



Cameroon

Humanitarian Situation Report



SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- The results of the IOM DTM 8 in May showed an increase in IDPs, unregistered refugees, and returnees in the Far North region with a total of 318,929 displaced people, of which 67% are children under 18 years old.
- During the month of June, coinciding with the month of Ramadan, the security situation in the Far North deteriorated, with 18 PBIED attacks and a significant increase in military operations. As a result, there has been a decrease in humanitarian access and an increase humanitarian needs.
- The increased insecurity in CAR has seen a growing number of Central Africans crossing the border, seeking safe haven. In June, approximately 700 people have crossed into two areas.

June 2017

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

58,027 Returnees
(DTM 8, May 2017)

91,278 Nigerian Refugees
889 refugees from Minawao Refugee Camp spontaneously returned in the month of June
(UNHCR, Cameroon Factsheet, June 2017)

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

UNICEF's Response with Partners

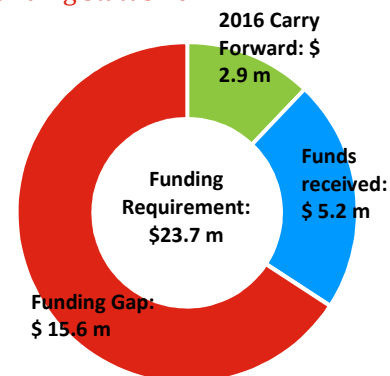
Indicator	Sector		UNICEF	
	2017 Target	Total Results*	2017 Target	Total Results*
WASH: Number of affected people with a sustainable access to drinking water, to address their vulnerabilities	241,000	66,155	55,000	21,155
EDUCATION: Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	316,592	64,670	221,500	64,670
NUTRITION: Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) admitted for treatment	56,627	19,863	58,640	20,507
CHILD PROTECTION: Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	204,973	42,164	105,800	34,240

*Total results are cumulative

UNICEF Appeal 2017

\$ 23,703,305

Funding status 2017



Impact of the Lake Chad Basin Crisis:

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 the Logone and Chari department. UNICEF and OCHA conducted a rapid needs assessment in Kolofata on May 26, 2017 through which 12,500 IDPs and 673 unregistered refugees were identified through the Presidents of the Refugees and IDP communities. These people were in urgent need of food, shelter, protection, WASH, and healthcare.

As of June 28, 2017, in Mozogo in the Mayo Tsanaga Department, 236 children (115 boys and 121 girls) and their parents were being held after surrendering themselves to authorities. They fled Nigeria where they had been held hostage by Boko Haram since 2014 and are being held until their legal status is determined. In the meantime, the number continues to grow as more people arrive. In partnership with the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs and the NGO ALDEPA, UNICEF is providing these children with psychosocial support, food, WASH, and nutrition items. UNICEF has been collaborating with other organizations and the government to advocate for the rights of the children and has been successful in confirming that all families are Cameroonian and assistance will be provided to them as they return to their homes.

According to UNHCR, in Minawao Camp, as of June 10, 2017 there were 64,189 refugees. 889 refugees from Minawao Camp decided to return spontaneously and using their own means to Nigeria (Banki and Pulka) on June 17, 2017 (UNHCR, Flash Info 17 June 2017). These returns follow the 12,000 refugees from Minawao Camp who returned spontaneously to Nigeria during the month of May. On June 27-28, 2017, the Nigerian and Cameroonian military forced 887 refugees (460 children) from Kolofata, Cameroon to return to Banki, Nigeria (UNHCR, June 28) without compliance with the international commitments on refugee protection regarding voluntary repatriation.

Impact of the CAR crisis:

Intermittent upsurges in violence in the CAR continue to fuel the ongoing influx of refugees. According to local authorities and the representatives of the refugees, about 200 refugees have arrived in Garoua-Boulai and 500 in Bétaré – Oya and have yet to be officially registered by UNHCR. These refugees use non-official entry points and go straight to communities to seek refuge with host families with whom they are related. Most then return to the CAR as soon as there is a lull on the other side of the border and remain ready to re-cross into Cameroon pending upsurges in violence making these refugees particularly susceptible to the insecurity of the border area. The ability of humanitarian actors to continue to assist new refugees in Cameroon is of concern due to the drastic reduction in aid which has resulted in food aid decreasing by half.

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 June, 244 new separated children (102 girls and 142 boys) and 21 new unaccompanied children (UACs) were identified in IDP communities (4 girls and 17 boys). 185 unaccompanied children (91 girls and 94 boys) including 100 refugees from Minawao camp (37 girls and 63 boys) were reunified with their families in Logone-et-chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga

One boy detained in Garoua Prison for being suspected of association with Boko Haram was released and transferred to the Institution Camerounaise pour L'Enfant (ICE) in Maroua for care and family tracing.

