NWSW Shelter Cluster Meeting

21st July

Hybrid Meeting: Bamenda, Buea, Bafoussam, Littoral



Agenda

- 1.Introduction of participants
- 2. Updates on Action Points from the Last meeting
- 3. Update on the Response and Gaps
- 4. Big Babanki Response and Displacement
- 5. Contingency Planning Consultations
- **6.**Updates from Cluster Partners
- **7.**AOB



Action Points

Action Points	Follow up
Next National Sector Meeting on the 26 th July to focus on AAP and PDM	Partners to present findings from Shelter Cluster Standardized PDM
NRC will develop a lessons learned document on the repairs project based on the post distribution monitoring exercise which is ongoing.	Update to be provided by NRC
Shelter Cluster Partners to give their feedback on the revision to the Shelter Cluster Strategy. So far no partners have shared feedback.	Workshops in West and Littoral will help to update it in these two regions, but more partners in NWSW are reminded to provide their inputs-none so far.
Shelter Cluster partners to share updated price monitoring data with the Cluster. If data is not shared it will not be possible to adjust technical guidance and inform donors about the changes to the costs in achieving the basic standards	So far no partners have shared any updates on Price Monitoring.



Action Points (Continued)

Action Points	Follow Up
Shelter Cluster partners to circulate standard NFI kit for feedback and revision of the specifications and also the standard price monitoring form for partners' feedback.	Circulated after two cluster meetings, no partners provided feedback
Shelter Kit Checklist: Review of why not used	Shelter cluster was not able to get back to that- need to circulate paper on Better Shelter Solutions to advocate to donors etc.
Partners to ensure they are completing the 5W report thoroughly -	A few submissions had to be removed as they didn't fulfil the total report or were not in line with recommendations of the Cluster
Shelter Cluster partners to remember to encourage their National NGO subcontracted partners to participate in Shelter Cluster meetings and have appropriate visibility in meetings	Ongoing? Verification in this meeting

Action Points (Continued)

