

# GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PLAN IN THE NORTH-WEST AND SOUTH-WEST REGIONS 2018-2019



**CAMEROON**

# PLAN

## **I- BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE**

- 1.1 Violation of the Right to Education
- 1.2 Disruption of Economic Activities
- 1.3 Attacks against members of the Defence and Security Forces
- 1.4 Attacks against Administrative and Traditional Authorities
- 1.5 Conscription of Children into Militia Groups
- 1.6 Incitement to Violence through Social Media
- 1.7 Numerous Terrorist Abuses against the Population

## **II- CURRENT SITUATION**

- 2.1 Geographical Breakdown of Internally Displaced Persons
- 2.2 Geographical Breakdown of Refugees in Nigeria

## **III-ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN**

- 3.1 National Solidarity Actions
- 3.2 Actions by Administrative Authorities

## **IV-ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVES AND THRUST AREAS**

- 3.1 Strategic Objectives
- 3.2 Assistance Thrust Areas

## **V- IMPLEMENTATION**

- 5.1 Institutional Stakeholders
- 5.2 Other Stakeholders
- 5.3 Financing
- 5.4 Needs
- 5.5 Timeline
- 5.6 Budget Execution Timeframe

## **ANNEXES**

### **Summary Table of the Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Plan**

#### ***I- BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE***

Cameroon has been experiencing socio-political unrest in the North-West and South-West Regions since 2016. This situation partly resulted from socio-professional grievances to which the Government, through consultation and dialogue with the relevant trade unions, provided appropriate solutions that, at times, even went beyond the expectations of the social partners.

The Government's good will notwithstanding, extremists in the Diaspora and their local networks moved from socio-professional grievances to secessionist plans. After provoking a stalemate in dialogue by raising the stakes, engaging in intimidation and exerting various forms of pressure, they created and sustained an atmosphere of fear and tension through misinformation, dissemination of hate messages and incitement to violence. Finally, they formed armed groups and embarked on terrorist attacks against the authorities and civilian populations in a futile attempt to concretize their pipe dream of partitioning Cameroon.

In addition to calls for hatred and violence on social media, the terrorists have committed many crimes and abuses in the North-West and South-West Regions, mostly against the education sector, economic activities, members of the Defence and Security Forces, Administrative and Traditional Authorities and, especially, the civilian population.

The civilian populations, mostly in rural areas, have paid the highest price of the ugly war imposed by the terrorists on the Cameroonian people. Victims of numerous atrocities (assassination, theft, rape, abduction, extortion, etc.) and gripped by the fear created by threats, intimidations, fake news, etc., many of them have sought refuge abroad or in other regions of Cameroon.

Although the Cameroonian people once more demonstrated their hospitality and great spirit of solidarity towards their compatriots in distress, the Government thought it necessary to prepare a structured and overall assistance plan to address the urgent and essential needs of the populations living under terrorist threats or forced to abandon the quiet of their homes and their activities, and to flee from the murderous madness of these terrorists.

### ***1.1 Violation of the Right to Education***

The education sector was and remains one of the prime terrorist targets. Schools are repeatedly attacked by armed terrorist groups. Students and teachers have been threatened, brutalized, mutilated and killed right in their classrooms and dormitories. Since the outbreak of the crisis, more than 120 schools have been burnt down in the two regions. A bomb was planted in the premises of Presbyterian Comprehensive Secondary School Aziri in Bamenda on 20 October 2017, but it was fortunately deactivated by the security forces.

Because of these attacks which are part of an obscurantist and senseless strategy, thousands of students and teachers, eager to continue their educational career or their professional activities in peace, have migrated to other regions of Cameroon. Apart from the break-up of family units, this has

led to the degradation of one of the most reputed and efficient educational systems of the country and even the continent. The consequences of such a situation will be felt for a very long time after the inevitable return to normalcy. Meanwhile, the master-minders of these terrorist acts living abroad are flooding social networks with pictures of their children celebrating the award of their certificates.

Here are some examples of terrorist attacks against the education sector.

