

This report is produced by OCHA Cameroon in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 1 to 30 June 2022. The next report will be issued in August 2022.

### HIGHLIGHTS

- On 26 June 2022, intercommunal clashes in the Akwaya subdivision in the South-West region (SW) resulted in more than 30 civilian casualties.
- The Mamfe District Hospital and the Ballin Integrated Health Centre in the Manyu division (SW) were destroyed by fire in two different incidents.
- At least five humanitarian workers were abducted in two separate incidents in the SW.
- Multiple cases of interference by State security forces (SSFs) on NGO movements were reported in the SW.
- At least 1,119 gender-based violence (GBV) cases were referred to specialized services providers.



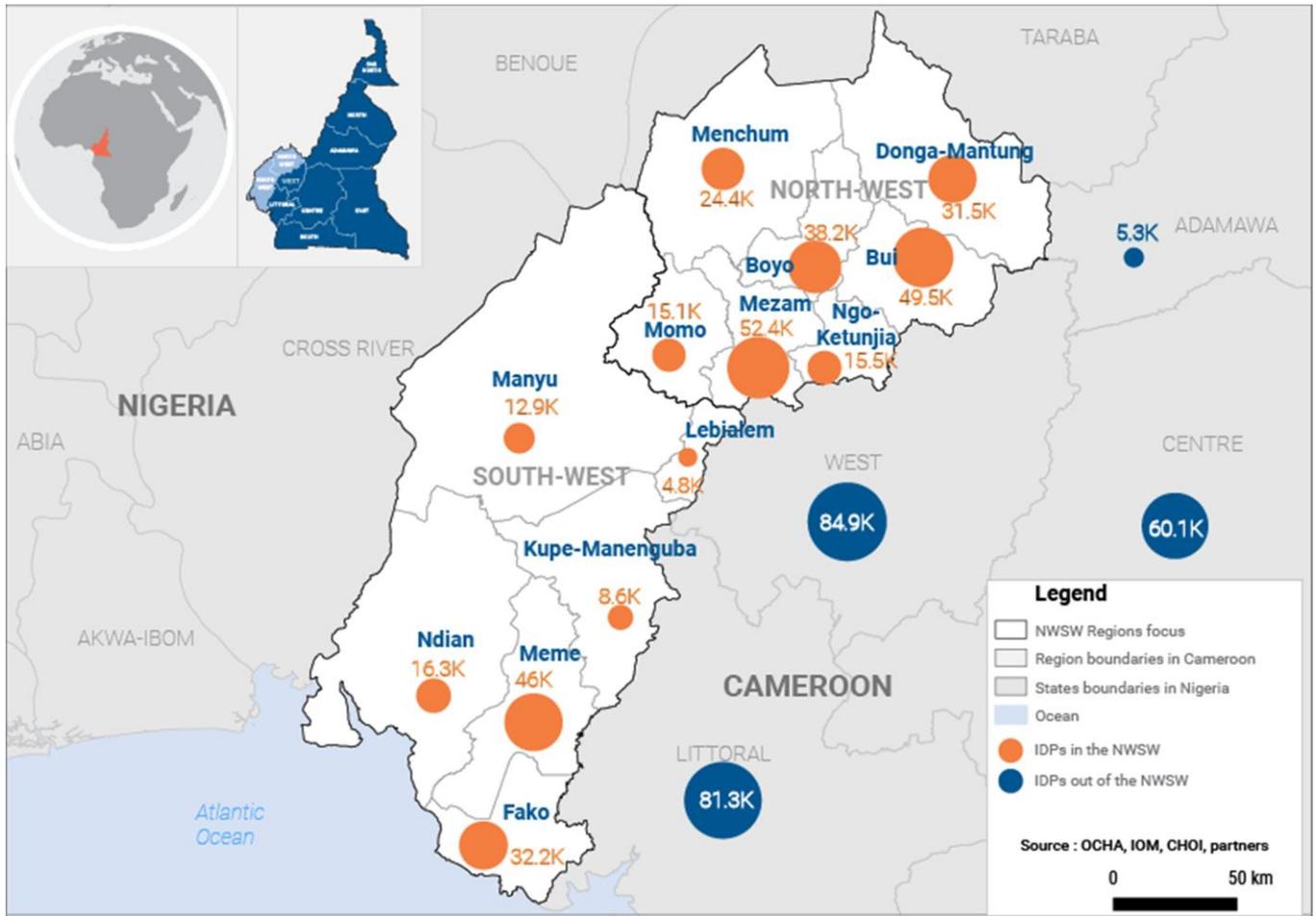
Source: OCHA  
The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

