

Status: DRAFT 01 (xx-xx-xxxx)

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision
	01	draft	5/24/2022	-

Shelter Cluster Structure

Response name	Cameroon – North-West, South-West and Far North RESPONSE
Cluster Lead Agency	UNHCR
Cluster Coordinator Contact	Name: Francesca Lubrano di Giunno Email: lubranod@unhcr.org Mobile: +237 692 95 59 94
Cluster Website	https://sheltercluster.org/response/cameroon
Government counterpart agency and contact	Agency: MINAT Name: Georges AFANE Email: jioafane@yahoo.fr Mobile: +237 699 65 82 17
Co- Chair	North-West, South-West: COHESODEC, Far North: Norwegian Refugee Council
Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) - Agencies	UNHCR- CRS – IEDARELIEF- IOM- DRC - NRC - PLAN INTERNATIONAL- ACF- INTERSOS- COHESODEC- SHUMAS –PUBLIC CONCERN SAG ToRs Link
Endorsing Cluster partner Members	The sector fora are open to all organizations that have or intend to have operational presence in one of the three areas of IDP crisis. Due to the limited capacity of the Shelter/NFI response in Cameroon to be considered as a sector member the organization/agency need at least to demonstrate active participation to the meetings (70% of attendance minimum) have plans submitted under the HRP 2022 and report regularly into the 5W (even <i>Nothing To Report</i> is considered a report). During 2021 a total of 14 partners (UNHCR-PC, UNHCR-PLAN, NRC, DRC, COHESODEC, ACF, IRC, IEDA, FGI, CRS, SHUMAS, IOM- AAEDC, IOM, SMAD) have reported at least once through the 5W tool and 10 partners have their plans in the HRP 2022 (UNHCR/NRC/INTERSOS/SHUMAS/SOLIDARIETE/PUI/IOM/CRS/DRC/COHESODEC). Together with UNHCR implementing partners NRC was able to ensure assistance all along the year over the two IDPs crisis in the North-West, South-West and Far North regions.
Relevant Technical	Population Movement Analysis Group under the NEXUS Approach is Co-chaired by AAEDC and has been created in March 2022

Working Groups (TWiGs)

with the purpose of mapping primary/secondary data available in the area of Lagone et Birni (Lagone et Chari Division) were social tensions have brought to a L01 emergency with 35,000 people internally displaced and 40,000 seeking refuge into Chad. The group seeks all initiatives that interest Lagone et Birni as area of origin of recent displacement (internal/to Chad) ongoing/achieved/planned to establish together with other analysis groups whether durable solutions are possible, where and why.

Responsibilities WG Population Movement:

- 1- Mapping humanitarian and development projects;
- 2- Define categories of information
- 3- List of conclusions per category of information

Shelter Sector Strategy (National)

Situation

Insecurity and property destruction are reported by partners' assessments as the most common reasons for displacement.

In the North-West, South-West, West, Littoral, Centre, and Far North regions of Cameroon a total of **1,2 million people are considered in need of adequate shelter and essential household items, encompassing Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) items in 2022.** This figure includes people directly or indirectly affected by the crises: vulnerable people living in areas of hostilities, internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees, and host families or communities.

Growing violence forces people to flee and most of them are subject to multiple displacements over the year remaining not only uprooted from their homes but also without any decent alternative shelter to protect themselves and their family over the short term.

During 2021 in the Far North an increased number of people had to leave their homes while in the North-West and South-West regions displacement figures remain about the same while pendular displacement continues with consequent disrupted access to markets, loss of household's items and deterioration of shelter materials.

Since 2019, an increasing number of returns were observed to the North-West and South-West. However, 40 per cent returned due to unfavourable conditions, such as problems of integration in the place of displacement, mainly due to lack of infrastructures, access to qualitative basic services, land, livelihood, markets, housing, and social tensions.

High levels of insecurity continue to negatively affect the limited humanitarian space in the North-West and South-West regions,

impeding the shelter/NFI response.

The lack of dignified space, the continued loss or difficult access to household and personal items contribute to the deterioration of the already precarious living conditions by increasing situation of gender-based violence, discrimination, inequity, injustice, isolation, segregation, family separation.

In terms of NFI, soap and menstrual hygiene products are reported as the main needed items among displaced populations in the North-West and South-West, because they are too expensive or because markets are not accessible due to insecurity.¹

People with specific needs are particularly affected by inadequate shelter conditions and unavailability of household items wherefore their needs are prioritized.

Lack of secure, safe, adequate shelter and essential household items also fosters the use of negative coping mechanisms, such as early marriage, economic exploitation, and other human rights violations.

Far North

Cameroonians are attacked in their homes and villages, with children and youth kidnapped and forcibly recruited for fighting and slavery.

People are losing their homes and land, with no documents or prospects for solutions.

According to the various rapid and multisectoral needs assessments carried out by sector partners in the Far North region, approximately 4,000 people (2 per cent of the displaced population) face a catastrophic situation. They are unsheltered and exposed to harsh weather conditions during rainy and dry season.