- 5 February 2017, burning down of Government Technical High School Barombi-Kang;
- 17 May 2017, burning down of Government Bilingual High School Kumbo in Bui Division;
- Night of 8 to 9 March 2017, burning down of Government Secondary School (GSS) Barombi-Kang;
- 28 July 2017, burning down of the administrative block of Government High School Kembong;
- 31 July 2017, burning down of Government High School Afap;
- 19 January 2018, burning down of the administrative block of Government High School Balikumbat (Ngoketunjia);
- 23 January 2018, burning down of the girls' dormitory of Saint Rita College Nkambe. The lives of the students were saved because they had left the dormitory for the refectory prior to the act;
- 24 January 2018, burning down of Government Primary School Etam, Tombel (Kupe-Muanenguba);
- 1 February 2017, the terrorists carried out machete attacks against the teachers of Government Secondary School Mbeta, Nguti Sub-division, wounding many;
- 20 September 2017, a home-made bomb exploded in a classroom in Government Teachers' Training College (ENIEG) Bonadikombo, Limbe I Sub-division;
- 29 January 2018, about 50 club- and machete-armed terrorists entered Government High School Bangem (Kupe-Muanenguba) and chased away students from their classrooms. As a result of the fear thus created, the other students in the locality deserted their schools;
- 1 February 2018, armed and hooded terrorists broke into Seat of Wisdom College Menji (Lebialem) They held up the boarding students and took three Sisters teaching there hostage, namely: Sisters Anne Marie, Martine and Nova, of Philippine, French and Italian nationalities;
- 21 February 2018, at about 1 p.m., terrorists kidnapped and assassinated the Head Teacher of Government Primary School Etam, Ejolle Patrick, while

he was travelling to Tombel. The terrorists accused him of collaborating with the authorities;

- 10 April 2018, heavily armed terrorists stormed schools in the localities of Ngussi and Nyassosso in Kupe-Muanenguba Division;
- 25 April 2018, Mr Ashu Thomas Nkongho, Discipline Master in Government Bilingual High School Kossala in Meme Division, was assassinated in his school by terrorists;
- 25 May 2018, Mrs Enanga, Principal of Government Bilingual High School Buea, was kidnapped by terrorists, etc.

In its report of 28 June 2018, Amnesty International denounced these attacks against students and teachers in the North-West and South-West Regions.

In a joint release of 1 June 2018, in Yaounde, the Representative of the United Nations Children's Fund and the Director of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Regional Office for Central Africa condemned the acts perpetrated by the terrorists in North-West and South-West Regions.

They also urged the terrorists to immediately release all the education staff kidnapped.

### ***1.2 Disruption of Economic Activities***

Addressing the concerns raised by the population during government field missions, the Head of State ordered the release of special funds for the implementation of a number of development projects, especially infrastructure projects, in the North-West and South-West Regions. Paradoxically, most of these projects are being slowed down by repeated abuses perpetrated by the terrorists against staff of companies responsible for implementing the projects. Here are some examples:

- on 15 March 2018, four employees of SORUBAT in charge of constructing the Kumba-Ekondo Titi road were kidnapped. One of them, a Tunisian, was later killed by his abductors;
- on 12 December 2017, 7 employees of the Geotechnical Research, Studies and Control Firm (BRECG), hired to conduct geotechnical studies for the construction of the bridge over River Ebinsiont, were kidnapped in Akwaya Sub-division (Manyu Division) and are believed to have been assassinated by the terrorists.

The objective of the terrorists seems to be to destroy the economy of the North-West and South-West Regions. In addition to repeated attacks against essential infrastructure construction projects, they attack existing infrastructure (destruction of the pylons of telecommunication companies, etc.) and economic activities. "Ghost town" operations imposed through intimidation and threat are having disastrous consequences on economic activities and household incomes. Due to these "ghost town" operations,

burnings and explosive attacks, many businesses and markets have closed down. The activities of industries in the South-West Region (PAMOL and CDC), which are victims of repeated attacks, are being paralyzed and their survival threatened. Thousands of people thus run the risk of losing their jobs.

Agricultural activities are also affected by the criminal actions of terrorist militia groups. Many families are compelled to abandon their agro-pastoral activities.

Driven by greed, the terrorists also attack goods transport and travelling activities, increasing hold-ups and looting.

