HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN 2018 - SUMMARY

- **Global Population**: 25M
- **People in Need**: 3.3M
- **People Targeted**: 1.3M
- **Budget (US$)**: 305M
- **# Humanitarian Partners**: 43

### Map Overview

- **Host communities for IDPs and/or refugees**
- **Refugees**
- **Other people**
- **Internally displaced persons (IDP)**
- **Returnees**

- **International borders**
- **Regional borders**

### People Targeted by Region

- **FAR-NORTH**: 833k
- **NORTH**: 53k
- **ADAMAOUA**: 115k
- **EAST**: 284k

- **Central African Republic**
- **Nigeria**
- **Chad**
- **Equatorial Guinea**
- **Guinea**
- **Congo**
- **Niger**
- **Gabon**
- **Equatorial Guinea**
- **Congo**

### Scale

- **100 KM**
FOREWORD BY
THE HUMANITARIAN COORDINATOR

In 2018, Cameroon continues to face a complex and unprecedented humanitarian crisis which has impacted the lives and livelihoods of 3.3 million people, an increase of 14% compared to last year. Through our concerted action, outlined in this Humanitarian Response Plan, we plan to support 1.3 million of the people in need in the most affected regions of Adamawa, East, North and Far-North.

The resurgence of violence in the Central African Republic has continued to drive vulnerable families towards the eastern regions of Cameroon, which is host to the largest number of Central African refugees (237,000 people\(^1\)). This influx is exerting significant pressure on natural resources and basic social services in host areas, exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities.

At the same time, the escalation of Boko Haram attacks in North-East Nigeria and Far-North Cameroon is forcing thousands of people, both Nigerians and Cameroonians, to flee from violence and find refuge with host families, placing an additional strain on already vulnerable communities. Internal displacement has continued to increase. By the end of 2017, it was estimated that 236,000 people had been internally displaced\(^2\). Many families have lost relatives, property, and homes. Some have been abducted or forcibly recruited by armed groups. Thousands of women, men and children have been subjected to abuse and violence and continue to be traumatized against a backdrop of prevailing insecurity.

In 2017, improved security in some areas and the search for better living conditions, led 59,000 internally displaced persons to decide to return to their areas of origin\(^3\). These families go back to towns which have been devastated by conflict, their houses destroyed, their schools and medical centres burned down. They are in dire need of food assistance, cash, and access to essential basic services.

The magnitude of the crisis and its impact on the most vulnerable requires a multi-sectoral and multi-dimensional response that includes humanitarian, resilience and development components. Only coordinated and harmonized action can mitigate human suffering and address the root causes of this crisis.

Last year and for the first time in Cameroon, the Government and the humanitarian community adopted a multi-year humanitarian response plan covering the period 2017-2020, in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (2018-2020)\(^4\). In a context of protracted humanitarian crisis, we are determined to strengthen the humanitarian-development nexus and further involve development partners in reducing the vulnerabilities and risks underlying humanitarian needs. Humanitarian and development actors have begun identifying shared collective outcomes that we will all be accountable for, and to which each of us will contribute according to our capacities and comparative advantage. Only with this synergy of action will we be able to effectively support the Government of Cameroon in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2018, we also aim to improve the involvement of local responders, be they national NGOs or local authorities. We must do more to capitalize on these comparative advantages to improve the quality and sustainability of our action.

On behalf of the humanitarian community in Cameroon, I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government at the central and local levels for supporting humanitarian workers in carrying out their activities and to the donor community for their continuous support to our goals and programmes. Joint action will continue to be essential if we are to fulfil our shared humanitarian imperative: saving lives and preserving the dignity of hundreds of thousands of people.

Allegra Baiocchi
Humanitarian Coordinator
HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN

OVERVIEW

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1
Provide to people in emergency a coordinated, innovative, integrated and adapted assistance, necessary for their survival, that integrates and meets their needs

PEOPLE IN NEED

3.3M

PEOPLE TARGETED

1.3M

BUDGET (US$)

305M

16% dedicated to cash transfer

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2
Advocate for access to protection, in conformity with national laws and international conventions, to promote and reinforce accountability towards affected populations in compliance with humanitarian principles

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS AND RETURNEES

295k | 295k

HOST COMMUNITIES (PEOPLE HOSTING IDP/REFUGEES)

584k | 584k

REFUGEES

307k | 331k

OTHER PEOPLE IN NEED

98k | 2M

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3
Humanitarian and development programming are based on gender sensitive data collection, risks and vulnerabilities analysis

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 4
Reinforce the resilience capacities of vulnerable populations, by group age and gender, and support national actors to prevent and adapt to shocks

PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND TARGETED PEOPLE

1.3M | 3.3M

NUMBER OF ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING TO THE RESPONSE PLAN

43

Int. NGO

22

National NGO

10

United Nations

10

Int. RC M.

