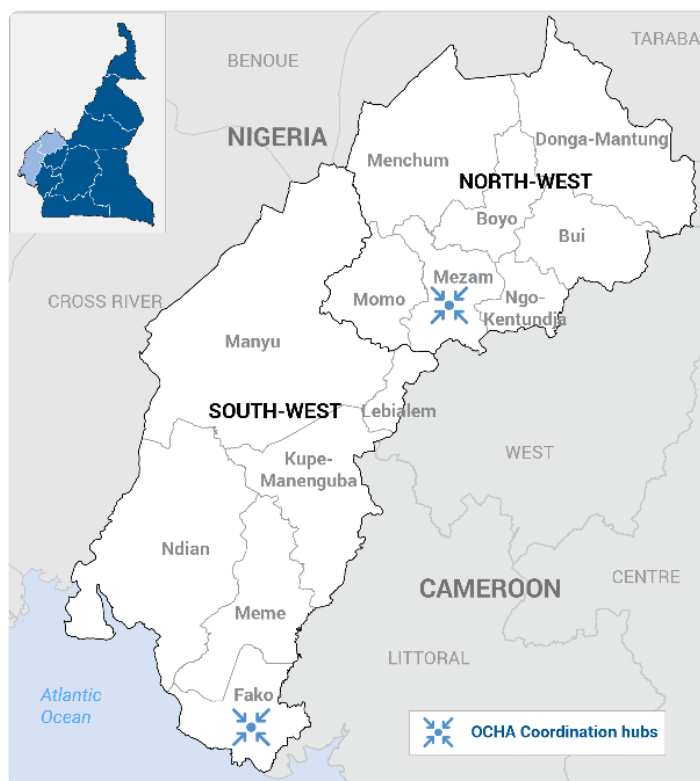


HIGHLIGHTS (3 Jun 2021)

- North-West and South West situation report (1-30 April 2021)
- In April 2021, more than 10,000 people were forced to flee their villages, mainly in Menchum division in the North-West (NW) region.
- Three security incidents affecting aid workers and health care providers were reported in the two regions.
- 965 Gender-Based Violence (GBV) incidents were reported in the two regions. About 90 per cent of GBV survivors are women and 11 per cent are children.
- Humanitarian assistance is impaired by low funding levels. Urgent support is required to address needs and avoid pipeline ruptures in Food security, nutrition and livelihood.



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

KEY FIGURES

2.2M

Affected people in NWSW

1.6M

Targeted for assistance in NWSW

712.8K

IDPs within or displaced from NWSW

333.9K

Returnees (former IDP) in NWSW

67.3K

Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria

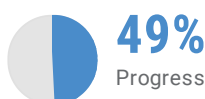
FUNDING (2020)

