

This report is produced by OCHA Cameroon in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers 1 – 30 November 2020. The next report will be issued in January 2021.

### NOVEMBER 2020 HIGHLIGHTS

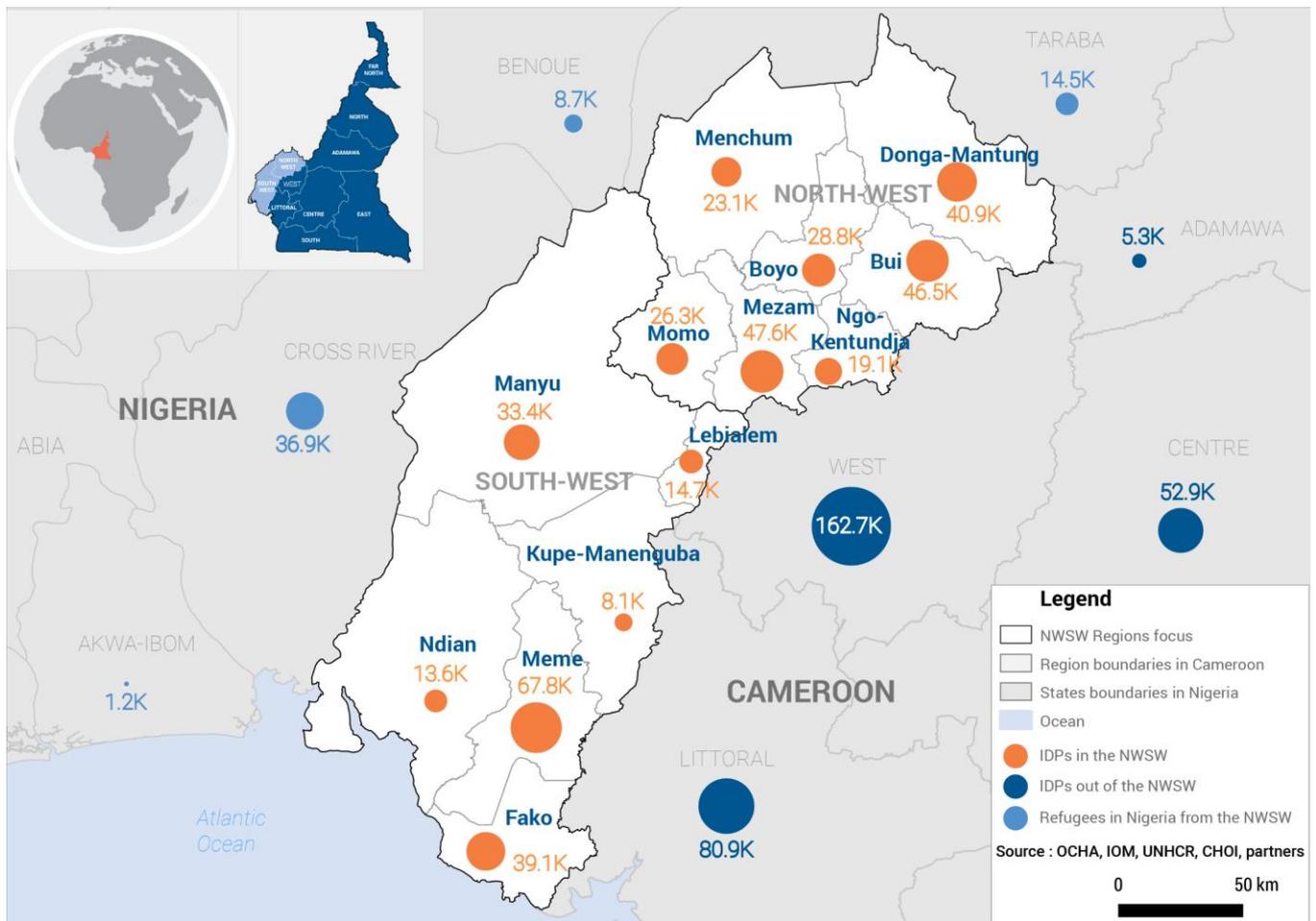
- 333,864 people in the North-West and South-West (NWSW) regions benefited from food assistance, agriculture and livelihood-based activities during November.
- 798 Gender Based Violence (GBV) incidents were reported in the two regions.
- Trauma surgeons and psychologists deployed by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in the NWSW regions performed 69 surgical procedures during November.
- 16,448 infants benefited from routine vaccines they had previously missed.
- 160 children identified with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were referred for treatment.



