

This report is produced by OCHA Cameroon in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 1 to 30 June 2021. The next report will be issued in August 2021.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- According to protection partners, 45 per cent of the affected population, mostly displaced persons, have difficulties in finding decent and affordable housing and 70 per cent of displaced persons are likely to suffer forced eviction.
- Attacks against schools and students continue as non-State armed groups (NSAGs) cut the fingers of five students to punish them for writing their end of cycle exams (Common Entrance Exams CEE).
- Urgent need for awareness raising on Mine Risk Education in schools, and sensitization of community members particularly school children and caregivers, on improvised explosive devices (IED) risk and mitigation measures.
- In June 2021, two attacks have been reported against health facilities and medical staff in Manyu division, Mamfe subdivision in the South West and in Mom division, Batibo subdivision in the North West
- Three incidents targeting humanitarians, including temporary abduction, seizing of vehicles and denial of access to beneficiaries.
- High risks of collateral damage for humanitarian actors on the main roads and along all the axis in the North West and South West, due to increased use of IED.



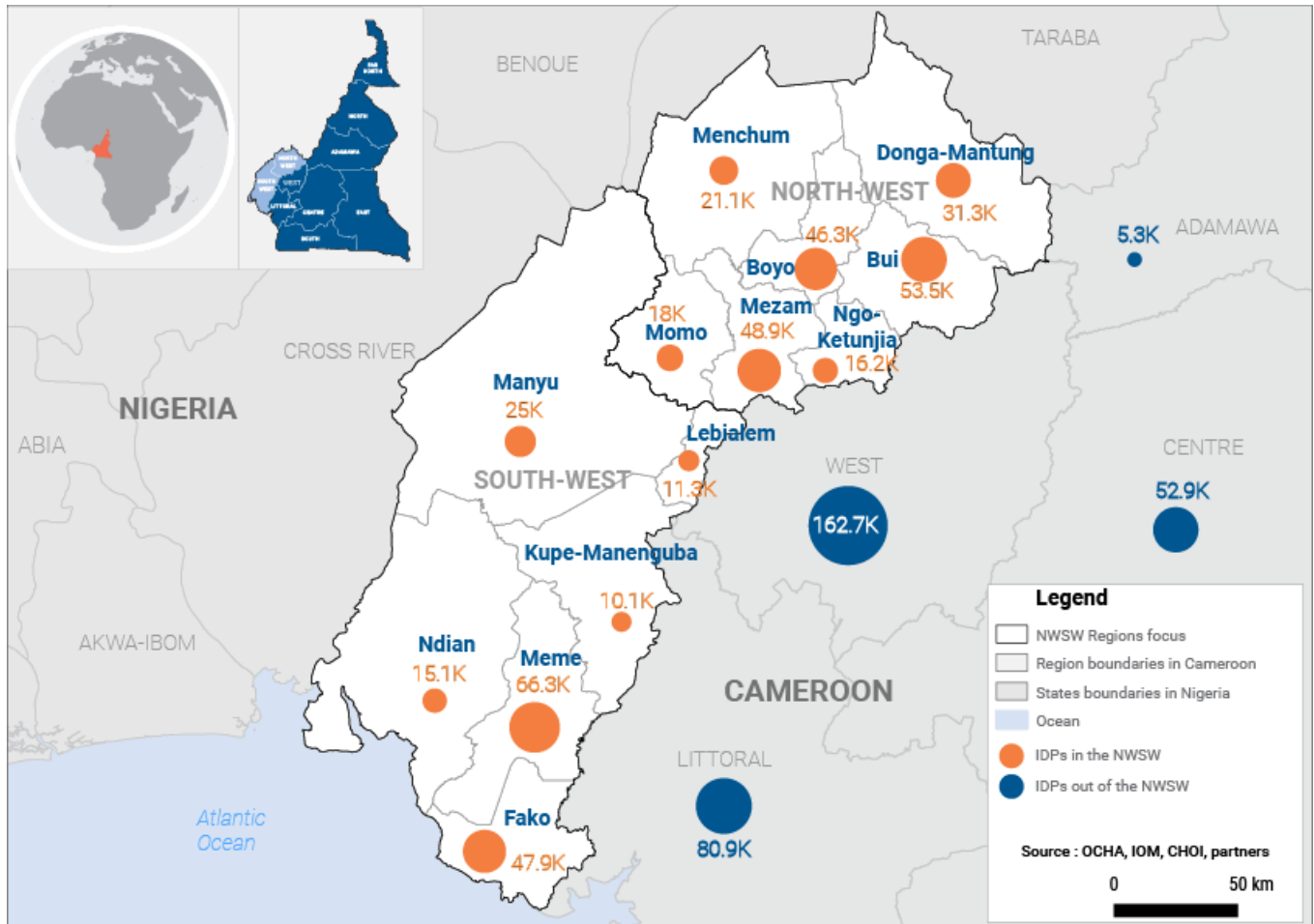
Source: OCHA  
The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

