

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

a) Background

What?

The humanitarian crisis affecting the North-West and the South-West (NSWS) regions has a growing impact in the bordering West, Littoral and Adamaoua regions. Because of the already unstable socio-political situation, the 2018 presidential elections period was characterized by a rise in violence and restrictions on freedoms that has led to the displacement of thousands of families. As of July 2019, there are 530,000 IDPs, including 248,030¹ in the North-West; 196,183 in the South-West; 54,000 in the Littoral; and 32,500² in the West. Various sources mention also the presence of IDPs in some divisions of the Adamaoua region. Based on this information and following a field visit, the local authorities of Adamaoua contacted UNHCR to seek assistance for these IDPs. Based on this request for assistance, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) commissioned an inter-agency needs assessment mission.

Why?

More and more families are leaving the North-West and South-West regions to take refuge in the Adamaoua region due to insecurity and following the disruption of livelihoods and agricultural activities; as well as limited access to education for children due to the destruction or closure of schools and, the “*No School*” policy ordered by non-State armed groups (NSAGs).

The situation has considerably evolved in the past three months because of i) the escalation of violence in the North-West region and iii) an increase in both official and informal checkpoints.

Consequently, there has been a major increase in the number of people leaving the two regions to seek safety and/or to access economic and educational opportunities. Preliminary findings indicate that there will be an increase in the number of pupils displaced from the NWSW regions when schools will resume in September 2019.

Where?

Based on the information received, the most affected division within the Adamaoua region is Mayo Banyo in Adamaoua with Bankim having the highest number of IDPs.

Who?

It was a Multi-Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) commissioned by the HCT and led by OCHA. Many humanitarian agencies including, OCHA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UN WOMEN and WFP took part, as did a delegate of Civil Protection (MINAT).

UN agencies involved were representing, coordination, protection, Wash, Child protection, Education, SGBV, Health, Gender, Food security, Shelter and NFI.

b) The mission's objectives

To gain a shared understanding of the humanitarian impact of the North-West and South-West crisis in the Adamaoua region and more specifically the Mayo Banyo division.

- Evaluate the scale of population movements from the North-West and the South-West to the Mayo Banyo division
- Identify the most affected areas.

¹ DTM North West South West, December 2018

² MIRA assessment Littoral and West Regions, September 2018

- Identify priority needs and assess the living conditions of the displaced population, as well as the impact on the local population.
- Inform the revision of the HNO/HRP 2020 in providing evidence-based information on the humanitarian needs and the emergency assistance needed.
- Provide an overview on the availability and functionality of basic social infrastructures (health, education, markets, drinking water) and their access to beneficiaries.

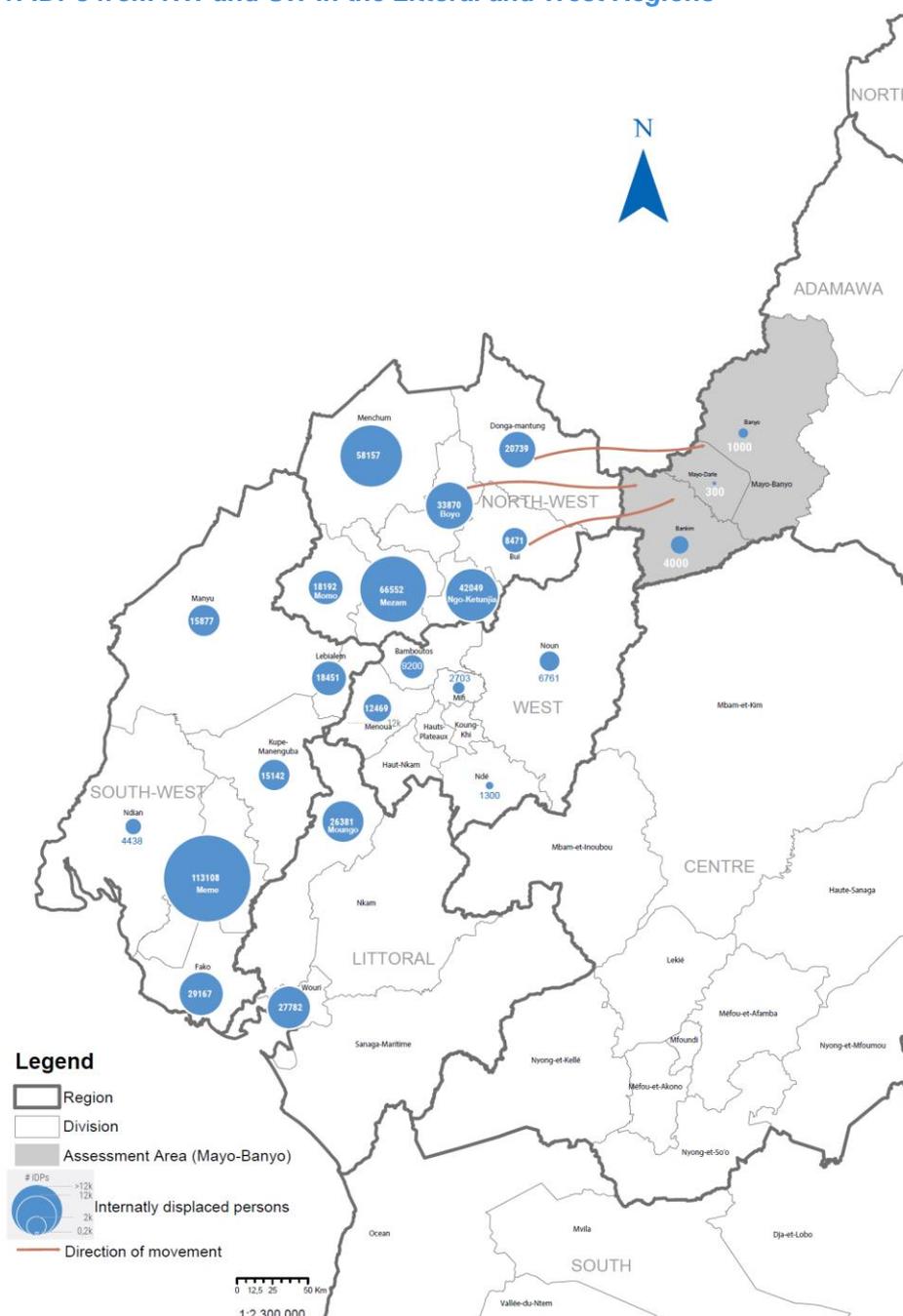
c) Methodology

The data collection was done in the form a focus group discussion or individual interview with key informant.

At least 5 interviews were organized by subdivisions. The key informants were composed of administrative authorities (SDO, DO, line ministries; police Gendarmerie) of traditional and religious authorities; community leaders and representatives of the IDPs. The data collection was done through a questionnaire provided for this purpose.

d) Situation Description

Figure 1: IDPs from NW and SW in the Littoral and West Regions



The Adamaoua region shares boundaries with the North-West and South-West regions.

The confrontation between armed groups and government armed forces in these two regions has displaced approximately 5,500 people to the Mayo Banyo division in the Adamaoua region according to the mission findings. A large majority of these IDPs are women and children and male youth.

Because of their proximity and cultural connections to the Ndonga-Mantung in the North-West, the Mayo Banyo division seems to be the most affected division by this influx of IDPs to the Adamaoua region. However, there is currently no clearly established understanding with regards to the displacement situation outside the NWSW regions.

The arrival of IDPs has led to overcrowded housing; there is a lack of mosquito nets and sleeping materials. Some IDPs are reportedly sleeping in the bush some others are living in a precarious housing situation. Local sources also report that many IDPs are renting accommodation as they do not have any families/friends among the host population, leaving them unable to pay for other needs, such as food, education and health. The IDPs also face protection concerns; due to a lack of IDs and birth certificates they are being harassed by the police and gendarmerie.

In parallel, basic social infrastructures are not functioning adequately there are drug stock outs in health facilities, no enough water points etc. Technical schools of the English-speaking subsystem of education do not exist and there is also the language barrier that prevents children from integrating into the French-speaking school system. IDPs' search of livelihoods has reportedly led to an increase in abuse and prostitution in host cities and localities according to local authorities. There is also a global increase of water-related diseases, including typhoid fever (suspected cases) and diarrhea. These diseases are more common in the Bankim health district and indicating the use of unsafe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation conditions.