In the Far North region 40 per cent of the displaced population is reported finding shelter in host families for free, exhausting the already scarce resources of the host, sharing the same room, with less than 3.5m² covered living space per person. Such overcrowded situations are often linked to improper sanitation and the two factors together drastically contribute to increase the risk of the transmission of diseases such as COVID-19, cholera, and measles.

The situation of self-settled population in rural, non-village settings and informal settlements is also critical as affected people lack basic infrastructure and access to basic services and markets. 22 per cent of the displaced population are reported to live in makeshift shelters constructed with poor quality material, degradable and flammable. This factor, together with the proximity of

¹ MSNA, NWSW, OCHA, August 2021.

shelters, contribute to recurrent fire outbreaks, loss of life, and depleting resources of displaced communities.

Moreover, most IDP sites, around 70, did not receive any assistance in shelter material or essential household items during 2021.

In 2021, of 135,000 returnees, 49 per cent returned to their own property, 21 per cent are staying in a new residence and 24 per cent with a host family in their village.² A majority had their house destroyed and have lost their main assets, live stocks, household essential items as kitchen utensils, storage containers, water tanks, sleeping arrangements. The loss of these vital needs influences the physical and mental well-being of people.

Seasonal flooding are, after violence, the main driver of displacement in the Far North, which is exacerbating the precarious conditions of displaced and host communities.

South-West and North-West

347,542 people are internally displaced in the two regions. Furthermore, pendular displacement is frequent, straining the ability to cope of the affected population. The high intensity of violence continues to affect the daily security of local population and the ability of humanitarian organizations to safely deliver aid since 2017.

In hard-to-reach areas the situation is catastrophic. Approximately 32,000 people are self-settled in the bushes and in immediate and acute need of shelter and household items. The rest of displaced population is reported to have self-settled (52 per cent) in shelter or to stay with host families (48 per cent). Most accommodations across all displaced population (including the ones hosted) are reported to be critically below standards also lacking basic sanitary services.

In the North-West since 2019, almost 251,647 people are reported to have returned from other divisions in Cameroon or from Nigeria to their village of origin. Shelter and NFI needs vary from moderate to severe according to the context they return to and their access to livelihood opportunities.

West, Littoral and Centre

In the Littoral and West regions, about 91,199 people are displaced, with 25 per cent living with host families, while 75 per cent have self-settled or are renting. Compared to the North-West and South-West regions, higher percentages of displaced populations are reported to be unsheltered (14 per cent) and living in public buildings (6 per cent). 50 per cent of accommodations are described as acceptable in the Littoral and West regions.

² DTM, Far North, round 23, displacement report, IOM, July 2021.

In the Centre region, shelter is one of the main issues faced by displaced populations. They are living in highly congested spaces and are often at risk of eviction. In addition, markets are accessible but very expensive limiting access to NFI.

**Country Strategic
Response Plan
(SRP) Objectives**

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: Reduce mortality and morbidity of X million people affected by crisis

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: Reduce the protection needs of X million people affected by crisis

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Reduce vulnerabilities and strengthen resilience of X people affected by crisis

**Cluster
Objectives**

- **SECTOR OBJECTIVE 01: Provide life-saving shelter and non-food item (NFI) support**
 - **Objective Indicator 1.1:** Targeted crisis-affected households, including those in protracted displacement, returnees, and host communities, are provided with core and essential non-food items
 - **Objective Indicator 1.2:** Targeted crisis-affected households, including those in protracted displacement, returnees, and host communities, are provided with timely life-saving emergency shelter
- **SECTOR OBJECTIVE 02: Provide sustained access to shelter**
 - **Objective Indicator 2.1:** Targeted crisis-affected households are provided with safe and sustained shelter support, including those in protracted displacement, returnees, and host communities.
- **SECTOR OBJECTIVE 03: Support an enabling protection environment and social cohesion by improving housing and related community/public infrastructure**
 - **Objective Indicator 3.1:** Increase in adequate housing stock available to targeted households and communities
 - **Objective Indicator 3.2:** Increased capacity of construction skills of targeted households and communities

Key Issues	• KEY ISSUE 01: Lack of adequate shelter for population facing protracted displacement <u>People living unsheltered, in below standard and/or overcrowded shelters</u> Action: Coordinate humanitarian assistance and reinforcement of capacity (Cash for Work programs/Trainings) <u>Insecurity</u> Action: Advocate through OCHA Secretariat for robust access monitoring and solid coordination with security forces; support into Hard-to-Reach areas definition criteria. <u>Social tensions</u> Action: Integrate social cohesion component in shelter programming ensuring coherent synergies with stabilization/reconciliation programming by the development sector throughout the NEXUS approach. <u>Flooding</u> Action: Promote disaster risk reduction, urban planning capacity mapping with Prefects, Civil Protection and Cameroon Red Cross throughout the NEXUS approach. <u>Seasonal lack of local construction material and design</u> Action: Inform on most favourable procurement period; advocate for a sustained market monitoring and resident/IDPs inclusion in the shelter design and construction material selection • KEY ISSUE 02: Chronically underfunded crisis <u>Important funding gap</u>

Action: Develop a compelling, evidence-based advocacy strategy

Multiple crisis ongoing

Action: Prioritization across crisis through strategic agreement, contingency stock planning, advocacy for emergency pooled funds with OCHA

- **KEY ISSUE 03: Harmonization of approaches among crises**

Shelter/NFI response very disomogeneous among regions and type of crisis

Action: The finalization of a Whole of Cameroon Shelter/NFI Sector Strategy through a series of workshops across the main operational areas

In accordance with its responsibilities regarding internal displacements and as the Global Lead of the NFIs and Shelter Cluster UNHCR has deployed resources focusing on the implementation of a sectorial needs assessment, the first since the Cluster activation on the 17th of October in 2018.

