



In numbers



1.1 million people projected to be severely food insecure (June–August 2019)



707 044 people internally displaced in the Far North, North-West and South-West



8 out of **10** regions are affected by 1 of the 3 concurrent humanitarian crises



USD 20 million required by FAO for January–December 2019



A failure to act now in Cameroon means rising hunger, further disruption to agricultural production, adoption of negative coping mechanisms and increasing instability in a region already facing significant violence and eroding livelihoods.

Key points

- Alarming levels of food insecurity persist in the Far North, North-West and South-West regions due to worsening violence, the influx of refugees and internal displacement.
- Civil unrest continues to affect land preparation in the Far North as well as agricultural activities in the North-West and South-West, causing a significant decline in production.
- FAO has been scaling up its response in the country as well as working closely with the other Rome-based Agencies to develop a food security analysis platform led by the Government.

Planned response until December 2019

Far North: 11 524 people targeted (IDPs, returnees and host communities)

develop 20 fish ponds and 5 ha of land | support cereal, vegetable and fish production for 1 100 households | nutrition education | information and coordination mechanisms | quarterly food security bulletins | national food security and nutrition platforms | set up 450 ha of grain production and 40 ha of market gardening products | training for producers | material and solar energy drilling for the production of about 2 tonnes of table fish | fruit and vegetable drying activities | establish 2 250 ha of land (cowpea, maize and sorghum production) to benefit of 3 000 households

North-West and South-West: 15 300 people targeted (IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities)

set up 300 ha of land for cereal production and 3 ha for home gardening | training on the production of broilers and eggs | small material for the construction of poultry units, broilers and poultry feed

Response to date

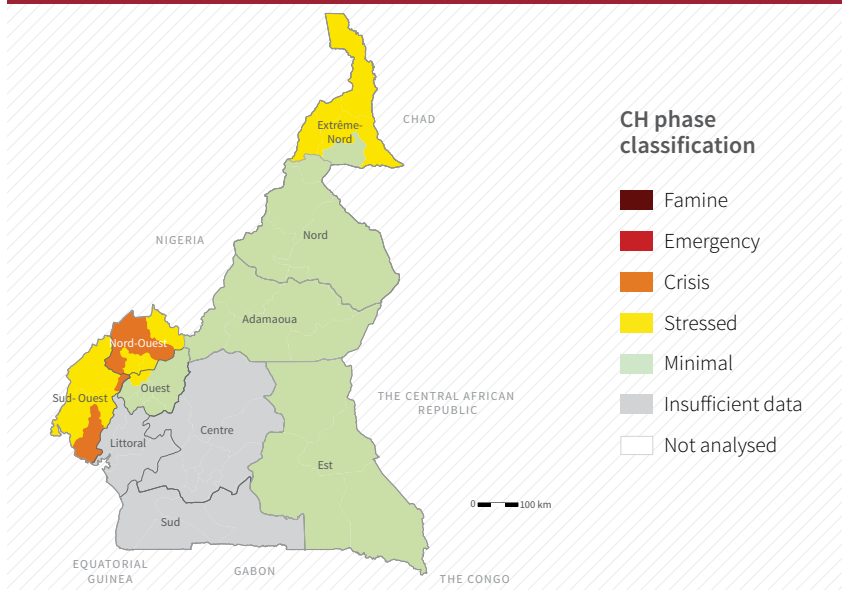
Far North: 51 088 people reached (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities)

distributed 11.3 tonnes of vegetable seeds, 41.75 tonnes of crop seeds, 520 sprayers, 24 970 bags of biopesticide and 350 tonnes of fertilizer | trained 53 ministry staff on nutrition and awareness raising who in turn trained | 503 small-scale producers | trained 35 ministry staff on epidemiological data collection given the outbreak of equine epizootic disease.

North-West and South-West: 6 000 people reached (IDPs and host communities)

trained 19 enumerators on beneficiary targeting | carried out a refresher training for 21 field agents on production itineraries for broilers and egg production | distributed 10 000 pullets, 20 000 broilers, 100 tonnes of poultry feed and small material for the construction of 1 000 poultry units through which beneficiaries were able to harvest 1 355 eggs

Projected food insecurity and malnutrition situation (June–August 2019)



Source: *Cadre Harmonisé*, April 2019

Challenges facing food security and agriculture

Until very recently, Cameroon was a middle-income country – a pillar of peace, security and development in the region – and is one of the largest economies in Africa. Currently, three different crises have undermined livelihoods and food security, wiping away decades of development gains. In addition to the nine year-long Boko Haram insurgency in the North and the hosting of over 270 000 Central African refugees in the East, the outbreak of violence linked to the secessionist movement in North-West and South-West is causing a widespread, escalating humanitarian crisis in Cameroon. Worsening violence and conflict are forcing people from hundreds of destroyed villages to stay with host communities in the main towns and cities, or to hide in the forests. As a result, over 700 000 people are displaced in the country.

The fear of attacks is preventing people from returning to their areas of origin and accessing their livelihoods, particularly farming. Insecurity is having a serious impact on agricultural activities, affecting land preparation in the Far North. Despite overall favourable weather conditions, there was a significant decline in production in the North-West and South-West regions, which was caused by intensified conflict during the planting season. Consequently, the total cereal production for 2018 is estimated at about 3 million tonnes – 4 percent below the five-year average.

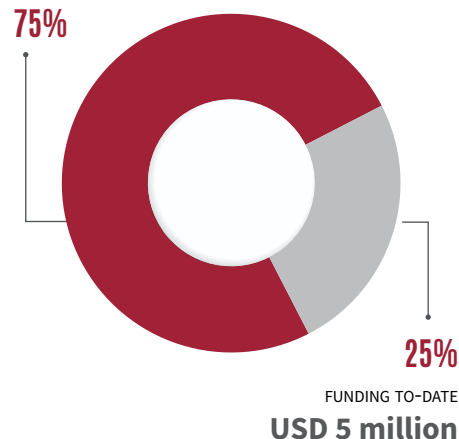
FAO has been scaling up its work in the country – from deploying experts to quick-impact interventions to meet immediate needs and boost food production to enhancing longer-term technical assistance. Providing an integrated response that incorporates humanitarian, development and peace/security-based activities is crucial to building social cohesion and responding to the specifics of each crisis – protracted displacement in the East, the arrival of additional refugees and violence in the North, and socio-political turmoil in the North-West and South-West.

Funding

FUNDING GAP

USD 15 million

75%



FAO requires

USD 20 million

for 2019 under its 2017–2020
Humanitarian Response Plan



to assist

231 350 people

Resource partners

The Central Emergency Response Fund,
and the Governments of Belgium,
Ireland and Sweden

Contact

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Food and Agriculture Organization
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