1
In 2018, 3.3 million people, or 14% of the total population, need humanitarian assistance. Of these, 99% are located in four regions: the Far-North, Adamaoua, East and North. More than half of those in need are children (896,000 girls and 915,000 boys) and more than 50% are women. The most important needs are in the areas of protection, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH), food security and health.

Cameroon is the second most affected country by the Boko Haram crisis in terms of the number of people displaced by the conflict (237,000 Cameroonians and 91,000 Nigerian refugees) and security incidents reported.

The Minawao camp hosts 59,000 Nigerian refugees, which is three times greater than its capacity. The majority of internally displaced people and 30,000 out-of-camp refugees have found refuge in host communities, stretching already scarce resources. Civilian populations, especially women and children affected by renewed attacks by suspected members of Boko Haram and the intensification of military operations, are at risk of abuse, human rights violations and gender-based violence. Those who fled have witnessed brutal crimes and suffer from widespread trauma. Limited asylum space for refugees and the forced return of Nigerian refugees to Nigeria (estimated at 4,400 Nigerians in 2017) also represent major protection concerns.

Cameroon is hosting the largest number of Central African refugees (CAR).

Faced with the crisis since 2004, Cameroon is home to nearly 237,000 refugees from CAR, dispersed over several hundred sites and villages, mainly in the East and Adamaua regions. Only 30% of these refugees (77,000 people) are housed in seven organized sites; the others live with host communities. In both cases, access to water, sanitation and hygiene services remains limited, increasing pressure on basic social services and exacerbating tensions between refugees and host communities. Prospects for return are not immediate: according to several surveys, 70% of respondents want to stay in Cameroon and their return will depend mainly on the stabilization of the security situation in their country of origin. US $ 304.5 million is required in response to this crisis, including US $ 161.6 million for the refugee component.

Nearly 2.6 million people suffer from the deterioration of food security and nutrition indicators as well as epidemics.

Nearly 80% of those people live in Adamaoua and the Far-North. This includes more than 180,000 people reaching the emergency threshold in food insecurity, mainly in the Far-North. The Adamaoua region is experiencing a worsening of food insecurity with an increase of more than 20% in the number of people in need compared to 2016. Also, more than 170,000 boys and girls will be malnourished, including 44,700 who will face severe acute malnutrition, mainly in the North and Far North, where the alert threshold has been surpassed (1%).

Access to essential services has deteriorated in areas affected by the conflict. In the Far-North, only 14% of the population has access to adequate hygiene and sanitation facilities and more than half do not have access to a water source. At least 90 schools are no longer functioning in this region, leaving 45,000 children in urgent need of education and vulnerable to possible radicalization. Health centres, whose access and quality were already limited, are increasingly under pressure due to displacement and continuous influx of injured people. For example, nine health centres in the Far-North have ceased their activities, notably due to violence or occupation by armed forces, which is of great concern considering the frequent spread of epidemics such as cholera, poliomyelitis, yaws, measles, yellow fever and meningitis. US $ 304.5 million is required in response to this crisis.
1.3 million people are targeted by this humanitarian response plan, representing 40% of the 3.3 million people in need. This plan requires US $304.5 million to meet the most urgent needs in the four priority regions.

The combination of acute, chronic and structural issues calls for addressing the underlying causes of the crisis, in line with the New Way of Working

This plan is therefore complementary to other strategies and programs of the Government and development actors. In programmatic terms, this quadrennial plan covers the last four years of the DSCE (2010-2020)7 and is aligned with the UNDAF (2018-2020)8 and the Recovery and Peacebuilding Assessment (RCP / RPBA) led by the World Bank, the European Union and the United Nations, alongside the Government. Several other programmatic bridging initiatives have also been initiated, such as the organization of sectoral mini-workshops between humanitarian and development actors, which served as the basis for the development of this response plan. In 2018, the humanitarian community in Cameroon is committed to go one step further by building a joint analysis of the situation. Based on the same understanding of needs, risks and vulnerabilities, harmonized programming can be developed to enhance the complementarity of humanitarian and development activities and optimize the impact of available resources.