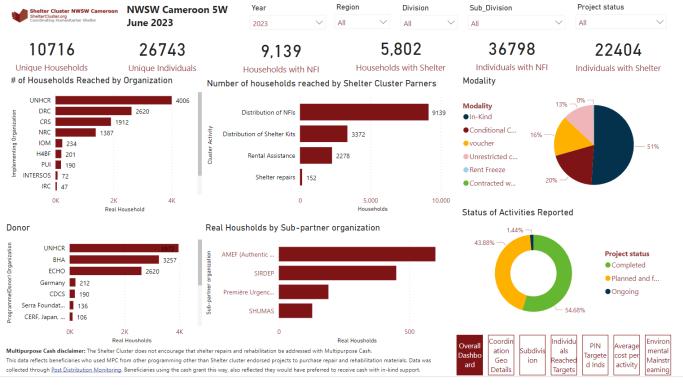
Action Points

Follow Up

Contingency Planning

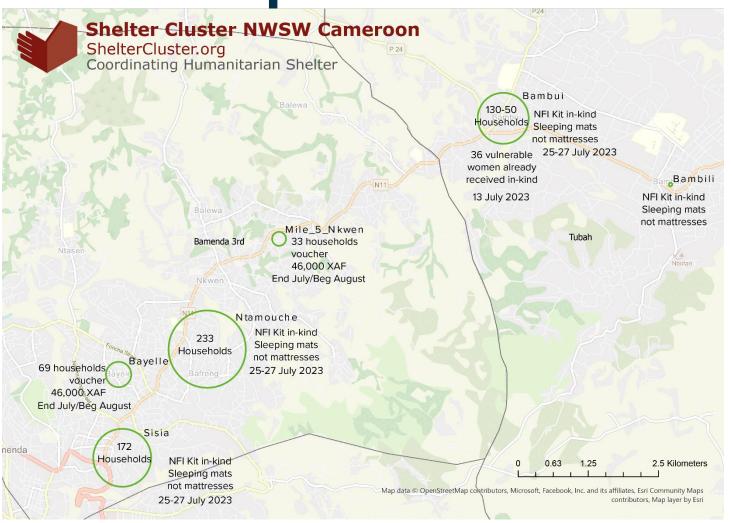
Today in this meeting

Partners to experiment with interactive dashboards and pose feedback to Cluster



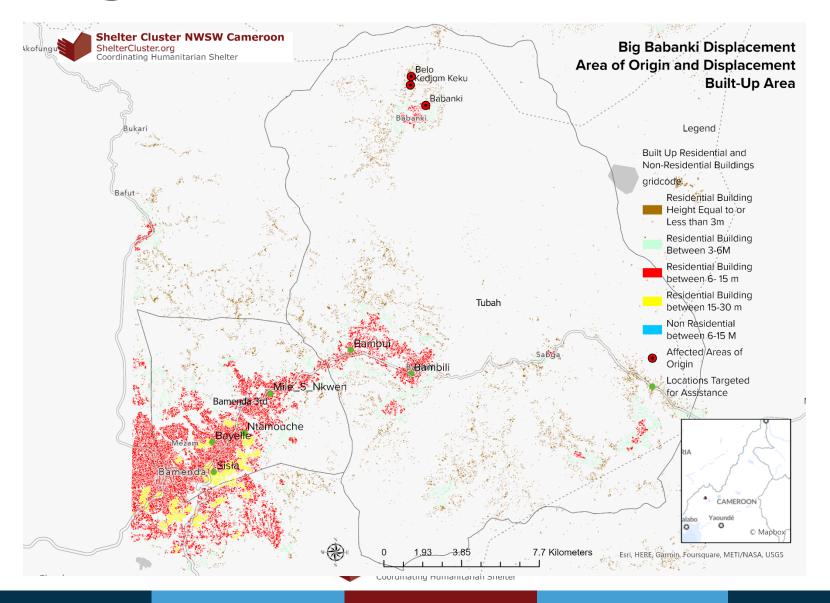


Big Babanki Response and Displacement





Big Babanki Shelter Situation



Contingency Planning

- Need to know how to operate for sudden onset or developing emergency situations that exceed the capacity of the cluster
- Need to establish better availability of contingency stock for emergency situations
- Need to ensure proper targeting and coordination in emergency situations

Identification of Hazards

Armed Conflict

Non-international armed conflict

Internal Disturbances and Tensions

- Human Rights Violations
- Inter-communal violence
- Political Instability
- Civil Unrest

Economic Deterioration

- Significant Price increases
- Significant income losses

Natural and Environmental Hazards

- Hydrometeorological Hazards: floods
- Geophysical Hazards: Volcanic Eruption, Landslides
- Biological Hazards: Epidemics
- Environmental Hazards: soil degradation, deforestation, loss of biodiversity, sealevel rise (SW, Littoral)



Armed Conflict

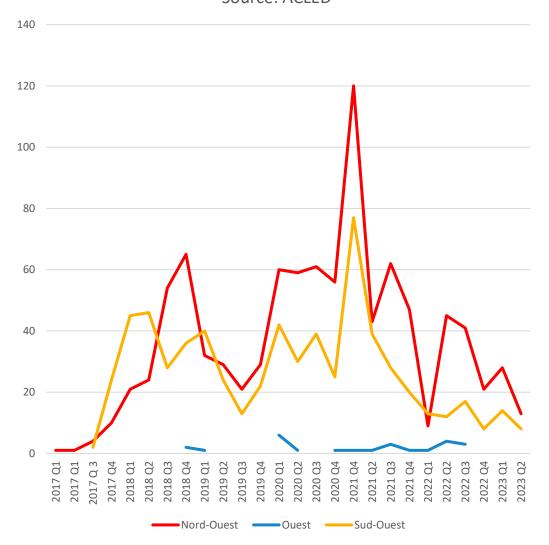
Currently, NWSW Crisis is not officially recognized as an Armed Conflict even as a non-international armed conflict due to the fact that the intensity of the conflict has not reached a certain threshold and that the parties have not established a certain degree of organization.

Non-State Armed Groups have continued to splinter into various groups due to constant political shifting and in-fighting for power and relevance. This creates increasingly the presence of new actors on the scene which further impede humanitarian access.

Despite its turn to increasingly sophisticated weaponry, it is unlikely that given the frequent loss of resources from the Diaspora for the NSAGs and their frequent fractionalization that in the short-term the crisis would properly reach the nomination of non-international armed conflict. A sudden organization on the part of the NSAGs would be the only way that this risk could present itself, which is unlikely given the increasing loss of resources and infighting between these groups.

Reinforcement of armed forces of GDSF has shown that security has improved in Bamenda during that time.

Evolution of the Crisis 2017-23 Trends in Armed Clashes Incidents Source: ACLED





Methodology of Ranking Risks

IMPACT

RISK RANKING LIKELIHOOD Emergency response The inter-agency response New resources (up to 30% New resources (Between New resources (Over 80% capacity of the capacity in the country is of current operations) are 31% and 79% of current of current operations) are government is sufficient to sufficient to cover the needed to cover needs. operations) are needed needed to cover needs. cover the needs. needs that the Support from the Regional to cover needs. Support Support from Regional government cannot meet. from the Regional Bureau and Headquarters Bureau may not be required. Bureau is required. is required. 1. Insignificant 3. Moderate 2. Minor 4. Major 5. Disastrous Score Very high LOW **MEDIUM** 50 - 100% LOW MEDIUM MEDIUM 31 - 50% LOW LOW **MEDIUM** MEDIUM* 16 - 30%

LOW

LOW

MEDIUM*

LOW

MEDIUM*

MEDIUM*



LOW

LOW

LOW

Very

6 - 15%

0 - 5%

^{*}On the watch: currently medium risk of emergency but has the potential to become high risk. Impact score is 4 (major) and 5(disastrous) regardless of likelihood.