<p><b>2.2M</b></p> <p>affected people<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p><i>Humanitarian Needs Overview - 2021</i></p>	<p><b>1.6M</b></p> <p>targeted for assistance<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p><i>Humanitarian Response Plan - 2021</i></p>	<p><b>712.8K</b></p> <p>Internally Displaced People (IDP)</p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p><i>Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) NWSW, OCHA - February 2021</i></p> <p><i>MSNA in West and Littoral regions, OCHA and partners - August 2020</i></p> <p><i>MIRA in Centre region, CHOI and OCHA - September 2020</i></p>	<p><b>333.9K</b></p> <p>returnees (former IDP)<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p><i>MSNA in NWSW region OCHA - February 2021</i></p>	<p><b>67.5K</b></p> <p>Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria</p> <p><b>Sources:</b></p> <p><i>Nigeria: Registration of Cameroonian refugees, UNHCR - 30 June 2021</i></p>
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<sup>1</sup> Figures include North-West, South-West, Littoral, West, Adamawa and Centre regions (rounded up to the first decimal place).

<sup>2</sup> Figure includes North-West and South-West regions.

### Map of IDPs from the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon



Source: OCHA, IOM

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## SITUATION OVERVIEW

With only 6.8 per cent of funding secured as of 30 June 2021, the humanitarian response in the North-West and South-West (NWSW) regions has not been able to respond to the most urgent needs. With no signs of a major raise in the funding level, many partners suspended some of their projects.

The volatile security context and the continuous violence are aggravating humanitarian needs, as affected people continue to flee their homes, seeking safety in the bushes and neighboring communities. According to the Emergency Tracking Tool (ETT) data, 12,719 persons were displaced in June alone.

The number of protection incidents almost doubled. Gender Based violence (GBV) reported cases increased, attacks against health facilities and medical staff continued, and attacks against schools increased as students were writing their end-of-cycle exams.

The number of reported cases of severe acute malnutrition increased and food insecurity persisted in many areas. Partners' needs assessments reveal that the attacks on farms have scared many farmers and prevented them from cultivating their lands during this rainy season. In other areas, farmers didn't have access to functioning markets to sell or exchange their crops due to prevailing insecurity along the roads or the forceful closure of rural markets and the , considered as the main exchange and economic forums for the villagers. The market in Bafut, in the NW region, timidly resumed recently and, the market in Guzang in Momo division, NW region, was closed in June 2021 due to inter-fighting between non-State armed groups (NSAGs). This disfunction of local markets slowed down humanitarian partners who were planning a cash/voucher intervention in the area.

A new trend of attacks against humanitarian workers further impacted the humanitarian response especially in the NW region. Armed groups abducted aid workers and carjacked their vehicles. UN negotiations lead to the release of abducted

humanitarian staff were released, as well as some of their vehicles. The increased use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) keeps exposing humanitarians to high risk and hinders their free movements; 11 incidents of detonated or dismantled IED in the NWSW regions were reported. Although these IEDs attacks mainly targeted State Security Forces, some civilians were affected, with one bike rider killed, and his passenger severely injured.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Education

Targeted attacks and indirect attacks against education increased after slight pause. Five incidents were reported in June, raising the total number from the beginning of the year to 12 incidents.

On 16 June, in Bui division, SW region, NSAG fighters abducted three girls aged between eight and 14 from the residence of a school principal in Elak-Oku village. On 29 June, NSAG fighters fired sporadic gunshots in the air in the immediate vicinity of three schools used as centers for General Certificate of Education (GCE) exams in Mamfe, Manyu division creating panic among students, destroying examination papers, and preventing the continuation of the exams.