### ***1.3 Attacks against members of the Defence and Security Forces***

Statistics as at 11 June 2018 showed that 123 attacks had been carried out claiming 84 lives, including 32 soldiers, 42 gendarmes, 7 police officers, 2 prison warders and 1 eco-guard assassinated in a cowardly manner. Several victims were mutilated or beheaded and their corpses displayed on social media.

These devoted civil servants, whose job is to protect citizens and their property, died in the discharge of their sacred duty. Their comrades are carrying on with their duty to preserve peace and the safety of the population with courage and determination.

### ***1.4 Attacks against Administrative and Traditional Authorities***

Administrative authorities have been regular targets of the terrorists who, in their propaganda, have continued to call for the murder of these representatives of the State.

Here are some examples:

- 11 February 2018, kidnapping and assassination of the Divisional Officer of Batibo, North-West Region;
- 20 March 2018, attack on the convoy of the Lebialem Senior Divisional Officer at Mockmbie. The Senior Divisional Officer was seriously wounded and the Divisional Delegate of State Property, Surveys and Land Tenure killed;
- 22 April 2018, attack on the convoy of the Governor of the South-West Region in Lebialem Division;
- 20 May 2018, kidnapping of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Assistant Divisional Officer of Lebialem;
- 17 March 2018, kidnapping of Professor Ivo LEKE TAMBO, Chairman of the GCE Board Council, in Alou Sub-division;
- Moreover, at least 15 attacks have been carried out against traditional chiefs;

- 5 February 2018, assassination of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Class Chief of Esukutan in Toko Sub-division;
- 19 February 2018, burning down of the residence of the traditional chief of Etam (Kupe-Muanenguba);
- 13 and 24 February 2018, burning down of the residences of the Chiefs of Myerem in Akwaya Sub-division (Manyu) and Nguti (Kupe-Muanenguba).

### ***1.5 Conscription of Children into Militia Groups***

For some time now, child soldiers have been seen in the propaganda videos of the terrorists. In fact, many minors are taken out of school and recruited by militia groups as combatants. Drug consumption and magical and occultist rituals (Odeshi) are used to control these children's minds. They are then forced to commit atrocities, including against their family members.

### ***1.6 Incitement to violence through the social media***

The social media have played a particularly noxious role in the degradation of the humanitarian situation in the North-West and South-West Regions. The climate of terror created by these social media is indeed the source of the fear observed among the populations and the forced displacements of these populations internally and out of the country.

Through the social media, the terrorists and their sponsors carried out a sustained campaign to spread fear, hatred and violence. The hate speech calls for the killing of members of the defence and security forces, as well as the assassination of administrative authorities and other State representatives. The terrorists even called for attacks on ethnic or linguistic bases. The hate campaign on the Internet is also fuelled by fake news through which the terrorists accuse the defence and security forces of imaginary atrocities and even of perpetrating a genocide in the North-West and South-West Regions.

Such false accusations, often echoed by irresponsible politicians seeking notoriety, increase the fear and dissuade the populations who fled their villages from returning.

Many of the people inciting the population to hatred and violence are based abroad: Mark Bara, *alias* Baretta (Belgium), Ayaba Cho Lucas (Norway), Tapang Ivo Tanku, Akwanga Ebenezer, Dereck Mbongo, Nsoh Nkem Foncha, Chris Anu and Yinkfu Nsangong (United States of America), Shey Kaavi Wo Melim (Austria), Akoson Pauline Diale and her husband Akoson Raymond and Brado Etchu Tabenyang (Nigeria), John Mbah Akuro and Larry Eyong (South Africa). These terrorist networks even organize fundraising from their country of residence to purchase weapons and fund terrorist activities.

The Cameroonian Government has approached the authorities of the said countries to put an end to the terrorist support activities carried out on their territory. Reactions to this request are still awaited.