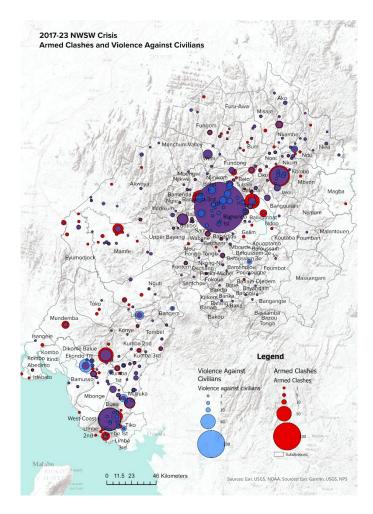
Armed Conflict Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance						
				Disastrous New Resources Over 80% of current resources required			
Low 6-15%				Medium Risk			



Internal Disturbances and Conflict

- The Hazard Category of Internal Disturbances and Tensions are commonly what is referenced when describing the current nature of the crisis in Cameroon's Northwest and Southwest regions characterized by:
 - § Human Rights Violations
 - § Inter-communal violence
 - § Political Instability
 - § Civil Unrest





of Fatalities Caused by Armed Clashes and Violence Against Civilians 2017-23 (Source ACLED)





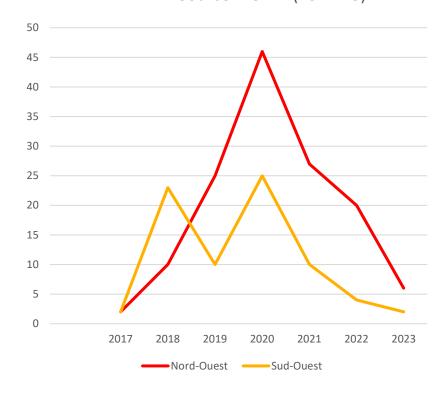
of deaths from the crisis is not actually known as no official figures have never been published. This ACLED estimate would put it at 4905 people. Civilians have testified to witnessing frequent deaths which may go under-reported in official media.



Houses Damaged Throughout Crisis

- Of 13,570 households assessed by Cluster partners, 1.12% were burnt intentionally, 7% were damaged accidentally in the course of conflict
- COHESODEC documented 646 burnt shelters in the NW
- Precise numbers impossible to verify due to access challenges especially in aftermath of incidents

of Incidents Where Houses Have been Burnt, Damaged, Destroyed, and Looted per Region Source: ACLED (2017-23)



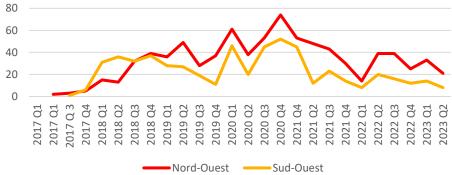


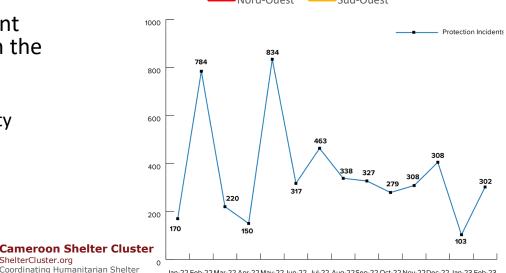
Violence Against Civilians

ShelterCluster.org

- GDSF frequently conducts military operations in known NSAG hideouts where the civilian population often are targeted long-after NSAG groups have fled. GDSF often targets civilians and destroys property in the belief that they are pro-NSAG.
- NSAGs have sought the support of the population by force and have resorted to frequent kidnapping as a way to supplement their income.
- Both GDSF and NSAGs are frequent perpetrators and have engaged in the following:
 - **Arbitrary Arrest and Detention**
 - Destruction and burning of property
 - Abduction/Kidnapping
 - Threat to life and personal security
 - Torture and inhumane treatment

NWSW Regions Violence Against Civilians 2017-23 Source: ACLED

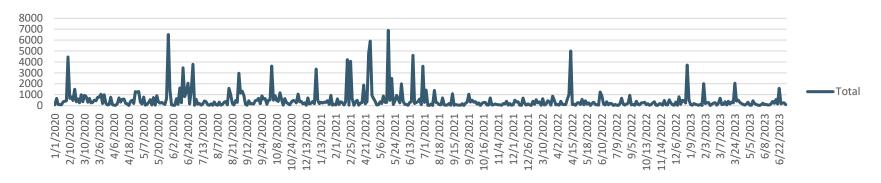




Jan-22 Feb-22 Mar-22 Apr-22 May-22 Jun-22 Jul-22 Aug-22 Sep-22 Oct-22 Nov-22 Dec-22 Jan-23 Feb-23

Trends in Displacement and Pendular Displacements

Trends in # of People Displaced 2020-23 NWSW Crisis
Source IOM



of People Engaging in Pendular Displacements Per Month September 2021-June 2023 Source: IOM ETT