23 new Cameroonian children that were held by Boko Haram since 2014 arrived with their families in Mozogo from Tchenene, Nigeria to seek refuge bringing the total number of children in this situation to 236 (115 girls and 121 boys). In partnership with the Regional Delegation of Social Affairs and the NGO ALDEPA, UNICEF is providing these children with psychosocial support and non-food items such as wash kits and mosquito nets. The process of clarifying the legal status of these children is still pending.

16,452 newly registered children (7,094 girls, 9,358 boys) benefited from psychosocial support in community based child friendly spaces, both in Minawao refugee camp (2,700 girls and 3,543 boys) and in IDP/vulnerable host communities (4,394 girls and 5,815 boys). The total number children reached from January to June is 34,240 (refugees, IDPs and vulnerable host population).

Education

During the month of June, UNICEF and its partners conducted an education needs assessment in 82 school communities in the subdivisions of Goulfeye and Logone Birni in the Logone and Chari department. Data tabulation and analysis is currently ongoing and the results will provide stakeholders with updated information on the education situation and needs in the affected districts. The results will also be used to prepare the 2018 humanitarian response plan.

'Radio education programme' (REP) activities targeting out of school children affected by the Boko Haram insurgency in the Logone and Chari, Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga districts were also carried out in June. These activities included the production and tests transmission of lessons in literacy. Participants were drawn from 3 FM radio stations, the Ministry

of Communication (MINCOM) and the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB), as well as translators to support the production and test transmissions of the lessons. In total, 16 lessons and 8 child protection messages were produced in French for transmission. A test transmission of the lessons was carried out on June 21st.

During June, additional beneficiary children were reported on by implementing partners that were not captured in the month of May. These additional figures as well as the data cleaning that was done to ensure the accuracy of figures reported has led to an overall increase in children accessing quality education of 23,106 to a total of 49,707.

Nutrition

As of May 30, 2017, a total of 16,523 children under five with SAM were admitted to UNICEF-supported centres (11,517 in the Far North and 5,006 in the North region). Refugee children living in the Far North were also part of those reached with UNICEF emergency nutrition interventions.

Several joint formative supervision visits were conducted in the month of June to bolster the capacity of the district in implementing CMAM activities at all levels. Furthermore, on May 26, UNICEF conducted a rapid assessment in Kolofata: the OTP is functional and receives inputs regularly. The mass screening of children showed that the situation with refugee children is critical while the nutrition status of IDP children remain stable. An action plan to manage this is being developed with partners.

UNICEF provided the necessary supplies (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs) to the two regional health delegations for the management of more than 15,000 SAM cases. UNICEF worked closely with the health delegations and partners to rehabilitate the regional Warehouse in order to reinforce the storage capacities.

WASH

During the reporting period, the rehabilitation of 35 boreholes in Logone and Chari was completed and the associated water quality tests ongoing. A further 10 rehabilitated boreholes were successfully subjected to quality tests of 10 rehabilitated boreholes, giving around 5,000 additional inhabitants in target areas access to drinking water. Also, about 1,500 additional inhabitants in Mokolo municipality received access to drinking water through the construction of 5 new boreholes constructed by UNICEF through SIDA thematic funds.

In the framework of the cooperation agreements signed with the NGOs ACDC, AAEDC and FBM, Community Led Total Sanitation has been launched in 255 localities of Fotokol, Waza, Kousseri, Makary and Koza municipalities, and 300 members of the local Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) committees were trained in activity monitoring. Access to sanitation has been improved for 7,290 inhabitants in the target areas through the construction and use of 1,458 new latrines equipped with handwashing material.

WASH materials including 7000 buckets with lids, 14,000 cups, 14,000 pots for children, 14,000 aquatabs, 35,040 pieces of soap, 100 squatting plates, 6 tarpaulin plastic rolls were made available to IRC for assistance to 7,000 households of displaced persons in the Logone and Chari department under a partnership agreement.

CAR Refugee Crisis

Education

12,777 pupils, including 5,289 girls from Temporary Learning and Protective Space (TLPS), took the end of school year examinations. The pass rate was 77.42% for all students and 79.16% for girls. In June, 134 teachers, including 54 women in Batouri were trained on “accelerated alternative education for out of school children” (PAAIENS) teaching methodology. The training equipped the teachers with the knowledge and skills to facilitate the teaching and learning process of the children who enroll in the programme. Additionally, 463 children (123 girls) out of the 1,046 children who regularly participated in the PAAIENS course in the Lolo, Timangolo, Mbile and Gado communities were successful and will be transferred to the formal school system in the upcoming academic year. 50 new refugee children were also enrolled in school during the month of May and reported on in June.

