209,557	163,532	63,967	14,260	114,500	63,697	13,990
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	209,557	163,532	63,967	14,260	98,000	63,697	13,990
Number of primary and secondary school-aged children attending school in a classroom with a teacher trained in PSS	209,557	90,600	76,308	0	63,500	76,308	0
NUTRITION							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>Far North</u>	31,074	27,967	15,596	4,325	28,029	15,707	4,190
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>North</u>	16,518	14,866	6,398	1,392	14,866	6,398	1,392
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>Far North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	87.4%	0	>75%	87.4%	0
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	78.9%	0	>75%	78.9%	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	TBD	86,111	51,710	9,546	67,500	43,087	8,847
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up	TBD	3,000	1,407	398	2,300	1,051	256
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families	TBD	1,941	220	2	750	220	2
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration	TBD	35	33	0	35	29	0

CAR Refugee Crisis

Sector	Overall needs	Sector Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼	2017 Target	Total Results	Change since last report ▲▼
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	199,000	84,000	19,155	4,000	25,000	9,655	1,000
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	199,000	84,000	-	0	50,000	-	0
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	240,443	153,060	14,963	0	107,000	14,963	0
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	240,443	153,060	14,963	0	92,000	14,963	0
Number of primary and secondary school-aged children attending school in a classroom with a teacher trained in PSS	240,443	76,500	-	0	54,000	-	0
NUTRITION							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in East and Adamaoua regions	17,277	13,794	5,120	1,534	15,745	5,706	1,722
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in East and Adamaoua : cured rate	>75%	>75%	82.5%	0	>75%	82.5%	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	TBD	TBD		0	38,300		0
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up	TBD	TBD		0	500	284	0
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families	TBD	TBD		0	50		0