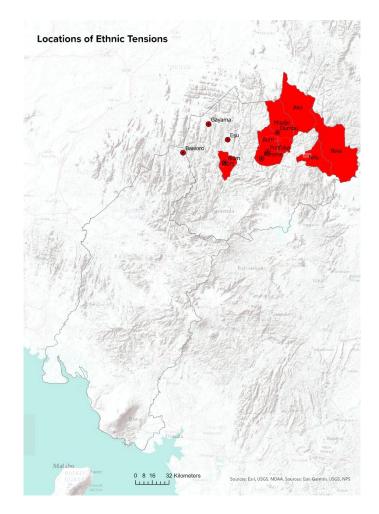
Human Rights Violation Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	Shelter Clus	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance						
			Moderate (Up to an additional 30% of resources are required to cover existing needs)					
Very High 50-100%			High					



Inter-Communal Conflict

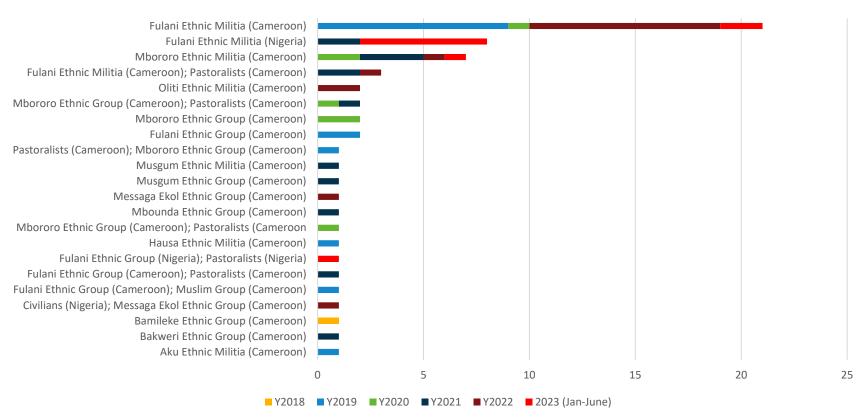
- § Intercommunal and Ethnic Tensions are something that was present in the Northwest and Southwest Regions even prior to the beginning of the crisis
- § The crisis has exacerbated some of the tensions including disputes over land between cattle herders and farmers.
- § Amnesty International and CHDRA have reported that the Government has tried to include the Mboro-Fulani in their fight against the separatists. The NSAGs have reportedly engaged in hate speech against this ethnic group.
- § The Northwest Region is particularly vulnerable to these ethnic tensions especially in the border regions with Nigeria. Threats from Fulani groups on the Nigerian side often cause pendular displacements of civilian populations within the NW Region





Number of #Intercommunal Conflict Incidents

Ethnic Groups and Militias Involved in Conflict Incidents NWSW Regions; Source: ACLED, # of Incidents





Inter-Communal Risk Scenario Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance						
			Moderate (Up to an additional 30% of resources are required to cover existing needs)				
Very High 50-100%			High				



Political Instability: Constitutional Crisis Risk Scenario

- Currently the Constitution of Cameroon in Article 5 establishes the President of Cameroon as the symbol of National Unity
- Article 6 of the Constitution states point 4 states, "Where the office of President of the Republic becomes vacant as a result of death, resignation or permanent incapacity duly ascertained by the Constitutional Council, the polls for the election of the new President of the Republic must be held not less than 20 (twenty) days and not more than 120 (one hundred and twenty) days after the office becomes vacant." During the absence of the President, the President of the Senate should assume powers, followed by the Vice President of the Senate if the former is not able to assume these powers.
- Should anything happen to the incumbents of these positions, a power vacuum could be created that could contribute disorder amongst the Government Defense Forces of which the NSAGs would seek to exploit this power vacuum.
- Conflict could erupt elsewhere as certain Regions could try to strengthen their grasp on power reigniting regional and ethnic tensions in other parts of the country.



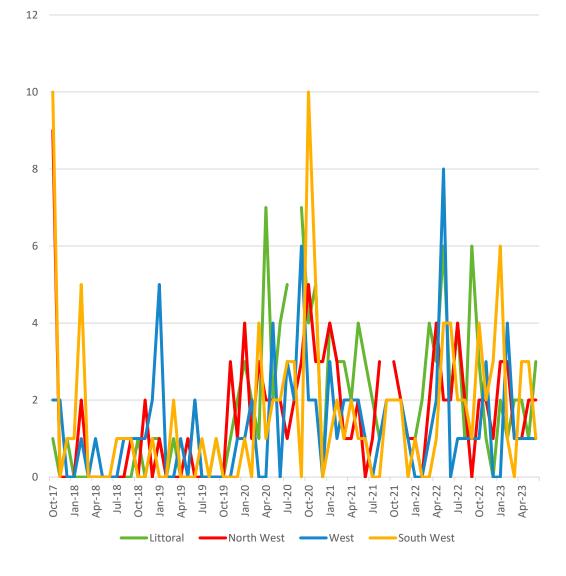
Political Instability Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 24 months)	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance							
				Disastrous New Resources Over 80% of current resources required				
Medium 16-30%				High				



Civil Unrest Risk Scenario

- The risk of civil unrest remains relatively low by looking at the trends as protests and riots are relatively minor and often don't spill over into direct displacement.
- Peaceful protests from teachers and lawyers were one of the sparks by which NSAG forces started to escalate their armed attacks.
- It is notable that the recent displacement from Big Babanki started when elderly women were kidnapped for peacefully protesting the demand of a tax levied by NSAGs. So civil unrest events have the capacity to overlap with other risks to spark displacement and violations of human rights.