Nutrition

UNICEF provided the supplies (Ready to Use Therapeutic Food and essential drugs) to the East and Adamawa regional health delegations for the management of 3,984 cases of SAM (among them, about 398 refugee children with SAM were also targeted in most affected areas in East and Adamawa). Three joint supervision visits were conducted in the East and Adamawa in the month of June to reinforce the quality of the management of cases of severe acute malnutrition.

Additionally, three training sessions on community management of acute malnutrition were organized in Batouri, Tibati, and Ngaoundal health districts for 61 health staff and 151 community health workers.

WASH

The construction of 3 boreholes has been initiated for the benefit of 1500 inhabitants (including CAR refugees) of Ngoura municipality. UNICEF has also started, in partnership with the NGO Innovation-Africa, the construction of a small scale water network connected to a solar pump for the benefit of 7000 inhabitants (including CAR refugees) of Ngoura municipality and the equipment of health centers with a solar energy system.

During the reporting period, field visits were conducted, discussions were held with all stakeholders, suitable communities identified, and energy needs of health centers assessed. Furthermore, topographical, hydrological and hydrogeological surveys were carried out to determine the best water network design.

Security

Lake Chad Basin Crisis

In the month of June, coinciding with the holy month of Ramadan, the security situation in the Far-North deteriorated. An increase in suicide bombing activities targeting civilians (a total of 18), mainly in the Kolofata and Mora districts of the Mayo Sava department, and recurring incursions by Boko Haram were recorded throughout June. The current situation is expected to continue with similar observed trends and patterns through the short to medium term. Terrorist groups have been able to continuously demonstrate heightened levels of capabilities predominantly in the use of asymmetric attacks that target both civilians and armed forces with a total of 30 incidents recorded throughout the month of June. Though the number of attacks is relatively low, Boko Haram continues to maintain their influence on the local population through repeated incursions, looting, and suicide bombings.

CAR Refugee Crisis

The security situation in the East and Adamawa remains generally calm though there has been an upsurge in crime. This has put a strain on refugee host community relations as many local authorities consider refugees to be responsible for the increase in crime and banditry in the two regions. As a result, in Ngaoui in the Adamawa region, operations to restrict refugee movements have been conducted by security forces – a violation of international humanitarian law. To date though, these operations limiting movements of refugees have had no significant impact on humanitarian interventions.

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		
		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	66,155	35,000	55,000	21,155	6,500
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	531,000	171,000	16,880	7,290	100,000	15,870	7,290
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	11,432	2,329	30,000	11,432	2,329
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	450,000	316,592	64,670	23,156	221,500	64,670	23,156
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	450,000	316,592	64,670	50	190,000	64,670	50
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	19,863	4,916	58,640	20,507	5,041
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment	>75%	>75%	82.7%	0	>75%	82.7%	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces	TBD	TBD	42,164	20,813	105,800	34,240	20,453
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up	TBD	TBD	1,009	328	2,800	1,079	265
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families	TBD	TBD	218	185	800	218	185
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration	TBD	n/a	33	5	35	29	1

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	51,000	30,900	30,000	12,500	6,500
Number of affected people with an access to adequate sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities	332,000	87,000	16,880	7,290	50,000	15,870	7,290
Number of children admitted for SAM treatment having received a WASH minimum package of activities	51,000	40,000	11,432	2,329	30,000	11,432	2,329
EDUCATION							
Number of children aged 3-17 years accessing quality formal or non-formal basic education	209,557	163,532	49,707	23,106	114,500	49,707	23,106
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	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	11,271	3,473	28,029	11,517	3,527
Number of children aged 6 to 59 months with SAM admitted for treatment in <u>North</u>	16,518	14,866	5,006	803	14,866	5,006	803
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>Far North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	87.60%	0	>75%	87.60%	0
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in <u>North</u> : cured rate	>75%	>75%	78.10%	0	>75%	78.10%	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces		86,111	42,164	20,813	67,500	34,240	20,453*
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up		3,000	1,009	328	2,300	795	265
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families		1,941	218	185	750	218	185
Number of children associated with armed groups receiving support for reintegration		35	33	5	35	29	1

* Figure adjusted based on updated data from partners.

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	15,155	4,100	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	14,963	50	107,000	14,963	50
Number of children aged 3-17 years benefitting from learning materials	240,443	153,060	14,963	50	92,000	14,963	50
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	3,586	640	15,745	3,984	711
Performance of integrated program for severe acute malnutrition treatment in East and Adamawa : cured rate	>75%	>75%	82.6%	0	>75%	82.6%	0
CHILD PROTECTION							
Number of children reached with psychosocial support through child-friendly spaces					38,300	-	0
Number of unaccompanied and separated children who are placed in alternative care and/or who benefitted from individual follow-up					500	284	0
Number of unaccompanied children reunified with their families					50	-	0