## 1.7 *Abuses against the population*

Since the beginning of the crisis, the people of the North-West and South-West Regions have been victims of all sorts of violence and atrocities from the terrorists. Instigated by the people behind the scene, most of whom live abroad, hordes of armed youths under the influence of drugs, scour villages and rural areas where they kill, rape, loot and extort the populations. Just in the first half of 2018, more than a hundred properties were destroyed or torched by the terrorists. Many women and girls were victims of sexual abuse (rape, false marriages, unwanted pregnancies, etc.). Such is the case of three teenage girls who were raped by terrorists on 23 May 2018 in the locality of Matazem, Mezam Division. Several persons suspected of collaborating with the authorities were murdered. This abuse against civilian populations was confirmed by Transparency International in its latest report in June 2018.

During the past twelve months, the two regions have recorded more than a hundred civilians killed by these bands of armed terrorists.

**In the North-West Region**, the following recent cases were recorded:

- Bangha Antony and Chia Emmanuel, killed on 23 March 2018 in Belo by terrorists who accused them of collaborating with the defence and security forces;
- Awira Joseph Wirba, abducted and beheaded by his abductors on 14 February 2018 in Kitiwum, Bui Division;
- Salman Fasil Lemnyuy, murdered on 27 March 2018 in Kikaikom, Boyo Division;
- Fosso Taka Armel Shelia, killed on 7 March 2018 in Batibo, Momo Division;
- Nganyou Robert, killed by terrorists on 25 January 2018 in Tadu, Bui Division;
- Boumzina Albert, killed on 24 April 2018 in Ngie, Momo Division;
- Gallega Emmanuel, killed by terrorists on 26 March 2018 in Widikum, Momo Division;
- Acha Clarisse, killed by terrorists on 23 March 2018 in Batibo, Momo Division.

**In the South-West Region**

- Netomba Simon, killed on 1 June 2018 at Bamuso;

- On 7 April 2018, the irredentists abducted 8 people in Ebonji village, Tombel Subdivision. The brother of the Village Head, Eboka Samuel, who resisted, was murdered in cold blood;
- On 4 April 2018, the businessman Budze Tayoh, *alias* DJ Plaza, was murdered by the irredentists in the locality of Nteho, Bangem Subdivision (Kupe-Manenguba). They accused him of providing supplies of beverages to the defence and security forces;
- On 17 March 2018, a bus transporting 30 passengers, including many students on their way to Menji, was attacked by terrorists, its occupants illegally confined and despoiled of their property;
- On 6 April 2018, the terrorists forced villagers to contribute to the “war effort” in Balangi, Mbonge Subdivision (Meme);
- On 13 April 2018, the terrorists attacked the villages of Ediki and Balangi, on Highway No. 8 (Muyuka-Kumba) in Mbonge Subdivision (Meme). Fleeing these acts of violence, 210 people crossed River Moungo through the Kumba-Mbanga railway bridge and arrived in Mbanga (Moungo) the same day.

The acts of violence and atrocities perpetrated by the terrorists undoubtedly forced some members of the population of the North-West and South-West Regions to seek refuge in other regions of Cameroon and in neighbouring Nigeria.

In the face of the insecurity created by the terrorists and its humanitarian consequences, the Government, aware of its responsibility to protect citizens and their property, embarked on two types of actions.

Firstly, it focused its efforts on restoring security to protect the populations and create conditions to enable displaced persons and refugees to return to their usual places of residence. These efforts are beginning to bear fruit with the recent annihilation of several bands of terrorists. They will continue resolutely, until return to normalcy in these areas. Civilian and military actions will also be taken with more intensity by the defence and security forces, in order to reassure the population and dissipate the intense fear created by the terrorists' noxious propaganda.

Secondly, worried about the condition of the population in distress owing to the situation created by the terrorist bands, the Government sent out teams in the crisis Regions and beyond, to assess the humanitarian situation and bring urgent and appropriate humanitarian assistance to these people.

This humanitarian assistance plan has been prepared to that end.

## ***II-CURRENT SITUATION***

The envisaged humanitarian assistance concerns internally displaced persons (IDPs) estimated at 74 966, including 66 412 in the South-West Region and 8 554 in the North-West Region. In addition, there are victims of abuses in the host localities and communities.

The needs identified are food security, health, education, housing, security and psycho-social assistance.

