



2016 RRRP: CAR SITUATION

CAMEROON – PROTECTION SECTOR RESPONSE



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

Government institutions and partners are to ensure protection and peaceful coexistence through the following actions:

- Improve protection monitoring, including at borders, and advocacy, where necessary. Authorities will be supported in the adoption of biometric registration and documentation as well as refugee camp administration. Partners will also provide support and advocate with authorities for improved detention conditions.
- Provide material assistance and training to child protection authorities and community-based structures, in particular in remote refugee-hosting villages, to strengthen the identification of children at risk, referral for multi-sectoral assistance and case management.
- Improve SGBV prevention and response in line with national strategies. Humanitarian partners will conduct training and awareness-raising activities, including for refugees, members of impacted communities, local authorities and health services. SGBV prevention committees will be established; partners will provide material and logistic support to authorities for improved outreach to refugee-hosting villages; humanitarian partners will ensure the direct provision of multi-sectoral services to SGBV survivors. SGBV prevention and response will be mainstreamed into other sectors activities, such as livelihood and refugee camp management, including into the construction of durable shelters and latrines, lighting and the use of fuel-efficient stoves.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

UNHCR, UNICEF, ONU Femmes, ACF, IMC, LWF, RED DEPORTEE, CARE INT, Plan International

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Ensure unhindered and continuous access to asylum and maintain the civilian character of sites

INDICATOR: 100% of persons of concern (PoC) had access to asylum

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Advocacy interventions with local authorities and government officials. Minimize the risk of infiltration of armed elements.	Advocacy interventions (42 seminars/workshops; 24 sensitization sessions; 6 trainings for police officers protecting the sites) made to promote access to entry points and maintain the civilian character of the sites
Systematic and independent border monitoring established or conducted	90% access points covered by border monitoring
Situation of PoCs monitored	80% of PoCs monitored

OBJECTIVE: Protection of children at risk strengthened
INDICATOR: 100% children at risk identified, referred and supported

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Children-at-risk of identification and referral mechanisms strengthened	2,127 children at risk identified, referred to the appropriate social services
Best interest determination process established and operational	50 BID Panels conducted
Family reunification for unaccompanied and separated CAR refugee children (UASC) in host communities in East and Adamaoua Regions promoted and increased	90% of UASC identified and reunited with their families
Relevant social services strengthened in the East, Adamaoua and North Regions	35 Social Centers and Centers for the Social Action supported

TARGETED POPULATIONS



KEY PRIORITIES:

Key priority needs may be summarized as follows:

- Support administrative authorities to ensure population management, including refugee camp administration, and support in ensuring improved registration of the population.
- Strengthen national child protection services to increase access to birth registration certificates, and improve identification, case management and referral mechanisms for children at risk.
- Enhance SGBV prevention and response, in particular by key ministries, authorities, and judiciary and law enforcement agencies.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



OBJECTIVE: Improve or maintain quality of registration, profiling and access to documentation

INDICATOR: 100% of persons of concern (PoCs) registered on an individual basis

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Issuance of ID and travel documents to PoCs supported	100,000 identity documents issued for PoCs
Birth registration and certificates provided	79,567 refugee children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure

OBJECTIVE: Risk of human rights violations and SGBV reduced and response improved

INDICATOR: 100% of SGBV survivors had access to services

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Awareness of the PoCs raised, through trainings, awareness campaign, developing IEC tools in local language over SGBV and HIV/AIDS	421 trainings/ awareness campaigns conducted
Juridical sessions organized and followed up	12 juridical sessions initialized
Health centers are well equipped and personnel trained to respond to the medical needs of SGBV survivors	26 health centers equipped and staff trained
SGBV committees at community level are enabled to identify and follow up cases of SGBV	46 SGBV committees strengthened

OBJECTIVE: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

INDICATOR: 100% of persons of concern (PoCs) with specific needs received support

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Support to PoCs with specific needs provided	17,003 PoCs with specific needs receiving support (non- cash)
Participatory approach implemented	3 participatory assessments conducted
Community self-management supported	85 groups supported



OBJECTIVE: Peaceful coexistence with host communities promoted

INDICATOR: 100% of host communities support the presence of refugees

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Community sensitization campaign implemented	480 radio broadcasts produced
The capacity of stakeholders on peaceful coexistence and culture of peace strengthened	1,500 actors trained on the culture of peace and peaceful coexistence
Advocacy conducted	108 public awareness campaigns conducted