Malnutrition is also an issue. Banyo's health district, in the first quarter of 2019, recorded an increase of more than 150% in the number of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases as compared to 2018.

At the market level, insecurity and limitation of movements of persons and goods have resulted in an increase in prices of food commodities. Most IDPs are living in semi urban areas (Bankim, Banyo Mayo Darle) and therefore have access to food but they lack financial means.

The humanitarian assistance plan launched by the Government and the HRP 2019 are not covering the Mayo Banyo Division, therefore no assistance has been provided to this area for the time being. Assistance has been provided mainly in the North-West and South-West regions.

Registration of IDPs is ongoing through local authorities. However, IDPs are reluctant to come forward. Meanwhile, the number of IDPs and needs are increasing, especially because of the escalation of violence in the North-West during the last six months. It is reported that for some IDPs this is already their second displacement. They left their first displacement location because of poor living conditions. The destinations of these movements are unknown.

2. GENERAL FINDINGS

a) Key Figures and areas affected

The mission visited three subdivisions within the Mayo Banyo division (Bankim, Banyo and Mayo Darlé) where they had discussions with key informants. According to the information provided as well as based on the enrollment figures of children from the North-West (NW) and South-West (SW) for the school year 2018/2019, the estimated number of IDPs from the NW and SW in the Mayo Banyo division stands at 5,3003. All the three sub-divisions host IDPs from the NW and SW regions. The host community have been equally affected by the consequences of insecurity in the NW.

Table 1: IDPs in the Mayo Banyo Division

Region	Division	Sub Divisions	Numbers of IDP	Host community affected
Adamaoua	Mayo Banyo	Bankim	4000	10000
		Banyo	1000	3000
		Mayo Darle	300	1000
Total			5300	14000

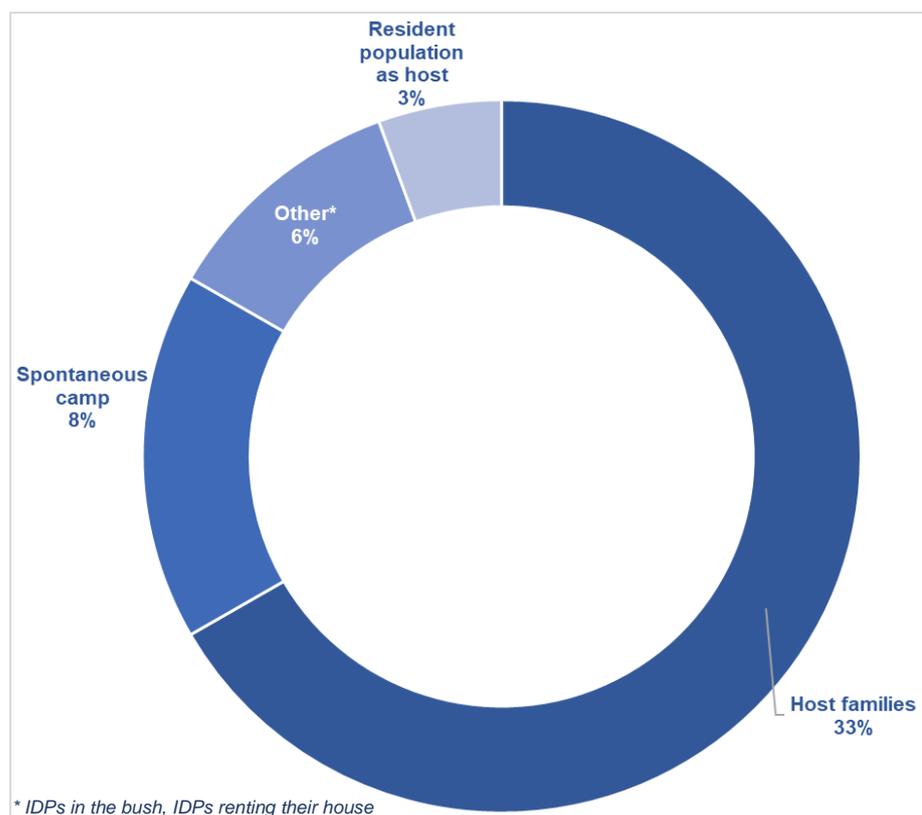
Source: Key informants

³ Based on the enrollment figures of schools (pre-schools, primary and secondary schools), the number of all the IDP was estimated (70% children, 30% adults). Between the estimate based on the enrollment figures and the estimate based on the local authorities, the higher figure was employed due to the fact that both the educational line ministries and local authorities assumed that the figure was underestimated.

According to the information provided by key informants, the number IDPs from the North West and South West regions has gradually increased in the past year. Some IDPs arrived already during 2018 and continued in 2019 – mainly school children looking to continue their education. There has been a notable increase in arrivals over the year, mirroring the worsening security situation in North West following presidential election. Moreover, in the sub-division of Bankim and particularly in the villages of Song Kollong, incursions of armed groups have been reported.

IDPs are found in almost every subdivision in the Mayo Banyo division, but the most affected villages and neighborhoods are Song Kollong, New town, Woumche, Ndangue, Atta, Kouichoum Longras and Lingam located in the Bankim subdivision.

Graph 1: Group of IDPS at risk Mayo Banyo Division



Source: Assessment, MIRA July 2019

In terms of subgroups impacted most by the crisis, key informants cited people living in the bush and those living in host families. The situation of the Mbororo community (620 people), mainly herders, is also worrying. They live in huts made of temporary materials (straws) and are attacked by armed groups seeking to steal their cows.

Table 2: Estimated age breakdown of IDPs

Region	Division	0 - 17 years	18 and above	Total
Adamaoua	Mayo-Banyo	2 279	3 021	5 300

Source: Key informants

b) Priority needs of the displaced population

In three subdivisions, the local authorities, including village and traditional chiefs as well as IDPs representatives, expressed shelter, food and education as the top three priority needs. In terms of education, the shortage of classrooms, school furniture and teaching and learning materials, as well as insufficient number of schools where children could be educated in English, was mentioned as a huge gap. The need for psychosocial support (PSS) was also highlighted, as teachers have observed signs of distress among students.

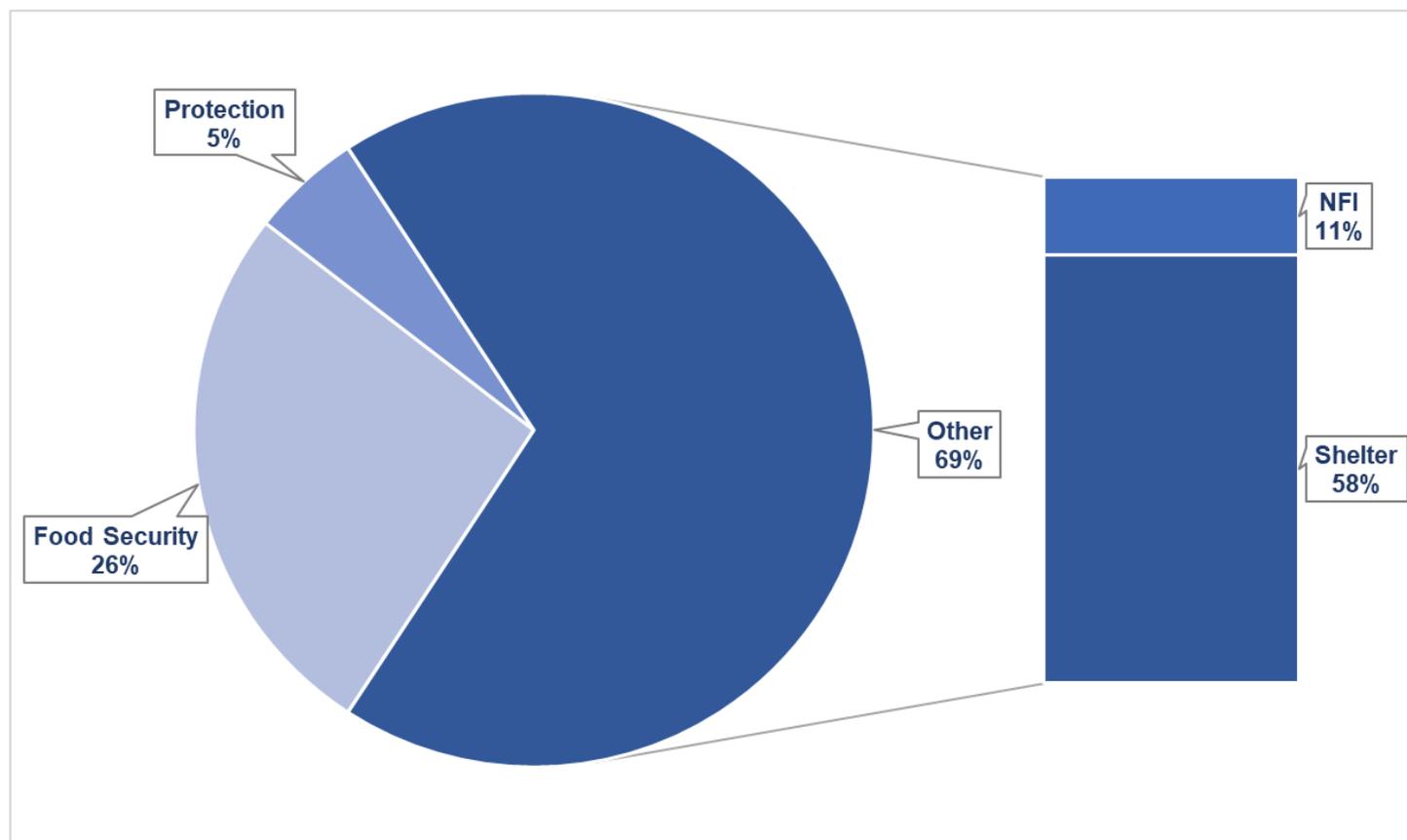
In terms of Food Security, many displaced have resorted to negative coping strategies. Most of the displaced are farmers who lost their means of livelihood. Furthermore, the prices of the main food products are increasing since the beginning of

