




# Cameroon

## Humanitarian Situation Report



### Highlights

- *The 70% funding gap is severely impacting humanitarian efforts in Cameroon, especially the CAR response, as technical and financial partners have redirected funding to target the most vulnerable.*
- *Since the beginning of the conflict, 144 schools near the border with Nigeria in the North and Far North have closed due to high insecurity, jeopardizing the education of thousands of children.*
- *Given that the conflict in CAR is continuing, the only viable alternative to resettlement is the empowerment and inclusion of refugees in host communities.*

### April 2017

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

**43,435** Returnees  
*(DTM 7, March 2017)*

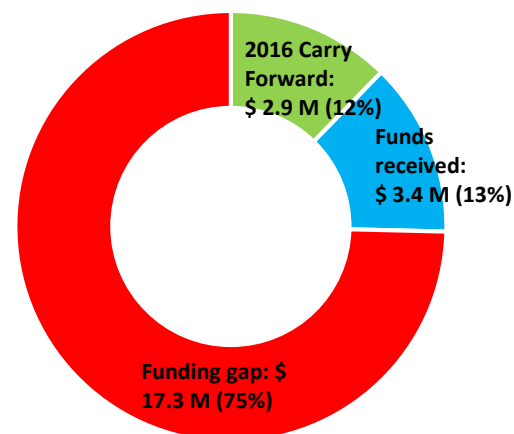
**93,422** Nigerian Refugees  
**62,829** in Minawao refugee camp  
**30,593** Nigerian outside of Minawao refugee camp  
*(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet, April. 2017)*

**259,145** CAR Refugees  
*(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet, April. 2017)*

### UNICEF's Response with Partners

Indicators	CLUSTER		UNICEF	
	Target	Result	Target	Result
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	241,000	20,955	55,000	14,655
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	316,592	39,884	221,500	39,884
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	56,627	12,093	58,640	12,093
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	204,973	16,800	105,800	10,946

### UNICEF Appeal 2017 \$ 23,703,305



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### Impact of the Lake Chad Basin Crisis:

Despite international efforts to mitigate the impact of Boko Haram and prevent their expansion, escalating violence in the Lake Chad Basin has caused widespread suffering and displacement, especially in the Far North of Cameroon where Boko Haram attacks are occurring on the Nigerian border every two to three days.

According to UNHCR, 62,829 Nigerian refugees were benefiting from humanitarian assistance in the Minawao refugee camp. DTM 7 also shows that the majority of IDPs and out of camp refugees are located in the Logone and Chari department, with the Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga departments also having large numbers, and that 43,435 returnees have been reported. Those in areas close to the Nigerian border, where there is a lack of humanitarian access in combination with the security issues, are particularly vulnerable. According to the regional education delegation, at least 144 schools have been forced to close in the area near the Nigerian border since the beginning of the conflict. Furthermore, because of Boko Haram attacks on health centres, many locations have been looted and abandoned.

### Impact of the CAR crisis:

The East and Adamawa regions continue to face the demographic and social pressures of the refugee crisis in combination with a drastic reduction in aid. The majority are out of camp refugees residing in host communities (178,000, 72%). According to UNHCR in Bertoua, the influx of refugees to Cameroon has dropped considerably this year with about 500 refugees registered since January 2017: 80 in Touboro and the remainder in Betaré Oya. Return is not expected as security issues in the CAR continue and 20,000 people gathered on the CAR side of the border.

The empowerment of refugees in a move from humanitarian assistance to sustainable development is the only viable alternative to the resettlement of refugees in a context of political instability and insecurity in the CAR. Difficulties in accessing land and achieving peaceful cohabitation, as well as limitations of refugee movements are hampering these efforts. Failure to consider the resilience of host communities in targeting is a lost opportunity to reduce the social burden of the crisis on these communities, as current targeting only focuses on refugees. UNICEF conducted a field mission to analyze the situation and resulted in a recommendation to develop a strategy for strengthening community resilience.