Education Cluster partners reached 93,863 persons including 46,229 girls and 3,642 adult females with various educational interventions. Humanitarian Educational Leadership for Peace and Development (CAMHELP) distributed kits for recreational activities to 70 children, and Community Humanitarian Emergency Board (COHEB International) organized radio education program reaching 2,818 children including 125 students newly enrolled. While Green Partnership Association (GPA) distributed recreational kits and menstrual hygiene kits to 91,006 students, moreover, Organization for Women Empowerment and Development (OWED) conducted community sensitization for the prevention of COVID-19 for 47 participants, in addition to distribution of menstrual hygiene materials to 50 adolescent girls. Pan African Institute for Development West Africa (PAID-WA) facilitated the provision of distance learning activities for 397 children including 237 girls, as well as the organization of vocational training for 120 youths including 70 girls. Strategic Humanitarian Services (SHUMAS) and Sustainable Development and Humanitarian Services Foundation (SUDAHSER) supported livelihood initiatives benefiting 115 persons including three boys, four girls and 108 adults.

**93.9K**

Persons reached with various educational interventions

### Food Security

23 food security partners provided food, agriculture, and livelihoods assistance to 288,609 people, with a 11 per cent decrease compared to assistance in May. The decrease is mainly due to supply pipeline breaks and stock shortages leading to reduction in food rations and exacerbating the food and nutritional status of the affected population. 96 per cent of reached beneficiaies received food assistance while four per cent received agriculture and livelihoods support with estimated 14,535 persons supported through either cash or voucher modalities.

The increase in local prices of basic foodstuff in the two regions negatively affected the purchasing capacity of vulnerable households leaving them with limited options and thus increased their dependency on humanitarian assistance. Only about 20 per cent of food insecure populations have been assisted since January 2021.

Additionally, the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC) have concluded their targeting and beneficiary validation exercise enabling them to start e-voucher food assistance, agriculture and livelihoods activities which are expected to reach about 30,000 persons in the NWSW regions.

To strengthen the capacity of food security partners, the cluster is planning a GBV mainstreaming training in August targeting 40 partners in close collaboration with the GBV area of responsibility (AoR). The World Food Programme (WFP) carried out induction training with its Cooperating Partners (CPs) on humanitarian response and food distribution, nutrition refresher, post distribution monitoring (PDM), third party monitoring (TPM) and training of enumerators for the ongoing beneficiaries targeting exercise. In addition, FAO trained 60 persons on Farmer Field School (FFS) approach and Agricultural best practices in line with the establishment of 24 FFS. The Farmer Field Schools (FFS) is a group-based adult learning approach that teaches farmers how to experiment and solve problems independently.

**288.6K**

People reached with food/agriculture/livelihood assistance

## Health

Partners intensified the vaccination campaign against COVID-19. The current vaccination coverage of targeted population is 2.1 per cent in the NW and one per cent in the SW. There was an increase in the positivity rate of tests conducted in the NW from 6.7 per cent in May to nine per cent in June. The positivity rate in the SW region dropped from 3.3 per cent in May to 2.4 per cent in June.

Despite the low funding rate and security challenges, Health Cluster partners continued to support affected populations. World Health organization (WHO), through the Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility (PEF) of the World Bank, started working to extend the intensive care units of the regional hospitals in Buea and Limbe in the SW, and Bamenda in the NW, and to renovate the Emergency Operation Centre (EOC) of the regional delegation of Bamenda. UNICEF and partners including Caritas Kumba, Caritas Mamfe, and Caritas Bamenda supported the regional delegations of health to provide lifesaving services, including routine vaccination for children and pregnant women in seven health districts: three in the NW and four in the SW. 7,321 children aged 0-11 months and 1,674 pregnant women received missed doses of vaccines. Partners treated 365 children aged 0-59 months for acute respiratory tract infections, 633 children for diarrhea, while about 1,005 households received long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets.

Attacks on healthcare facilities remained a major threat to the access and availability of health care services and limits COVID-19 vaccination campaign. Two incidents of detention and kidnapping were reported: one in Mamfe health district (SW) and another in Batibo health district in the NW.

# 8.99K

Children aged 0-11 months and pregnant women received missed doses of vaccine

## Nutrition

Partners screened 30,392 children including 13,291 boys and 17,101 girls for acute malnutrition. The screening identified that 67 children, representing 0.2 per cent, suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM). Nutrition partners referred them for appropriate management. Partners also identified 148 children, equivalent to 0.4 per cent, with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). Cumulatively from January to June 2021, partners identified 350 children including 158 boys and 192 girls with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and referred them for treatment which represents only eight per cent of the total estimated SAM caseload of 4,000 for 2021. Nutrition partners reached 13,371 caregivers including 8,905 women and 4,466 men with key messages on optimal infant and young child feeding practices integrating COVID-19 specific messages, mainly during blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) and general food distribution (GFD) activities. 10,823 children including 5,316 boys and 5,507 girls aged 6 to 23 months and 6,505 pregnant and lactating women in locations, identified as food insecure, received specialized nutritious food (SNF) through BSFP.

