



HighlightsSITREP - May 2017

Cameroon

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

May 2017

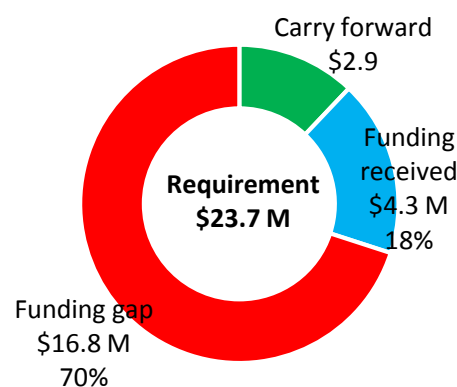
223,642 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)
(DTM 7, March 2017)

43,435 Returnees
(DTM 7, March 2017)

94,782 Nigerian Refugees
64,189 in Minawao refugee camp
30,593 Nigerian outside of Minawao refugee camp
(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet, May 2017)

259,145 CAR Refugees in the East and Adamawa regions
61% arrived since December 2013
(UNHCR, March 2017)

UNICEF Appeal 2017 \$ 23,703,305



Highlights

- Due to increased conflict in Kolofata commune in the Far North, 24,000 internally displaced people are without homes and in need of food and support.
- During the month of May, more than 12,000 people suddenly left Minawao camp for Borno State, Nigeria. The mass spontaneous returns are of grave concern, as the areas of return are not safe.
- A shift in donor priorities has left UNICEF and other humanitarian actors without significant funding for programs in the East. This leaves 178,000 CAR refugees without substantial means of survival.
- Despite these increased needs, UNICEF is left with a funding gap of 71% and is unable to provide critical humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

UNICEF's Response with Partners

	Sector Response		UNICEF	
	2017 Target	Total Results	2017 Target	Total Results
WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE				
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	241,000	31,555	55,000	14,655
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	171,000	9,590	100,000	8,580
EDUCATION				
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	316,592	41,514	221,500	41,514
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	316,592	64,620	190,000	64,620
NUTRITION				
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	56,627	14,947	58,640	15,466
CHILD PROTECTION				
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	204,973	21,351	105,800	13,787
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up		681	2,800	814

Situation Overview and Humanitarian Needs

Impact of the Lake Chad Basin Crisis:

Boko Haram incursions in the Lake Chad Basin continue to affect the population in the Far North region of Cameroon where the majority of Cameroon's internally displaced persons (IDPs), out of camp (unregistered) refugees, and returnees are located. During the month of May, UNHCR indicated that over 12,000 refugees left Minawao camp to return to Banki, Nigeria. OCHA also reported that thousands more refugees have returned to Banki, Pulka, and Bama in Nigeria from the border areas of Cameroon. At this point, the reasons for these population movements are unclear, given that the security situation in Nigeria remains unchanged however the returns have now stopped.

Since April 2017, there have been large population movements in Kolofata in the Mayo Sava department due to the increased presence of armed forces conducting operations in the area. According to the NGO Intersos, who are working on the ground in Kolofata, approximately 24,000 IDPs are in urgent need of food, shelter and health care. This is a large increase from March when the Seventh IOM DTM reported that there were 6,870 IDPs in Kolofata. UNICEF and OCHA conducted a rapid needs assessment in Kolofata on May 26, 2017, the report for which will be finalized in June.

209 Cameroonian children (105 boys and 104 girls) and their parents arrived in Mozogo, Cameroon in March after fleeing Nigeria where they had been held hostage by Boko Haram since 2014. Local authorities are hosting them in a temporary location for protection while clarification on their legal status and the location of their parents is being determined.

Impact of the CAR crisis:

Despite the border being closed, there was an increase in the influx of refugees from CAR to Cameroon in May, due to increased violence in the CAR. According to UNHCR, 147 new CAR asylum seekers (49 households) from the village of Nooufou near the Cameroon border were registered in the East in May. The refugees arrived in Cameroon after fleeing attacks by anti-Balaka militias on the MINUSCA mission, the Gendarmerie, and the Central African Customs.

At the end of April, UNHCR reported that there were 247,000 Central African refugees divided between the East and Adamawa regions with 180,000 and 67,000 residing in each respectively. The majority (178,000 or 72%) of refugees are out of camp and reside in host communities.

Key figures:

Affected Population 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 March 2017, and UNHCR April 2017)	
Internal Displaced Persons	223,642
Nigerian refugees	64,189
CAR refugees	259,145
Unregistered Nigerian refugees	30,593
Far North returnees	43,435

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

Two boys were released and transferred to the Institution Camerounaise pour L'Enfant (ICE) and 16 boys were reunified with their families after being detained in Maroua Central Prison for alleged association with Boko Haram. The process of clarifying the legal status of the 209 Cameroonian children that were held by Boko Haram since 2014 and are now seeking refuge in Mozogo is ongoing. UNICEF, in partnership with the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs and the NGO ALDEPA, are providing these children with psychosocial support and non-food items. 17 of these children (9 boys and 8 girls) are receiving follow up care from a psychologist.

