



CAMEROON SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF IDPs AND CAMEROONIAN REFUGEES IN NIGERIA

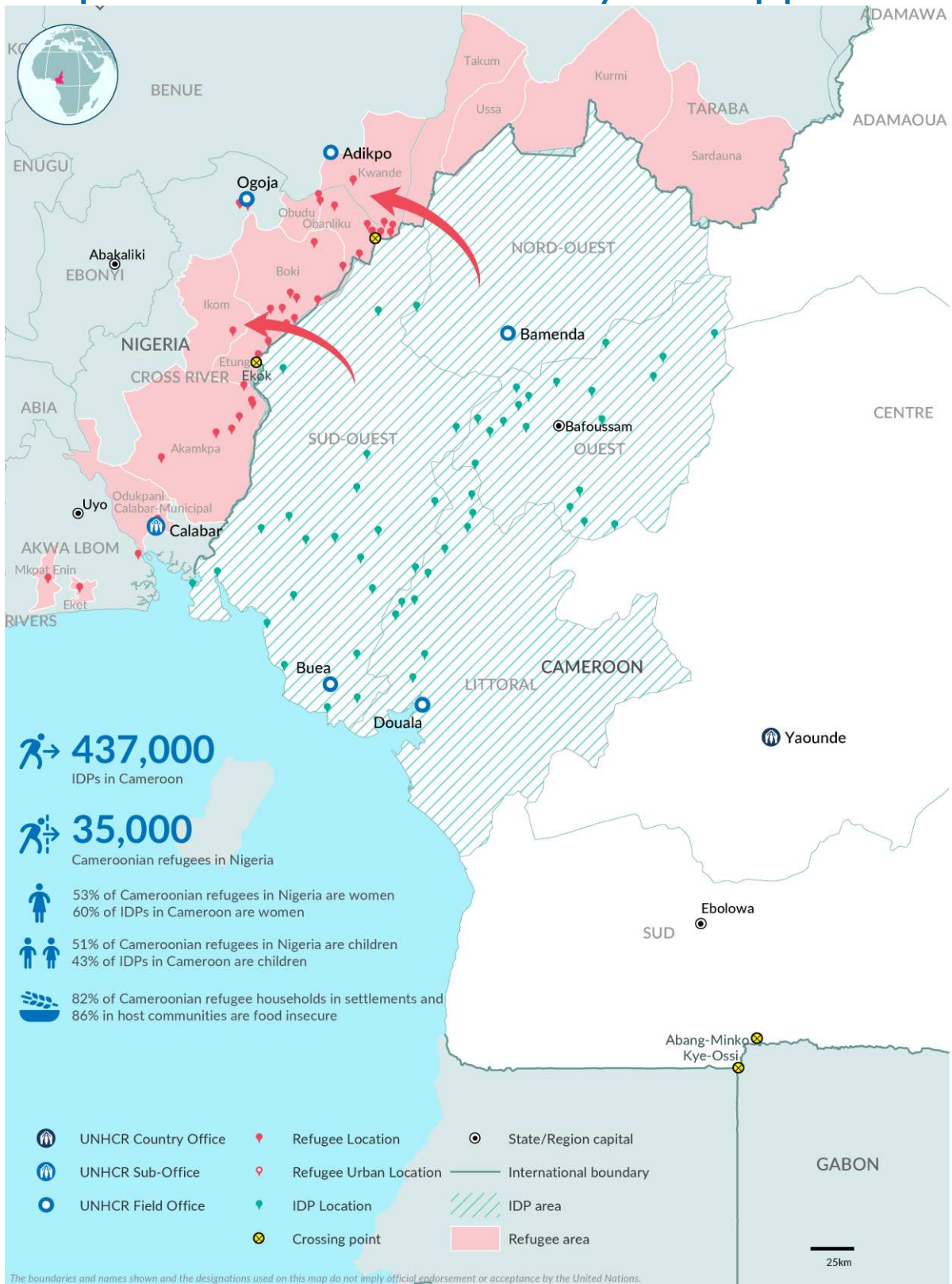
Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2019