### 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	93,422
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*

26 children (2 Nigerians and 24 Cameroonians) who had been detained in Maroua Central Prison for presumed association with Boko Haram were released and transferred to the Institution Camerounaise pour L'Enfant (ICE) thanks to UNICEF advocacy efforts with the Ministry of Justice and other relevant authorities at the national and regional level. The children received emergency assistance including food, psychosocial support, medical assistance and NFIs provided by UNICEF through the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs (DRAS EN). Of these children, 7 (2 Nigerians and 5 Cameroonians) have been reunified with their parents in Mayo Sava, Mayo Danay and Mayo Tsanaga. The others are still in temporary care at the ICE while the family tracing and reunification process continues.

174 Cameroonian children accompanied by their parents fled Nigeria and came to Mozogo (Cameroon) for refuge after being held hostage by Boko Haram since 2014. Local authorities have placed them in a temporary building for protection while their legal status is determined. UNICEF, in partnership with the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs (DRAS EN) and the NGO ALDEPA, has conducted a rapid assessment of the children's care and protection needs and is providing them with NFIs and psychosocial support.

#### *Education*

With support from the regional office (WCARO), a listenership study was conducted in the locality of Mokolo. This provided information on listener characteristics and times suitable for broadcasting of lessons and messages. Five radio stations have been identified to be trained on production and transmission of lessons and protection messages to out of school children.

49,707 children were reached with additional supplies in 71 schools targeted through the ECHO funded project. The distributions were intended to cover need for part of the last school quarter as well as allow children to prepare for the next school year. Parents were fully involved in the process to ensure that materials reached end users accordingly.

#### *Nutrition*

9,267 children under-five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM), including 61 refugees, were admitted to UNICEF-supported centers, both in the Minawao camp Outreach Treatment Program supported by the Médecins Sans Frontières Switzerland and in the Mokolo hospital supported by ALIMIA. This was 22% of the expected caseload for 2017. UNICEF provided Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs to the two regional health delegations to cover the needs for the management of 6,000 SAM cases.

#### *WASH*

UNICEF has launched the rehabilitation of 70 boreholes in the Logone and Chari department with implementing partners CODAS CARITAS (50) and AIDER (20). At the same time, 3 partnership cooperation agreements on Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) have been signed with local implementing partners: AEEDC and ACDC will be responsible for 100 villages each in Logone and Chari and FMB for 50 villages in Koza (Mayo Tsanaga). ACEEN, a local NGO partner, is also undertaking CLTS activities in 50 villages in Makary. Since the beginning of 2017, 4,532 households, including those of IDPs and vulnerable host communities, benefitted from the distribution of complete WASH kits (seal, defecation pot, goblet, soaps,

and water purification tablets). An assessment of CLTS conducted by the national CLTS validation committee has declared 148 villages Open Defecation Free (ODF) out of the 158 assessed (94%).

### ***CAR Refugee Crisis***

#### *Child Protection*

The partnership with CODAS-CARITAS Bertoua came to an end bringing the total unaccompanied and separated children identified by the UNICEF partner in 2017 to 118, which includes 100 separated children (45 girls and 55 boys) and 18 unaccompanied children (5 girls and 13 boys). In addition, 12 unaccompanied children (5 girls and 7 boys) and 154 separated children (73 girls and 81 boys) identified in 2016 benefitted from individual follow up in 2017. Amongst the 30 unaccompanied children identified in 2016 and 2017, 7 have been fully documented and referred to ICRC for family tracing. Documentation is still ongoing for unaccompanied children who have expressed their wish to find their family.

#### *Education*

During the month of April, UNICEF and its partners carried out regular monitoring and reporting of teacher and student attendance in schools at refugee sites. The visits showed an improvement in school attendance by students: attendance was at 59% in April compared to 50% in March. Teacher attendance remained at 100%. 300 children, including 113 girls who attended classes in TLPS in Ngam were transferred to a host school in the same community. 1,680 out-of-school children aged 10 to 14 years, including 779 girls benefitted from accelerated alternative education programmes organized to help facilitate their integration into the formal school system.

#### *Nutrition*

2,826 children under-five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were admitted to UNICEF-supported centres: 1,169 in the Adamawa region and 1,657 in the East regions. UNICEF provided Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs to the two regional health delegations for the management of SAM.