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>3M</b> Affected people</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> <i>Humanitarian Needs Overview 2020 Revised-June 2020</i></p>	<p><b>1.4M</b> Targeted for assistance</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> <i>Humanitarian Response Plan 2020 Revised - June 2020</i></p>	<p><b>705.8K</b> Internally Displaced People (IDP)</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> <i>Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA) NWSW, OCHA - August 2020</i> <i>MSNA in West and Littoral regions, OCHA, MINAT and partners – August 2020</i> <i>MIRA in Centre region, CHOI and OCHA- September 2020</i></p>	<p><b>360.5K</b> Returnees (former IDP)</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> <i>MSNA in NWSW region OCHA - August 2020</i></p>	<p><b>61.3K</b> Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria</p> <p><b>Sources:</b> <i>Nigeria: Registration of Cameroonian refugees, UNHCR - 30 October 2020</i></p>
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### Map of IDPs, returnees and refugees from the North-West and South-West regions of Cameroon



Source: OCHA, UNHCR, IOM

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## SITUATION OVERVIEW

The humanitarian situation in the NWSW regions remained dire during the month of November, marked by continued violent attacks on schools and children and overall insecurity linked to the approaching first ever regional elections announced for 6 December. Incidents reported within the month include killing, torture, abduction of students and teachers, as well as arson against education facilities. On 3 November at least 11 students were abducted by suspected NSAGs from a Presbyterian school in Kumbo (NW region). They were released some days later. On 4 November suspected NSAGs stormed Kulu Memorial College in mile 4 Limbe, assaulting several students and staff, forcing them out of their classrooms and setting fire to school property. The Humanitarian Coordinator in Cameroon released a statement on 5 November condemning the continuous attacks against education.

An increase in the targeting of traditional and religious leaders was also observed in November. On 5 November Emeritus Archbishop of the Douala Archdiocese, Christian Cardinal Tumi, alongside the Fon of Nso (Bui division), Sehm Mbinglo, were abducted by NSAGs while on their way to Kumbo. The Cardinal was released the following day while the Fon spent several days in captivity before being released on 10 November. On 6 November, Chief Molinga Francis Nangoh of Liwola Malale village of the SW region was murdered and his palace burnt down by unidentified gunmen suspected to belong to a NSAG.

The second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic continues to make the delivery of live-saving assistance challenging due to the importance of respecting distancing guidelines. The restrictions on public gatherings in particular, made it difficult for partners to reach their targets, especially those carrying out distributions and sensitization activities.