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Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



Internally displaced people in Cameroon (October 2018)



Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria (February 2019)



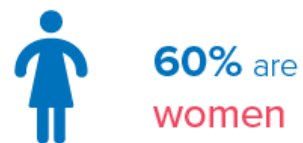
UNHCR operations covered by this appeal

Over the past 13 months, violent clashes in Cameroon between the military and armed separatists have driven **thousands of Cameroonians into internal displacement and over the border into Nigeria**. The displaced, most of whom are women and children, face a grave humanitarian situation in both countries. Having fled with very little, their presence in impoverished host communities is straining food resources and already limited health, education and WASH facilities in these areas.

As of October 2018, OCHA estimated there were **437,000 internally displaced people (IDPs)** in Cameroon, 246,000 of them in the Southwest Region, 105,000 in the Northwest Region, and 86,000 in the Littoral and West Regions. In addition to triggering internal displacement in the Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon, the ongoing conflict has also forced over **35,000 Cameroonians to seek asylum in Nigeria**. As the conflict persists in Cameroon, UNHCR anticipates that the influx into Southeast Nigeria will continue, with 20,000 refugees projected to flee in the coming months. This would result in an increase in the overall number of **Cameroonian refugees to more than 50,000 by the end of 2019**.

This Supplementary Appeal contains UNHCR's financial requirements for its response to the Cameroon situation, as well as an overview of related activities for advocacy and resource mobilization. In 2019, the UNHCR emergency refugee response for Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria and the IDP protection and shelter/NFIs cluster response in Cameroon urgently requires **\$35.4 million in sustained funding to support the lives and protection of more than half-a-million Cameroonians**.

IDPs in Cameroon



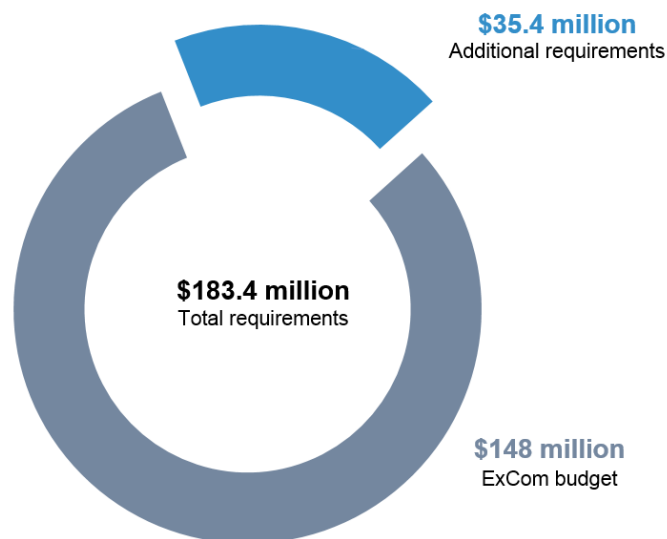
Refugees in Nigeria



Summary of financial requirements

UNHCR has established a supplementary budget to strengthen protection capacity and response to IDPs in Cameroon and refugees in Nigeria respectively. For the response inside Cameroon, the UNHCR financial requirements and activities are those that have already been presented in the Cameroon HRP, and are thus not duplicative. The requirements in Nigeria represent activities that have not previously been included in any appeal. **The total financial requirements presented in this appeal amount to \$183.4 million, including \$35.4 million in urgent additional requirements from January to December 2019.** UNHCR is taking this situational approach due to the complexity of population movements in the region as well as the common factors driving the refugee movement and internal displacement

Summary of financial requirements



Budget for the Cameroon situation (US\$)

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OPERATION	ExCom budget not related to the Cameroon situation	ExCom budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Cameroon situation	Additional requirements	Total	Total revised requirements
Cameroon	73,091,583	9,200,000	8,000,000	17,200,000	90,291,583
Nigeria	65,672,500	-	27,392,736	27,392,736	93,065,236
TOTAL	138,764,083	9,200,000	35,392,736	44,592,736	183,356,819