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- Overall, authorities remained mindful of their protection duties and engaged in collaboration on refugee-related matters.
- Monthly consultations were held with all law enforcement agencies. Police posts were set up in all seven refugee sites in the East and Adamaoua regions.
- Strategies, Standard Operating Procedures and case management mechanisms were established for child protection and SGBV.
- Some 987 children at risk were referred to the appropriate services, and 176 cases of SGBV received multi-sector responses.
- Social cohesion between refugees and host communities was maintained

For more information, please contact: Regional Protection Sector-lead (Bertoua): Alphonse Ngarambe Rwema, ngarambe@unhcr.org; Snr Emergency Coordinator (Yaounde): Johannes Zech, zech@unhcr.org; Information Management Officer (Yaounde): Parfait Dan, dan@unhcr.org



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CAMEROON – EDUCATION SECTOR RESPONSE



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

The main objective of the sector is to ensure provision of quality education to refugees and host populations at pre-school, primary and secondary levels through their integration into Cameroon's education system. To increase the capacity of local schools in absorbing additional students, additional classrooms and sanitary facilities, with support from the WASH sector, will have to be built. Teaching and learning materials will be provided for teachers and students in all public schools and Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) in refugee-hosting areas. With regard to secondary education, interventions will include support for tuition and other related costs. At the same time, the education sector will advocate with line ministries, donors and development actors to secure additional funding to address the existing challenges, particularly the recruitment, contracting, training and retention of teachers. The TLS strategy will be pursued in six refugee sites during the 2015-2016 school year and students will be transferred into the regular system as their capacity gradually increases. Training of trainers on peace education will be provided to teachers with refugee children in their classes. The sector will furthermore support the Ministry of Education in developing appropriate functional literacy and vocational training programs for out of school children (age group of 9 to 17 years old) who can no longer enter the formal education system.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

FICR-CRC, Plan International, UNICEF, UNHCR

TARGETED POPULATIONS



Old Caseload **23,635**
Local Population **129,766**
New Caseload **32,365**

KEY PRIORITIES:

Priority needs identified by the Education Sector Working Group are as follows:

- Provide access to quality education for all affected children and adolescents;
- Train teachers and support School Management Committees;
- Strengthen the capacity of Ministry of Education staff in supervision and monitoring;
- Ensure awareness raising campaigns in communities;
- Accelerate and target programs for children aged from 9 to 13 and vocational training for adolescents who have never been to school.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



USD 6,761,504

EDUCATION SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETD & INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Population has optimal access to education

INDICATOR: 43,651 of school-aged children enrolled in primary and secondary education

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Preschool education provided or supported	13,167 children enrolled in preschool education
Primary education provided or supported	40,521 children enrolled in primary education
Secondary education provided or supported	3,100 students aged 14-17 enrolled in secondary education



2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

- 22 classrooms built and 18 rehabilitated in villages hosting refugees.
- Some 112 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were operational in refugee sites.
- Tables, benches, teaching and learning material were provided to schools and school kits for 53,260 children were distributed.
- Partners recruited and trained 96 local volunteer teachers, including nine refugee teachers for the TLS and supported School Councils in six refugee sites and six villages and conducted a back-to-school campaign.



2016 RRRP: CAR SITUATION CAMEROON – LIVELIHOOD SECTOR



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

In order to reduce the dependency of refugees on humanitarian assistance, a comprehensive multi-year (2016-2020) livelihoods strategy will be developed by the sector during the first half of 2016. The strategy will be aligned with Government development priorities, namely with the National Community-Based Development Plan (PNDP) and the National Agricultural Investment Plan (PNIA) 2014-2020. It will offer guidance to all actors intervening in the Livelihoods sector and offer linkages to other sectors (WASH, health, food security etc.), to complement their interventions. Respect for the environment and conflict-sensitive support to cattle herding will be important elements of the strategy. For the population which is not able to engage in any kind of sustainable and profitable activity, other support mechanisms will be put in place in coordination with Protection and Community Services sector and Governmental mechanisms. The sector will continue to provide livelihoods support (agriculture, livestock, commerce activities, etc.) to refugees and host populations, prioritizing food insecure refugees and young refugees. It is expected that the employment of young adult refugees will contribute to the prevention of criminality or recruitment by armed groups. Capacity building will include skills development and training on management of income-generating activities, crop management, production and marketing.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

ACF, CRS, FICR, LWF, PLAN, PU-AMI, Solidarité, UN Women, UNHCR, WFP

TARGETED POPULATIONS:



Old Caseload

31,837

New Caseload

43,597

Local Population

32,329

KEY PRIORITIES:

- Promote sustainable employment opportunities for young adult refugees with an aim at supporting self-reliance and the prevention of criminality or recruitment by armed groups.
- Capacity building on skills development and training on income-generating activities, crop management, production and marketing.
- RRRP actors will develop an environmental strategy and action plan, plant trees, promote fuel efficient stoves and conduct awareness raising campaigns on alternative sources for energy and natural resource management and water-saving techniques.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



USD 17,259,374

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Improve self-reliance and livelihoods

INDICATOR: 46% of persons of concern (PoCs), 18-59 years, with own business/ self-employed for more than 12 months

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Access to agricultural/ livestock / fisheries production enabled	48,601 PoCs (60%) received production kits or inputs for agriculture/ livestock/ fisheries activities
Access to self-employment/ business facilitated	12,776 PoCs (79%) provided with guidance on business market opportunities
Access to training and learning enabled	5,367 PoCs (50%) received life-skills training for livelihood purposes

OBJECTIVE: Natural resources and shared environment better protected

INDICATOR: 60% of environmental risks associated with the operation are mitigated

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Capacity development supported	210 environmental education sessions conducted
Forest protection/ development undertaken	25,660 tree seedlings planted

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Some progress was achieved through interventions of members of the livelihoods sector in 2015, including:

- Some 3,500 refugees received agricultural tools and seeds,
- 830 persons benefited from income generating activities and 290 youth attended vocational training,
- 30 per cent of beneficiaries were members of host communities.
- Market and food security studies have been conducted and a pilot cash-based interventions started.



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CAMEROON – HEALTH & NUTRITION SECTOR



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

The main goal of the health response in 2016 is to further improve the health and nutritional condition of the CAR refugee population as well as their access to reproductive health and HIV services. More than 235,000 refugees and 210,000 persons of impacted communities will benefit of various the various interventions planned by the health sector. This will be done through supporting the existing health care system, advocating for the integration of refugees in the regular health system and progressively strengthening the self-reliance of refugees (a comprehensive livelihoods strategy is under development and will be issued mid-2016) eventually enabling part of the refugee population to cover health care fees. To this end, the health sector will work towards:

- Improving access for refugees to primary health care, in particular in remote host communities.
- Supporting integrated health care centers and hospitals with adequate equipment, human resources and training.
- Carrying out a comprehensive needs analysis of health infrastructures and advocating for sustainable and targeted support of health facilities in refugee hosting-areas.

TARGETED POPULATIONS:



KEY PRIORITIES:

- Strengthen medical supply systems and train health personnel on the handling of prescriptions and stock management.
- Build capacity regarding the management of vaccination programs.
- Strengthen the referral system for refugees.
- Improve maternal, neonatal and child health care.
- Implement campaigns on nutrition practices and reinforce capacities in terms of malnutrition prevention, screening, and treatment.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

AHA, CRF, FAIRMED, FICR-CRC, IMC, OMS, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Health status of the population improved

INDICATOR: Crude mortality rate <1 (per 1,000 population/month)

OBJECTIVE: Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

INDICATOR: 90% of persons of concern (PoCs) have access to comprehensive reproductive health services

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Access to primary health care services provided and/or supported	315,000 primary health care consultations conducted
Preventative community-based health care services provided	20 community health centres supported
Referral mechanisms established	10% of persons referred to primary health care centers

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Care and treatment of PoCs living with HIV and AIDS provided	8,700 people with HIV supported with HIV and AIDS provided
Prevention of HIV mother to child transmission services provided	716 pregnant women screened and provided support
Preventive reproductive health and HIV services provided	80% of people sensitized

OBJECTIVE: Improve nutritional well-being

INDICATOR: Prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) (6-59 months) <10%

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Appropriate infant and young child feeding (ITCF) practices promoted	90% of mothers / children in IYCF programmes targeted with information on vitamin A deficiency
Community management of acute malnutrition programs implemented and monitored	18,490 children admitted to community managed acute malnutrition programs
Nutrition surveillance system implemented	4 nutrition surveys and monitoring (SENS, JAM, PDM, etc.) conducted
Measures to control anaemia and other micronutrient deficiencies undertaken	2,600 PLW and Children 6-23 months reached with BSFP programs
Capacity development supported	900 people trained on CMAM, IYCF and CCC in collaboration with MoH or other external partners

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

During 2015, the health and malnutrition status of recently arrived CAR refugees, which was very severe upon arrival in 2014, progressively improved.