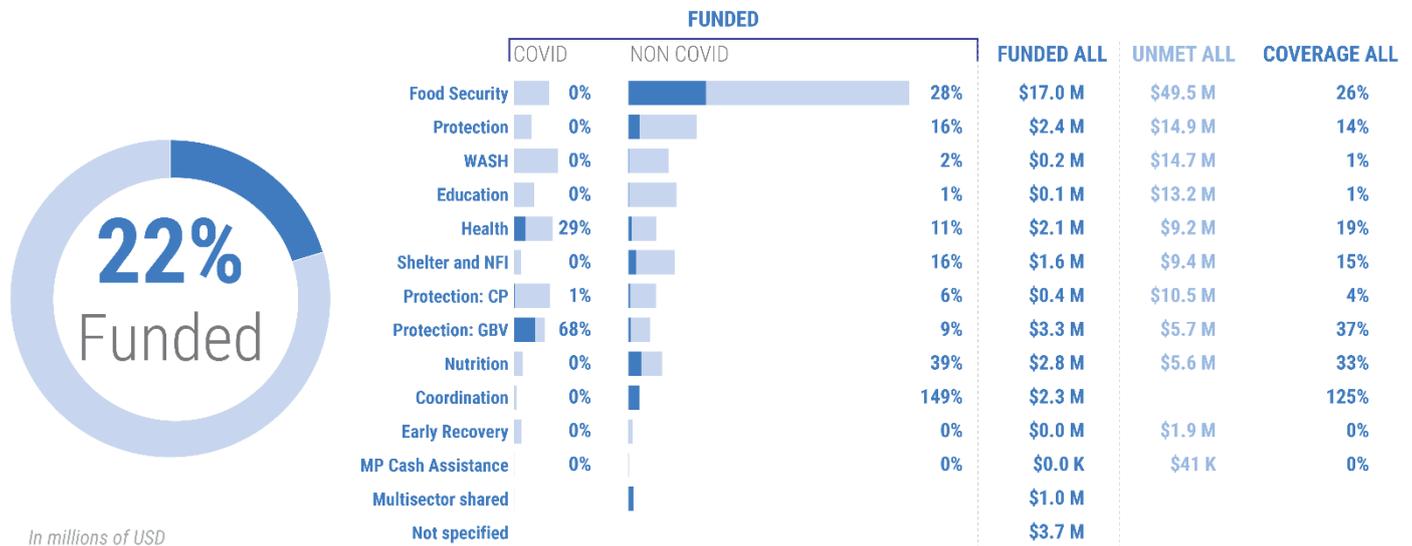
## FUNDING

### Cameroon 2020 NW-SW Crisis

US\$ 166.2 million requested (HRP & COVID-19)  
US\$ 37 million funded (HRP & COVID-19)

### Funding by sector (in million US\$)

As of 1 December 2020



All humanitarian partners, including donors and recipient agencies, are encouraged to inform OCHA's Financial Tracking Service (FTS - <http://fts.unocha.org>) of cash and in-kind contributions by e-mailing: [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org)

## HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### Education

During the month of November, the security situation continued to remain volatile in the NWSW regions with a large amount of threats and attacks targeting education. A teacher was murdered in his house in mile 4 Bamenda, Bamenda 2 subdivision. A retired teacher was also kidnapped in Kikaikom, Kumbo subdivision, by unidentified armed men suspected to be members of a NSAG. Nevertheless, school activities continued and students started preparing for their end of first trimester examinations. The Education Cluster, in collaboration with OCHA and the Access Working Group started developing a harmonized humanitarian advocacy plan to counter attacks on education.

# 71.7K

Learners provided access to education

Cluster partners have continued providing access to education for 71,731 learners (32,022 boys and 39,709 girls) in the regions including through community sensitization for safe and protective learning, distance learning, the provision of essential teaching and learning materials, and capitation grants for learning.

### Food Security

Cluster partners collectively assisted 333,864 people through food assistance and agriculture and livelihood-based activities. In the NW region, some urban and peri-urban areas have continued to receive food assistance through the "cash for food" modality (8 percent of total beneficiaries) while other areas with little or no market access received assistance in kind. 94 percent of the beneficiaries were supported with food assistance while only 6 percent received agriculture and/or livelihood support like grants for small businesses, farming, poultry and other income generating activities.

# 333.8K

People reached with food assistance



## Health

Improving the vaccination coverage for vaccine preventable diseases by strengthening routine immunization remains a key priority of the Health Cluster partners in the NWSW regions. Throughout November, UNICEF supported the regional delegation of public health (RDPH) to conduct the first round of periodic intensification of routine immunisation for children and pregnant women who had missed routine vaccination in seven health districts across both regions (Bamenda, Kumbo East, Nkambe, Wum, Kumba, Konye and Mamfe). A total of 16,448 infants were vaccinated including for measles and rubella (MR), tuberculosis (BCG), poliomyelitis and pneumonia. Yellow fever vaccines were given to 2,072 children while 2,607 others received human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccines. 1,097 children were provided with mebendazole to treat parasitic worm infestations and 10,259 others received vitamin A. 991 pregnant women were vaccinated against tetanus while 294 others were provided with intermittent preventative therapy for malaria prevention. UNICEF also supported reproductive health coordination to train 100 health care providers from neonatal care and maternity units in three district hospitals in the SW and five district hospitals in the NW to ensure quality new-born management.

# 16.4K

Children benefitted from catch up routine vaccines

Surgeons and psychologists deployed by WHO continued to work across the two regions, performing 69 surgical procedures, and conducting 167 consultations. The clinical psychologists in Buea, Kumba, and Bamenda trained a total of 96 people on psychosocial first aid (PFA), consulted 122 patients and provided group therapy to 259 others. In the framework of the COVID-19 response, WHO provided four vehicles to the RDPH in the NW and three in the SW to support field activities of the response teams. Assessments were carried out in the regional hospitals of Bamenda, Buea, Limbe and the Tiko district hospital, to seek ways of improving the existing intensive care units and water supply in these facilities.