the crisis, making them unaffordable for many. Therefore, IDPs have adopted the coping strategy of eating only once a day and begging from their neighbours and families.

Certain protection concerns, including psychosocial needs for children and adults displaced due to violence, replacement of lost documents and risks of sexual exploitation for girls and women were also mentioned by most informants.

Each sectoral overview below provides further details on needs within the different sectors.

Graph 2: Prioritization of needs by clusters as identified by key informants



Source: Assessment

Access and Security Concerns

The security situation is generally stable in the Mayo Banyo Division and permits access to all areas. However, sporadic incidents involving NSAGs have been reported in some villages bordering the North-West like Song Kolong, Atta and others. The herdsmen are the targets of the attacks of the armed groups who want to steal the cattle. Furthermore, the concern was expressed that prolonged displacement could lead to growing tensions between the IDPs (Mbororo shepherds and herders) and farmers over land.

All local authorities noted the fact that IDPs are reluctant to come forward and identify themselves as IDPs to a varying degree due to fear being considered secessionist and mistrustful of civilian and military authorities.

3. SECTOR OVERVIEWS

3.1 Protection

a) General Overview

Mayo banyo division: Level of severity: 3

The joint assessment mission noted that the host communities live in harmony with the IDPs with whom they share the same ethnic and cultural background. As explained by key informants (administrative authorities, traditional rulers, religious authorities and neighborhood leaders), most persons who were displaced from the North-West to Mayo-Banyo are of Tikar ethnic background just like the local communities. However administrative authorities reported that a few months ago in 2019 there was a security incident in the village of Chibayo (Bankim subdivision) bordering the North-West region: NSAG elements reportedly raided the locality, erected barricades and were carrying out kidnappings for ransom. The raid led to two Mbororo herdsmen being kidnapped and some persons were wounded. The administrative authorities carried out an awareness campaign to avoid retaliation on the IDPs by the local population.

A significant number of IDPs highlight that they do not have documents (birth certificates and national identification cards) due to loss, destruction and expiration of documents during the crisis. Most of the IDPs are asked by the authorities to go back to their places of origin to get court judgments (for the birth certificates) and certificates of nationality (for the identification) in order to provide these documents in Banyo. Due to the insecurity the IDPs explained they cannot go back to their areas of origin to obtain these court judgments and certificates of nationality. Furthermore, the IDPs come from remote areas where courts competent to issue these documents are not functioning due to the crisis. The Senior Divisional Officer (SDO) for Mayo Banyo explained that the provision of these documents, especially of the national identification cards to IDPs is a major concern for the Government of Cameroon. He explained that the pre-occupation of the Government is to protect the Cameroonian nationality and as such can only issue documents to those who the authorities are sure are Cameroonians. He explained that to prove their nationality, a displaced person should show proof that he was in possession of these documents prior to his flight by presenting a copy of the identification card, copy of the birth certificate, the electoral card or its copy or the number of the lost or destroyed identification card. The SDO added that the Mayo Banyo division has a good number of Nigerians who could use the IDP presence in his department to request for documents from the authorities. He therefore underlined that precaution needs to be taken by the authorities before issuing documents to IDPs. Due to this documentation problem, the freedom of movement of some IDPs is restricted. Some IDPs explained that they cannot go to Magba, Fouban and Ngambe Tikar to carry out economic activities. Due to the lack of documents most IDPs do not present themselves to be registered at registration centers created in certain neighborhoods by the authorities out of fear to be arrested. Some informants (religious leaders) reported that two IDPs residing in Bankim were arrested by security forces sometime in December 2018 and transferred to Banyo for detention because they did not possess identification documents.

Another protection issue raised by informants is that of harassment of IDPs by forces of law and order. Some, IDPs especially Mbororos are harassed at checkpoints by police and gendarmerie officers who request them to pay heavy sums of money before they can pass with their cattle.

Another protection incident is related to stigmatization. Informants report that some IDP students and even IDP teachers are insulted in school by students who accuse them of being members of NSAGs/separatist fighters. At times IDP children are insulted and, intimidated by their peers from the local community when they go and fetch water from the well.

Another protection concern noted by the joint assessment mission is that of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). According to key informants some IDP women due to their precarious living conditions engage in sexual activities with men to have money to earn a living. We were informed that some female IDPs who are secondary school students are engaged in prostitution to have money to pay their school fees and take care of their needs. This has resulted in cases of early and teenage pregnancy.

b) Recommendations (Immediate Action)

- Advocacy with the Government to issue identification and civil status documents.
- Develop protection monitoring and referral mechanisms mainly for detention centers and advocate for those who are arbitrarily detained.
- Advocacy with the Government to put in place IDP profiling to have a clearer picture of statistics and dynamics.
- Humanitarian actors, including local NGOs, and the Government should put in place essential humanitarian SGBV response and referral services.

3.2 SGBV

a) General Overview

Severity Level 3

In the Mayo Banyo division, cases of sexual and gender-based violence related to the crisis were mentioned by some key informants, notably in the Bankim subdivision, which is hosting the majority of IDPs. Even though discussions were conducted in separated groups (men and women in the three subdivisions of the Mayo Banyo Division (Bankim, Banyo and Mayo Darle), it was not easy to collect data on issues related to sexual and gender-based violence. Moreover, it should be noted that apart from certain sectors such as health, the local authorities we met were not sufficiently gender-sensitive. Nevertheless, cases of rape have been reported in the past two months in the Bankim subdivision. However, it is unclear whether these cases concern host populations or IDPs. Similarly, cases of abuse of underage girls were mentioned during the discussion with young people at Bankim level.

Several early pregnancies among internally displaced girls have been observed in the field still at Bankim subdivision. Cases of prostitution of young IDPs, women because of their vulnerability, were equally mentioned by some key informants.

Economic violence has been identified in the IDP community, resulting in low-paid women's domestic work on the one hand, and the idleness of women from the Mbororo community who can no longer sell food, milk and cow butter not consumed by the host community. A fact that will lead in the long run to increase the fragility of women and girls.

Exposure to "opportunities denied" is faced by girls from the Mbororo community who have not attended school since their arrival in Mayo Banyo.

b) Recommendations

In short term (First 3 months)

- Strengthen the capacities of local actors involved in the fight against GBV and service providers in each sector, to allow for holistic and quality care of survivors of GBV;
- Systematically integrate the distribution of dignity kits as part of the response as to build community trust and reduce exposure risk to GBV;
- Set up community mechanisms for prevention, rapid reaction, reference and community self-protection (e.g. in the early warning system, integration of a system for the rapid detection of incidents and risks of sexual violence, referral of GBV survivors to appropriate care structures, etc.);

Medium term (4-6 months)

- Strengthen the capacity of local actors to identify and refer GBV cases in communities and schools.
- Provide family planning services and carry out youth outreach activities to prevent unwanted and early pregnancy, including for school-aged children.