Civil Unrest Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance						
		Minor					
Very High 50-100%		Medium					



Economic Deterioration Risk Scenario

Deterioration caused by years of crisis

Consequences of the Russian Invasion of Ukraine

Fall in Income

Increase in Prices

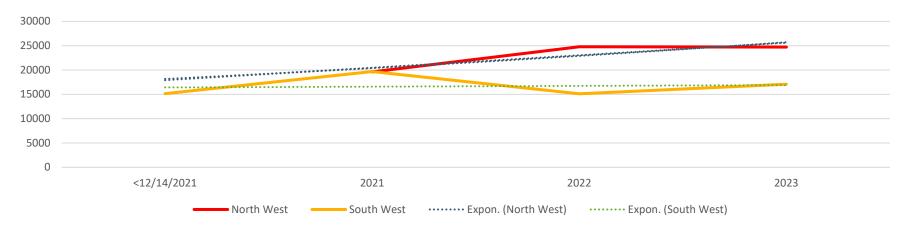
Shortage of Certain Goods

Risks of global famine and fall out from failed grain deal- so far Dakar ports stable but impacts on other goods such as NFIs

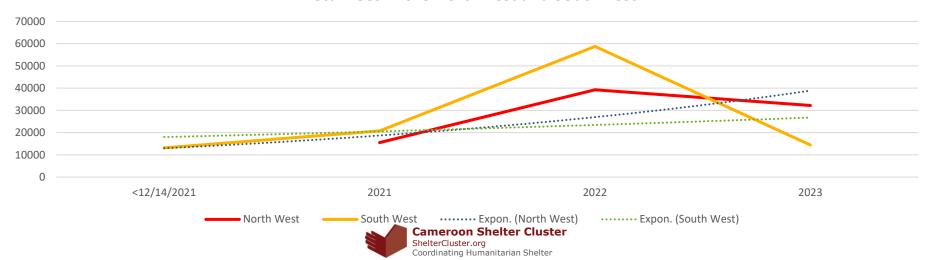


Economic Deterioration: Impact of Displacement

Income in the Preiouvs 30 Days and Trend lines
IDPs in Northwest and Southwest



Income in the Previous 30 Days and Trend Lines
Returnees in the Northwest and Southwest



Economic Risk Deterioration Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	Shelter Clus	MPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the helter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of numanitarian assistance					
			Moderate (Resources over 30% to meet needs)				
Very High 50-100%			High				



NWSW W and Littoral Regions and Natural and Climatic Hazards

- In addition to the dynamics of the crisis, the Northwest, Southwest, West, and Littoral Regions are rich with natural resources but also extremely vulnerable to extreme weather and various natural hazards.
- Given that the Clusters are activated for the response created by the dynamics of the crisis, the Cluster's strategy is to prioritize response to damaged shelters and displacement caused by the dynamics of the crisis.
- Natural disasters should be considered to the extent that the population is accessible and that assistance can be distributed in a fair and transparent manner. Over the last few years of the crisis, there were many natural disasters throughout the region that humanitarian actors were not able to intervene in, because they did not have access to the affected population.
- The scale of the response is also critical and its impact on those already impacted by the dynamics of the crisis.
- Given that the elements of the crisis and protection risks are not as evident, the government also has a greater role to responding to shelter and NFI needs of the population in the aftermath of natural disasters.



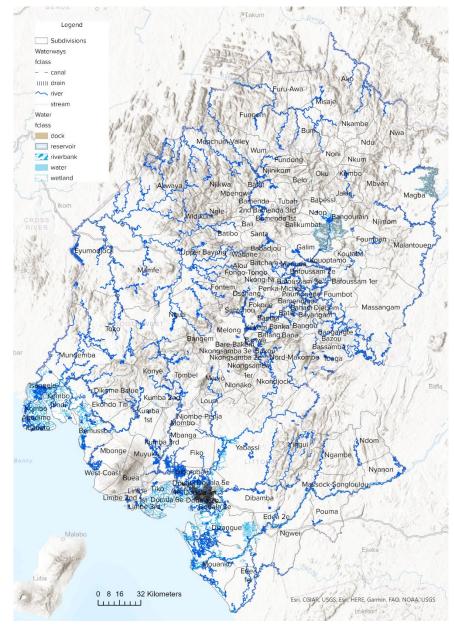
Flooding Risk Scenario

The Flooding risk in the affected regions is considered high.
Flooding from rivers and in the coastal regions of the Southwest and Littoral are present alongside drainage issues within urban areas.