<p><b>2.0 MILLION</b></p> <p>People in need of assistance<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Source:</b> Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022</p>	<p><b>1.4 MILLION</b></p> <p>Targeted for assistance<sup>1</sup></p> <p><b>Source:</b> Humanitarian Response Plan 2022</p>	<p><b>592,600</b></p> <p>Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> Humanitarian Needs overview 2022 MSNA NWSW, OCHA, March 2022</p>	<p><b>417,516</b></p> <p>Returnees (former IDPs and refugees)<sup>2</sup></p> <p><b>Source:</b> MSNA, NWSW, OCHA, March 2022</p>	<p><b>77,487</b></p> <p>Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria</p> <p><b>Source:</b> UNHCR – 30 June 2022</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: Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022

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## SITUATION OVERVIEW / HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The security context in the North-West and South-West regions (NWSW) remains volatile, marked by continuous violence, abductions, kidnappings, killings, unlawful arrests, and destruction of property. This is aggravating humanitarian needs, as affected people continue to flee their homes, seeking safety in the bushes and neighbouring communities.

Humanitarian access has been negatively affected by several incidents. On 15 June, a truck transporting humanitarian supplies was shot at by alleged NSAGs elements.

AGs elements along the Kumba-Mamfe axis in the SW, and the driver and his assistant were abducted. The two persons and the supplies were released on the same day and proceeded to deliver the assistance to the targeted community. On 23 June, three humanitarian enumerators were reportedly abducted by NSAGs in Alou, Lebialem division (SW), and on 26 June another two were abducted in Mbonge subdivision, Meme division (SW). The five humanitarians have since been released safely.

Multiple cases of interference in the movement of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) at checkpoints of SSFs in SW were also reported. On 3 June, an international NGO was stopped at a checkpoint in Kumba and kept for about an hour. On 22 June, an international medical NGO was stopped at a checkpoint in Kumba and not allowed to proceed with its mission despite holding the required authorization. They were obliged to return to their base escorted by armed SSFs. On 24 June, another international NGO was stopped at a checkpoint in Mabonji village in the Meme division and kept for over an hour for failing to present an authorization from the divisional authorities despite having an authorization from the regional authorities.

Regular Monday lockdowns and roadblocks, such as the roadblock between Njinikom and Fundong during the entire month of June, and repetitive blockages on the Bali-Batibo road, continue to limit the movements of humanitarian actors, as non-State armed groups (NSAGs) usually do not grant any exemption for humanitarian movements.

The number of reported improvised explosive devices (IEDs) incidents reduced significantly compared to previous months, with only three cases reported in June (two in the NW and one in the SW) compared to 13 in May. Civilians and humanitarian workers remain at risk of being collateral damage of IED explosions.

The Mamfe District Hospital and the Integrated Health Centre (IHC) in Ballin, Akwaya subdivision (SW), were destroyed by fire. Mamfe hospital was set ablaze after clashes between a NSAG and SSF in the vicinity on 8 June. The Ballin IHC was destroyed during intercommunal clashes on 26 June in Akwaya subdivision of Manyu division with more than 30 persons killed, including women and children. Unfortunately, the lack of access to the area for humanitarian actors prevented to carry out assessments and/or a response until now.

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Food Security

Partners reached 253,370 persons with emergency food, agriculture, and livelihood assistance. Out of the total beneficiaries, about 81 per cent received direct food assistance, while 19 per cent received assistance through cash and voucher modalities and agricultural inputs and tools. This represents a 22 per cent gap of the Cluster's monthly distribution target. Different challenges, including limited funding, poor conditions of roads following heavy rains (Menchum in the NW and Meme in the SW), as well as roadblocks on some stretches of road (Boyo-Fundong road in the NW), hindered transportation of food to some locations.

In the SW, the World Food Programme (WFP), Caritas Kumba and Authentic Memorial Empowerment Foundation (AMEF), provided in-kind assistance, reaching 47,617 people (24,256 females and 23,361 males) in Meme and Manyu divisions with 385.698 MT of mixed commodities, while 25,005 persons in Fako and Meme divisions received assistance through the cash and voucher modality.