The overall objective of this Project is to increase the knowledge around the IDPs and Host Communities needs in Shelter and Basic Domestic Items in the North-West, South-West, West regions.

Specifically, this project seeks to:

- Contribute to the definition of an evidence informed NFIs/Shelter strategy within the Cluster, through a qualitative and quantitative approach where possible,
- Enable evidence informed programming among humanitarian actors
- Identify Shelter and NFIs needs of IDPs, and prioritizing the most vulnerable among IDP/Host communities,
- Set more appropriate NFIs/Shelter standards to IDPs and Host Communities exploring alternative modalities,
- Contribute to the definition of a compelling advocacy strategy,
- Contribute to an effective fund-raising campaign among traditional/untraditional donors.

Assessments

Commented [FLDG1]: Add OCHA Assessment registry and Narrative with Sector needs assessment

The project has been implemented by sector partners PLAN INTERNATIONAL and DEDI CHAIPDA and data has been collected through households/key informants' interviews during December 2021.

In April 2022 findings have been presented and validated by Cluster partners. Here following are the links to the presentations:

- For North-West Assessment findings click [here](#)
- South-West Assessment findings click [here](#)

An assessment tracker (Kobo form: <https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/RqFFZAcC>) is currently active in the North-West and South-West regions while in the Far North a similar tool will be available at end of May 2022.

An overview of the assessment registry concerning the North-West and South-West regions is available [here](#).

A multisector assessment registry is updated quarterly by OCHA through all humanitarian stakeholders.

Here following is an overview of last data collection round (as of February 28, 2022):

Title	Region	Cluster	Date	Organisation	Location	Leading Organization	Start date	End date	Report Accessible
MSNA Far North July 2021	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	7—18 juillet 2021	OIM - OCHA	Diamare, Logone et Chari , Mayo Danay, Mayo Kani, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava	COHEB International	7-Jul-21	18-Jul-21	Yes
MISSION D'EVALUATION RAPIDE INTERSECTEUR	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	2/12/2021	OCHA	Goraï , Kourgui et Zamalva	OCHA, PUI	12-Feb-21	12-Feb-21	Yes
MISSION D'EVALUATION RAPIDE INTERSECTEUR	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	20 July 2021	OCHA	Séradounda et Mora	OCHA	20-Jul-21	21-Jul-21	

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

LODGE AN IDP	Littoral	Multisec t		LODGE AN IDP		LODGE AN IDP	1-Dec-21	31-Dec- 21	
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	1/12/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Kourgui	PUI-ACF	12-Jan-21	15-Jan-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	1/28/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Tchakamari	PUI	28-Jan-21	30-Jan-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	2/9/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Kousseri	PUI	9-Feb-21	10-Feb-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	3/23/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Kerawa	PUI	23-Mar- 21	26-Mar- 21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	3/19/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Makary et Darak	PUI	19-Mar- 21	23-Mar- 21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	3/23/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Kangaleri	PUI	23-Mar- 21	24-Mar- 21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	3/9/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Kousseri	PUI	9-Feb-21	10-Feb-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	4/20/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	SIRAK	PUI	20-Apr-21	21-Apr-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	4/26/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Moskota Centre	PUI	26-Apr-21	29-Apr-21	yes
Evaluation multisectoriell e	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	5/5/2021	RRM/PUI- ACF	Nguetchewe	PUI	5-May-21	7-May-21	yes
Evaluation	Extreme	Multisec	6/10/2021	RRM/PUI-	Abankouri et	PUI	10-Jun-21	11-Jun-21	yes

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

	multisectorielle	-Nord	t		ACF	Brikoko				
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	7/5/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Iyamagre	PUI	5-Jul-21	6-Jul-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	7/12/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kolofata (Kouyape)	PUI	12-Jul-21	14-Jul-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	7/29/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	SERADOUMDA, MORA-CENTRE, KOURGUI ET TAYER	PUI	29-Jul-21	30-Jul-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	8/31/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Tchika	PUI	31-Aug-21	1-Sep-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	9/1/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	KRAWA MAFA et ZELEVED	PUI	1-Sep-21	3-Sep-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	8/11/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Tourou	PUI	11-Aug-21	14-Aug-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	8/13/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kolofata et Kerawa	PUI	13-Aug-21	15-Aug-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	8/24/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	ZIMADO	PUI	24-Aug-21	25-Aug-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	12/2/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Logone Birni	PUI	2-Dec-21	3-Dec-21	yes