\$390.9M

Required

\$192.4M

Received



FTS: <https://fts.unocha.org/appeals/927/summary>

CONTACTS

Carla Martinez

Head of Office
martinez14@un.org

Ilham Moussa

Head of Bamenda Sub-Office, North-West region
moussa22@un.org

Dina Daoud

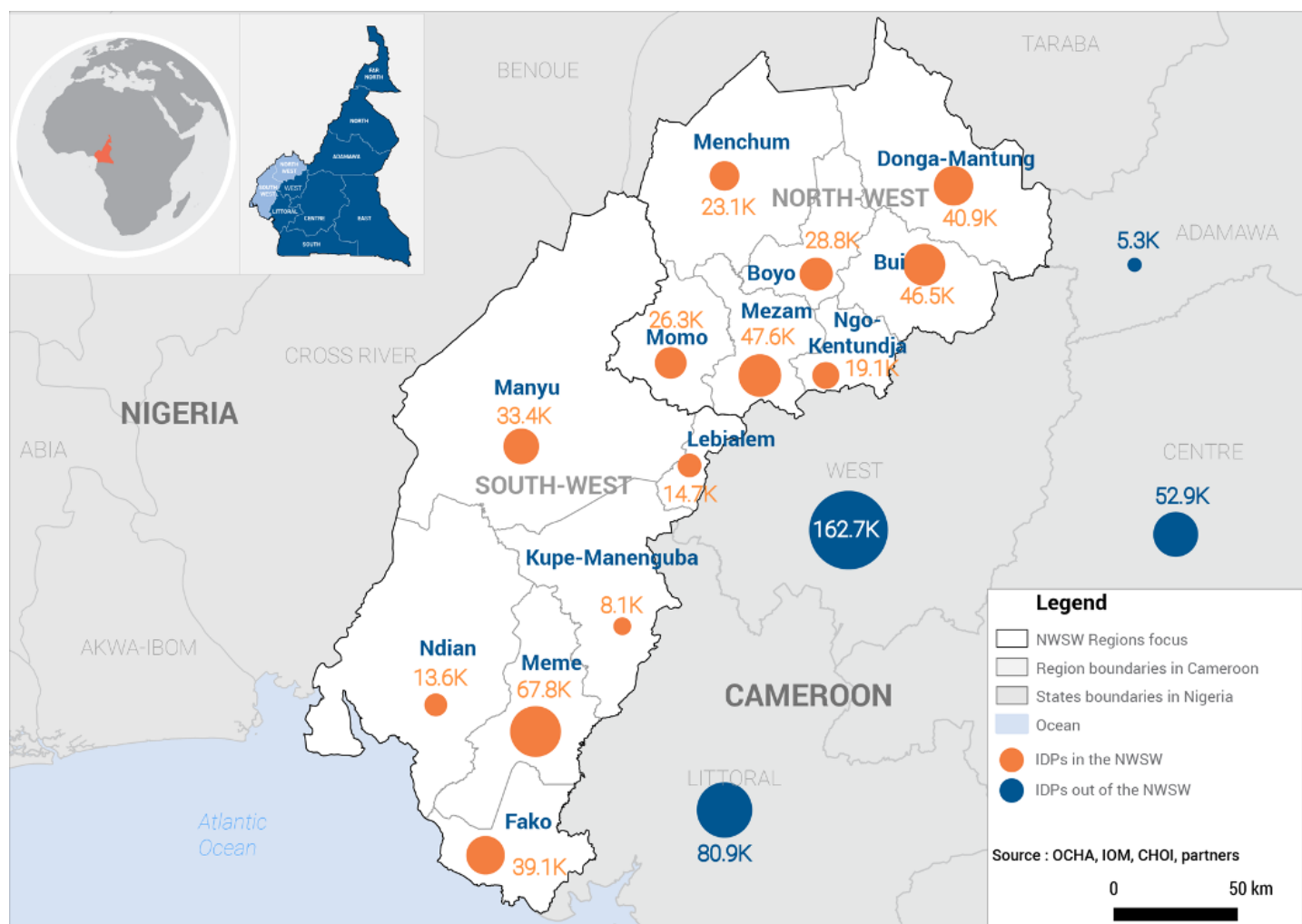
Head of Buea Sub-Office, South-West Region
daoud1@un.org

Marie Bibiane Mouangue

Public information Officer
bibiane.mouangue@un.org

VISUAL (2 Feb 2021)

Map of IDP, from the North-West and South-West Regions of Cameroon



Source: OCHA, IOM, CHOI, Partners

The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

BACKGROUND (3 Jun 2021)

Situation Overview

The increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) remains a major concern for humanitarian workers in the North-West and South-West (NWSW) regions. About 11 IED-related incidents were reported in the NWSW in April, with eight incidents in the North-West alone. Ten of the incidents were actual explosions of IEDs, and in one case, while causing panic in a local market, the IED was identified and safely dismantled by government security forces. While the population and humanitarian organizations are not targeted by IEDs, they remain at risk of becoming collateral damages.

Attacks on aid workers and health care providers are continuing in both regions. On 24 April, gunshots were fired at the vehicle of a humanitarian NGO at a government-controlled checkpoint in Manyu division, in the SW region, injuring two staff. On the same day, also in Manyu, a group of suspected non-State armed group (NSAG) fighters detained five staff of a United Nations partner organization while on their way to a field mission. They were eventually released on the same day. On 13 April, three health workers were abducted from their medical facility in Kumbo subdivision in the NW by a group of armed persons suspected to be NSAG fighters, they were detained shortly before being released the next day.