In the NW, WFP, Caritas Bamenda, Intersos, Martin Luther King Memorial Foundation (LUKMEF), and Community Initiative for Sustainable Development (COMINSUD) assisted 156,560 beneficiaries with 1,263MT of food in the Mezam, Momo, Bui, Boyo, Menchum, Donga-Mantung and Ngo-Ketunjia divisions.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Caritas Bamenda, Centre for Rural Action (CEFORA), and Jeunesse et Développement Durable pour l'Afrique (J2D Afrique) continued to provide technical support and monitor the activities of their beneficiaries including in 550 mini poultry production units, African nightshade and tomato farms in pest control methods for 700 households.

The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) supported 1,080 individuals (180 households) through e-vouchers in Bamenda 3 and Kumba 3 subdivisions in the NW and SW respectively.

### Health

The cholera outbreak continued to affect communities in the SW. However, there has been a steady decrease in the number of confirmed cases from 946 cases reported in May to 354 reported in June. As of 30 June, the Ministry of health reported 6,026 cumulative number of cases with 92 related deaths, and a case fatality rate of 1.5 per cent. The progressive drop in the number of new cases in the Buea, Limbe, and Tiko health districts is due to the sustained efforts of all partners involved in the response.

About six new cases of COVID-19 infections were recorded, five in the NW and one in the SW. The average daily number of tests conducted in June was 17 compared to 29 in May.

The Akwaya and Limbe health districts reported 11 confirmed cases of measles. Response activities are ongoing despite the challenges.

Partners provided lifesaving services to 50,829 persons in 20 out of the 39 health districts in the NWSW through mobile clinics, community health workers, ambulance services, and direct support to health care facilities.

# 253,370

Persons reached with emergency food, agriculture, and livelihood assistance

# 50,829

Persons reached with healthcare services

Attacks on healthcare remained a challenge with at least two attacks reported. These attacks include the destruction of the Mamfe district hospital on 8 June, and the Ballin Integrated Health Center on 26 June, both in the Manyu division (SW). The Mamfe district hospital was the referral health facility for about 144,895 persons in the Mamfe and Akwaya health districts.

## Nutrition

Partners used adapted intervention strategies such as mobile health teams and community-based strategies, which facilitated the access to the affected population in hard-to-reach areas. During the first semester, an average of 32,772 children (48 per cent boys and 52 per cent girls) have been screened for acute malnutrition and those with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred for treatment. Access to treatment remains the main bottleneck of the programme in the regions. It is estimated that 500 children with SAM (< 15 per cent of the yearly target) have been admitted for treatment in different treatment centers.

# 11,718

Persons reached with specialised nutritious food

Nutrition actors reached about 7,239 children including 3,403 boys and 3,836 girls aged 6-23 months and 4,479 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in locations considered food insecure with specialized nutritious food (SNF) through blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP).

By the end of July, BSFPs will be on hold due to the depletion of nutritional supplementary feeding available in the country, operational funds for such being almost exhausted. The pipeline for ready to use therapeutic food is also largely underfunded as less than 10 per cent of the needs are covered until the end of the year.

## Protection

The protection environment remained volatile in the NWSW regions. Arbitrary or unlawful arrests and/or detention, destruction of property, threat to life and personal security, physical assault, and abduction/kidnappings were the most reported incidents on the list of severe violations perpetrated by parties to the crisis (SSFs and NSAGs) against the civilian population. Other priority protection incidents recorded included killing/murder, torture and/or inhumane treatment, injuries/mutilation, extortion of property, forced eviction, ID confiscation, restriction of economic activities, and looting.

# 316

Protection incidents reported

In the NW, military raids in search of NSAGs in Njenka, Sang, and Bosa villages in the Bali sub-division resulted in the killing of three persons, houses destroyed, and about 150 persons displaced.

## Child Protection (CP)

The operating environment was weakened due to incidents. The detention of a staff member of an international NGO on 31 May by SSF disrupted the organization's activities in the SW. The destruction of the district hospital of Mamfe on 8 June negatively impacted access to healthcare for children in Manyu division.