Preparations for the upcoming nutrition survey have commenced Partners will carry out the survey, which uses the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) methodology, between August and September 2021.

Frequent lockdowns, especially in the Eyumodjock area in Manyu Division (SW), and the onset of the rains have greatly affected the implementation of screening, distribution of SNF and follow up of beneficiaries.

# 30.4 K

Children under five screened for acute malnutrition

## Protection

890 protection incidents were reported, with 21 per cent entailing theft, extortion, or destruction of personal property, 18 per cent of total or partial destruction of habitat, and 14 per cent of arbitrary or unlawful arrest and/or detention. This is almost double the figures of May where about 458 incidents were recorded. Men and boys remain the main affected vulnerable group representing between 85 and 95 per cent, because they are regularly suspected of associating with NSAGs and they are viewed by the community as being strong enough to fend for themselves. Protection partners have revealed that 45 per cent of the affected population, mostly displaced persons, are facing have difficulties in finding decent and affordable housing and 70 per cent of displaced persons are at risk of forced eviction.

The increase in the number of protection incidents is due to, among other factors, an increased coverage of localities by protection partners, with additional protection partners and programmes covering new areas and communities. There are hence many unreported incidents which makes the situation more critical and the response more essential.

# 890

Protection incidents reported

Rising criminality, attacks on communities and increased presence of NSAGs at local level might be the reason behind the destruction of goods and property. In addition, Protection partners are increasingly raising beneficiaries awareness in the importance of reporting protection incidents. They established a hotline number through which people are encouraged to report.

Many divisions, such as Momo, Donga-Mantung, Ngo-Ketunjia and Menchum divisions in the NW, and Lebialeme in the SW are still poorly covered by protection monitoring activities due to lack of funding.

Protection actors reached 1,590 individuals in Bamenda, NW region, including 438 males and 1,125 females through awareness sessions on housing, land and property rights (HLP). 118 individuals have benefited from training on HLP and collaborative dispute resolution (CDR) in Fako and Meme divisions of the SW. 848 persons received legal support on access, while 489 received targeted protection assistance.

More funding and partners involvement are still required to meet the minimum needs of affected population in the two regions.

## Child Protection Area of Responsibility (CP AoR)

With the launching of the national Common Entrance Examinations, NSAGs significantly increased attacks on schools and children with the burning of school premises and abduction of students who were either taking or preparing to take examinations. The use of IEDs continued to be a security concern. While NSAGs are targeting government State security convoys and posts with the use of IEDs, civilians and particularly children are directly and indirectly being affected. UNICEF has called for the prioritization of Mine Risk Education (MRE) in schools and among communities. UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNFPA have thus developed a platform for the reporting of incidents related to sexual violence against children which partners have started using.

# 39.35K

Children and caregivers reached through child protection interventions

CP AoR actors continued to provide child protection services to the affected communities, reaching 39,356 children and caregivers including 19,852 females and 19,504 males. Beneficiaries reached in June are double the ones reached in May, due to an increase in the number of partners who reported their activities. CP AoR actors reached 5,438 children including 2,528 girls and 2,902 boys and eight caregivers including five women and three men, with mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) in psychosocial support units, child friendly and other safe spaces. 1,721 children including 883 girls and 837 boys were referred through community-based child protection mechanisms (CBCPMs). Partners provided GBV services to 24 beneficiaries including 12 girls, four boys and eight women. Additionally, CP AoR actors reached 32,122 children and caregivers including 9,509 girls, 6,276 boys, 6,878 women, and 9,459 men with awareness raising sessions on child protection risks, GBV and the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, 27 children including four girls and 23 boys were provided with legal services. Lastly, 40 unaccompanied and separated children, 25 girls and 15 boys were provided with alternative care.

In the on-going child protection case management project, CP AoR actors reached 745 children with services, including 407 girls and 338 boys in the SWNW regions. Out of these, 395 cases including 222 girls and 173 boys were referred to specialized services through the CP AoR referral pathways.

## Gender- Based Violence Area of Responsibility (GBV AoR)

The number of reported GBV cases tripled in the second quarter of the year 2021, where 3,511 cases were reported compared to 1,064 cases reported in the first quarter. This increase could be explained by the significant number of community outreach activities and the increasing number of partners who shared GBV incident data.