Hostilities, targeted attacks, and destruction of property continued in both regions and resulted in several pendular displacements. In the NW region, an estimated 11,186 individuals from 1,950 households have been forced to flee their villages in Menchum, Donga-Mantung and Bui divisions to nearby villages and bushes because of ongoing violence. In the SW region, about 2,855 individuals from 456 households were forced to flee their villages in Meme, Fako and Manyu divisions to nearby villages and bushes due to violence. While about 2,000 individuals displaced from Konye subdivision in Meme division of the SW have returned to their place of origin, others in both NWSW are still in their refuge with the intention to go back to their locations of origin when the security situation improves. Food, shelter, health and protection are the most urgent needs expressed by the displaced and returnees.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Education

Education Cluster partners continued to implement activities in schools, as well as in other informal education settings, to enable children to access learning activities through formal or informal education. Some 5,891 new students, including 3,176 girls representing 54 per cent of the students, benefited from various activities, including: Mbonwei Women Development Association radio education programmes reaching 1,525 students, including 803 girls; CAMHELP home education support for 10 children, including seven girls, and sensitization programme. NRC supported the participation of children in school activities through teachers training on psychosocial support (PSS) and the continuation of Tertially Sisters vocational training project. UNESCO supported 53 new students, including 32 girls, through their distance learning project, and UNICEF distributed school and dignity kits to 2,131 students.



UNESCO provides access to relevant inclusive and quality education to out-of school children, through distance learning platforms (formal and non-formal education system) in the South-West region. Photo: UNESCO/Mirela Kuljanin

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Food Security

A total of 19 partners provided food, agriculture, and livelihoods assistance to 260,046 people which represents a 23 per cent decline in achievement compared to March 2021. About 24 per cent received assistance through either cash or voucher modality. Though there is more interest in the use of cash and voucher modalities, it has consistently been a challenge as functional markets are not readily available especially in rural areas and transporting large quantity of food items can be challenging and sometimes life-threatening because of insecurity.

Due to insecurity challenges, WFP was unable to deliver assistance to about 25,000 people in Fako division in the SW, which can also trigger negative coping mechanisms amongst the assistance-dependent beneficiaries if not resolved urgently. Concerns are also increasing as WFP, the major food provider, delivering food to almost 300,000 people, has reduced its food basket to 50 per cent due to funding constraints. The Food Security Cluster is advocating for an urgent financial support to avoid shortage and stoppage of assistance which will eventually cause important shocks in the communities who are increasingly dependent, with high needs.



IDP beneficiary of food distribution in South-West region. Credit: OCHA Giles Clarke

FAO trained 14 staff of the Ministry of Agriculture through its project to support market gardening production in the peri-urban areas of Douala and Buea. They also surveyed 1,274 households to understand the market gardening needs and areas of response. The results from the survey are currently under analysis.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Health

The positivity rate of COVID-19 remained high at eight per cent and 3.3 per cent for the NW and SW respectively. The vaccination campaign against COVID-19 was launched in the NW on the 14 April and in the South-West on the 16 April. Frontline health personnel and people aged 50 and above with comorbidities are prioritized to receive the vaccine. Vaccine hesitancy is a serious challenge and the Health Cluster partners are stepping up sensitization against the misinformation surrounding the COVID-19 vaccines. WHO supported a mass testing for COVID-19 in the NWSW through March and April and over 50,000 people were tested.



MSF Community health volunteer providing free consultation to IDPs in South West region

WHO and INTERSOS strengthened psychosocial support to victims of mental trauma in Kumba town, in the SW, by training 54 teachers and school authorities on how to maintain their mental health and that of their students. Psychosocial support volunteers were identified and trained on the identification and referral of mental health cases from the communities to the clinical psychologist. A safe space was identified for the follow-up of cases in Kumba.

To improve routine vaccination coverage in the NW, UNICEF supported the Regional Delegation of Public Health (RDPH) to carry out outreach vaccination in March and April 2021 for children and pregnant women in six health districts (HD). A total of 3,752 children 0-11 months and 1,252 pregnant women received missed vaccines. This campaign was followed by the training of 53 expanded program for immunization (EPI) officers, representing 23 vaccinating health facilities in Mbengwi and Njikwa HDs, on the immunization in practice. An attack on health care was reported in Kumbo, SW with three health personnel abducted and released three days later.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Nutrition

Nutrition partners screened 14,782 children, including 6,155 boys and 8,627 girls, among them 74 children, equivalent to 0.5%, were identified with severe wasting and referred for treatment. The slight increase of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases compared to previous months is attributed to the improvement in partners' reporting. Some 145 children representing one per cent of the screened sample were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and received nutrition counselling. WFP assisted children 6-23 months old along with pregnant and lactating mothers through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) that accompanied general food distributions. However, for children 24-59 months old, there is a lack of comprehensive package to address the moderate wasting with a risk of deterioration to severe forms; needs for MAM cases have to be addressed accordingly.