3.3 Child Protection

a) General Overview

Level of severity: 3

As mentioned earlier, according to key informants, young boys (12-20), women and children in general constitute most of the displaced community in Mayo Banyo Division.

The main protection issues affecting children in the Mayo Banyo Division as reported by key informants are:

- Children separated from their parents or caregivers,
- Lack/loss of ID documents,
- Access to education,
- Psychosocial distress,
- Early pregnancies,
- Sexual exploitation of children,
- Child labor.

The main pattern of **family separation** described by key informants relates to school-aged children sent by their parents (who stayed in the North-West) to have access to education in the Adamaoua region, where they have relatives. Children stay with their extended family and are generally in contact with their parents who stayed in the North-West. This seems to be a recurrent phenomenon. This issue equally concerns boys and girls. No case of unaccompanied children was reported at the time of the assessment.

Access to education was one of the main preoccupations raised by key informants. Obstacles to education include the fact that anglophone schools are currently overcrowded and that some children do not attend schools for fear of stigmatization. In addition, it was reported several times that displaced children in age of attending secondary education do not always have access to school due to i) difficulty to pay school fees, and ii) the absence of technical Anglophone schools.

The issue of access to education is thoroughly developed in the “Education” section of this report, however, it is worth underlining that education plays an essential role in supporting children bounce back after they face a traumatic situation. In fact, the school offers a safe space, where a routine can be established, where the children can express themselves, interact with their peers and find support if they need it. Children showing signs of psychosocial distress were reported as a common issue by many key informants. If children do not have access to safe spaces where they can express themselves and find appropriate support, it can have severe impact on the child’s health and affect their development in the future.

As noted above, children who do not attend school are thought to be mostly secondary-school-aged children (where fees are to be paid). Several key informants reported cases of teenage girls, victims of sexual exploitation to pay their school fees as well as a means of survival more generally. In addition, cases of early pregnancies were reported. This was raised as a very preoccupying issue for most key informants interviewed.

In addition, due to the fact that some children do not attend school and given the general level of vulnerability of displaced households and host families, it should be noted that several key informants reported that many displaced children are involved in light forms of **child labour** (mainly selling items or beignets on the market instead of going to school). This seems to equally affect girls and boys. It is also worth mentioning that several key informants expressed their preoccupation regarding some separated children who seem to be asked to “look for food”. Or stay home from time to time in order to do domestic work rather than go to school. If the situation persists (precarious livelihood) it is likely that this type of situation becomes more frequent and possibly evolve towards other more dangerous forms of child labor. In such cases, separated and unaccompanied children are of considerable risk of exploitation and girls are even more exposed to such risks.

Lack or loss of ID documents was mentioned as one of the major issues affecting the displaced population in general, including children, which constitutes a violation of their right to an identity, exposes them to risks of failing to access services, hence possible absence of protection. In addition, it was reported that the number of check points significantly increased in the Mayo Banyo Division since the onset of the crisis, and that young boys and men (12-20) seem particularly targeted for identity checks at check points as they constitute the main group of persons suspected of being associated with armed groups. This significantly impacts their right to freedom of movements and can expose them to different forms of abuses.

b) Recommendations

Short-term (first 3 months)

- Conduct a Child Protection Rapid Assessment.
- Set up Child Friendly Spaces and Youth and Adolescent Clubs.
- Provide age and gender appropriate psychosocial support to children (both displaced and from the host communities).
- Initiate life skills training sessions and activities for youth and adolescents.
- Initiate the IDTR process (Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification) for separated and unaccompanied children (if any) while ensuring these children are provided with an adequate shelter, enough food, health services and have access to psychosocial support if needed.
- Provide holistic age-appropriate support to victims of sexual exploitation and other forms of sexual violence.
- Sensitize community leaders and communities in general on the harmful effects of child labour and sexual exploitation as well as the health risks encountered by girls when facing early pregnancies, and the importance of protecting children from such forms of violence and exploitation. Inform communities about early-warning psychosocial distress signs that children might show.
- With UNHCR, mainstream protection and child protection through the different interventions via training sessions of humanitarian staff from implementing partners and agencies.

Medium-term (4-6 months)

- Establish a referral pathway for children victims of violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

- Support or establish community-based child protection networks.
- Continue the support to Psychosocial Support provision.
- Provide IDTR services.
- Support children, including displaced children, in obtaining ID document/birth certificates.
- Establish and maintain an unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) tracking system.
- Set up a child rights violation monitoring mechanism.

3.4 Shelter

a) General Overview

Shelter/NFI Assessment

There is mass exodus from the NW and SW regions, of persons running away to perceived safe havens (to and from bushes and towns). There are reports of people moving out of bushes to run away from the rains. Those staying in the bush have shelter ('bush-houses'/ transitional shelter with thatch). Meanwhile other reports indicate movements in the opposite direction. There is a complex picture of displacement, including persons leaving the crisis areas to neighboring regions (Littoral and West). Physical access to IDP locations remains challenging because of the long distances and the bad roads.

In Bankim, with the highest number of IDPs in the division, a neighborhood like Ndangue has about 300 IDPs, while Wunchim alone has about 500. The IDPs are mostly women and children and they are easily integrated because of ethnic ties with the local population. Most IDPs are hosted by families/friends, with the minority renting accommodation. Because of this, rental prices have soared. Overcrowding is a problem; in some places more than 15 people are staying in one bedroom. This overcrowding is leading to an overuse of existing sanitation facilities. There are reports of vulnerable persons, including elderly people, being unable to pay rents.

Displaced persons in spontaneous camps are most at risk due to lack of shelter and NFIs, followed by IDPs in host families and then the resident population hosting IDPs. Their most urgent needs are kitchen sets, blankets, mattresses and clothes. About 75% of the persons need shelter support, with 40% in acute and immediate need. The IDPs are known to have qualified bricklayers and technicians among them who can assist in the shelter construction.

Level of severity: 3

Shelter and access to non-food items was consistently placed in the top three needs by all key informants. Most IDPs came with few or no belongings and require assistance particularly in terms of blankets, mattresses and clothes. Hygiene kits and soap were also highlighted as needs.

b) Recommendation

Short-term (first 3 months)

- Humanitarian assistance with NFIs based on identified needs (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, clothing).
- Support IDPs with shelter kits to enable them build transitional shelter, using available IDP technicians.

3.5 Education

a) General Overview

Level of severity: 3

The crisis in the North-West and South-West regions has had a negative impact on education, led to a massive movement of students to other regions seeking to access educational services. Schools in the Mayo Banyo Division (Adamaoua Region), that share a long regional boundary with the North-West, were not spared. With an already weak education system, it has been difficult for the schools within the hosting division to cope with the increase in demand and pressure from the displaced population for education. In all the three sub-divisions, classrooms are over-crowded with inadequate learning materials for both IDPs and host communities' children, fewer teachers coupled with weak skills and ill motivated to do their work, a lack of water and sanitation facilities in the schools, and psychosocial problems associated with the displaced children. It should also be noted that these displaced pupils from the NW and SW regions were pursuing mainly technical programmes which are basically absent in the host divisions. There is also the language barrier that prevents these children

from integrating into the French-speaking school system. The few technical schools that exist do not have teachers who master the English language. These children have therefore resorted to doing menial technical jobs instead of enrolling in schools and continuing with their education.

Faced with these challenges and based on information provided by key informants (administrative authorities), arrangements had been made for the enrolment of displaced pupils in schools without any restrictions or preconditions. There should be no solicitation of PTA4 fees from such children, particularly at the basic school level. For the 2018/2019 school year, 2,0405 IDP students were enrolled in primary and secondary schools, most them in the Bankim sub-division.

This number of displaced students represents 3% of all children enrolment in the division which is 60,924⁶ students. At the secondary level, the fact that it is not free means that many of the displaced students have difficulty enrolling to continue with their studies. This is even more worrisome among girls, where education officials admit that some of them are being sexually exploited. This has led to a surge in teenage pregnancies in secondary schools hosting IDP children.