## Nutrition

A total of 40,594 children (21,109 girls and 19,485 boys) were screened for acute malnutrition during the month of November, among whom 178 (0.4 percent) were identified with SAM. 160 children (90 percent) of the 178 were referred for SAM treatment. Logistic and financial constraints were reported to be the two major challenges limiting access to SAM treatment. 469 (1.2 percent) children were identified with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), 51,940 persons (20,723 males and 31,217 females) were sensitized on key messages on infant and young child feeding practices, integrating COVID-19 specific messages, while 2,012 caregivers were trained to detect and refer children with SAM to treatment services.

# 40.5K

Children under five screened for acute malnutrition

Under the preventive programme for undernutrition in food insecure areas, 12,780 children (6,002 boys and 6,778 girls) between 6 and 23 months and 8,053 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were reached under the blanket supplementary feeding program (BSFP) implemented by WFP partners. Two-month rations (November and December 2020) were provided to the beneficiaries under the BSFP programme. Nutrition inputs (ready-to-use therapeutic food, drugs & therapeutic milk) for SAM management for three months were repositioned at regional headquarters in Bamenda and Buea to ease access by partners and avert any shortages.



## Protection

The protection environment in the NWSW remained very concerning in November due to ongoing insecurity with attacks on education, indiscriminate arrests by Government security forces, targeted killings, kidnappings and threats against the affected population as well as frequent clashes between Government security forces and NSAGs which led to displacements.

During protection monitoring activities in November population movements were reported in many localities in the two regions, especially Menchum, Mezam, Boyo and Bui divisions of the NW region where close to 3,000 persons were forced to flee their homes. 585 protection incident reports were collected during November by protection partners. The main types of protection incidents reported include destruction of houses and properties, threats to life and personal security, killing/murder, looting, extortion, torture, SGBV, arrest and detention, arson. The most affected populations are IDPs followed by returnees.

During November, 24 pregnant/lactating women and girls (6 girls, 18 women) received dignity and mama kits, 81 persons (IDPs) received NFIs with respect to their specific needs while 574 persons received psychological first aid (PFA). IRC trained 50 community leaders in Fako division on humanitarian principles, protection principles, protection risks, and

# 11

New communities were covered with rapid assessment activities

sensitized 3,384 persons (796 boys, 770 girls, 785 men, 1033 women) on protection risks, humanitarian principles, human rights, civil status documentations including disability cards, and the available services.

Rapid assessments were carried out in 11 new communities where key informants reported humanitarian needs. Communities, where a high level of protection needs were identified, include Anyajua (Belo subdivision), Nsowngwa (Bafut subdivision), Mfuni (Eyumodjock subdivision), Illeh (Konye subdivision), Small Ekange (Tiko subdivision) and Mile 16 Buea (Buea subdivision). IDPs in these communities face different risks ranging from serious threats to life, destruction of habitat, lack of access to services for women and children, lack of health facilities and poor water sanitation and hygiene conditions. 130 key informants were interviewed in the different communities. In Barombi (Meme) and Ogomoko (Manyu), key informants highlighted the lack of civil status documentation as a major restriction to freedom of movement and a limiting factor to their access to basic services.

## Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR)

Children continue to be the main population group affected by the crisis in the NWSW regions of Cameroon, with reports of increased cases of Gender-Based Violence against children and adolescents in the regions. Several cases of early pregnancies, forced/early marriages and child labour were reported.

During the reporting period, more than 55,000 beneficiaries were reached by Child Protection actors, with a variety of child protection interventions/activities. The interventions included the provision of psychosocial support services to children and caregivers, reaching 10,148 beneficiaries (7,371 children and 2,777 adults); case management for unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) and other vulnerable children, reaching 797 children (452 girls and 345 boys); and awareness raising sessions to sensitize communities on child protection risks and concerns, GBV and COVID-19 preventive measures and symptoms, reaching 36,114 beneficiaries (22,397 children and 13,717 adults).

The Child Protection Area of Responsibility also conducted five training sessions on child protection case management. This included three sessions in Bamenda for Child Protection actors implementing in the NW and two in Buea for Child Protection actors based in the SW, strengthening the technical capacities of Child Protection partners. Every training session included 25 participants from different national and international NGOs and respected the COVID-19 mitigation measures.

# 55K

Children and caregivers  
received child protection  
services

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

While access to quality multisectoral services remains a challenge in the NWSW regions, the data shared by GBV partners during November shows an increase in the number of survivors requesting GBV services. During November, 798 GBV survivors were reported and received services according to their individual needs through ethical, secure, and coordinated referrals between specialized GBV service providers.