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	12/14/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	GOULFEY MAKARY, LOGONE BIRNI WAZA ET KOUSSERI	PUI	14-Dec-21	24-Dec-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	12/11/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	DIAMARE	PUI	11-Dec-21	15-Dec-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	12/20/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	TAGAWA 1,2,3	PUI	20-Dec-21	23-Dec-21	yes
	Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme -Nord	Multisect	12/28/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	GOULFEY MAKARY, LOGONE BIRNI WAZA ET KOUSSERI	PUI	28-Dec-21	3-Jan-21	yes
	MSNA NWSW February 2021	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest	Multisect	28 February 2021	IOM	Region du Nord Ouest, Region du Sud Ouest	IOM	Jan-21	Feb-21	yes
	MSNA NWSW August 2021	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest	Multisect	30 August 2021	IOM	Region du Nord Ouest, Region du Sud Ouest	IOM	Aug-21	Aug-21	yes
	MSNA Littoral and West September 2021	Littoral et Ouest	Multisect	15 September 2021	IOM	Regions Littoral et Ouest	IOM	Aug-21	Sep-21	yes
	Situation of rent of IDPs in Mezam Division	Nord Ouest	Shelter	01 November 2021	Finders Group Initiative	Mezam	FGI			

Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA)	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest, Littoral, Ouest	Multisec t		NRC	Regions Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest, Littoral et Ouest	NRC			
Assessing IDP Children’s Needs in Douala Joint EiE-CPIE Needs Assessment Report	Littoral	Multisec t	01 September 2021	Street Child, LUKMEF	Littoral	Street Child	6/16/2021	6/17/2021	yes
MSNA CENTRE September 2021	Centre	Multisec t	Septembre 2021	CHOI					
MSNA Far North DEC 2020	Extreme -Nord	Multisec t	Décembre 2020	OIM - OCHA	Diamare, Logone et Chari , Mayo Danay, Mayo Kani, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava	COHEB International	17-Nov-20	7-Dec-20	Yes

Reporting

Monitoring & Evaluation

As of today, the sector main common reporting tool is 5W matrix that is compiled monthly by partners through a Kobo form online in the North-West and South-West (<https://enketo.unhcr.org/x/q1jyQvk8>) and through an Excel matrix in the Far north region.

The main information management products are a monthly dashboard and a factsheet per operational area and a quarterly national factsheet. Information management capacity training are planned during the second half of 2022 to improve understanding of technical standards and work towards a harmonization of tools across operational areas.

During the second half of 2022 both Far North Working Group and NW-SW Cluster will hold workshops to establish the vulnerability criteria framework (score cards) that would lead the way for a unified monitoring and evaluation system.

In the meantime, Coordination teams are working to collect Post Distribution Monitoring reports and/or Post Construction Monitoring by partners.

Cluster teams upload photos of partners activities to monitor the response especially in remote areas such as some sub-divisions in the NW-SW regions (Pictures are available here: <https://sheltercluster.org/north-west-south-west/shelter-cluster-partners-activities-photos-nsw>) and by the time the gallery will become a referral system for the shelter and settlement dictionary. Similarly in the Far North region the Shelter WG partners share pictures of their activities on a *What's Up* group.

NW-SW Cluster has dedicated a special page <https://sheltercluster.org/north-west-south-west/pages/damages-and-shelter-needs-nw-region-boyo-division> with the intent to document damages and refer to it through simple categories. A Damage Evaluation Sheet will be then elaborated for KOBO and partners trained as enumerators.

Response Plan

IDPs FN total : 357,631 IDPs NWSW total : 347,542 IDPs LITTORAL/WEST total : 166,225³

Target Groups		Estimated Total Caseload ⁴	Emergency Activities (up to 12 months)		Recovery Activities (up to five years)		Targets/ Assumptions/Notes
			Target ⁵ #HH	Approved Interventions and Standards	Target #HH	Approved Interventions and Standards	
Displaced	Without shelter (open ground)	44,224 (ind.) ⁶	44,224 ind./ 8,671 HH	INT1 – standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT1- equivalent market-based intervention	The response has consisted so far by emergency interventions (2021 5W) and plans for 2022 do not show a consistent change in trend.
			44,224 ind./ 8,671 HH	INT3 – emergency shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT4 – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market-based intervention	
	Informally self-settled households (makeshifts shelters, renters)	384,072 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT1-equivalent market-based intervention	While partners capacity is there, there is not enough funding to assist all displacement affected population (according to the Financial Tracking System the 2021 gap is 84%) neither clear evidence on which a recovery/durable strategy can be based.
			6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT2 – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT2-equivalent market-based intervention	
			165,957	INT3 – emergency	–		

³ Multisectoral Needs Assessment, July 2021, International Organization for Migration.

⁴ Multisectoral Needs Assessment, July 2021, International Organization for Migration.

⁵ Targets have been estimated based on the following factors: partners reach in 2021, access security/logistic barriers, partners capacity in 2022.

⁶ According to a Bucrep study in 2005: Summary Thematic Analysis - Socio-demographic characteristics of ordinary households

Link to the study: <http://www.bucrep.cm/index.php/fr/recensements/3eme-rgph/resultats/47-3eme-rgph/volume-ii--analyses-thematiques/128-resume-caracteristiques-socio-demographic-of-ordinary-households>. In 2005, the average household size in Cameroon was 5.1 (4.8 in urban areas and 5.5 in rural areas). The highest average is that of the Far North (6.2) and the lowest is that of the South region (4.1).