Table 3: Children from the NW and SW regions enrolled in schools in the Mayo Banyo division

Sub division	Basic Education			Secondary Education			Total Education		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Bankim	568	522	1090	159	139	298	727	661	1388
Banyo	164	140	304	101	111	106	265	251	410
Mayo darle	78	58	136	0	0	0	78	58	136
Total Mayo Banyo	810	720	1530	260	250	510	1070	970	2040

Source: MINEDUB

Despite considerable efforts made, education officials agree that if no special measures are taken to address the infrastructure, teachers, learning materials, and psychosocial needs (of the both children and teachers), the situation will further deteriorate considerably during the next school year. As education continues to pay a heavy price in the NW and SW regions, education authorities expect even higher numbers in the classrooms by next year. In addition, it was noted that there are many displaced families that have not registered with the administrative authorities, which may mean that many more IDP children within the sub-divisions are not enrolled in any form of school.

b) Recommendations

Short-term (first 3 months)

- Sensitization of parents who are not registered to send their children to school. Inform parents that all arrangements have been made by the authorities for the care of children in school without preconditions;
- Conduct a rapid assessment in the education sector, specifically to identify real needs of schools, children and teachers;
- Set up temporary learning spaces in host schools to help accommodate more children;
- Provide school materials for students and teaching materials for teachers;
- Train teachers on psycho social support (PSS) and child-led disaster risk reduction (CDRR) to better cater for displaced students;
- Explore accelerated curricula for out-of-school children.

Medium-term (4-6 months)

- Advocate for the strengthening of teaching staff, particularly English-speaking;
- Advocate for the creation of English-language technical secondary schools or the transformation of existing technical institutions into bilingual ones;
- Provide financial support to families who are unable to provide education to their children;
- Build additional classrooms to reduce overcrowding in schools.

⁴ Parents Teacher's Associations

⁵ Information provide by Divisional Delegate of Basic Education, complete by the database of national statistics school of Ministry of Basic Education and Ministry of secondary Education.

⁶ Database of national statistics school of Ministry of Basic Education and Ministry of secondary Education

3.6 Wash

a) General Overview

Prior to the arrival of IDPs, the population in Mayo Banyo division was already facing the scarcity of water and poor access to basic sanitation and hygiene services. The situation has further been aggravated as host community currently shares the limited water source with IDPs. Boreholes unprotected or protected wells, streams and water towers are the sources of water in the division. However, water towers depend on the availability of electricity, and the number of wells or boreholes are insufficient to meet the needs of both host population and IDPs.

Water-borne diseases is another issue raised by the key informants. According to them, many of the host community and IDPs are unable to afford the cost of water treatment products or other hygiene supplies such as soap, and they drink or use untreated water. It was also explained by the key informants that unavailability or insufficiency of proper latrines is becoming an issue, with an increase of the number of people accommodated in houses. These unhygienic conditions expose host community and IDPs to a serious risk of contracting water-borne diseases. The key informants reported many cases of water-borne diseases, namely typhoid and acute water diarrhea.

Children and IDPs were identified by the key informants as the groups which are particularly at risk due to lack of safe water. It was informed by them that some IDP women find it difficult to collect water from wells as some residents are not willing to share their water supply with IDPs. This kind of discrimination deriving from stigmatization of IDPs constitutes a challenge for them to have access to water. They also consider that children (especially those below 5 years) have a higher risk of contracting the water-borne diseases and suffering more from the consequences of diseases, compared with adults.

b) Recommendations

Short-term (first 3 months)

- Conduct in-depth needs assessment on WASH
- Provide means to ensure clean and safe drinking water as appropriate
- Promote urgently good water, sanitation and hygienic practice to prevent and reduce water borne diseases among host communities and IDPs
- Provide an alternative and reliable source of energy to ensure permanent water service delivery through pipe

Mid-term (4-9 Months)

- Provide an integrated water, sanitation and hygiene humanitarian assistance based on assessment result

3.7 Health⁷

a) General Overview

Level of severity of the health sector: 3

The Mayo-Banyo Division has two Health districts (HD): Bankim and Banyo. These two HDs cover a population estimated to 251,000 inhabitants (110,000 people in Bankim and 151,000 in Banyo). The majority of the population lives in rural and semi-urban settings. There are 29 functional health structures including two district hospitals with a good admission capacity and two medicalized health Centers.

Service provision:

The delivery and the quality of health services are limited because of lack of human resources and standard laboratories, frequent shortage of drugs and laboratory commodities, insufficient logistics for reference and cold chain.

The theaters of the 2 district hospitals are functional and surgical interventions such as emergency caesarian sections and hernia are carried out in the two medicalized health Centers. With the increasing arrival of IDPs, the demand for health services has literally raised up. During the last three semesters, health units have registered a steady increase in patients. Psychosocial services are unavailable

⁷ Graphics in annex

Access to health services:

Access to health services is particularly difficult for some special IDPs communities just like Mbororos, because of the geographical inaccessibility to health facilities (mainly found in sub-divisional headquarters). The lack of medicalized ambulances and the deterioration of road infrastructures seriously compromised hospital referrals. Furthermore, as there is no health coverage insurance, financial accessibility to care is quite reduced among IDPs who lack the most means of subsistence. In 2018, 540 poor people (97% of them are from Banyo district hospital) received a curative consultation in the two district hospitals. In the first semester of 2019, 248 poor people that received curative consultations, 98% lived in Banyo. The coverage of health expenditures for cases of indigence usually depends on the managers, since the reimbursement is scarcely done.

Human resources:

There are insufficient human resources. The doctor/inhabitant ratio is 1 for 37,000 in the Bankim Health District and 1 for 50,000 in the Banyo Health District. The gap in human resources is greater for nurses. Although assistant nurses are locally recruited to address this gap, most of the time those staff were not really trained to operate as such and just learned by coaching. With the arrival of IDPs, the work load has increased. This inevitably impacts the quality of healthcare and services.

Technology and essential medical products:

There are limited stocks of drugs, including those that are given free to address major public health diseases. Furthermore, the capacity of laboratory of the district hospital affects the quality of cares. Many key informants report that as result of all this, people are forced to use street drugs; this phenomenon is more common among IDP's who are mainly financially constrained. In the Banyo District Hospital for instance, there was no Artesunate-Amodiaquine for 45 days in the first semester of 2019. In the Bankim Health District, there was no Artemether + lumefantrine 20/120 mg for 120 days. These two drugs are mainly used to treat malaria. The Banyo Health District which has the highest cases of severe malnutrition lacked nutrition products for averagely 60 days during the first semester.

The state of morbidity-mortality:

Actually, the health system information does not collect data on the morbidity and mortality of IDPs. However, all key informants that were interviewed reported that malaria and water-borne diseases (diarrhea, typhoid fever) are the main causes of morbidity in the Mayo-Banyo division. As far as prevention of malaria is concerned, one third of IDPs interviewed declared to have not been registered for the upcoming August distribution of long-lasting insecticide mosquitoes nets (LLINs). Analysis of routine data demonstrates a global rising of these diseases over time. Another key public health problem in this division is malnutrition. The Health District of Banyo for example, has already recorded 843 cases of severe malnutrition in the first half of 2019. For the whole 2018, 984 cases of severe malnutrition were recorded.

Although some cases of rape have been reported (4, since January 2018) to the attention of health personnel, there is no evidence of an increasing frequency of rape. However, it is worth to consider that cultural barriers, fear of stigmatization or social reprisals can prevent the affected people from reporting.

During the 2019 first semester, 62 IDPs living with HIV/AIDS regularly received their anti-retroviral treatment (ART) from the Accredited Treatment Centres (ATC); Six others received an emergency supply of ART (depannage). Most of the HIV positive IDPs (80%) are currently undergoing treatment in the Bankim ATC.

Based on available data on mortality, there is no evidence of the effect of the presence of IDPs has on mortality rate.

Immunization coverage:

The vaccination coverage (VC) is low despite the presence of IDPs in the division. During the first semester of 2019, the measles and rubella VC was 78% in Banyo and 68% in Bankim. Pentavalent VC reached 97% in Banyo and 75% in Bankim. So, the vaccination uptake is not enough to prevent outbreaks. The results of the immunization coverage during the last Supplementary Immunization Activity (SIA) which used special strategy of penetration to reach out ever children, also support this conclusion: the VC of children from 0 – 11 months was 105.50% and 99.05% in the Health districts of Banyo and Bankim, respectively. For children from 0 – 59 months, it was 103.76% and 101.39% in the Health districts of Banyo and Bankim respectively.