A child with severe acute malnutrition admitted for treatment at the limbe regional hospital supported by UNICEF Credit: UNICEF/Salomon Beguel

Some 23,333 caregivers, including 14,698 women and 8,635 men, received key messages on optimal infant and young child feeding practices integrating COVID-19-specific messages during routine home visits and at distribution sites. The regional delegation of public health (RDPH) commenced the issuance of 40,000 cloth masks to frontline and community health workers involved in the nutrition emergency response to mitigate the spread of COVID-19. Additionally, 1,983 pregnant women received iron folate supplements, geared towards addressing micronutrient deficiencies amongst this group.

Some 6,416 children including 3,053 boys and 3,363 girls aged 6-23 months and 4,649 pregnant and lactating women in locations considered food insecure received specialized nutritious food (SNF) through BSFP. Partnership discussion is ongoing between UNICEF and civil society organizations (CSOs) to strengthen the referral mechanism between screening, referrals, and treatment of SAM cases.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Protection

Protection actors reported 820 protection incidents in April. The main incidents are physical assault and threat, destruction of habitat, threat to life, arbitrary arrest and detention, murder, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases including rape and emotional violence.

Partners supported more than 116,500 affected people in protection, psychosocial and medical assistance, and legal assistance to regain their property. They also provided psychosocial support to 166 affected persons, and some were referred to medical assistance due to psychological distress caused by the gross violations suffered. They sensitized 5,727 people on the rights and responsibilities of IDPs, including COVID-19 patients, and provided protection services, including legal and cash assistance, to more than 9,600 vulnerable persons. Legal assistance was provided to 590 persons to regain their property and 43 actors were trained on key protection issues.

Due to the increased use of IEDs and the presence of unexploded remnants, there is an urgent need for explosive ordnance risk education in the NWSW.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

The reported increase in the use of IEDs by NSAGs continued, adding more risks to the already vulnerable children and adolescents. Child Protection (CP) actors continue to report increased incidents of sexual violence against children. While some of the incidents could be attributed to parties to the conflict, most of these are reportedly being perpetrated by family members and neighbours. The members of the Protection and CP Clusters and GBV AoRs are considering the establishment of a system of capturing data on these incidents as soon as they are reported.

CP actors reached 8,343 children and caregivers. Psychosocial support (PSS) was provided to 4,084 children and caregivers in PSS units, child friendly and other safe spaces, as well as awareness raising sessions on child protection risks, GBV and the COVID-19 pandemic. In the ongoing child protection case management project, 265 children were reached in the NW and SW regions; 44 were referred for specialized services. Additionally, 89 children were provided with birth certificates and/or other civil status documentation during the reporting period. Martin Luther King Junior Memorial Foundation (LUKMEF) has installed and operationalized a toll-free line (8120) as part of the complaints and feedback mechanism to be used by beneficiaries to provide feedback or lodge complaints on interventions.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: GBV Area of Responsibility

Data provided by GBV sub cluster members in the NWSW regions reveal that a total of 965 GBV cases were reported to GBV specialized services providers. This sudden increase in the number of incidents, compared to March when 369 cases were reported, can be explained by the significant number of community outreach.

About 90 per cent of GBV survivors are women, one per cent are survivors with disabilities, and 11 per cent are children. Survivors received various services including psychosocial support to 44 per cent, health services to 40 per cent and 12 per cent received livelihood services. There is a critical need to scale up lifesaving GBV services and advocate for access to affected communities in hard to reach areas.

Partners reached 26,999 people with GBV prevention and response interventions including GBV awareness raising and information on available specialized services, reaching 20,886 persons; distribution of 650 menstrual hygiene pad; women and girl safe space activities reaching 1,453 persons; psychosocial support and psychosocial first aid to 98 individuals; women empowerment life skill development to 182 persons; capacity building for community members; frontline workers on GBV concepts reaching 70 persons, and GBV risk mitigation activities reaching 1,170 persons.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Shelter/NFI

Shelter/NFI partners assisted 1,901 households with emergency shelter Kits: 175 households in NW and 1,726 households in SW. In addition to assistance with rental subsidies to 41 households and core relief items notably soap that supports COVID-19 prevention to 1,153 households.

In the NW, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Cameroon Baptist Convention (CBC) distributed 175 integrated kits, reaching 1,105 individuals, including 564 females in Nkum, Bui division. Strategic Humanitarian Services (SHUMAS) organization provided rental accommodation subsidies to 41 students in Bamenda.