Slope areas in the more mountainous areas of the 4 regions also tend to accelerate the speed of water run off making the force of water destructive to homes, infrastructure, and trees.









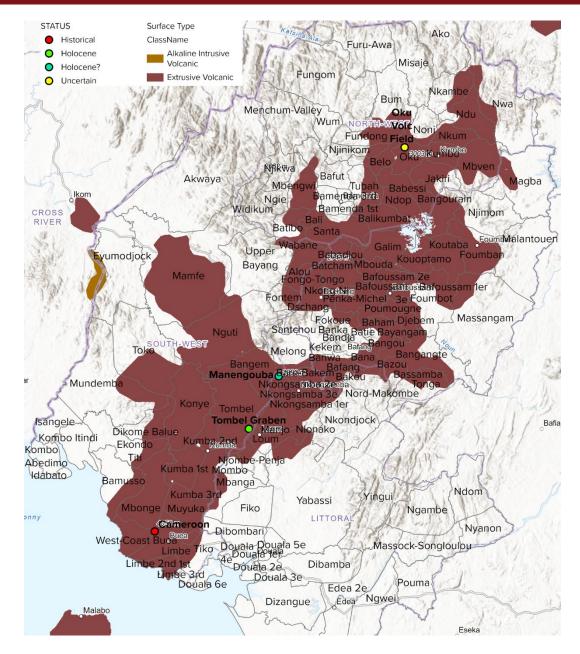
Flooding Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	Shelter Clu	MPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the helter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of umanitarian assistance								
		Shelter Cluster response capacity is sufficient to cover the needs that the government cannot meet								
Very High 50-100%		Medium								



Volcanic Eruption Risk Scenario

- Mount Cameroon in Buea last erupted on 3rd February 2012. Previous eruptions in 2001,2000,1999 and in other years have produced earthquakes, lahar incidents, and lava flows.
- In the Oku Volcanic Field, in 1986 there was the Lake Nyos disaster which resulted in over 1700 deaths due to the release of poisonous carbon dioxide to those living around Lake Nyos. It is not clear if it was an eruption or landslide that resulted in the release of these gasses.
- Think Hazards put the risk of an eruption in the Southwest and Littoral as High (Fako, Ndian, Meme) and for NW and W as Very Low.



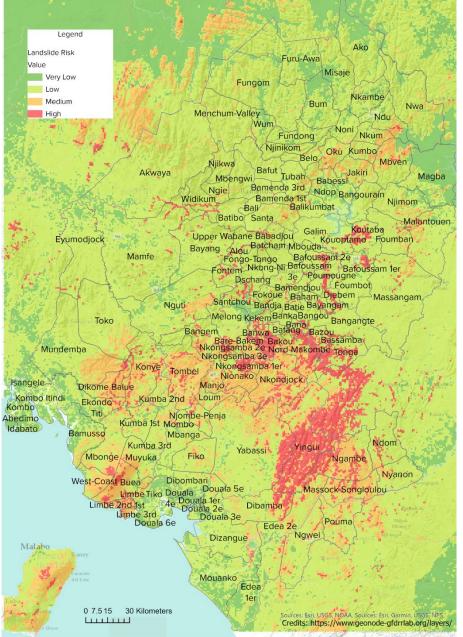


Volcanic Eruption Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	IMPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of humanitarian assistance					
			Moderate (Up to 30% of existing resources are required to cover needs)			
High (30-50%)			Moderate			

Landslide Risk Scenario

- Landslides throughout the 4
 regions are particularly risky in
 areas that are more mountainous
 and nearer to Volcanoes, the
 highest points both in the
 Southwest, Northwest, and Littoral
 Regions.
- The risk is considered to be Medium at a macro scale for most of the affected regions.
- The risk of landslides could increase provoked by other hazards such as flooding and volcanic activity.





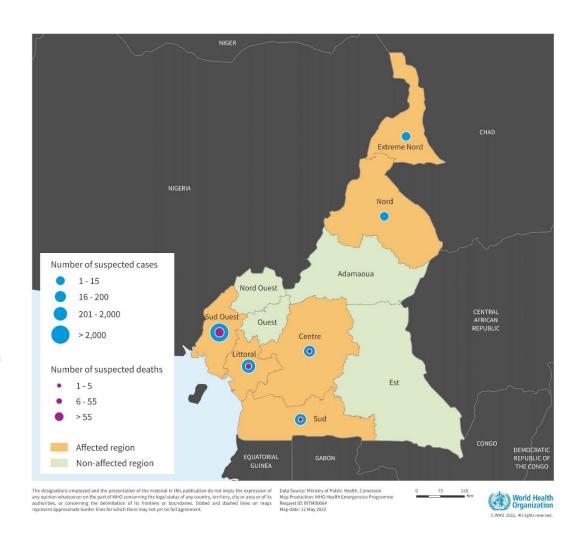
Landslide Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	Shelter Clu	MPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of numanitarian assistance							
		Minor (Resources are sufficient to cover the needs that the government cannot meet)							
Medium (16-30%)		Low							