Support from development partners:

In addition to WHO which usually provides technical support in implementing the activities of the expanded immunization programme, the NGO Fairmed is present in Bankim Health District to support the fight against Buruli ulcer.

b) Recommendations

First 3 Months

- Set up a psychosocial support unit to assist IDPs, specially separated traumatized children.
- Ensure the distribution of long-lasting Insecticide mosquito nets to all IDPs.
- Improve availability of basic drugs and nutrition products
- Implement mobile clinics to reach out IDPs living in hard-to-reach areas or with limit access to health care.

Midterm 4 to 7 months

- Organize social mobilization campaigns on WASH and increase the accessibility to water purification products such as aquatabs etc.
- Implement community-based strategy to increase the demand of condoms
- Strengthen community-based surveillance.
- Supply the health sector with missing resources and reinforce the capacities of the health facilities.

3.8 Food

a) General Overview

Severity Level 3 for food and 2 for Livelihood

Food and livelihood

Most internally displaced persons (IDPs) reported that they may generally consume one meal per day against three meals before the crisis, when they are in their places of origin. In addition, the quality of these meals is not always guaranteed.

The majority of IDPs live with host families, of which they depend mainly on food. The meager donations and support granted punctually to a minority of them by the Baptist Church (61 people in Banyo) and by some local authorities are not sufficient to meet their food needs.

Although socially, they are relatively integrated within the host population considering the local languages (Tikar, Mambila, Mbororos, and others) and geographical affinities, many IDPs are struggling to fit in economically in their new environment. The IDPs have lost or abandoned their livelihood assets as a result of the crisis. Their food stocks have been destroyed in the villages of origin and access to farmland is made impossible with the continuing insecurity in the North West.

IDPs are mainly farmers, cattle breeders (Bororos), tradesmen or technicians (mechanics ...). Due to the lack of financial means to rent or purchase arable land, most IDPs cannot engage in agricultural activities, which are more suitable in the Tikar Plain (Bankim), which is a production area, than in the Banyo area where the land is not fertile enough. In addition, due to the different times of arrival at in the Mayo Banyo division, several IDPs are still observing the agricultural calendar and farming practices of the area.

Farmers have recorded livestock thefts in the North-West and the animals are suffering from diseases because, they have not been vaccinated in the North-West since the beginning of the crisis.

In addition to these constraints, IDPs are confronted with frequent agropastoral conflicts that are often unfavorable to farmers in the Adamaoua region in general, and in the Mayo Banyo Division in particular.

For fishery activities, the confined space generates problems, especially between the indigenous and the IDP fishermen who find themselves in a difficult situation when the waters of the Mappé (Bankim) are not released to favor abundant catches of fish.

Due to this situation, IDPs are engaged in daily manual labors working especially agricultural work in third-party farms, and small jobs in masonry, mechanics, hairdressing for women, etc., and petty trading (selling of donuts, etc.), with a low remuneration despite their level of qualification generally superior to that offered locally. This creates a situation of competition which leads to the identity withdrawal of the IDPs. The number of taxi motorcycles and carriers has also increased in urban areas as a result of the integration into this sector by some IDPs. Some IDPs do not practice any activity, resulting in idleness that leads to drugs abuse, alcoholism, prostitution and aggression. Moreover, the lack of identification documents (ID cards, birth certificates) lost during the displacement, limits the movements, and economic activities.

Market access

The low incomes generated from the activities mentioned above, most IDP households have limited access to market, especially when the prices of major food products are increased since the beginning of the crisis. For example, with 1,000 FCFA, one can only get 4 to 5 cups of maize (corn is the most eaten) compared to 10 cups previously. Similarly, the price of a 50 kg bag of rice has increased from 15,000 FCA to 18,000 FCFA. A kilogram meat (without bone) costs 2,500 FCFA against 2,000 FCFA before the crisis. The crisis has disrupted the supply chains for cows from the North-West and some meat traders were obliged to change suppliers. Most of the markets in Mayo Banyo, especially in urban areas, have been well supplied and functional. However, key informants indicated that this price increase is most likely to continue in the coming months. On the other hand, notwithstanding a good crop year as the effects of low maize production continues to rage, to which must be added the maize punctures for western feeders and the growing demand due to the arrival e IDPs in the division.

Youths, women and the elderly people who represent the largest portion of IDPs are the most vulnerable to food insecurity. In Mayo Banyo, IDP families also begin to struggle to meet their own food needs as their resources dwindle as a result of the additional burden placed on them.

b) Recommendations

Given the precarious living conditions of IDPs and other populations affected by the North-West crisis, the following recommendations are made:

- Identify the most vulnerable and food-insecure IDPs in the Mayo Banyo Division;
- Provide immediate food assistance for 3 months to the most vulnerable IDPs to mitigate the deterioration of their food security situation; include nutritional elements in the food basket for IDP children in schools
- Assist women heads of households financially to undertake income-generating activities in support to food security.

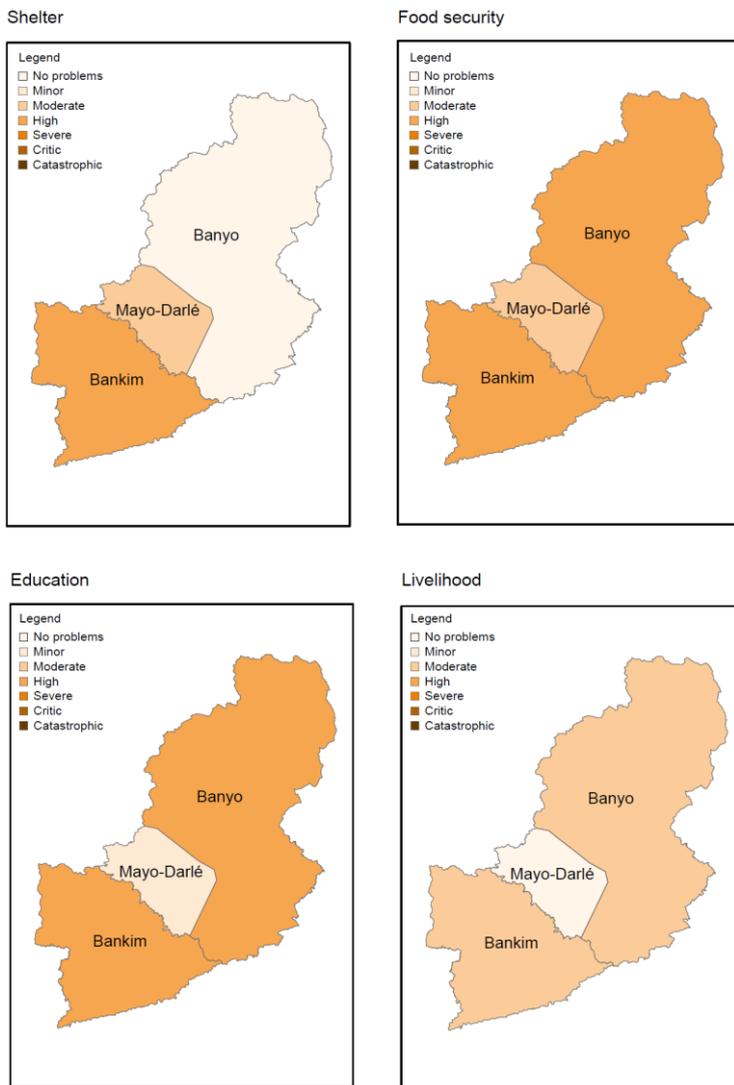
4. RESPONSE PRIORITIES

Though it varies depending on the sub-division, Shelter/NFIs, food, and education were identified by key informants as the top three priority needs.

Livelihood was also mentioned by key informants as a priority need, particularly in Banyo.

Protection is an underlying need across all three subdivisions. Main protection concerns relate to of the lack of IDs, child labor, and sexual exploitation.

In addition, while health, was not mentioned by IDPs and key informants as a priority need in most sub-divisions during the mission, the statistics received after the mission indicate a lack of basic services. Similarly, the mission team describes the WASH situation observed as concerning. Considering health and WASH concerns were not clearly identified by key informants, more in-depth health and WASH assessments should be carried out.