### 2.1 Geographical Breakdown of Internally Displaced Persons

Locality			IDPs	Remarks	
Region	Division	Sub-division			
South-West	Fako	Muyuka, Ekona	3 000	In addition to the 3 000 persons, the Division is host to 3 600 persons from neighbouring localities, making a total of 9 600 IDPs	
	Kupe-Manengouba	Bangem	2 281	Some of these persons are found in Moungo Division	
		Nguti	3 000		
		Tombel	9 000		
			<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>17 281</b>	
	Lebialem	Menji, Alou, Wabane	9 000	Some of these persons are found in Menoua Division	
	Manyu	Akwaya	2 400	The refugees are mostly found in the Cross-River and Benue States of Nigeria; the majority of IDPs are found in Mamfe Subdivision	
		Eyumojock	1 964		
		Upper-Bayang	900		
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>14 264</b>		
	Meme	Konye	1 867	About 3 000 in Kumba and 25 800 in the forest	
		Mbonge	27 000		
		<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>28 867</b>		
	Ndian	Toko, Dikome-Balue, Bamusso, Ekondo-Titi	5 850	The majority of IDPs are civil servants who have relocated to Mudemba, Ekondo-Titi and Kumba	
<b>Total South-West Region</b>			<b>66 262</b>		



<i>State</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Number</i>
<b><i>Cross-River</i></b>	<i>Obanliku</i>	6 750
	<i>Boki</i>	4 911
	<i>Akamkpa</i>	2 195
	<i>Etung</i>	1 959
	<i>Ikom</i>	996
	<i>Calabar</i>	151
	<i>Obudu</i>	41
<b><i>Benue</i></b>	<i>Kwande</i>	3 525
<b><i>Taraba</i></b>	<i>Sardauna</i>	584
	<i>Mkpat-Ennin</i>	96
<b><i>Akwa-Ibom</i></b>	<i>Eket</i>	51
	<i>Oron</i>	32
<b><i>TOTAL</i></b>		<b><i>21 291</i></b>

### ***III- ACTIONS ALREADY TAKEN***

The fight against Boko Haram showed the wonderful solidarity of Cameroonians with their compatriots in distress. This has also been confirmed during the crisis in the North-West and South-West Regions. As part of this spirit of solidarity, tolerance and hospitality typical of Cameroonians, many displaced persons were received by their family members living in major urban centres such as Bamenda, Buea, Limbe, Yaounde, Douala and Bafoussam.

Other displaced persons have also benefited from assistance by administrative authorities to care for them at local level. Such measures include:

- reception and resettlement of displaced persons;
- distribution of beddings, toiletry, food and essential items.

Such has been the case for displaced persons in Ediki and Bombe-Bakundu villages in Meme Division, who were received in Mbanga in the Mungo Division, under the supervision of local administrative authorities.

Similarly, persons from Lebialem Division in the South-West Region have been resettled in Fongo-Tongo Subdivision in Menoua Division, under the same conditions.

Measures for the enrolment of students from crisis-prone areas into schools in the Littoral, West and Centre Regions continued during the 2017/2018 academic year.

The defence forces carried out civilian and military actions for crisis victims in Akwaya Subdivision, through the construction of water points,

healthcare delivery, rehabilitation of classrooms, distribution of health kits, provision of educational materials and food items.

The various actions taken to that effect were particularly appreciable and of great use to the beneficiary populations. The magnitude of the needs however requires more efforts by the Government, with the contribution of all persons of good will.

## ***IV- ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVES AND THRUST AREAS***

### ***4.1 Strategic Objectives***

- To restore a living environment that is conducive for the well-being and development of the communities affected by the socio-political situation in the North-West and South-West Regions;
- To provide affected persons with emergency humanitarian assistance;
- To ensure the socio-economic reintegration of affected persons;
- To promote social cohesion and living together;
- To rehabilitate damaged infrastructure.

### ***4.2 Thrust Areas***

Government's actions will focus on the following areas: access to accommodation, supply of food items and essential goods, education, housing, protection and reconstitution of personal documents.

These actions will be supplemented by visits to provide assistance and comfort to persons who have sought refuge in Nigeria.

Regarding health, Government's actions will consist in rehabilitating health centres that have been damaged, abandoned or closed down. Awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation measures will also be conducted to reduce risks of waterborne diseases or epidemics.