1,943 GBV cases were reported to GBV specialized services providers. It worth mentioning that 93 per cent of survivors of the GBV incidents are women, with one per cent of which are survivors with disabilities, and 36 per cent are children. Survivors received holistic support with various services including psychosocial support to 42 per cent, healthcare to 24 per cent, and livelihood services to 21 per cent. Regarding typology of reported incidents, 26 per cent are denial of resources or opportunities, 13 per cent are physical assault, 35 per cent are emotional abuse and 23 per cent are sexual violence. There is a critical need to scale up lifesaving GBV services and to advocate for access to affected communities in hard to reach areas.

# 33.1K

Persons reached with GBV interventions

A total number of 33,130 persons were reached by GBV prevention and response interventions including 29,428 in the NW and 3,652 in the SW. The main assistance included livelihood activities to 564 women and girls' survivors of sexual exploitation, 28 services providers trained on how to deal with male survivors, 80 women and girls received dignity kits. Meanwhile 93 persons received psychosocial support, in addition to 12,121 people reached by GBV risk mitigation activities and 19,804 people reached by GBV awareness raising activities.

A workshop to finalize the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS), information sharing protocol was held in Douala from 23 to 24 June. The main objective of the information sharing protocol was to set out the guiding principles and describe procedures for sharing monthly, quarterly, and annually, anonymous statistical data on reported cases of GBV captured by the GBVIMS for consolidation. A total of 24 participants from nine national and international organizations will be joining the first round of the GBVIMS roll up in both regions, noting that, coordinating agencies such as UNICEF and UNFPA attended the workshop. The finalized document is under review and the signing process will start in the upcoming weeks.

## Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

From January to June 2021, PLAN International, Danish Refugees Council (DRC), Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC), SHUMAS and COHESODEC assisted 58,600 individuals from 11,720 households in NWSW regions. They assisted 37,730 individuals from 7,546 households with shelter kits and 20,810 individuals from 4,162 households with core relief items. This response represents eight per cent and sixteen per cent of population's needs respectively in pure shelter and joint shelter/NFI assistance, according to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2021.

# 15.2K

households reached through shelter/NFI interventions

15,178 individuals from 2,672 households were assisted through Shelter/NFI interventions, including 4,348 individuals from 780 households in the NW region and 10,839 individuals from 1,886 households in the SW. In the NW, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) reported distribution of 500 emergency shelter kits in Bamenda 2 subdivision reaching 2,859 people including 1,458 females and 1,401 males. PLAN International distributed 286 core relief items in Alabukam village in Bamenda 2 subdivision reaching 1,489 individuals including 754 females and 759 males. In the SW, Plan International distributed 1,600 emergency shelter kits in five villages in Meme and Fako divisions reaching 9,322 individuals including 4,754 females and 4,568 males. Moreover, core relief items were distributed to 1,517 individuals including 758 females and 759 males in Mondoni village, Tiko subdivision.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

The total number of people reached through WASH interventions in the NWSW regions has increased by 123 per cent, from 48,804 individuals in May to 108,788 individuals. A total of 86,887 individuals, equivalent to 80 per cent, of total beneficiaries reached, benefited as well from hygiene promotion activities including sensitization on COVID-19 transmission and preventive measures.

# 108.9K

People reached through WASH services

86,887 persons benefited from hygiene promotion and sensitization on COVID-19, 18,522 persons received WASH kits, and 601 persons benefited from latrines constructed by WASH partners. Partners trained 00 persons on the use of hygiene kits, and volunteers and hygiene promoters reached 178 people with awareness raising. WASH partners installed three handwashing stations reaching 600 people and water-treatment facilities in Ngwo village in Njikwa sub-division, Momo division in the NW, reaching 2,000 people.

Increasing insecurity in some parts of Kumba, Kumbo, and Jakiri and insufficient funding for WASH projects continued to be the major constraints in fulfilling WASH objectives in the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan.

## Humanitarian coordination

OCHA trained 97 staff of 46 NGOs on humanitarian principles.

The funding situation remains a major preoccupation and OCHA continues its efforts to raise awareness on the situation and advocate for increased funding.

OCHA led two Inter-Agency humanitarian missions. On 11 June, the mission to Bafut subdivision in the NW focused on monitoring the humanitarian situation and conducting a rapid assessment of the most urgent needs and identifying gaps in humanitarian response especially in rural areas of the sub-division, while the mission to Kumba and Mamfe in the SW, on 2 and 3 June, focused on humanitarian coordination.

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