## **Security**

### ***Lake Chad Basin Crisis***

The reporting period witnessed repeated incursions and armed assaults by Boko Haram especially in the western regions of the Mayo Sava and parts of the Mayo Tsanaga departments that border Nigeria. Civilians continue to be the primary targets of these attacks with acts of looting and coercion against the local population continuing to be the main trend. The Logone and Chari department witnessed relatively low levels of activity when compared with the number of incidents in the previous month; in April UNDSS recorded only one security incident compared to four in March.

The threat of Body Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (BBIED) continue to plague the Mayo-Sava Department hindering access to affected populations in the area. The current situation is expected to continue with similar trends and patterns observed for the short to medium term. Terrorist groups have continuously demonstrated their capabilities predominantly in the use of asymmetric attacks targeting both civilians and armed forces.

### ***CAR Refugee Crisis***

In the Central African Republic, elements of the ex-Seleka and RJ / MPC coalition attempted to take control of the localities of Bang and Ngaoundaye, resulting in refugee movements to Cameroon. Approximately 20,000 people amassed on the CAR side of the border, which was then closed.

The reinforcement of interventions by the security services allowed the arrest of numerous criminals among whom many refugees were found. The persistence of crime is being fuelled by the sharp increase in the circulation of small arms in the border area, another collateral effect of the conflict in CAR.

## 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	-58%
WASH	6,359,613	4,445,280	1,272,445	5,087,168	81%
Child Protection	3,663,872	2,287,872	1,277,234	2,386,638	67%
Education	5,973,720	4,083,720	2,049,643	3,924,077	67%
Cluster/Sector Coordination	1,200,000	0	224,820	975,180	82%
Sector not yet identified			398,148		
<b>Total 2016</b>	<b>23,703,305</b>	<b>14,568,572</b>	<b>6,312,482</b>	<b>17,390,823</b>	<b>75%</b>

\*funding that has recently been received and are in the process of being allocated against the appeal sectors

UNICEF Cameroon Facebook: [www.facebook.com/unicefcameroon](http://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 ▲▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	531,000	241,000	20,955	0	55,000	14,655	0
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	531,000	171,000	8,580	0	100,000	8,580	0
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	6,968	0	30,000	6,968	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	450,000	316,592	39,884	601	221,500	39,283	601
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	450,000	316,592	62,990	49,707	190,000	13,283	49,707
Number of primary and secondary school-aged children attending school in a classroom with a teacher trained in PSS	450,000	167,100	26,601	601	117,500	26,601	601
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment	64,869	56,627	12,093	4,604	58,640	12,093	4,604
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment	>75%	>75%	85.20%		>75%	85.20%	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	567,916	204,973	16,800	10,530	105,800	10,946	7,060
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up		3,000	252	82	2,800	520	212
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families		1,941	17	16	1,250	17	16
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration		35	26	26	35	26	26

## 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 ▲▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	332,000	157,000	11,100	0	30,000	6,000	0
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	332,000	87,000	8,580	0	50,000	8,580	0
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	6,968	0	30,000	6,968	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	209,557	163,532	26,601	601	114,500	26,601	601
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	209,557	163,532	49,707	49,707	98,000	49,707	49,707
Number of primary and secondary school-aged children attending school in a classroom with a teacher trained in PSS	209,557	90,600	26,601	601	63,500	26,601	601
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>Far North</u>	31,074	27,967	6,099	2,712	28,029	6,099	2,712
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>North</u>	16,518	14,866	3,168	597	14,866	3,168	597
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>Far North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	82.60%		>75%	82.60%	
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	80.60%		>75%	80.60%	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	329,427	86,111	16,800	10,530	67,500	10,946	7,060
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up		3,000	252	82	2,300	236	54
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families		1,941	17	16	750	17	16
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration		35	26	26	35	26	26

## 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 ▲▼
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	199,000	84,000	9,855	0	25,000	8,655	0
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	199,000	84,000	0	0	50,000	0	0
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	240,443	153,060	13,283	0	107,000	13,283	0
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	240,443	153,060	13,283	0	92,000	13,283	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
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in East and Adamaoua regions	17,277	13,794	2,826	1,295	15,745	2,826	1,295
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in East and Adamaoua : cured rate	>75%	>75%	81.80%		>75%	-	
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	238,439	118,862	-	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	158
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families			-	0	50	-	0