Figure 2: Severity map by prioritized clusters

5. CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

In the subdivisions assessed, constraints include sporadic security incidents particularly along the border with the NW region and reluctance of the IDPs to accept registration due to the fear of being considered secessionist or of being harassed. With the support of third parties such as the religious entities, the likelihood to access the population in need is high. On the other hand, there are physical access constraints as the conditions of roads are deteriorating due to the rainy season.

While there is the opportunity to have access to respond to the needs of the IDPs in the Adamaoua region, funding is lacking to respond in this region.

With an announced influx of students at the next school year, it is important to seize this opportunity to enroll children from the NW and SW to provide desperately needed education and safe spaces to learn. Due to the prolonged crisis, the affected population has grown tired by the situation, making them more vulnerable and less resilient.

6. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Significant needs have been observed throughout the three subdivisions, which could translate into survival needs if not responded to. Due to the limited time granted for this mission, the following recommendations are made.

At the technical level:

- Additional technical sectoral assessments are required to determine the exact needs of the IDPs, as well as the modality of assistance. More in-depth assessments directly involving the IDPs are also recommended, to capture the needs and determine the number of the IDPs as they are likely stay in the host communities for a long term.

At the strategic level;

- Despite certain security constraints, it is highly recommended to link the humanitarian intervention in the Mayo Banyo to the existing operations in Bamenda (NW).
- Advocate with the Government for durable solution especially with regards to education (more school of the anglophone subsystem of education) and protection (Delivery of ID and Birth certificate).
- It is critical that humanitarian actors work with the persons or organizations trusted by the IDPs and communities to facilitate access to the affected population.

7. Annexes

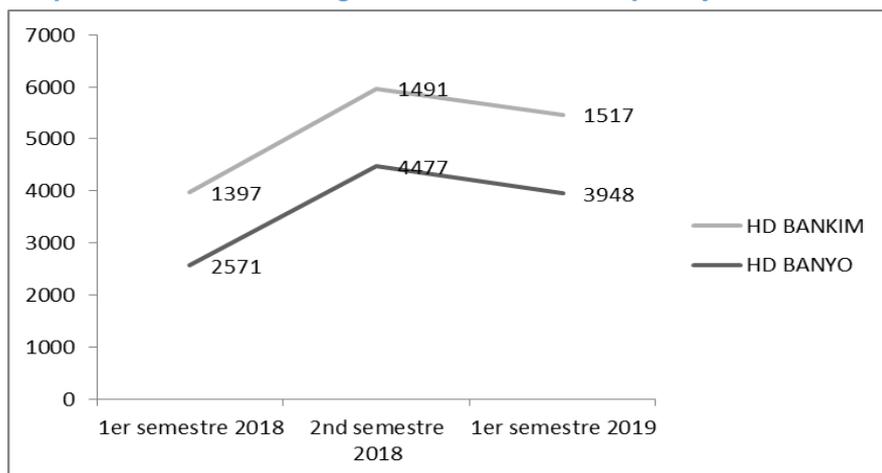
Tables and charts of Adamaoua health data

Table 4: Rupture de stock de médicaments au 1er semestre 2019

HD de Banyo		HD de Bankim	
Médicaments	Durée de rupture de stock	Médicaments	Durée de rupture de stock
Quinine 300 mg	6 mois	Artemether + lumefantrine 20/120 mg	6 mois
Diazepam (anti-convulsant)	6 mois	Diazepam (anti- convulsivant)	6 mois
Metformin 500 mg (Antidiabétique)	6 mois	Amoxicilline 250 mg / 5ml, sirop, Flacon 60 ml	6 mois
Fer en cp	6 mois	Doxycycline 100mg cp (antibiotique)	6 mois
Artesunate-Amodiaquine	45 jours	Omeprazole 20mg forme orale	6 mois
Glucosé 5% (liquide pour perfusion)	14 jours	Pilule progestative	6 mois
Perfalgan inj (antipyrétique - antalgique)	14 jours	Pilule du lendemain	6 mois
		Injectables sous cutanés (Sayana Press)	6 mois

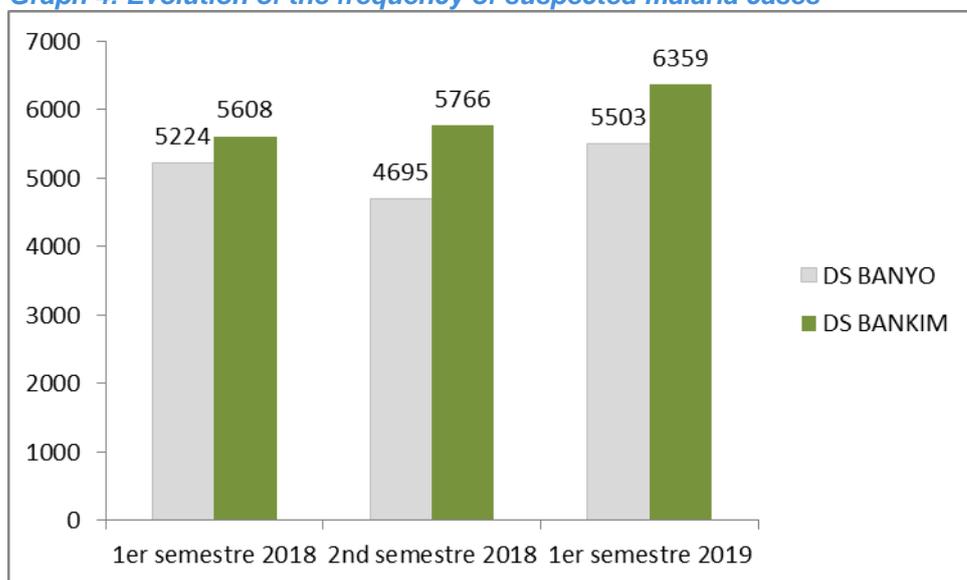
Source: Commis de pharmacie de l'HD de Banyo

Graph 3: Evolution of the global consultation frequency at the level of the department's 2 HDs



