



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



The humanitarian context in Cameroon continues to be characterized by population displacements caused by ongoing violence in the Lake Chad Basin, and in the North- and South-West regions, as well as the presence of Central African refugees in the eastern regions. Compounding the situation are structural development deficits, natural disasters, chronic vulnerabilities and the effects of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) that further hamper the long-term recovery of affected populations in the country.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Save the lives of food-insecure people through inclusive, coordinated and integrated assistance.
- Improve the food security of refugees, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees and vulnerable local populations.
- Ensure the availability of quality information on food security and vulnerability to improve humanitarian programming and to reinforce the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

Activities



Improve agriculture-based livelihoods

home gardening | farmer field schools | agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, tools) | training on conservation and processing techniques | small ruminants and poultry | animal feed | fishery equipment | training on poultry and fishery production | income-generating activities | cash for work | cash+ | enhance market linkages | nutrition education | engage youth, women and persons with disabilities in agricultural activities | natural resource management | environmental protection



Strengthen food security data collection and analysis

food security information collection and analysis | monitoring the food security and nutrition situation, markets, rainfall patterns and crop production | develop partners' capacities to collect and analyse information



Cameroon

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021



to assist
109 830 people



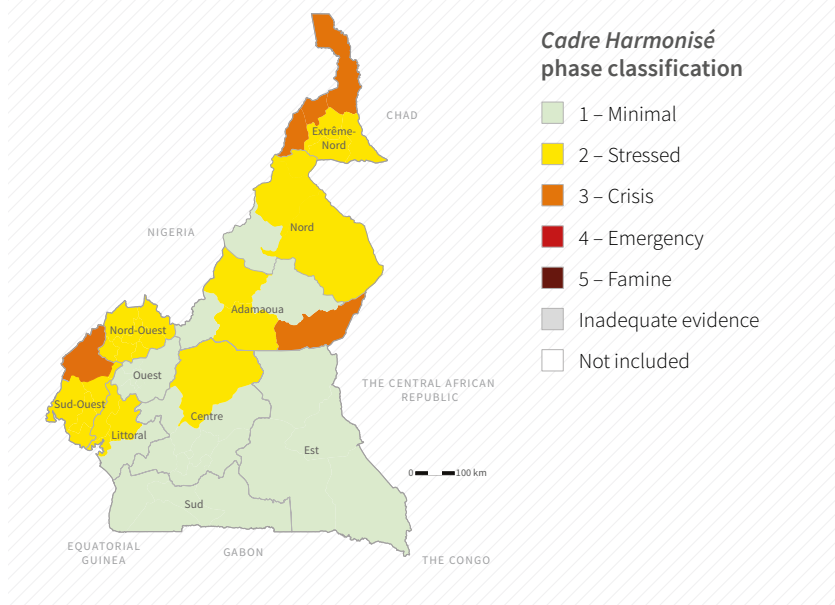
FAO requires
USD 10.9 million



period
January–December 2021

It is crucial to provide emergency agricultural support to vulnerable displaced populations to safeguard their livelihoods, increase their self-reliance and strengthen their resilience.

Projected acute food insecurity situation (June–August 2021)



Source: Cadre Harmonisé. 2020. Republic of Cameroon: Cadre Harmonisé projected food security and nutrition situation analysis, June–August 2021. Cadre Harmonisé internal document. Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Situation analysis



2.3 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity



23 000 confirmed COVID-19 cases, of which **435** deaths



39% of the population lives below the poverty line



+1 million IDPs and **466 495** refugees

Impact on food security

Cameroon remains affected by the three major crises – the Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North, the Central African refugees in the eastern part of the country, and the socio-political crisis in the North- and South-West regions – that continue to trigger significant population displacements.

Conflict is forcing vulnerable people from their homes, who leave behind their livestock and land, which means losing their livelihoods. By not being able to engage in agricultural production, displaced people increasingly adopt negative coping mechanisms such as reducing the number of meals per day or selling the few productive assets they have left.

In the eastern regions, which are characterized by the highest poverty rates in the country, the number of Central African refugees continues to increase, putting additional pressure on host communities and already limited natural resources. This is exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, particularly of female-headed households, and making it harder for vulnerable communities to meet their basic needs.

The disruption of markets and basic social services due to violence and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have adversely affected the quality of households' diets and their nutrition. In the North-West region, insecurity, temporary closure of borders linked to the pandemic, and limited food imports and supply have led to increased prices thereby hampering access to and availability of food. Furthermore, repeated climatic shocks (floods, prolonged dry spells) in the northern regions have eroded the livelihoods and resilience of communities.

With increased humanitarian needs as a result of conflict, climate shocks and the effects of the pandemic, providing livelihood support to vulnerable displaced people is key to quickly improve their food security, reduce their dependency on food aid and strengthen their resilience.

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