Epidemic Risk Scenario

- In addition to the Cholera outbreak in 202 that impacted the Southwest Region, cases have been reported in 2023 in Littoral and West regions in addition to the Centre and South regions of the country.
- In October 2022, the Southwest Region reported its first case of Monkey Pox which also spread to the Littoral Region.
- While principally WASH and Health actors have been involved in these responses, the poor living conditions including overcrowding in available shelter for IDPs is a contributing factor. A prevention of these cases can come through the provision of better shelter for IDPs.

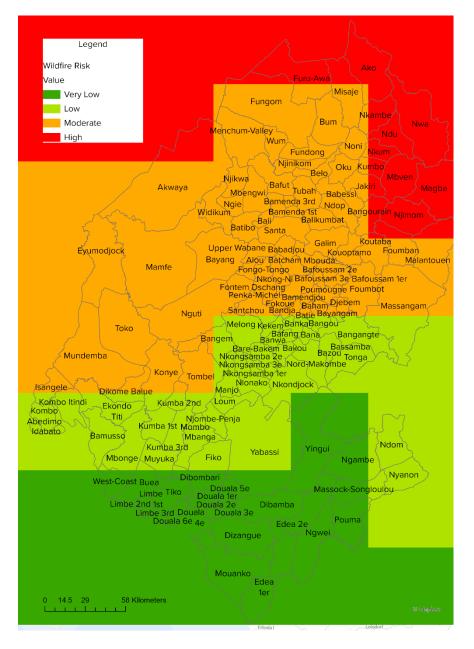




Wild Fire Risk Scenario

Wildfires risk varies according to the presence of heavily forested areas.

Wild Fires have been the cause of homelessness which could impact internally displaced persons further impacting their access to shelter.



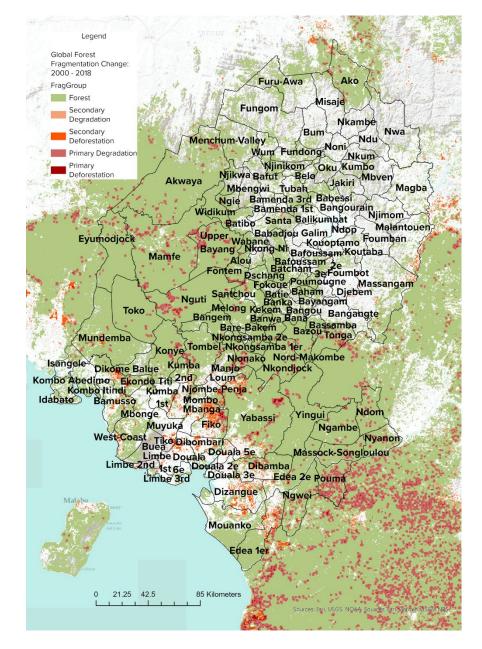


Wildfire Risk Ranking

Likelihood (Probability that it will occur in Next 12 months)	Shelter Clu	MPACT: Existing emergency response capacities of the Shelter Cluster and the projected additional people in need of numanitarian assistance						
		Shelter Cluster response capacity is sufficient to cover the needs that the government cannot meet						
Very High 50-100%		Medium						

Environmental Hazard Risk Scenario Deforestation

- Deforestation rates are prevalent alongside some of the access to land issues that have been accelerated by the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest.
- The response to Deforestation would not be a Shelter response however, but does provide constraints and is where the Shelter Cluster's approach to environmental mainstreaming is important to mitigate harmful affects on the environment and on livelihoods.





All hazards that have a High Emergency Risk based on a combination of likelihood and impact require contingency planning:

Conflict

- Escalation of Human Rights Violations
- Inter-communal violence
- Political Instability

Human Consequences

- EconomicDeterioration
 - Significant Price increases
 - Significant income losses

Natural Disasters Medium Risk ONLY IF already conflict affected people impacted

- Flooding
- Volcanic Eruption
- Wild fire



Primary and Secondary Hazards

Primary Hazards Resulting in Forced Displacement

Human Rights Violations

Inter-Communal Violence

Political Instability

Secondary Hazards: not necessarily resulting in forced displacement but could increase the likelihood of displacement and exacerbate impact:

- Economic Deterioration
- Flooding
- Volcanic Eruption
- Wild fires

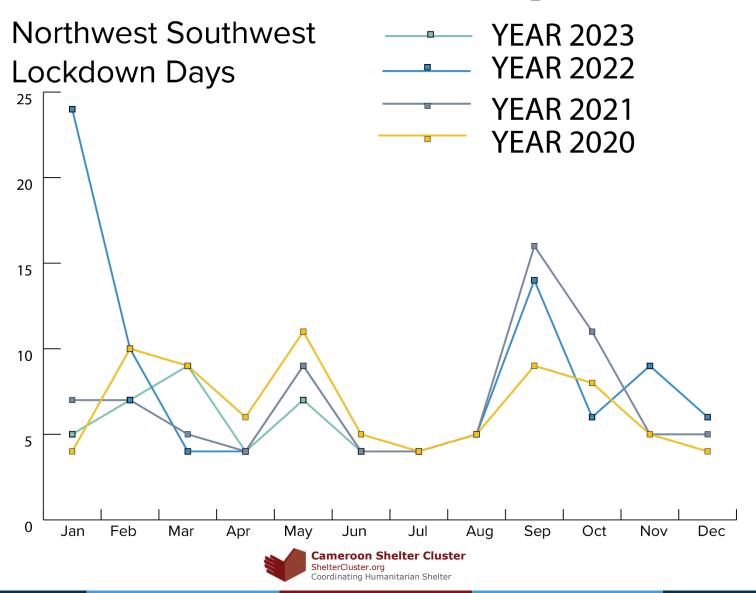


Current Capacity of the Shelter Cluster in Emergencies Review

- 1 week to begin distribution of NFI items after Buea Flooding, because kits were in stock but challenges with lockdown days, verification of household needs, and coordination with the government slowed the process down.
- IOM Rapid Response Mechanism 4 weeks from initial alert to distribution of assistance
- Big Babanki Displacement: 3 weeks for first assistance to be committed, potentially 5 weeks for first assistance to be distributed due to arrival of stock from Douala and lack of available data to confirm scale of needs.
- Cash and voucher is still taking longer in this context due to need to verify needs and conduct sensitization.



Lockdown Days



List of Preparedness Actions

- Shelter Cluster partners are all using household verification to confirm needs. Given that the <u>Cluster has a tool</u>, all partners should take time to ensure that their M&E teams are familiar with it so that time delays can be reduced when emergencies happen.
- Map available accommodation ahead of time using the Rental Market Monitoring tool (to be adapted from NRC) and ensure that Cash for Rent is available to ensure temporary accommodation for displaced persons.
- Use the <u>market monitoring tool of the Shelter Cluster</u> to keep up to date on the cost of items in local markets.
- Ensure contracts are in place on preparedness basis for vendors where sufficient, quality items can be procured by beneficiaries to cover their needs. Cluster partners already working with vendors for vouchers could contribute to a cluster list of vendors stocking capacity to inform a more rapid delivery of cash and voucher mechanisms.
- Ensure mapping of available skilled labour to conduct repairs for damaged locations upon verification that the person is living within the shelter and intends to stay.
- Pre-positioning of NFIs for displacement situations and emergency shelter kits for roof damages where occupants are still living in the shelter.
- Map partners able to hold contingency stock and create pipeline system to ensure faster delivery to locations not in proximity to Douala.
- Distribution of mattresses to health centres and potential collective centres to prepare sleeping areas for displaced in potential collective centres.



Monitoring Risks and Establishing Thresholds to Trigger An Emergency Response

Indicators	Sources	Frequency of Monitoring	Thresholds
# of houses burnt	ACLED, Shelter Cluster HH Needs Assessment Tool	Event-triggered	`10 in one neighbourhood
# of houses damaged by severity level	Shelter Cluster HH Needs Assessment Tool	Monthly Quarterly	10 in one neighbourhood
# of people displaced with intention to stay and/or limited possibility to return	IOM ETT, Shelter cluster HH tool	Per new displacement	600
# of people without shelter	Shelter Cluster Household Tool	Per incident and new displacement	200 people
% of people living in accommodation with less than 3.5 m 2 per person in hosted situations and in collective shelters where available housing can be rented	Shelter Cluster Household Tool, Rental Market Monitoring	Per new displacement	50%
# of pendular displacements	IOM ETT	Weekly	



Risk Monitoring for Emergency Response Activities to be Triggered and ideal timeline

Monitoring and Verification of Needs (1-2 weeks)

NFI kits in-kind for displaced; ESKs for those who are living in shelters with damaged roofs or need partitioning walls (1-2 weeks weeks)

Cash for Rent for displaced 4 weeks to 3 months depending on intentions of IDPs

Repairs of those still living left behind in damaged shelters (As soon as location accessible one month after displacement)



Coordination Arrangements

- Given the funding constraints that are present for the response and the need for interventions to be humanitarian, Shelter Cluster partners should ensure that they coordinating with the Cluster.
- The Shelter Cluster will typically contact partners that have reported recent activities in the 5W within the Subdivision of the emergency event, but can expand it to partners operating in the region, due to the fact that the needs far outstrip the capacity of Cluster partners to respond to them all. Similarly, not all Cluster partners have the capacity to respond in Shelter which requires an intervention from a more limited pool of partners.