- Prevalence of malnutrition in refugee sites, as well as mortality rate of children under five, significantly decreased
- Malnutrition prevalence oscillated between 4% and 15%, whereas the first survey in 2014 had revealed levels above 30%
- The health sector provided local health centers and hospitals with medicine, equipment and human resources, and ensured the construction and rehabilitation of some 20 centers since the beginning of the crisis in 2014.
- More than 100 institutional and humanitarian health staff have been trained on nutrition.
- Coordination mechanisms of the health sector covering the entire operational area have been established.



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CAMEROON – WASH SECTOR AT A GLANCE



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

The WASH sector plan for 2016 will target 185,000 refugees and 175,000 persons in host communities and will focus on the implementation of long term infrastructures. Respect for the environment, community participation, peaceful coexistence (through an area-based approach, integrating refugees and host communities) and assistance to persons with specific needs are the main cross-cutting issues in the sector response. The sector will focus on supporting the Government in the coordination, planning and construction of WASH infrastructures. In this vein, the WASH sector will provide material support, conduct “Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices” surveys and organize joint assessment and evaluation missions with relevant authorities. The sector will also provide capacity building for community-based development agents (e.g. trained by the National Community-Based Development Programme) in all affected municipalities. Moreover, sector partners will continue to support the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of basic WASH and hygiene infrastructures in refugee sites and host villages, including water points, water supply systems, wells, latrines, incinerators, showers and garbage ditches. Such infrastructures will also be provided to schools and health centers. Lastly, RRRP partners will support community mobilization to maintain WASH facilities, including the establishment and training of water management committees and hand pump mechanics. Awareness on hygiene will be promoted through campaigns and municipalities will be supported on Community-led sanitation initiatives.

TARGETED POPULATIONS:



Refugees in Camp

78,079

Ref. out of camp

Local Population

135,500 **175,000**

KEY PRIORITIES:

The priorities in the WASH sector are as follows:

- Ensure access to potable water
- Promote investment in long-term infrastructures such as pipe-water systems.
- Promote adequate and timely rehabilitation and maintenance of WASH infrastructures and regularly follow-up on water quality controls
- Conduct awareness raising campaigns on hygiene and environmental health

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:



USD 23,554,731

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Increase & maintain supply of potable water

INDICATOR: Minimum 20 litres of potable water available per person per day

OBJECTIVE: Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene

INDICATOR: 80% of households have access to sanitation facilities

OUTPUT	TARGET & INDICATORS
Water system (boreholes, wells, piped water systems) constructed	183 boreholes constructed 11 piped systems constructed 5 wells constructed 12 spring catchments constructed
Water systems rehabilitated and maintained	132 boreholes/ wells rehabilitated 190 water systems maintained
Capacity development (water system committees and PoCs)	302 borehole/ well committees trained 8 piped system committees trained 132 hand pump mechanics trained
WASH activities monitored	7 KAP surveys conducted 16 WASH mappings 25 joint missions
MINEE (Minister for Water and Energy) delegations and Communal authorities supported	325 water systems monitored by MINEE representative 14 MINEE delegations supported 46 communities assisted

OUTPUT	TARGET & INDICATORS
Latrines, showers and other sanitary facilities constructed	Construction of 3,495 durable and 2,050 durable showers in refugee sites; 1,850 latrines/ showers rehabilitated 75 washing areas and 400 blocks of latrines in schools and health centers constructed
Waste management services implemented	350 refuse pits constructed/ maintained in refugee site 620 trash cans provided/ maintained 168 health centers provided with medical waste facilities
Environmental health and hygiene campaigns implemented	134,515 PoCs reached by hygiene campaigns in refugees sites 505 hygiene promoters supported 14 communities covered by CLTS
Household WASH kits provided	15,000 households received WASH kits

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

ACF, ADRA, ASOL, CARE, CRS, Plan, Solidarités Internationales, UNHCR, UNICEF

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Since the beginning of the emergency end of 2013, a total of, 115 boreholes and 3,450 latrines were built for 70,000 refugees in sites. As a result, the average amount of potable water available per person per day reached 19.5 litres in refugee sites (standard of 20 litres). However, with 20 persons per latrine, the standard for sanitation is still far from being met. In refugee-hosting villages, 66 boreholes were built for refugees and host communities.