See detailed financial requirements on page 19

The importance of flexible funding for UNHCR's situations

Crises are pushing people of concern to UNHCR into multiple locations, over greater and greater distances. In cases when an emergency has repercussions that go beyond the borders of the country in which it originated, **UNHCR uses the term “situation” for its advocacy, planning, budgeting and fundraising.** Situations are interlinked, one crisis generating impacts in another, or with the impacts felt far away. Crossing borders and sometimes continents, situations reflect the operational complexity of today's displacement crises, and the concomitant difficulties UNHCR and its partners have in planning and responding.

Affecting two countries, the situation in Cameroon is emblematic of this complexity and, given this complexity, UNHCR's response must be responsive and reflective. For it to be effective, funding to these situations needs to be as **broadly earmarked as possible** as situational management reflects the complexity of today's environment of sustained and mass displacement. **Financial support needs to be flexible,** allowing UNHCR to place it anywhere within a given situation, in line with the Office's priorities, from where people in need are forced to flee, to where they find refuge. It needs to come as early as possible in order for UNHCR to plan in the most efficient manner possible, allocating to priorities first. Based on this, the preferences for income would be as follows:

- **Unearmarked funding** is the priority for resource mobilization. Contributed without restrictions on its use, unearmarked funding allows UNHCR the critical flexibility to best reach refugees and other populations of concern in the greatest need and at the greatest risk.
- Secondly, funding which is **softly earmarked at the situational or regional level**, meaning funding that can be used across the range of countries and activities in a given region or situation in accordance with the priorities and activities identified by UNHCR.
- Thirdly, funding which is **earmarked at the country or operational level**. Funding of this type allows UNHCR to allocate funding to its planned activities within a country in a context-specific manner.
- Fourthly, funding which is **tightly earmarked to the sectoral or thematic level**. This is the most restrictive level of funding.
- Ideally, all funds raised should be **flexible in their implementation period**; meaning, UNHCR should be able to carry funds to the following year. This will enable the smooth continuation of activities, make operations more predictable, and avoid situations of UNHCR receiving funds it may not be able to spend within the calendar year.

Response to date

To ensure the timely mobilisation and deployment of human resources to areas most in need, as well as to establish coordination arrangements which are necessary to support the two operations in delivering an effective response, **UNHCR activated a Level 2 emergency declaration on 4 December 2018 for the Cameroon situation**. The scale of internal displacement in Cameroon and the increase of Cameroonian refugee arrivals into Nigeria has caused worrying protection and humanitarian concerns.

Cameroon

Many of the IDPs in the Southwest and Northwest Regions are living in overcrowded conditions, without dignified shelter, and with basic hygiene and domestic times. Only about **8% of the affected population has been reached by UNHCR**. Protection incidents continue to be reported mostly by women in the 18-59 years-of-age bracket but also by unaccompanied and separated minors, people with disabilities, and lactating and pregnant women. The most frequently **reported security incidents** include destruction of homes and other domestic properties, extortion, torture and inhumane treatment including rape, sexual assault and sexual exploitation. As a result of the overall deterioration of the humanitarian situation, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) **activated the cluster system in October 2018**. UNHCR has assumed leadership of the protection, and shelter/NFIs clusters.



1,756 protection incidents were identified through protection monitoring activities initiated in mid-November 2018, in collaboration with INTERSOS, in the Fako, Lebialem, Manyu and Meme Divisions of the Southwest Region and Mezam Division in the Northwest Region.



Community-based protection structures and mechanisms were strengthened through targeted protection training of partners, including child protection and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) prevention and response.



34,986 IDPs have received NFI assistance in the subdivisions of Konye and Mbonge in Meme Division as well as in Mamfe subdivision of Manyu since mid-November 2018. As of December 2018, UNHCR has distributed 6,000 NFI kits reaching some 30,000 IDPs in remote locations in the Southwest Region.

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