



In numbers



1.1 million people were projected to be severely food insecure in June–August 2019 (*Cadre Harmonisé*, November 2018)



798 938 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the Far North, North-West and South-West regions



39% of the population lives under the poverty line



USD 20 million required by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2019, under the 2017–2020 Humanitarian Response Plan



It is crucial to provide timely assistance to vulnerable populations who are affected by increased insecurity, and the disruption of agricultural production and their livelihoods.

- Food insecurity remains widespread in Cameroon, particularly in the northern part of the country, which is affected by drought, floods and violence.
- Violence in the North-West and South-West regions has led to increasing displacement, which in turn has disrupted agricultural activities and worsened food security levels in areas where 70 percent of people rely on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- The East and North regions host a significant number of refugees from the Central African Republic, placing additional pressure on host communities' already limited resources and increasing their vulnerability.

Planned response until December 2019

Far North: 11 524 people targeted (IDPs, returnees and host community)

fish ponds | cereal, vegetable and fish production | nutrition education | information and coordination mechanisms | quarterly food security bulletins | national food security and nutrition platforms | grain production | market gardening | training for producers | material and solar energy drilling for fish production | fruit and vegetable drying activities | establish land for crop production and for off-season market gardening

North-West and South-West: 15 300 people targeted (IDPs, returnees, refugees and host community)

set up land for cereal production and for home-gardening | training on the production of broilers and eggs | small material for the construction of poultry units, broilers and poultry feed

Response to date

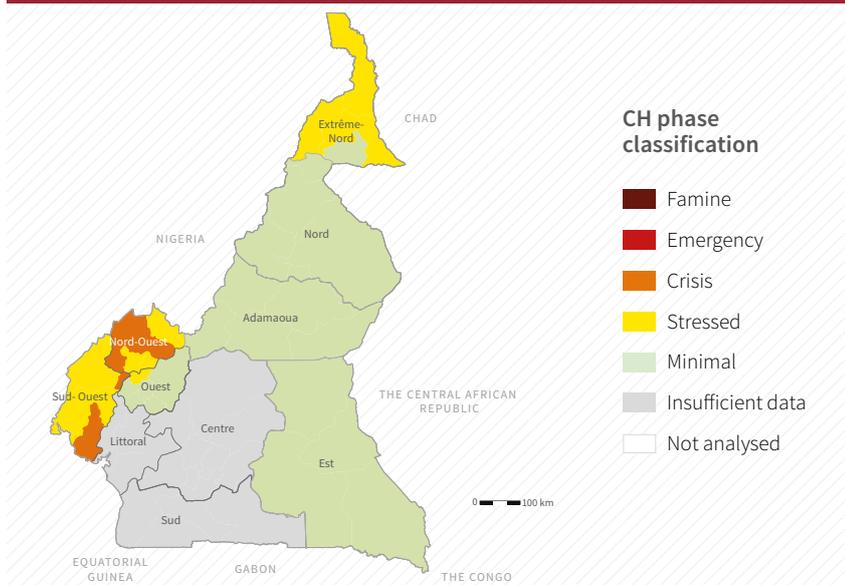
Far North: 64 618 people reached (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host community)

supported the establishment of 2 775 ha of farmland for cowpea, maize and sorghum) and 421.9 ha of vegetable crops | distributed 1 457 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 61.7 tonnes of crop seeds, 570 sprayers, 26 470 bags of biopesticide and 329 tonnes of fertilizer | trained 53 ministry staff on nutrition and awareness raising who in turn trained 503 small-scale producers | trained 35 ministry staff on epidemiological data collection given the outbreak of equine epizootic disease

North-West and South-West: 7 551 people reached (4 657 IDPs and 2 984 host community)

Improved the food security and nutrition through the production of broiler chickens and eggs | trained 37 enumerators on beneficiary targeting | conducted a refresher training for 39 field agents on broiler and egg production techniques | distributed 10 000 pullets, 20 000 broilers, 100 tonnes of poultry feed and small material for the construction of 1 000 poultry units through which beneficiaries were able to harvest 7 235 eggs | enabled 500 assisted households to generate about USD 105 900 from selling broiler chicken | constructed 224 mini poultry units, 448 feeders and 448 drinkers benefiting 1 551 people

Projected food insecurity and malnutrition situation (June–August 2019)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, April 2019

Challenges facing food security and agriculture

Until very recently a middle-income country and still one of the largest economies in Africa, Cameroon remains affected by three different crises that have undermined livelihoods and food security, wiping away decades of development gains. In addition to the nine year-long Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North, the number of incoming refugees from neighboring countries has increased to about 387 300 refugees, of whom 72 percent from the Central African Republic, and the outbreak of violence linked to the secessionist movement in North-West and South-West is causing a widespread, escalating humanitarian crisis.

In the North-West and South-West regions, harvests (maize, plantain and yams) are ongoing, however roadblocks put in place by successions groups are disrupting trade, causing further price increases and hindering the delivery of assistance. Moreover, the lack of access or abandonment of fields is likely to result in the third consecutive below-average season. In the Far North, difficult road access is challenging the delivery of assistance to vulnerable people and insecurity has hindered the preparation of the main agricultural season. Cattle rustling during attacks by Boko Haram are frequent, depriving owners of a significant source of income. Moreover, increasing infestation of fall armyworm is likely to affect maize production.

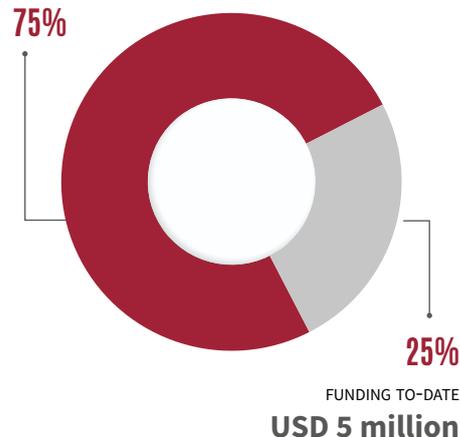
FAO has been scaling up its work in the country in order to meet immediate needs and boost food production of vulnerable populations. Providing an integrated response that incorporates humanitarian, development and peace/security-based activities is crucial to building social cohesion and responding to the specifics of each crisis – protracted displacement in the East, the arrival of additional refugees and violence in the Far North, and socio-political turmoil in the North-West and South-West.

Funding

FUNDING GAP

USD 15 million

75%



FAO requires

USD 20 million

for 2019 under its 2017–2020
Humanitarian Response Plan



to assist

231 350 people

Resource partners

The Central Emergency Response Fund,
and the Governments of Belgium,
Ireland and Sweden

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

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