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CAMEROON – FOOD SECURITY SECTOR



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

Monthly food assistance will be provided to some 119,500 CAR, including refugees who arrived in 2013-14 and vulnerable refugees of older caseloads. New forms of assistance, in particular through cash-based interventions, will be introduced by the Food Security sector in the course of 2016. Thus, part of the refugee population will gradually shift from food assistance to cash-based interventions and transfers in areas where markets are sufficiently active. Cash and voucher interventions are a more dignified way of assisting affected populations, as they empower people to determine their own needs and the best way of meeting them. They can also promote peaceful co-existence with host communities, as well-designed and run cash-based interventions have a multiplier effect, directly benefiting the local economy. When introducing these techniques, adequate care will be taken of population preferences and possible risks involved. The possibility of using the cash-based transfer as a platform for the transfer of other entitlements, including NFIs, will be explored.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:

 **USD 38,081,949**

TARGETED POPULATIONS:



New Caseload
77,214

Old Caseload
56,386

Local Population
2,500

KEY PRIORITIES:

According to surveys and participatory assessments with refugees, 34 per cent of the refugee population remains food insecure; most lack the means to meet their basic food needs. It remains therefore necessary to provide food assistance to all refugees from CAR who arrived after 2013, as well as to 18 per cent of the so called old caseload, which arrived in Cameroon between 2014 and 2008.

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Enhance the provision of adequate food assistance to persons of concern (PoCs)

INDICATOR: 145,000 people receiving food assistance on a monthly basis

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

FICR-CRC, Solidarite, UNHCR & WFP

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Adequate quantity and quality of food aid provided	119 500 PoCs (62%) received food aid (in kind)
Sectoral cash grants or vouchers provided	25,500 PoCs (11%) received vouchers

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

Important achievements of the Food Security sector for the CAR refugee response include:

- Monthly food distributions to some 145,000 refugees.
- Market and food security surveys were conducted.
- Pilot cash-based interventions were started as a complement for nutrition purposes.





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CAMEROON – SHELTER & NFIs SECTOR



RESPONSE STRATEGY:

For 2016, the response strategy of the shelter sector for CAR refugees will target refugees and host community members and focus on the construction of durable shelters with local materials (mud-brick). It is planned to assist with the construction of 3,340 durable shelters for vulnerable persons. As for constructions in refugee-hosting villages, a minimum of 10 per cent of shelters will benefit vulnerable local families. Some 4,200 households are planned to be assisted to build their own durable shelters. To this effect, shelter committees will be formed, sensitized, trained and provided with construction materials and tools for self-construction. Families still in tents or community shelters will be prioritized. For new arrivals to refugee sites, the 2014-15 strategy remains valid, i.e. arrivals will first be accommodated in community shelters (tents will only be used as a last resort) until a more durable shelter solution is available. Up to 600 emergency shelters will be built to enable households to use their own shelter. NFIs will be regularly distributed to new arrivals and to persons with specific needs among refugees, who arrived before 2014. Hydraform machines, which enable the industrial construction of mud-bricks, will be used for social infrastructure, in particular classrooms and health centers.

TARGETED POPULATIONS :



New Caseload
135,500

Old Caseload
4,996

Local Population
35,684

KEY PRIORITIES:

Key priorities involve:

- 600 emergency shelters for persons in tents or community shelters,
- 3,340 durable shelters for households who cannot build their own shelters, and
- 4,200 households provided with materials to build their own shelters.
- Apart from assistance to persons with specific needs, no shelter intervention is foreseen for spontaneous settlements.

PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:

SOLIDARITE & UNHCR

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS:

USD 12,524,500

SECTOR OBJECTIVES, TARGETS AND INDICATORS

OBJECTIVE: Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

INDICATOR: 100% of households living in adequate dwellings

OBJECTIVE: Provide sufficient basic and domestic items to population

INDICATOR: 140,496 households whose needs for basic domestic items are met

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Transitional shelters provided	3,340 vulnerable families received a shelter (bricks)
Shelter materials/ tool kits provided	4,200 families (non-vulnerable) received shelter material/ tool kit
Access road constructed, repaired and maintained	30km of access road constructed

OUTPUT	TARGET AND INDICATORS
Core relief items provided	140,496 households whose needs for basic and domestic items are met

2015 ACHIEVEMENTS:

The shelter sector is in a transition from emergency towards durable shelters (mud-brick). During the emergency, the strategy for shelter consisted of different phases. Upon arrival, refugees were accommodated in 155 community emergency shelters built in the seven sites that have been built for CAR refugees in the Adamaoua and East regions. Most of them were then transferred into family tents. At a later stage, partners started the transfer of refugees to emergency shelters, built with wood and plastic sheeting. The shelter sector has started revising its strategy taken into account the stabilized operational context, which will be finalized, validated and issued during the first quarter of 2016.