Sexual violence represents 42 percent of the reported GBV cases. Survivors of GBV incidents are mostly women and girls (86 percent), with 8 percent being persons living with disabilities. 61 percent of survivors are children. Survivors received various services including psychosocial support (36 percent), health (28 percent), and livelihood (45 percent). There is a critical need to scale up lifesaving GBV services and advocate for access to affected communities in hard-to-reach areas.

27,934 people were reached by GBV prevention and response interventions in November including GBV awareness raising and information on available services (19,197); dignity kits distribution (151); women and girl safe space activities (882); psychosocial support and PFA (1,112); youth and adolescent support program (712); life skill development for women (429); capacity building for community members and frontline workers on GBV concepts (1,299); distribution of menstrual hygiene kits (180); engagement of men and boys to raise awareness on GBV (3,065)

In order to manage survivor data with survivor's full informed consent for the purpose of improving service delivery, and ensure that the collection, storing, analyses and sharing of GBV reported cases is done safely and ethically, the GBV AoR under the leadership of UNFPA trained 27 frontline GBV actors in the NW region, from 26 to 28 November on the Gender-Based Violence Information Management Systems (GBVIMS).

# 27.9K

People reached with  
GBV interventions

## Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI)

During the reporting period 2,827 households were assisted; 1,827 in the NW and 1,000 in the SW.

In the NW region, NRC through partners CBC and COMINSUD carried out a distribution of 1,000 packs containing some shelter and NFI kits in the Bui and Menchum divisions. This included 200 packs in Jakiri, 300 in Kumbo, 250 in Bafmen and 250 in Zhoa. This distribution reached 5,443 individuals (2,610 males and 2,833 females). Each pack comprised of emergency shelter items, menstrual hygiene items, COVID-19 prevention items, hygiene items and basic household items. Plan international distributed 827 shelter/NFI kits in Kumbo, reaching 4,135 individuals (2,026 males and 2,109 females).

In the SW, NRC through its partners FORUDEF and AMEF distributed 1,000 Shelter/NFI kits in Muyuka, One-Banana, Ebore and Tombel reaching 5,764 individuals (2,612 males and 3,152 females).

# 19.7K

People reached through shelter/NFI services

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

In November, 45,700 individuals received various WASH services including COVID-19 prevention interventions implemented by twelve WASH partners in the NW and SW regions. WASH partners AFRINET, EPDA and IRC constructed 129 emergency latrines to be used by at least 6,400 people in Buea, Ekondo Titi, Kombo Itindi, Konye, Kumba 1, Kumba 3 and Mbonge subdivisions of Fako, Ndian and Meme divisions respectively. IRC, NRC and SUDAHSER conducted sanitation and hygiene promotion trainings for 142 community health workers and hygiene promoters/volunteers in Bamenda 1, Bamenda 2, Bamenda 3, Buea, Ekondo Titi, Konye, Kumba 2, Kumbo, Mbonge and Muyuka sub-divisions while AFRINET and H4BF trained 120 girls and women in Nkum and Mamfe subdivisions on the use of dignity/hygiene kits.

# 45.7K

People reached through WASH services

During the reporting period, some of the key activities that were carried out and number of people reached are as follows:

Hygiene promotion	Water supply	WASH kits	Sanitation	Sensitization on COVID-19
14,100	5,900	11,500	1,430	4,900

## Humanitarian coordination

OCHA continued to provide leadership in the response in the NWSW regions, advocating for effective and principled humanitarian action through regular meetings. During the month of November OCHA chaired two Inter-Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) meetings, one Humanitarian Coordination Forum (HCF), and one Access Working Group meeting. Progress was made on plans to implement the HCT approved 'Compact to end Illegal Payments' in addition to supporting humanitarian NGOs contribute effectively to the 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP). OCHA also led an inter-agency UN mission to Fundong subdivision, Boyo division on 27 November.

For further information, please contact:

**Carla Martinez**, Head of Office, OCHA Cameroon, [martinez14@un.org](mailto:martinez14@un.org)

**James Nunan**, Head of Sub-Office, South-West region, OCHA Cameroon: [nunan@un.org](mailto:nunan@un.org)

**Ilham Moussa**, Head of Sub-Office, North-West region, OCHA Cameroon: [moussa22@un.org](mailto:moussa22@un.org)

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