In the SW, especially in Meme division, NRC, Authentic Memorial Foundation (AMEF) and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) distributed more than 1,500 emergency shelter kits. Plan International distributed 5,764 bars of soap to 1,152 households and 355 emergency shelter kits, reaching 2,275 individuals.

TRENDS (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Response: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

12 WASH partners in the NWSW regions reached 148,307 individuals through hygiene promotion, sensitization, water supply, emergency latrines and distribution of WASH kits. An increase of 86,159 individuals compared to March. The increase in the total number of people reached is attributed to the sensitization on Waste management carried out by NGO WACameroon in Bamenda 2 sub-division, in the NW region, where 91,003 people were reached. Sensitization focused on behaviour change which is a gradual process as it takes time for people to adapt to changes.

As part of partners' accountability to affected population, 21 people, including eight females and 13 males, provided feedback on the quality of humanitarian interventions in the NWSW. The feedback will help partners to improve their future programming.

COORDINATION (3 Jun 2021)

Humanitarian Coordination

OCHA continued to ensure the coordination of the response in the NWSW regions and continued to advocate for humanitarian access and for effective and principled humanitarian action through regular meetings with relevant stakeholders. The funding situation in the NWSW remains a major preoccupation and efforts are multiplied to raise awareness on the situation the NWSW.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24 May 2021)

COVID-19 Situation report - It covers the period from 1 to 30 April 2021.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of people infected with COVID-19 increased from 56,596 cumulative cases, including 779 deaths in March 2021 to 74,733, including 1,144 deaths in April 2021. With a case fatality rate of 1.5 per cent, Cameroun is the 12th African country in relation to the number of infections.
- Cameroon launched the vaccination campaign against COVID-19 on 12 April 2021. The event followed the reception of 200,000 doses of the SINOPHARM vaccine offered by the Chinese Government. Health personnel are among priority groups to receive the vaccine.
- On 17 April, Cameroon received 391,200 doses of AstraZeneca vaccines through the COVAX facility.
- On 22 April 2021, the United Nations Resident Coordinator ad interim, Mrs. Siti Batoul Ousseini, organized an online Town Hall meeting on COVID-19 vaccination with UN staff. The objective was to reduce the reluctance and encourage the personnel to go for the vaccination.
- 74,733 COVID-19 cases
- 7,021 active cases
- 2,270 healthcare workers infected
- 1.6M cumulation of samples tested for COVID-19 (TDR+PCR)

- 15,851 people vaccinated
- 1,5% Fatality rate

SITUATION OVERVIEW

The COVID-19 epidemiological trend is stable. The Ministry of public Health (MoH) recorded more than 18,000 new positive cases in April. As of 24 April, the UN and NGOs in Cameroon reported 502 cumulative cases and five deaths among their staff.

The Centre and Littoral regions remain the most affected and the situation in schools and universities remains worrying. All the 190 health districts are affected by the pandemic. On 11 April, the Minister of Public Health, Mr. Manaouda Malachie, officially launched the COVID-19 vaccination campaign by taking his first doses of the Chinese Sinopharm vaccine. The launching ceremony was widely covered by the media, in an attempt to encourage the extremely reluctant Cameroonians. Following the Minister, representatives of the Government and United Nations agencies also took their first dose of AstraZeneca vaccine on 21 April. The Government aims to vaccinate five million people by the end of 2021 and 15 million people in 2022, to reach the vaccination coverage threshold that confers collective immunity.

On 16 April, the Center for the Coordination of Public Health Emergency Operations (CCOUP) organized a meeting with the COVID-19 response technical and financial partners. The objective was to mobilize additional resources for the response. On 20 April, UNICEF and Risk Communication and Community engagement partners launched the COVID-19 vaccine sensitization and communication campaign, targeting all the groups at risk.

Gaps & constraints

The results of the internal assessment presented during the technical and financial meeting with COVID-19 response partners revealed the following gaps in the vaccination strategy:

- Lack of communication plan on COVID-19 vaccination.
- Lack of a financing plan for COVID-19 vaccination.
- Lack of knowledge of the operational needs for the deployment of COVID-19 vaccination.