2,841 newly registered children (1,388 girls, 1,453 boys) benefited from psychosocial support in community based child friendly spaces, both in Minawao refugee camp and in IDP communities, bringing the total to 13,787 children (refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host population).

In May, 234 new separated children were identified including 5 children in Minawao refugee camp (1 girl and 4 boys) and 229 IDP children (121 girls and 108 boys). 60 new unaccompanied children (UACs) were identified in IDP communities (25 girls and 35 boys) bringing the January-May total to 530 unaccompanied and separated children identified and provided with relevant support (194 girls and 336 boys).

Education

UNICEF supported the Far North Regional Delegation for Education in organizing a five day workshop to adapt and validate the Radio Education Programme scripts. The Radio Education Programme promotes educational continuity by broadcasting classes as well as psychosocial support and protection messages targeting children who are out of school due to conflict in the region.

Through the “Connect My School” project, UNICEF donated 40 digital tablets and 2 desktop computers during May. This gave 732 children, of whom 300 are from Minawao and 432 from IDP sites in Baigai, the ability to conduct internet based research activities aimed at improving their learning outcomes. Mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that children are only able to access pre-installed learning applications and appropriate websites, like Wikipedia. Children can also submit stories, photos, and videos to a UNICEF email address.

UNICEF co-led the fourth Education Sector Working Group meeting with the Regional Education Delegate on May 29, 2017. A variety of issues were addressed and a special coordination session will be held on June 1, 2017 so duplication of ‘catch up’ courses for overaged and out of school children as well as teacher training is avoided.

Nutrition

As of April 30, 2017, a total of 12,193 children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), were admitted to UNICEF-supported centres, 7,990 in the Far North and 4,203 in the North, representing 28% of the 2017 expected case load. Refugee children living in the Far North were also included in those reached with UNICEF emergency nutrition interventions: UNICEF provided support for the treatment of 192 refugee children under-five with SAM, both in the Minawao camp Outreach Treatment Program (OTP) supported by the Swiss Medicins Sans Frontieres, and in the Mokolo

hospital, supported by the non-governmental organization ALIMA. Performance indicators for SAM treatment were well within Sphere Standards in all UNICEF-supported centers.

On May 26, UNICEF and partners organized a joint supervision visit at the Lopere health centre focusing on the treatment of severe acute malnutrition based on the national protocol. Additionally, 34 health staff from Mora and Kolofata health districts and 35 health staff from Koza and Mokolo were trained during the month of May. The goal of these supervisions and trainings was to bolster the capacity of the district for the implementation of community-based management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) activities at all levels.

UNICEF provided necessary supplies, including Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and essential drugs, to the two regional health delegations for the management of more than 10,000 cases of severe acute malnutrition. UNICEF worked closely with the health delegations and partners to ensure an uninterrupted pipeline of RUTF and essential drugs at all program sites.

WASH

The rehabilitation of 70 boreholes by Cudas Caritas and Aider, two of UNICEF's implementing partners, is ongoing in the Kousseri, Waza, Fotokol, Blangoua, Goulfey, Zina, and Logone Birni municipalities of the Logone and Chari department. This rehabilitation will improve access to drinking water for around 35,000 people, including IDPs and members of host communities. As of the end of May, 10 boreholes were rehabilitated since the project began in mid-April and will be put into service pending the results of water quality tests. The remaining 60 will be completed by the end of August.

In response to the humanitarian crisis in the communes of Fotokol, Waza, Kousseri, and Makary, 25 facilitators and supervisors from two NGOs, ACDC and AAEDC, were trained on the implementation of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) so they can promote CLTS in 200 villages in the above mentioned municipalities. ACEEN, a local implementing partner, completed the distribution of WASH kits in selected villages in Makary municipality that benefitted 201 households. These WASH kits included the distribution of 91,200 pieces of soap, 17,500 boxes of aquatabs, 5,000 buckets, 5,000 goblets, and 5,000 defecation pots. Also, 119 villages in Pette, Meri, Dargala, Moulvoudaye, Bogo and Maga celebrated their Open Defecation Free (ODF) status in April and May. During these ceremonies, 55,968 pieces of soap were handed over to village representatives and the Local Monitoring Committee (CLS) for distribution to 9,986 households in these villages.

CAR Refugee Crisis

Education

During the month of May, UNICEF and its partners carried out bi-weekly monitoring and reporting of school attendance for both teachers and children at the 6 refugee sites. The visit reports showed that school attendance by both children and teachers decreased: attendance in May was 55% compared to 59% in April. The difference in attendance can be attributed to the proximity to end of the school year.

