

People In Need in Cameroon

For the 2024 HNO, the OCHA Multisector Needs Assessment conducted by the International Organization for Migration switched to a household methodology for the crisis in the Far North and the crises in the Northwest and Southwest. In the overall scoring the indicators in common for the Far North and the Northwest and Southwest are the following: Type of Location (official, informal/bush, and collective shelter); Type of Shelter; Number of M2 per person; Part of the Shelter damaged: roofs, walls, doors, windows; Tenure Type; Where the household prepares food; Source of Lighting; Source of energy for cooking; Whether having NFIs or not. This results in a total PIN for the Far North of 658,256 people and in the Northwest and Southwest of 464,146. The Far North PIN also includes the category of refugees outside of camps, excluding this category, the PIN for the Far North would be 618,906. In the hosting regions of the West and Littoral regions, the total number of people in need comes to 57,243. The total PIN includes IDPs, IDPs-Returnees, Host and Non-Displaced affected by the crisis. Therefore, the **Total PIN is 1,140,300**.

The scoring that is done for these indicators is done according to a Jenks scale. Shelter, settlement, and NFI pillars are calculated separately and then corrected based on a weighting of whether Shelter or overall vulnerability has more severity. The 5 Scale Jenks for Shelter and Overall are listed below:

Shelter based on a highest score of 29 (This would mean that all the best conditions possible in the survey apply).

Shelter Score	Phase
23.9-29	Phase 1 Adequate
18.1-23.89	Phase 2 Minor Inadequacies
12.3-18.09	Phase 3 Moderate Inadequacies
6.5-12.29	Phase 4 Severe Inadequacies
0-6.99	Phase 5 Extreme Inadequacies

The overall score is based on a maximum score of 63 of the above indicators, meaning that all the best conditions apply:

Overall (Shelter, Settlement, NFI Score)	Phase
50.4-63	Phase 1 Adequate
37.8-50.39	Phase 2 Minor Inadequacies
25.2-37.79	Phase 3 Moderate Inadequacies
12.6-25.19	Phase 4 Severe Inadequacies
0-12.6	Phase 5 Extreme Inadequacies

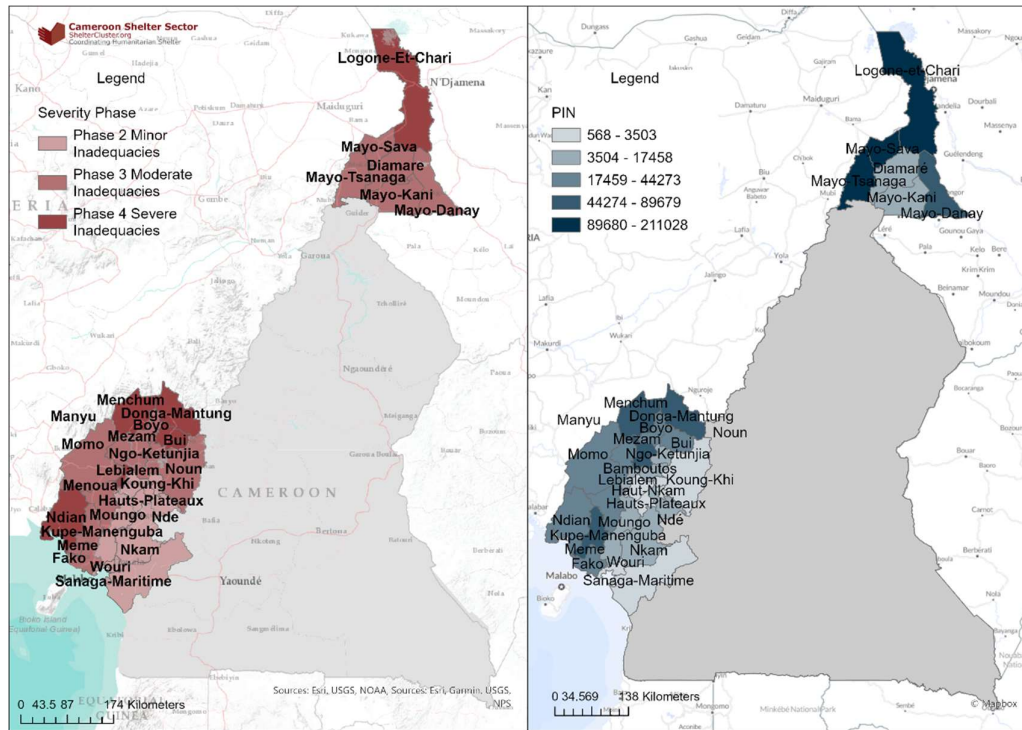
Host and Non-Displaced Population

Given that there has not been a census in Cameroon since 2005, it is difficult to get a baseline figure, so the estimation of this figure required a bit of calculation. This included the following:

- GIS estimate of population per division using the data from Oak Ridge National Laboratory: <https://landscan.ornl.gov/> This gave an estimated ambient population using remote sensing over the course of a 24-hour period over a year using last census numbers and a reference and a best estimate based on patterns of human activity. The citation for this source is available here: Sims, K., Reith, A., Bright, E., Kaufman, J., Pyle, J., Epting, J., Gonzales, J., Adams, D., Powell, E., Urban, M., & Rose, A. (2023). LandScan Global 2022 [Data set]. Oak Ridge National Laboratory. <https://doi.org/10.48690/1529167> This population is from 2022.
- As IDPs, Returnees, and out of camp refugees are already included in this figure, they are subtracted out of the total population estimated per a division.
- As the only public source of security information on fatalities for Cameroon is from the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), a download of fatalities from 2022 was used to remove this population killed from conflict from the overall figures. Given that Cameroon had recorded a death rate of 8.2 per 1000 persons that was also subtracted out of the overall population.¹
- To estimate the vulnerable hosts, out of this total remaining population, a ratio for the total number of hosts that were in shelter severities 3,4, and 5 and living with less than 3.5m2 per person was also applied to estimate the total number of vulnerable hosts of IDPs families.
- To estimate the number of non-displaced people impacted by the crisis, a ratio of host households whose houses had been damaged by the dynamics of the conflict was also applied. In the Northwest and Southwest regions this could be more precise because the indicator of currently living in the shelter was factored into the ratio.
- These figures resulted in the estimated hosts and non-displaced households in need.

¹ <https://knoema.com/atlas/Cameroon/Death-rate?mode=amp>

The overall maps of severity and the overall number of people in need per subdivision is the following:



Methodology developed by the Shelter/NFI Cluster, October 2023, Bamenda.