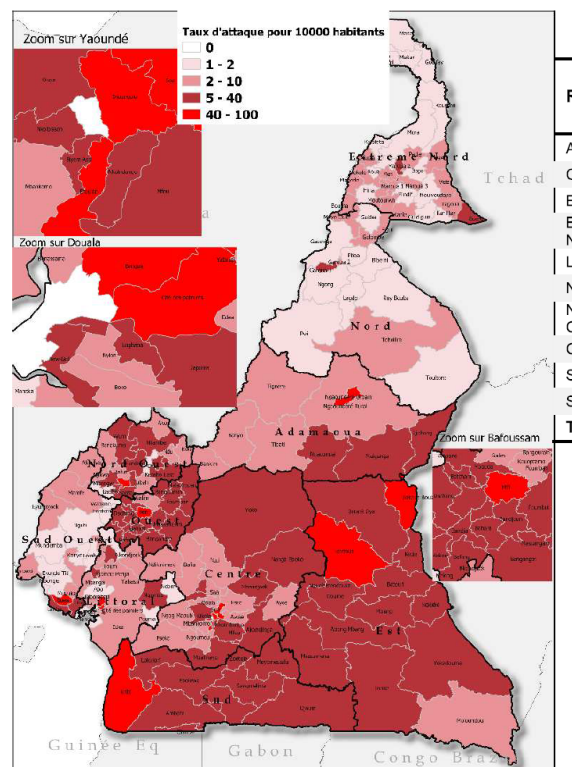


Figure 4: Taux d'attaque pour 10 000 habitants

Infection rate per 10,000 people Source: Cameroon COVID-19 Situation report n.77 (from 22 to 28 April 2021)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24 May 2021)

Case management, Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC)

Needs:

- Development of a RCCE communication strategy on the COVID-19 vaccine acceptance.

- Increase oxygen supply in the regions.
- Needs for protective equipment and washing hand stations for primary schools in Gado, Garoua-Boulai, Bindia, and Mandjou localities in the East region.
- Absence of Infection, Prevention and Control (IPC) community programmes for people who share houses with COVID-19 patients.

Response

To cope with the resurgence of COVID-19 in the refugee and host communities, Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) facilitated awareness sessions on compliance with barriers measures with more than 400 youths and students. They also carried out systematic screening of 103 trainees selected for vocational training.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Limited mobilization for the vaccination
- Poor compliance with barrier measures in schools.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24 May 2021)

Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)

Needs:

- Lack of financial resources for the implementation of the 2021 RCCE COVID-19 Response Plan.

Response:

- UNICEF and UNESCO, in collaboration with MoH and the Cameroon Association of Bloggers (ABC), developed a digital communication strategy which emphasizes on the analysis and treatment of feedback collected through social media.
- UNICEF, WHO, CDC, IFRC, and Breakthrough Action launched an anthropological study on continuity and acceptability of health services including vaccination as part of the COVID-19 response in Cameroon.
- UN-Habitat, in collaboration with local associations in Douala, Yaounde and Bafoussam towns, in the Littoral, Centre and West regions, organized an awareness-raising campaign on community engagement in the early detection of the disease. The campaign also included information sharing about vaccination including COVID-19 vaccine, traditional and standard drugs and the difference between COVID-19 and Malaria symptoms.
- UNICEF, WHO and CDC trained communication focal points and key communication actors on the management of misinformation and rumors about vaccination in a COVID-19 context. They also produced communications materials and COVID-19 immunization messaging for digital web Influencer platforms.

Gaps & Constraints:

- Lack of funding for COVID-19 vaccination communication activities.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24 May 2021)

Operational support and logistics

Needs:

- Lack of transparency in the COVID-19 vaccine deployment plan in the field.

Response:

- Responding to the journalist at a press conference held on 17 April, the Minister of Health clarified that 243 centers were selected throughout the territory from the private and public health facilities. Each health district has an accredited vaccination center with fixed and mobile vaccination teams. Special sites have been set up in large cities.

Gaps & Constraints:

- The large number of vaccination centers and the reluctance of the population cast doubts on the efficient use of vaccine doses. As the vaccination is done in batch of 10 people, some vaccination centers may have difficulty reaching this number for a vial.

This report is produced by OCHA Cameroon in collaboration with humanitarian partners and COVID-19 Task Force. OCHA coordinates the global emergency response to save lives and protect people in humanitarian crises.

<https://reliefweb.int/country/cmr>

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/cameroon>

<https://www.unocha.org/cameroon>

[About](#) [Terms of Use](#) [Privacy policy](#) [Copyright notice](#)

