



THE SHELTER SECTOR in CAMEROON
2021 – 2022 Progress

- ☐ The Shelter response
- ☐ Progress
- ☐ Challenges
- ☐ Key messages
- ☐ Not just a roof

- **1,2 M People in Need**, 16 M USD funding requirement
- **110,582 total people reached** with a total planned target of 575,000 people by 2022
- **33 partners**
- **Main reach is overall through household items provision.** In the NW-SW the Shelter assistance consists mainly of Emergency Items while in the FN it consists also of shelter units' construction (wood/CGI)



Overview of the response May 2022

- NW-SW regions DASHBOARD [Link](#)
- FN region Overview DASHBOARD [Link](#)



Targeted groups

IDPs

- ☐ Informally self-settled households (makeshifts shelters, renters)
- ☐ Households that have relocated to host families
- ☐ Living in public buildings

RETURNEES

- ☐ Returned to their own property
- ☐ Staying in a new residence
- ☐ With a host family

NON-DISPLACED

- ☐ Host families requiring assistance

Overview of the response



2021-22

Coordination

- ☐ Dedicated coordinators (Bamenda/Maroua/Yaounde)
- ☐ Strategy reviewed and in place for the two regions
- ☐ Technical standard set up
- ☐ More evidence generated by needs based assessment (NW-SW-W Assessment HH level)
- ☐ Co-chairs appointed
- ☐ Sector performance review and Action Plans developed
- ☐ Partners report from quarterly to monthly
- ☐ Interactive dashboard
- ☐ Dedicated web pages
- ☐ Increased collaboration with PRT/WASH/CWG/Nexus



Progress

2021-22 Response

- ☐ More informed response
- ☐ More qualitative response
(up to minimal standard)
- ☐ Partners knowledge improved
- ☐ Accountability system improved
- ☐ Communication across hubs enhanced
- ☐ Improved coordination with local
authorities (FN)



- ☐ 30% decrease in reach compared to June 2021
- ☐ Lack of needs-based surveys (Far North)
- ☐ Not predictable/continued response
- ☐ Lack of contingency stocks
- ☐ Alignment between central and local authorities on CBI, HLP, disaster risk reduction
- ☐ Lack of consideration around seasonality (increase of prices due to difficult logistic)
- ☐ Ban on items
- ☐ Timely and sustained access
- ☐ Prices increase due to Ukraine crisis



Challenges

- ☐ A more adequate shelter response proportionate to the needs of vulnerable population
- ☐ Monetization and market-based approaches as a way of promoting owner-driven approaches
- ☐ Shelter and Housing as a right in the response
- ☐ Shelter as a critical part of durable solutions for IDPs
- ☐ Tenure Security to improve rental accommodation
- ☐ More capacity to deliver a more adequate shelter response



- ❑ Shelter should be adequate, dignified, and safe to all individuals **if NOT then domestic tensions, physical/psychological distress, risk of health diseases and gender violence** will arise.
- ❑ Shelter and household items should be accessible to all individuals in equal/sustained manner **if NOT then deterioration of social cohesion, misperception of social justice, criminality, violence, stigmatization, isolation, discrimination, eviction, poverty** will arise. For example, gender-specific differences require special measures to enhance gender equality in HLP through ensuring better access for women.



- ❑ Shelter action should be **inclusive** and **empowering** through engaging all community members in shelter solutions design and when possible, integrate their available resources, skills through market-based interventions **if NOT then humanitarian aid dependance, diminishment of human capital, demotivation, additional psychological distress, eviction will arise.**
- ❑ Shelter action should be **accountable** and encourage the set-up of appropriate mechanisms, through which affected populations can measure the adequacy of interventions, address concerns, complaints and apply corrective action.



Not just a Roof



Global Shelter Cluster
ShelterCluster.org
Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter

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