7,010 children (4,056 boys and 2,954 girls) who are benefiting from education activities in Temporary Learning and Protection Spaces (TLPS) participated in the end of year examination this month. Data collection was conducted as part of an education needs assessment in 130 communities that receive and host CAR refugees in the East and Adamawa regions and is in the process of being analyzed. The results will be reported in June.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs to the East and Adamawa regional health delegations for the management of 3,273 cases of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Among these 3,273 cases, 327 refugee children with SAM were also targeted in the most affected areas in the East and Adamawa. A joint supervision visit with the nutrition focal point of the regional delegation of public health of Adamawa was conducted in Ngaoundéré health district to reinforce the management quality of severe acute malnutrition.

WASH

UNICEF continued to reduce the risk of water-related diseases and contributed to increased response and assistance by providing WASH assistance to CAR refugees, displaced persons, and the population in host communities in the East and Adamawa regions. This included the promotion of good hygiene. 8,655 people, including refugees and members of host communities, in the Ngoura and Mbe councils in the East and Adamawa regions, continued to have access to safe drinking water due to the completion of 14 boreholes in March (12 in Ngoura and 2 in Mbe).

Security

Lake Chad Basin Crisis

Similar trends and patterns to previous months were observed in May with a continuation of incursions into the Cameroonian territory through areas considered to be historical hotspots. The majority of these incursions, however, were criminal acts involving cattle theft and burglaries. Terrorism continues to plague the Lake Chad Basin with recorded activities most likely aimed at coercing the local population. Cameroonian security forces, backed by the Multinational Task Force, continued their operations targeting armed opposition groups in the region. There was an increase in suicide bombings in the month of May: 10 suicide bombings occurred in the Mayo Sava department, all targeting civilians and local markets resulting in casualties. However, the low number of civilian casualties observed with the latest Body-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (BBIED) attacks suggests that vigilante committees have been successfully mitigating attacks. Mines and IED incidents also continued during the reporting period, causing both civilian and military casualties.

CAR Refugee Crisis

The security situation in the East and Adamawa remains generally calm however, armed incursions from the CAR are likely and high criminality continues along the border. According to UNDSS, during the month of May, a kidnapping occurred in the village of Tamouna Ngueze (Toctoyo) and a murder occurred 5 km from the village of Oundiki (Kette). Some local authorities associate the high levels of crime with the arrival of refugees as they note that the overwhelming majority of criminals imprisoned for serious crimes, including armed robbery and kidnapping, are refugees.

Funding

Funding Requirements (as defined in the 2017 Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC))

Sector	Requirements	Requirements LCB Crisis	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	1,272,445	5,087,168	80%
Child Protection	3,663,872	2,287,872	1,277,234	2,391,427	65%
Education	5,973,720	4,083,720	2,990,293	2,983,427	50%
Emergency Coordination	1,200,000	0	224,820	975,180	81%
Sector not yet identified			398,148		
Total 2016	23,703,305	14,568,572	7,248,341	16,853,112	71%

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		
		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	31,155	10,200	55,000	14,655	0
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	531,000	171,000	9,590	1,010	100,000	8,580	0
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	9,103	2,135	30,000	9,103	2,135
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	450,000	316,592	41,514	1,630	221,500	41,514	1,630
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	450,000	316,592	64,620	1,630	190,000	64,620	1,630
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	49,707	117,500	76,308	49,707
NUTRITION							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	64,869	56,627	14,947	2,854	58,640	15,466	3,373
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment	>75%	>75%	84.1%		>75%	84.1%	
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces			21,223	4,423	105,800	13,787	2,841
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up			681	429	2,800	814	294
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families			33	16	1,250	33	16
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration			28	2	35	28	2

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	20,100	9,000	30,000	6,000	0
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	332,000	87,000	9,590	1,010	50,000	8,580	0
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	9,103	2,135	30,000	9,103	2,135
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	209,557	163,532	26,601	0	114,500	26,601	0
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	209,557	163,532	49,707	0	98,000	49,707	0
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	49,707	63,500	76,308	49,707
NUTRITION							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>Far North</u>	31,074	27,967	7,798	1,699	28,029	7,990	1,891
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>North</u>	16,518	14,866	4,203	1,035	14,866	4,203	1,035
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>Far North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	86.9%		>75%	86.9%	
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	79%		>75%	79%	
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	TBD	86,111	21,351	4,423	67,500	13,787	2,841
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up	TBD	3,000	681	429	2,300	530	294
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families	TBD	1,941	33	16	750	33	16
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration	TBD	35	28	2	35	28	2

CAR Refugee Crisis

Sector	Overall needs	Cluster 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	11,055	1,200	25,000	8,655	0
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	14,913	1,630	107,000	14,913	1,630
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	240,443	153,060	14,913	1,630	92,000	14,913	1,630
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 Adamawa regions	17,277	13,794	2,946	120	15,745	3,273	447
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in East and Adamawa : cured rate	>75%	>75%	85.1%		>75%	85.1%	
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces			-	0	38,300	-	0
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up			-	0	500	284	0
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families			-	0	50	-	0