# 62,415

Person reached with child protection services

Poor road conditions continue to hinder access to persons in need in the Akwaya subdivision, in Manyu division (SW). On 26 June, some villages in Akwaya subdivision of Manyu division were reportedly attacked with more than 30 persons, including women and children killed. Unfortunately, the inaccessibility of the area did not allow for any assessments and/or response until now. Caritas Mamfe and Caritas Bamenda did not succeed to access people in need, especially children in Akwaya subdivision to assess the situation.

CP interventions continued to be seriously impacted by insufficient financial resources. Consequently, mostly sensitization activities took place as opposed to service provision. Partners reached 62,415 children and caregivers, including 684 living with disabilities with mental health and psychosocial support services, sensitization and awareness raising on child protection and GBV.

Partners continue to advocate for increased funding, especially for mental health and psychosocial support interventions, case management for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children and their families as well as for birth registration. Training of children and caregivers on the dangers of IEDs and unexploded ordnance (UXOs) remains an urgent gap.

## Gender-based Violence (GBV)

Partners reported 1,119 GBV incidents to specialized services providers. This represents a 33.9 per cent increase in reported cases compared to May (740 cases). The divisions with significant numbers of recorded incidents include Mezam (26.7 per cent), Fako (16.6 per cent), and Menchum divisions (15.5 per cent). About 87 per cent of survivors are females, 6.5 per cent are persons living with disabilities and 23 per cent are children including 16.9 per cent who are unaccompanied or separated children. Host community members constitute 52 per cent of survivors, 45 per cent are IDPs and 3 per cent are returnees.

# 1,119

GBV incidents reported to specialized service providers

The reported incidents include emotional abuse (30 per cent), denial of resources and opportunities (28 per cent), sexual assault (17 per cent), physical assault (14 per cent), rape (7 per cent) and forced marriage (4 per cent). All survivors received psychosocial first aid, 65 per cent received psychosocial services, 11 per cent received health services, 10 per cent mental health services, 5 per cent received economic empowerment/livelihood services, 5 per cent emergency basic need support, and 2 per cent child protection services. Safe house/shelter, legal assistance, security/safety services were also provided to survivors. Partners referred 12.5 per cent of survivors to other service providers.

Partners reached 70,485 persons with GBV interventions, including GBV awareness-raising, prevention and risk mitigation services for children and women, mental health and psychosocial support, medical assistance including post rape kits, vocational training and economic support for women and girls, and GBV case management for male survivors.

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Partners reached 165,257 persons through different interventions including WASH response to the cholera outbreak. This represents a significant increase compared to May (55,465 persons reached). Thanks to an intensive community mobilization to combat the cholera outbreak and an increase in the number of reporting organizations. Main activities implemented are related to hygiene promotion (85 per cent) and provision of WASH items (15 per cent). About 604 persons benefited from capacity building activities.

# 165,257

Persons reached through WASH services

## Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

Following an analysis conducted by partners, 43 per cent of households were found to have severe inadequacies, 39 per cent moderate inadequacies, 9 per cent extreme inadequacies, 8 per cent had minor inadequacies and only 1 per cent was found to have no inadequacies. IDPs tend to have the most inadequate shelter. A full description of these levels of conditions is found in the [Shelter Cluster Guidance Note](#) on the topic.

# 43%

Households were found to have severe inadequacies

In addition to monitoring for housing, land, and property related issues, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and the Center for Research, Education and Resources Distribution to Rural and Underprivileged People (CEREDRUP) reached 87 households with in-kind NFI kits and light shelter kits distribution in Buea subdivision, Fako division (SW), and cash for rent assistance. The Strategic Humanitarian Services (SHUMAS) and Emmanuel Sisters of Akum continued to provide monthly rental assistance to 110 persons from 35 households in the Mezam division (NW).

Although the number of planned households targeted by shelter and NFI assistance increased in June, the implementation rate remains quite low due to access challenges and poor funding.

## Humanitarian coordination

OCHA continued to coordinate the humanitarian response through the facilitation of the Inter-Cluster Coordination Group, the Access Working Group, the Information Management Working Group, Civil-Military Coordination meetings and Humanitarian Coordination Forums in the NW and SW, as well as in West and Littoral regions which host IDPs from the NWSW. OCHA and humanitarian partners continued to advocate with all parties to ensure affected populations can receive unimpeded and timely life-saving assistance and protection, and to facilitate humanitarian access and operations.

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