Regarding agro-pastoral activities, the emergency plan will support the supply of agricultural inputs and livestock in order to revamp the activities of affected rural people.

Concerning education, schools will be rehabilitated and measures taken to protect teachers and students in view of a smooth start of the 2018-2019 academic year.

In the area of housing, emergency accommodation will be provided to IDPs and damaged houses rebuilt.

To ensure the protection of vulnerable groups, awareness campaigns against gender-based violence, early marriage and early pregnancy, child labour, drug use, enrolment of youths in armed groups will be carried out.

The humanitarian emergency plan also provides for the delivery of psycho-social assistance to victims and the reconstitution of lost or damaged civil status or identification documents.

## ***V- IMPLEMENTATION***

### **5.1 Institutional Stakeholders**

An ad-hoc Committee under the authority of the Minister of Territorial Administration, assisted by the Minister of External relations, will be responsible for coordinating the humanitarian response to the situation in the North-West and South-West Regions. The Committee will be responsible for:

- coordinating assistance to internally displaced persons and to Cameroonian refugees abroad;
- ensuring synergy and coordination of the operations of various national and international stakeholders in the implementation of the Humanitarian Assistance Plan;
- monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Humanitarian Assistance Plan;
- collecting and putting into use the resources required for the humanitarian assistance;
- serving as a forum for consultation between the Government and the various national and international stakeholders for a harmonious and concerted management of the situation of the populations in distress;
- proposing any other measure likely to contribute to the management of the population concerned.

At national level, the following government services will be involved in the implementation of the Government emergency humanitarian plan:

- The Ministry of Territorial Administration (coordination, planning, sensitization, monitoring and evaluation, etc.);
- The Ministry of External Relations (interface with international partners, negotiations for the repatriation of refugees from Nigeria, in conjunction with international bodies);
- The Ministry of Public Health (health response);
- The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (food security);
- The Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (food security);
- The Ministry of Social Affairs (solidarity and psycho-social care);
- The Ministry of Water Resources and Energy (water supply, hygiene and sanitation);
- The Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development (rehabilitation of basic social amenities) ;
- The Ministry of Communication (Government communication);
- The Ministry of Secondary Education (rehabilitation of the education system);
- The Ministry of Finance (State common expenditures, opening of the special account at the Treasury for collection of financial contributions);
- The Ministry of Defence (civilian and military actions);
- The General Delegation for National Security (reconstitution of official documents);
- The Secretariat of State for Defence in charge of the Gendarmerie (security and evaluation);
- The Directorate General for External Research (information gathering).

Administrative authorities will serve as a relay of the Ad-Hoc Committee's action at local level.

## **5.2 Other Stakeholders**

Various national (Cameroon Red Cross, the National Community-Driven Development Programme (PNDDP), local civil society organizations, enterprises, individuals) and international (international institutions, NGOs, etc.) players may be called upon to support Government's actions for IDPs and refugees.

In this regard, the United Nations humanitarian country team will certainly be of precious assistance.

### 5.3 Financing

The emergency humanitarian plan will be financed through the State budget, national solidarity (fundraising) and the contribution of international partners.

The budget is estimated at **CFAF 12 716 500 000 (twelve billion seven hundred and sixteen million five hundred thousand)** on the basis of assessments that may be modified according to changing situations and needs.

Emergency actions to be carried out in the first three months would amount to **CFA F 10 191 000 000 (ten billion one hundred and ninety-one million)**.

### 5.4 Needs

The urgent needs identified concern essential equipment, food items, shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation, enhanced security, rehabilitation of basic social amenities, reconstruction of the economic fabric, protection and planning of development actions. These needs and their implementation costs are listed in the table below.