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

		ind./ 32,541 HH	shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention			received emergency assistance should be able to recover and transit into a durable solution.
		6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT4 – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation (if HLP sorted)	Several challenges are impeding a smooth recovery by area of crisis among those the stability, local authorities' capacity, poverty index.
		4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6 – rent support	–	INT6 – rent top up	
Households that have relocated to host families	351,428 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT1- equivalent market- based intervention	The Coordination team is engaging at National level with the NEXUS task force to address some of the challenges and create synergies among humanitarian and development sectors on the following thematic: disaster risk reduction, urban planning, HLP rights.
		6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT2 – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT2- equivalent market- based intervention	
		6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT4 – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation (if HLP sorted)	
		4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6- rent support		INT6 – rent top up	
Living in public buildings	11,016 (ind.)	11,016 ind./ 2,160 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT1- equivalent market- based intervention	
		6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT2 – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-	–	INT2- equivalent market- based intervention	

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

Returnees ⁷				based intervention		
			4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6 – rent support	–	INT6 – rent top up
	SUBTOTAL	790,740 ind.	373,450 ind.			
	Returned to their own property	156,269 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT1 - equivalent market-based intervention INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation
			1,414 ind./277 HH	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation		
	Staying in a new residence	131,923 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT1 - equivalent market-based intervention INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation INT6 - rent top up
			1,414 ind./277 HH	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation		
			4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6 – rent support		
	With a host family	160,326 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT1 - equivalent market-based intervention INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation (if HLP sorted) INT6 - rent top up
			6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT4 – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market-based intervention		
			4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6 – rent support		

⁷ “2,761 returnees returned from Nigeria”, Multisectoral Needs Assessment, July 2021, International Organization for Migration.

	SUBTOTAL	448,516 ind.	176,475 ind.			
Non-Displaced	Host families requiring assistance	351,428 (ind.)	52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH	INT1 - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	
			6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT2 – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	
			1,414 ind./277 HH	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation	–	
	SUBTOTAL	351,428 ind.	60,960 ind.			
	TOTAL CASELOAD	1,590,686 ind.				

Activity Matrix

HRP	Activity	Definition	Output indicator	Target	Modality	Target ed popula tion	Cost	Type of shelter	Duration	Priority Vulnerable Groups
OBJ INDICATOR 1.1 LIFE SAVING	NWSW: Standard NFI kit distribution, Table XX INT.1	2 Synthetic sleeping mats (plastic), tear proof and water impervious, 200 x 200 cm. 2 Blanket, fleece, light thermal resistance, 150 x 200 cm. 2 Mosquito nets, long-lasting insecticidal nets, rectangular large, 160 x 180 x 150 cm. 1 Kitchen set 1 Plastic basin, medium size, 7 l. 2 Jerry cans, food grade LDPE, suitable for drinking water, rigid, screw cap. Light colour only (white, yellow), UV treated for long-term outdoor use, 20 l. 1 Heavy duty plastic bucket, without lid, 15 l. 6 "Savo" soap bar, 250g. 1 Big "Baco" bag, polypropylene bag.	# of HHs assisted with core and essential Non-Food Items; # of items distributed per type of item;	12457 HHs	In-kind, e-voucher	IDPs in rural areas, newly displaced, Returnees	143 \$USD	any type of shelter, HHs lacking basic NFI items	One off assistance (one year life span)	persons with disabilities; separated children and unaccompanied minors; child headed households; single female headed households; elderly headed households; single male headed households; victims of protection incidents; no source of income, pregnant/lactating women; albinos. A SCORE CARD EXERCISE will be held to weight vulnerabilities and prioritize them accordingly.

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

	FN: Standard NFI kit distribution Table XX INT.1	Nattes 0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m, 5-6 pc. Couverture 0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m, 5-6 pc. Moustiquaire Imprégnée, 5-6 pc. Kit cuisine Bâche 4m x 5m ou 4m x 6m, 1 pc. Jerrican en plastique de Capacité de 10 litres ou 20 l, 1 pc. Seau 14 l, 2 pc. Basine 7 l, 1 pc. Sac, 1 pc.	# of HHs assisted with core and essential Non-Food Items; # of items distributed per type of item	60460 HHs	In-kind/e-voucher/conditional - unconditional - I cash transfers (only with a solid M&E system in place and endorsed MEB)/mixed	IDPs in rural, newly displaced, Returnees	TBD	any type of shelter, HHs lacking basic NFI items	One off assistance (one year life span)	//
OBJ INDICATOR 1.2 LIFE SAVING	NWSW: Distribution of emergency shelter Kits Table XX INT. 2	Currently given restrictions put in place by authorities, the shelter kit only includes 2 Tarpaulin sheets (4 x 5 m) and one nylon bag.	# of HHs assisted with distributed/installed emergency shelter materials/kits; # of items distributed per type of item	18492 HHs	In-kind/e-voucher	In-kind: Recently Displaced IDPs, Protracted IDPs in need of replenishment; rural areas; non-displaced people living in newly damaged shelters. E-voucher: IDPs in urban areas; IDPs who receive kits but require	20-80 \$USD depending on shipping and weight	Makeshift shelters, occupied damaged shelters	One off assistance (6 months to one year life span of tarps)	//