Four transversal issues were prioritized to guide the implementation of this plan

The protection of civilians will be strengthened in 2018, particularly in the Far-North region, through the implementation of both the National Protection Strategy of the Protection sector and the Humanitarian Country Team Centrality of Protection Strategy, as well as the improvement of accountability to the affected people. Gender mainstreaming will be a priority for all actors to ensure equitable participation and distribution of aid. To this end, the Humanitarian Country Team will continue to support the Gender Focal Points Network, set up in 2017 at the central and decentralized level. The humanitarian community will also invest in the resilience of vulnerable populations. In 2018, this commitment will materialize by greater inclusion of local actors in the response and strengthening their capacities and those of decentralized authorities. Out of 183 projects in this plan, 180 will be fully or partially implemented by a local organization and more than 18% of the total budget of the plan will be directly allocated to national partners. The use of cash transfers will continue to be promoted as the preferred method of response - including multi-purpose cash transfers - where conditions permit. In a context where access to humanitarian assistance is limited by insecurity and military operations, this modality will provide a quick and cost-effective response to a variety of urgent needs. It will also provide dignity, flexibility and choice to beneficiaries while supporting local markets. Established since 2004 in Cameroon, a clear commitment has been made within the humanitarian community in favor of cash transfer programs, with the establishment of the cash working group at national and regional level (Far-North) in 2017 and the development of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) for the Far North to promote a harmonized approach to assistance through multiple-purpose cash transfers.

Humanitarian access challenges persist mainly in the Far-North, East and Adamaua regions

Insecurity linked to Boko Haram and military operations by the armed forces, the poor road conditions, particularly during the rainy season when these axes become totally impassable, are the main constraints. Despite a sharp increase in suicide attacks in 2017, with more than 60 cases recorded compared to 30 in 20168, no incidents have targeted humanitarian actors so far in the Far-North, while armed forces and civilian populations are the preferred targets. Reinforced Civil-Military Coordination arrangements (CMCoord), following a strategy of coexistence with armed forces, translated into improved humanitarian access in line with humanitarian principles. In 2018, humanitarian actors will also strengthen their communication and coordination strategy with local authorities to improve access to sensitive areas and build confidence to resolve administration bottlenecks.
Close to 99% of the 3.3 million people in need are concentrated in 4 regions. The actual plan is targeting 1.3 million of the people in need, that to say 40% of the needs of the whole Cameroon, considering the response capacity of the actors, physical access and security conditions. 53% of the budget requested for the plan is destined for refugee response.

**Far-North:** 64% of the whole humanitarian needs in the country - 2.1 million people - are concentrated in this region, including 236,000 internally displaced persons, 59,000 returnees, 89,000 Nigerian refugees, 406,700 host populations and more than one million other vulnerable people. 40% of the region's needs - including almost all refugees, IDPs, returnees and hosts - are targeted by this plan.

**North:** 14% of the country's humanitarian needs, or 448,300 people - are in the northern region. This includes 16,200 Central African refugees, 18,400 host populations and 396,700 other vulnerable people. 12% of the region's needs are targeted, including all refugees and the entire host community.

**East:** 13% of the whole humanitarian needs of the country, or 414,500 people – are found in the Eastern Region, including 149,300 Central African refugees, 115,900 host populations and 149,300 other vulnerable populations. 68% of the region's needs are targeted by this plan, including all refugees and the entire host community.