Headings	Description	Quantity	Unit price	Total amount (CFAF)	Remarks
<b>EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>					
Essential goods	Blankets	75 000	41 660	3 124 500,000	
	Mattresses				
	Dignity kits				
	Containers				
	Soap				
Emergency healthcare	Essential drugs, vaccines, LLINs, psycho-social care,...	Package		500 000 000	
Emergency equipment	Water purifiers	Package		12 000 000	Travel expenses and cost of operating equipment stored at Department of Civil Protection warehouses
	Generators				
Food items		75 000	50 000	3 750 000 000	
Water and		Package		100 000 000	Construction of drinking water points, water purification
					Rehabilitation of damaged

hygiene					water catchments and pipes Construction of latrines
Shelter	Tents				About two hundred tents available at Department of Civil Protection warehouses
Reconstruction		10000	500 000	5 000 000 000	Assistance for the reconstruction of the houses of 10 000 families
Preparation of scheduling		Package		100 000 000	Procurement of light office equipment and functioning of local and national crisis committees
Communication	Awareness campaigns			30 000 000	Promotion of social cohesion
Visit to comfort refugees		Package		100 000 000	
Functioning of ad-hoc committee				Package	
<b>TOTAL: CFAF 12 716 500 000</b>					
<b>RESILIENCE</b>					
Rehabilitation of basic amenities	Enhancement of public service		In the two Regions		Rehabilitation and reconstruction of buildings housing government services. Support to administrative authority
	Rehabilitation of health centres				Strengthening health facilities with staff and equipment
	Rehabilitation of the school system				Reconstruction of schools Support in terms of teaching staff and school supplies
Reconstruction	Agriculture				Provision of Agricultural inputs

of the economic fabric	Stockbreeding			Livestock support
	Trade			Support to families in carrying out income-generating activities
	Tourism			Rehabilitation of tourist sites
Protection	Reconstitution of official documents			
	Enhanced security			Civil status documents, certificates, identification papers, etc.
Communication	Awareness campaigns			Promotion of social cohesion and living together
Coordination	Strategic coordination			Ad-hoc Committee  PRC National Platform
	Operational coordination			Administrative authorities

### 5.5 Timeline

The implementation timeline of all the activities identified over an eighteen-month period is as follows:

No.	ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD (MONTHS)																		MINISTRIES
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Coordination and Communication																			MINAT MINCOM MINREX
	Food items																			MINAT
	Essential goods																			MINAT
	Emergency healthcare																			MINSANTE
	Makeshift shelters																			MINAT
	Visits to comfort Cameroonian refugees in Nigeria																			MINAT MINREX
	Rehabilitation of houses																			MINDEF
	Water, hygiene and sanitation																			MINEE MINSANTE



# ANNEXES

## Emergency Humanitarian Assistance Summary Table

HEADINGS	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITIES	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL AMOUNT(CFAF)	REMARKS
<b>EMERGENCY HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (first quarter)</b>					
Essential goods	Blankets	75,000	41 660	3 124 500,000	
	Mattresses				
	Dignity kits				
	Containers				
	Soap				
Emergency healthcare	Essential drugs, vaccines, LLINs, psycho-social care, etc.	Package		500 000 000	
Emergency equipment	Water purifiers	Package		12 000 000	Travel expenses and cost of operating equipment at Department of Civil Protection warehouses
	Generators				
Food items		75 000	50 000	3 750 000 000	
Water, hygiene and sanitation		Package		100 000 000	Construction of drinking water points, water purification
					Rehabilitation of damaged water catchments and pipes
					Construction of latrines
Shelters	Tents				About two hundred tents available at DPC warehouses
Assistance for reconstruction		10 000	500 000	2 500 000 000	Assistance for the reconstruction of the houses of 10 000 families
Communication	Awareness campaign			5 000 000	Promotion of social cohesion and living together
Visit to comfort refugees		Package		100 000 000	
Functioning of the ad-hoc Committee			Package	Package	
<b>Total: CFAF 10,191,000,000</b>					

**EARLY RECOVERY (5 QUARTERS)**

HEADINGS	DESCRIPTION	EFFECTIVE QUANTITY	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL AMOUNT	REMARKS
Assistance for reconstruction		10 000	440 000	2 200 0000	Assistance for the reconstruction of the houses of 10 000 families
Communication	Awareness campaign			25 000 000	5 000 000 per quarter
Preparation and Planning				100 000 000	20 000 000 per quarter
Functioning of the Ad-hoc Committee		Package		200 000 000	40 000000 per quarter
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2 525 500 000</b>	

END