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

						additional items for adequate shelter				
	FN: Provision of shelter support Table XX INT.2	Distribution of shelter kit/items. Kit: 2 Tarpaulins (4X5), 1 rope, 2 wooden roof beams.	# of HHs assisted with shelter items;# of items distributed per type of item	1673 HHs	In-kind/e-voucher/conditional - unconditional cash transfers (only with a solid M&E system in place and endorsed MEB)/mixed	Recently displaced IDPs, protracted IDPs in need of replenishment at informal sites; Non displaced people living in newly damaged shelters, IDPs who receive kits but require additional items for adequate shelter.	51,250 XAF	Makeshift shelters	One off assistance (6 months to one year life span)	//
OBJ INDICATOR 2.1 ACCESS TO SHELTER	NWSW: Support with shelter construction Table XX INT.4	Beyond the provision of emergency shelter kit, an intervention that supports the affected population in getting access to materials that better support their sheltering process and recovery	# of HH assisted with shelter;# of material distributed per type of material	3424 HHs	mixed modality	IDPs in urban areas, returnees /non-displaced living in damaged	Max 200 \$USD (excluding labour)	Makeshift shelters, informal settlements, damaged shelters		//

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

						shelters				
FN: Provision of shelter support Table XX INT.4	Transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent BoQ market-based intervention	# of HH assisted with T-Shelter;# of T-shelters provided/constructed	1673 HHs	In-kind/e-voucher/conditional - unconditional cash transfers (only with a solid M&E system in place and endorsed MEB)/mixed	Protracted IDPs at formal/informal settlements, people who return to their own property, people staying at host family	TBD	Makeshift shelters, congested shelters, damaged shelters	Up to two years life span	//	
FN: Provision/construction of emergency shelter Table XX INT. 3	Providing Emergency Shelter (21 m2 minimum, 100% BoQ, Table XX, Page XX)	# HHs assisted with emergency shelter;# of E-shelters provided/constructed	1673 HHs	In kind/mixed (partner or owner driven)	Protracted IDPs at formal/informal settlements	164,500 XAF	Makeshift shelters, congested shelters, no shelter	One off assistance (up to one year life span)	//	
FN/NWSW: Rental assistance Table XX INT.6	Providing access to accommodation	# of HHs assisted with rental assistance; # XAF paid	4196 HHs	Conditional restricted (cash in hands or mobile money) monthly support with tripartite agreement with the landlord,	IDPs at informal settlements, where rental stock is available (Urban-semi-urban)	NWSW: Average rental fee per month apartment is 25,000-30,000 XAF; Average rental	Makeshift shelters, congested shelters	Monthly support not less than 3 months, up to one year by ensuring sustainability of the payment through income generating	//	

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

					agency, and tenant.		fee per month for one single room 5,000-7,000 XAF (NWSW)		activities (referral to FSL Cluster, HLP WG).	
OBJ INDICATOR 3.1 IMPROVING HOUSING	FN/West/Littoral/Centre: Construction/rehabilitation of houses Table XX INT.5	House construction in Adobe Technique or <i>En Dure</i> (21 m2 minimum, 100% BoQ, Table XX, Page XX) 21 m2	# HHs assisted with house construction/rehabilitation; # of houses constructed	832 HHs (WLC), no targeted HHs for FN	In-kind/mixed (partner or owner driven)	Returnees, IDPs who intend to integrate, crisis affected non-displaced people	418,000 XAF (including labour cost for roof and structure but not for mud bricks)	Makeshift shelters, congested shelters, damaged shelters	One off assistance (above 5 years life span)	//
OBJ INDICATOR 3.2 IMPROVING HOUSING	FN/NWSW: Training/Capacity Building Table XX INT.7	Capacity Building activities on shelter/building techniques also through Cfw scheme	# of people trained	856 individuals	In-kind as a stand alone activity or complementing E-T shelters/houses construction	cluster members or/and for affected people themselves	TBD	–	Trainings: 1-2 weeks; Cfw Scheme: 1-3 months	//

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

DRAFT

Technical Standards and Intervention Types - Far North

INT#	Intervention Name	Description/Specification		
INT1	standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	Natte	0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m	5-6 pc
		Couverture	0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m	5-6 pc
		Moustiquaire Imprégnée		5-6 pc
		Kit de Cuisine	2 Marmites (05 litres)	1 pc
			1 Poêle	
			1 Bassine	
			5-6 Cuillères	
			5-6 Couteaux de table	
			5-6 Fourchettes	
			1 Couteau de cuisine	
			2 Louches / spatules en bois	
			5-6 Bols	
			5-6 Assiettes	
			5-6 Gobelets	