**Adamaoua:** 9% of the country's humanitarian needs, or 296,700 people, are found in this region, this includes 51,300 Central African refugees, 43,500 host populations and 200,600 other vulnerable populations. 39% of the region's needs are targeted by this plan, including all the refugees and the entire host community.
### PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS & FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATIONS</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS (US$)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees</td>
<td>84,214,592</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>72,443,275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
<td>21,434,186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plan International</td>
<td>11,946,213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>8,339,455</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>7,369,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Development Programme</td>
<td>7,005,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarités International</td>
<td>5,995,104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Rescue Committee</td>
<td>5,706,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERSOS Humanitarian Aid Organization</td>
<td>5,292,719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
<td>5,232,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Medical Corps UK</td>
<td>5,175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Relief Services</td>
<td>5,006,990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACF - France</td>
<td>4,609,389</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Emergency and Development Aid</td>
<td>4,385,124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women</td>
<td>4,350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance for International Medical Action</td>
<td>3,695,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
<td>3,203,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALL - Creative Associates International</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Solution</td>
<td>2,975,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
<td>2,664,956</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooperazione Internazionale - COOPI</td>
<td>2,647,860</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actions pour la Biodiversité et Gestion des Terroirs</td>
<td>2,644,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children’s Life in Rural Area</td>
<td>2,486,550</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union Internationale pour la Conservation de la Nature</td>
<td>2,249,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agence Humanitaire Africaine</td>
<td>2,248,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARE International</td>
<td>2,038,348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Red Cross</td>
<td>1,956,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Emergency and Development Aid Relief</td>
<td>1,870,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solidarités d’Afrique</td>
<td>1,786,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIDER</td>
<td>1,450,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afrique Solidarité - Suisse</td>
<td>956,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comité Diocésain des Activités Soociales et Caritative de Yagoua</td>
<td>670,163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Première Urgence Internationale</td>
<td>661,374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Réseau de Lutte contre la Faim</td>
<td>567,030</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jesuit Refugee Service</td>
<td>479,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventist Development and Relief Agency</td>
<td>465,349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEMTOU Humanitaire</td>
<td>460,367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association pour la Formation l’Intégration et l’Insertion des Réfugiés et des Déplacés</td>
<td>408,780</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre Optionnel Pour la Promotion et la Régénération Economique et Sociale Secteur Afrique</td>
<td>382,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centre d’Appui à l’Auto Promotion pour le Développement Durable</td>
<td>312,024</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Action Locale pour un Développement Participatif et Autogéré</td>
<td>281,773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comité Diocésain de Développement des Activités Sociales et Caritas Garoua</td>
<td>90,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Humanitarian Emergency Board</td>
<td>66,875</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL** 305M
Resurgence of Epidemics and Malnutrition Will Increase Mortality

More than one million vulnerable people may not have access to basic health care, and thus a resurgence of high-impact epidemics is to be feared in a context characterized by measles outbreaks in four health districts and a Cholera epidemic in Nigeria’s Borno state bordering Cameroon.

Children under 5 years will experience excess mortality related to malnutrition and the incidence of severe and moderate acute malnutrition will increase significantly. The morbidity of children and pregnant women would increase.

Close to 800,000 People Exposed to Protection Risk in the Far-North

Protection is at the centre of the ongoing crisis in the Far North. There is a need for a robust and coordinated response to mitigate the effects of conflict on the civilian populations. By not doing so, civilians will continue to face high risks of violence, poor access to basic services, inadequate care for survivors of violence and inadequate documentation, which will increase the risk of detention and reduce freedom of movement and access to livelihoods.

Returnees Will Find Themselves in Extreme Precarious Conditions

About 60,000 returnees may find themselves without any assistance in localities devastated by the conflict. These vulnerable people are returning to their villages where they will find destroyed homes, closed schools, inaccessible health centres and where armed forces are the only state representatives in place.

Vulnerable People Will Remain Dependent on Emergency Aid

In order to reduce dependence on humanitarian aid of people affected by the crisis, recovery initiatives are key to achieve sustainable and durable solutions.

What if? ...we fail to respond
1. All figures concerning the people in need in the HRP Executive Summary echo the population base data use to estimate the number of People in Need in Cameroon 2018 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). The IDP (236,000) and returnee (59,000) figures were estimated by OIM DTM Round 9; the Central African (237,000) and Nigerian (91,000) refugee figures were UNHCR estimation as of October 1rst 2017.

2. Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Round 9, IOM, July 2017


4. UNHCR Operational Portal - Situation Central African Republic Refugee Response (as of October 1rst 2017)

5. Survey of return intentions for Central African refugees in Cameroon, UNHCR, April 2017

6. Enquête par grappes à indicateurs multiples (MICS), Institut national de la statistique, 2014

7. Document de Stratégie pour la Croissance et l’Emploi (DSCE), Gouvernement du Cameroun, 2010-2020

8. UNDSS Incident Tracking Database
This document is produced on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners.

This document provides the Humanitarian Country Team's shared understanding of the crisis, including the most pressing humanitarian needs, and reflects its joint humanitarian response planning.

The designation employed and the presentation of material on this report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Humanitarian Country Team and partners concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.