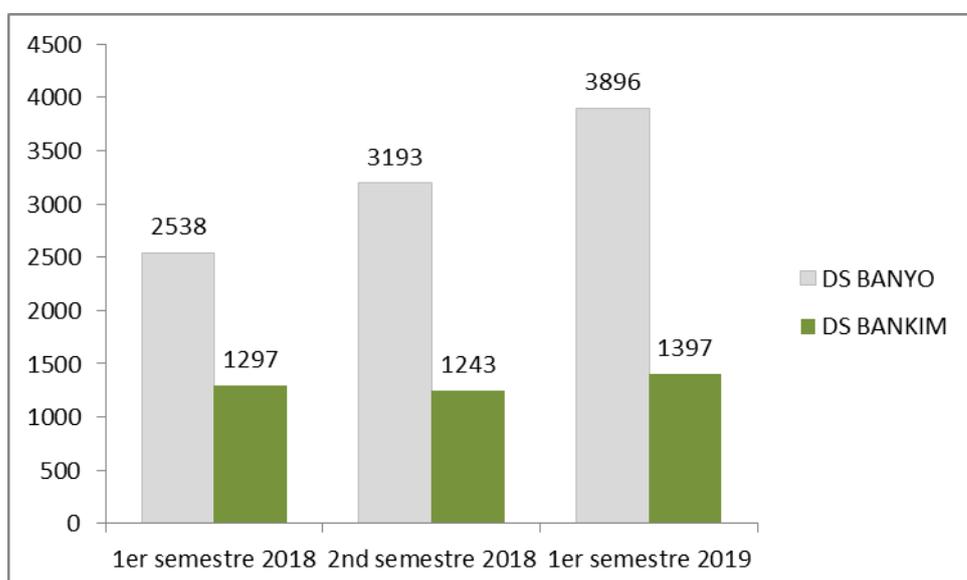
Source: Bankim et Banyo Health District

Graph 4: Evolution of the frequency of suspected malaria cases



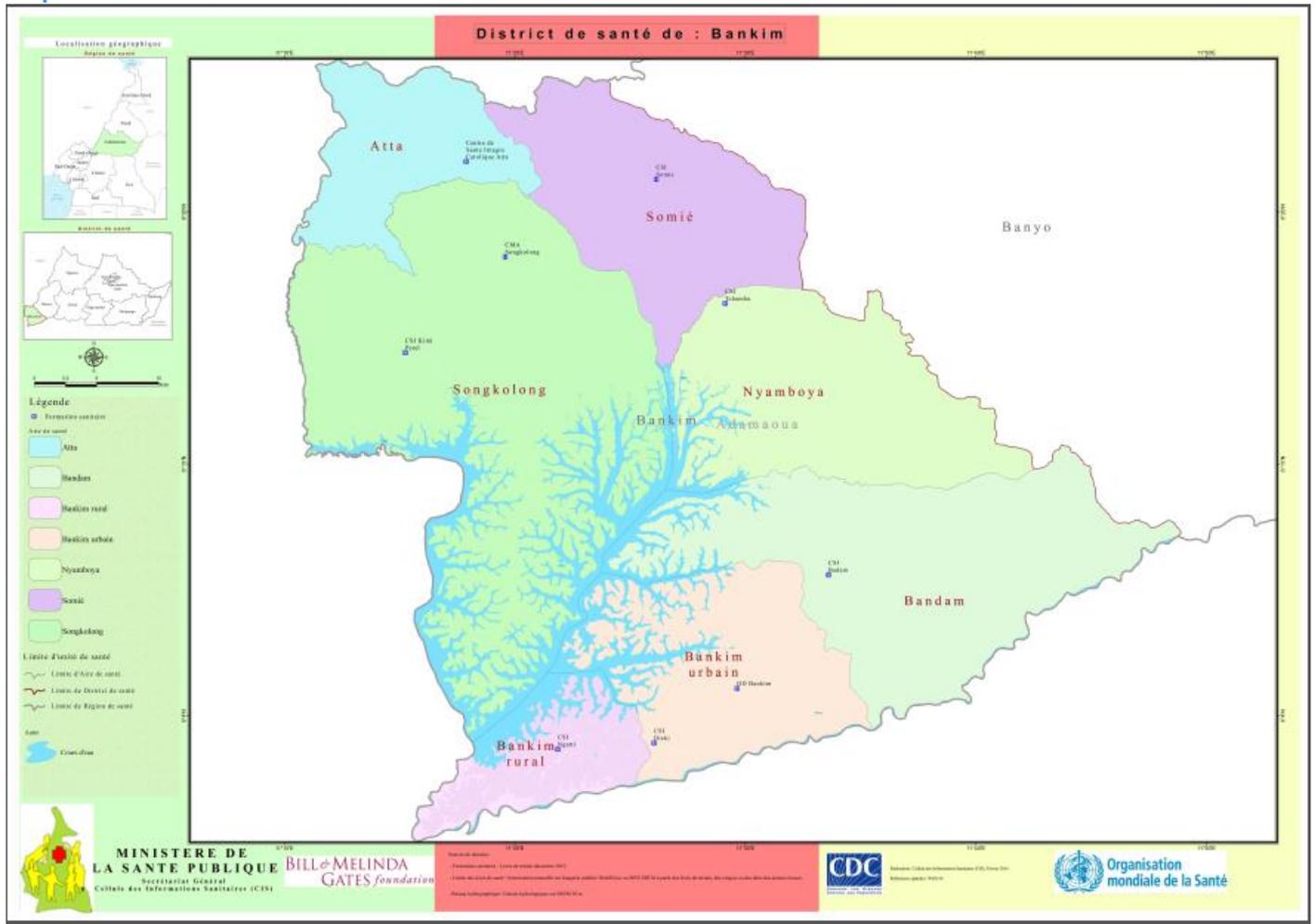
Source: Routine MAPE surveillance data from Bankim et Banyo Health District

Graph 5: Evolution of the frequency of suspected cases of typhoid fever routine surveillance data for MAPE



Source: Routine MAPE surveillance data from Bankim et Banyo Health District

Map 1: Bankim Health District



15	EPIE Deshanel	UNHCR
16	NGAMBI Nicoletta	UN WOMEN
17	Dr DEMPOUO Lucienne	
18	TANDA Theophilus	UNOCHA
19	OSSA EBO Rodolphe	MINAT/DPC
20	Joseph Claude AMOUGOU	HAO
21	KAMAGNI Hugues C.	Régisseur prison Banyo
22	SAMARI Cédric	Chef de Bureau SEMIL BYO
23	MANGA FOUA	COPEL BYO
24	Harouna BABANGUIDA	Point Focal communication sociale
25	SEBIEN epse OHANDJA Bernadette	ECD/DS Banyo
26	IKAMOU A BISCENE Alfred	DD/Education de Base
27	FOTEU MAFEGON Christine Laure epse ZEMO	Rpsdte DDES/M/BYO
28	Mamoudou MOUSSA	Rep DDMINEE/M°BYO
29	TANKAM TOGOUE Janvier	DD MINHOU
30	Salihou BOUBA	Rep/maire commune Banyo

WORKING SESSION WITH UN STAFF ON THE SITUATION OF IDP IN THE BANKIM DIVISION (July 19, 2019)

	NAME	FUNCTION	ORIGIN
1	MOUNCHILI Justin	Sous-Préfet	Bankim
2	NJIFENJOU YOUNCHAOU	Adjoint au Sous-Préfet	Bankim
3	MBATOURT Jeannot	A1 Maire	Bankim
4	Dr DEMPOUO Lucienne	OMS	Bafoussam
5	MUSINA Reverien	UNHCR	Bamenda
6	OSSA Rodolphe	MINAT/DPC	Yaoundé
7	NGNENEGOU MGBENDONG	Représentant du DAADER BANKIM	Bankim
8	SOULEYMANOU Youssoufa	UNFPA	Ngaoundéré
9	KANA Fabrice	UNICEF	Yaoundé
10	NJILIE Francis	PAM	Yaoundé
11	NGAMBI Nicoletta	UN WOMEN	Yaoundé
12	EPIE Deshanel	UNHCR	Yaoundé
13	CHOLAT Clémentine	UNICEF	Yaoundé
14	AMOUGOU OWONO Joseph	OCHA/HAO	Yaoundé
15	KOMMTAH NGRAGORD Fabrice	DAJEC/BKM	Bankim
16	WIRIPOU Ismael	C/CS-BKM	Bankim
17	TANDA Theophilus	OCHA/HAO	Bamenda
18	Dr BAYAGA Hervé	représentant CDS Bankim	Bankim
19	CHICK Félix	UNHCR	Yaoundé
20	NJUPOUEN Ibrahim	Inspecteur EB	Bankim
21	FODJEU N. Boniface	Chef Bureau Affaires Générales S-P Bankim	Bankim
22	TAKAM Alain	Adjoint Chef de District	Bankim
23	YUMI SO	UNICEF	Yaoundé
24	AMADJOULE Oscar	Rpt. Com spécial Bankim	Bankim

25	ALI Mohaman	DAEPIA/Bankim	Bankim
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BANKIM

	Name	QUARTIER
1	Habitant	Chad
2	Habitant	Muchim
3	Habitant	Muchim
4	Habitant	Ndongiri
5	Habitant	Chad
6	Habitant	Chad
7	Habitant	
8	Habitant	Chad
9	Habitant	Muchim

INTERNALLY DISPLACED PEOPLE (MAYO-DARLE)

	NAMES	FONCTIONS	TYPE
1	NAME	Housewife	IDP
2	NAME	Housewife	IDP
3	NAME	Housewife	IDP
4	NAME	Housewife	IDP
5	NAME	Teacher	IDP
6	NAME	Student	IDP
7	NAME	Hairdresser	IDP
8	NAME	Student	IDP
9	NAME	Farmer	IDP
10	NAME	Housewife	IDP
11	NAME	Farmer	IDP
12	NAME	housewife	IDP
13	NAME	Farmer	IDP
14	NAME		IDP
15	NAME	Trader	IDP

RELIGIOUS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS (MAYO-DARLE)

	NAMES	FONCTIONS
1	KOUANDOU Michel	Conseiller religieux
2	ALHADJI EL WADI	
3	DJAOURO Ibrahima MASSO	
4	DJAOURO Yaya MOCTARD	
5	Adamou LILI LABARANG	
6	DJAOURO Salifou TANKO	
7	Mamoudou BABADJI	
8	Dahirou MOUZILI	
9	Abba DAOUDA	
10	NYAKONG Saturnin	
11	YOUSSOUFA	Sous-Préfet

12	EL HADJ Ibrahim NGAH	
13	ALHADJI BIRNI	Chef Bauso
14	KARAI Patrick DZELAMONYUY	
15	TATAH George BONGSAI	

Photos of assessment



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DPC	Coordination	Ossa Rodolfe	assoobah@yahoo.fr
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