		Bâche	4m x 5m ou 4m x 6m	1 pc
		Jerrican	Jerrican en plastique de Capacité de 10 litres ou 20 litres	1 pc
		Seau	14 l	2 pc
		Basine	7 l	1 pc
		Sac		1 pc
INT2	shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	Bâches	4x6m/5x4m	2 pc
		Corde	30m	1 pc
		Lattes	4x8cm en bois blancs, de 6mètres, pour pannes traverses latérales	2 pc
		Pointes	80mm	1Kg
INT3	emergency shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market-based intervention	Bâches	4x6m/5x4m	4 pc
		Corde	30m	1 pc
		Lattes	4x8cm en bois blancs, de 6mètres, pour pannes traverses latérales	10 pc
		Chevron	8x8cm en bois blancs, de 6 mètres pour poteaux	5 pc
		Pointe à tôles		2 Kg
		Pointes	80mm	2 Kg

		Xylamon/carbonyl		3 litres
INT4	transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market-based intervention (22 m2)	Sac de ciment	50 Kg (Scellement structure et protection avec un petit dallage au tour de l'abri)	2 pc
		Tôle ondulé	en aluminium 35/10ème de 0.9x2m	20 pc
		Chevron	8x8cm en bois blancs, de 6 mètres de long pour poteaux	12 pc
		Lattes	4x8cm en bois blancs, de 6mètres de long, pour pannes traverses latérales	17 pc
		Pointe à tôle avec rondelles en caoutchouc		6 Kg
		Bande métallique	(langa-lang) d'01m, pour renforcer la toiture (pièce)	5 pc
		Bâches	6x4m (pièce)	3 pc
		Natte traditionnelle	02x02m en paille pour faux plafond	6 pc
		Paille tissée	(séko) de dimensions 03x2.8m	7 pc
		Porte	en tôle de 0.85x1,90m avec paumelle,cadenas,verroux	1 pc
		Fenêtre	en tôle de 0.45x0,60m avec paumelle,verroux	1 pc
		Pointes	80mm	3 Kg
		Xylamon/carbonyl		5 Litres
INT5	house	Porte	en tôle de 0.85x1,90m	1pc

	construction/rehabilitation (22 m2)		avec paumelle,cadenas,verroux	
		Fenêtre	en tôle de 0.45x0,60m avec paumelle,verroux	1pc
		Lattes	Traitées 4X8x6 m	15 pc
		Tôle	3 m	17 pc
		Chevron	8X8X6 m	4 pc
		Pointes à tôles		3 kg
		Rondelle	Pour pointe tôle	2 Sachets
		Pointe	80 mm	2 kg
		Pointe	150 mm	2 kg
		Pointe	30 mm	1 Kg
		Planche	0.15x6m	4 pc
		Pomelles		6 pc
		Porte cadenas		1pc
		Targette/calle		1pc
		Grillage pour	Poulailler fixe ciment enduit	38 m2

		Ciment	CPJ42,5 (sac 50kg) pour enduit abris	6 pc
		Fer	à béton pour encrage toiture, R6, 12m	2 pc
		Briques	En terre adobe, 12X13X7 cm	850 pc
INT6	rent support	⁸Cash-for-rent is a conditional cash assistance, which is designed to cover rental costs of vulnerable families. The aim of cash-for-rent interventions is two-fold; 1) to provide secure tenancy without risk of eviction; and 2) to ensure access to shelter. cash-for rent interventions primarily target refugees living in urban, peri-urban, and rural areas. When data is available, it is recommended that cash-for-rent interventions consider the specifications of the local housing market at the division level to determine areas of intervention. It was found that districts that face a supply shortage and where displaced population represent a large share of the demand are the most vulnerable to price inflation and competition over rental Housing. Cash-for-rent is paid directly to the landlord of the property. Transfers are made via cheque, bank transfer, ATM cards, Hawala or direct cash for the whole tenancy agreement or on a set periodic basis (i.e. monthly, bi-monthly, and so on); the method and rate of payment will be determined by the implementing organization. The provision of cash-for-rent is conditional to some minimum requirements, pertaining to (a) minimum standards for adequate shelter; and (b) proof of ownership/legal documentation. (a) Minimum standards for shelter covered areas are defined in the Sphere Handbook (3,5 m2 of living space at least for each individual should be granted); (b) The provision of cash-for-rent is conditional on the provision of documents that prove ownership of the space and tenancy, to avoid fraud or diversion of the assistance. The supporting document is a written lease contract and a tri-party agreement signed between the landlord, the tenant, and the organization. Cash-for-rent interventions cannot contribute to perpetuating exploitative or degrading situations. Therefore, families living in sub-standard shelters where their health and safety may be at risk, cannot be supported with cash-for-rent, unless they relocate to a standard shelter. Otherwise, they can be referred to another shelter programming for upgrading of shelters (if the shelter can meet the standards). It is recommended that organizations guarantee no less than three months of rental support. However, to avoid inflation in the areas of intervention, it is advised that the rent is capped to the maximum rent		

⁸ Cash for rent Technical Guidance, UNHCR, 2017.

		per District per number of rooms. During the project agencies should conduct regular monitoring to ensure that tenants are still living in the accommodation, the housing is secure and no additional rents are claimed by the landlord. After the project post-activity monitoring is encouraged to monitor outcomes and impact. Shelter actors can support landlords and tenants resolve any arising disputes by: Ensuring that both parties understand their obligations under the contract with agencies taking time to explain the terms clearly; Drafting appropriate contracts; As part of Housing, Land and Property best practices, arranging legal information sessions for landlords and the tenants; Providing a follow-up and feedback mechanism back to the organization.
INT7	reinforcement of capacities	Reinforcement of capacity can be achieved through the following type of activities: (a) During an owner driven process, where vulnerable people are supported by technical assistance in the rehabilitation or re-construction of their shelters or houses (b) Under the Cash for Work scheme with 1-3 months rotations, skilled labors can continue improving their skills (c) As a standalone activity addressed to member partners local staff to improve their shelter technical skills

Commented [FLDG2]: Technical Standards and Intervention Types – NWSW to be developed

Setting Typologies

In the operational areas the following categories were identified qualitatively based on partners observation in the field, on the assessments available:

Extreme North Region

Setting	Settlement Scenario	Shelter	Structure	Roofs
Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Squatting Public/Private	House Makeshift Shelter Collective Shelter	Concrete, Cement, Sundried/Mudbrick	CGI
Semi-Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private	House Makeshift Shelter Collective Shelter	Concrete is less than in urban, Sundried/Mudbrick	CGI, Straw
Rural	Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private	House, Makeshift Shelter	Wood, Sundried/Mudbrick	CGI, Straw

North-West Region

Setting	Settlement Scenario	Shelter	Structure	Roofs
Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Squatting Public/Private	House	Concrete, Cement, Sundried/Mudbrick	CGI, Thatch

Shelter/NFI Sector - CAMEROON

		Apartment Collective Shelter (rare)		
Semi-Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private	House, Apartment, Makeshift Shelter Collective Shelter	Concrete is less than urban, Sundried/Mudbrick	CGI, Thatch
Rural	Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private	House, Makeshift Shelter, Farm/Agricultural house or infrastructure	Bamboo, Thatch, Wood	CGI, Thatch

South-West Region

Setting	Settlement Scenario	Shelter	Structure	Roofs
Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Squatting Public/Private	House Apartment Collective Shelter (rare)	Concrete, Cement, Timber Wood	CGI * (Plywood ceilings)
Semi-Urban	Renting, Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private	House, Apartment, Makeshift Shelter Collective Shelter	Concrete is less than urban, Timber Wood, Mudbrick	CGI
Rural	Owner, Hosting, Informal Settlements, Squatting Public/Private, Planned Camps built by Cooperatives,	House, Makeshift Shelter, Farm/Agricultural	Bamboo, Thatch, Wood,	CGI, Thatch

	Bush	house, or infrastructure, Open-Ground Shelter	Mudbrick	
--	------	---	----------	--

DRAFT

Intercluster issues

Cluster	Lead-Agency	Comments
Coordination	OCHA	RRM needs to coordinate primarily with sector leads and partners intervening in the emergency response needs to report back through sector 5W monthly anyway....AND MORE ACCESS CRITERIA ADMIN CODES 4 Vs IOM
CCCM	Not activated	
Nexus Task Force	RC/HC Office	Housing, building codes, Urban planning, DRR, HLP
Education	UNICEF	Ensure and mainstream physical accessibility to schools by setting up referral system
Food security	WFP/FAO	Share assessment results on distributions points quality and type of fuel sources for cooking. Livelihood impact on certain shelter solution (such as rental assistance).
Health	WHO	Incidence of disease that can be avoided by provision of appropriate shelter and NFI, HIV/AIDs and shelter guidance
Logistics	WFP	Transportation, storage, supply chain, customs clearance, security of movement and humanitarian access
Nutrition	UNICEF	Information on vulnerable groups through therapeutic feeding data
Protection	UNHCR	Loss of documentation, HLP, GBV, female and child headed households, elderly and disabled, vulnerability data, relocations and evictions, security. Ensure that there is no overlap in assistance (Dignity Kits, Cash for Rent) AP: Coordinate on Dignity Kits contents and Cash for Rent assistance.
Telecom	Not activated	
WASH	UNICEF	Ensure shelter sites have WASH facilities. Ensure that there is no overlap in assistance (Hygiene Kit). Action Point: Share NW-SW assessment results on areas lacking WASH facilities; coordinate on WASH Kits contents.
NEXUS	RC Office	Overall, durable solutions will be promoted through a transfer of capacity to local authorities and stakeholders in the following domain promoted: camp management and camp coordination; disaster risk reduction; house land properties arrangements for informal sites, urban planning. These activities would lay down the basis for sustainable long-term solutions and consolidating a safer environment, security around land and properties tenure, an equitable and inclusive governance. Effective synergies with

		the development actors and local stakeholders are enhanced through the NEXUS platform.
--	--	--

Annex material:

1. Guiding Principles and Policies
2. Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring 2021
3. Action Plan 2022
4. Activity Matrix
5. 5W Matrix template

To be developed:

6. Minimum Expenditure Basket
7. Contingency Plan
8. Advocacy Plan
9. Vulnerability Framework

Commented [FLDG3]: Centrality of PRT in shelter response

DRAFT