

**Status: Version 01 (JUNE 2022)**

Strategy Status	Version	Status	Effective date	Next revision
	01	Final V	6/24/2022	January 2023

**Shelter Cluster Structure**

<b>Response name</b>	Cameroon – North-West, South-West and Far North RESPONSE
<b>Cluster Lead Agency</b>	UNHCR
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<b>Co- Chair</b>	<b>North-West, South-West:</b> COHESODEC, <b>Far North:</b> Norwegian Refugee Council
<b>Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) - Agencies</b>	UNHCR- CRS – IEDARELIEF- IOM- DRC - NRC - PLAN INTERNATIONAL- ACF- INTERSOS- COHESODEC- SHUMAS –PUBLIC CONCERN <b>SAG ToRs</b> <a href="#">Link</a>
<b>Endorsing Cluster partner Members</b>	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 <b>14 partners</b> (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 <b>10 partners</b> have their plans in the HRP 2022 (UNHCR/NRC/INTEROS/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.
<b>Relevant Technical</b>	<b>Population Movement Analysis Group</b> 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.<sup>1</sup>

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 3.5m<sup>2</sup> 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

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<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.

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<sup>2</sup> 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)  
Objective  
s**

**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  
Objective  
s**

- **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 ISSUE 01: Lack of adequate shelter for population facing protracted displacement**

**People living unsheltered, in below standard and/or overcrowded shelters**

**Action:** Coordinate humanitarian assistance and reinforcement of capacity (Cash for Work programs/Trainings)

**Insecurity**

**Action:** Advocate through OCHA Secretariat for robust access monitoring and solid coordination with security forces; support into Hard-to-Reach areas definition criteria.

**Social tensions**

**Action:** Integrate social cohesion component in shelter programming ensuring coherent synergies with stabilization/reconciliation programming by the development sector throughout the NEXUS approach.

**Flooding**

**Action:** Promote disaster risk reduction, urban planning capacity mapping with Prefects, Civil Protection and Cameroon Red Cross throughout the NEXUS approach.

**Seasonal lack of local construction material and design**

**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**

**Key  
Issues**

### Important funding gap

**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

## Assessments

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.

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	Date	Organisation	Location	Leading Organization	Report Accessible
MSNA Far North July 2021	Extreme-Nord	7/18/2021	OIM - OCHA	Diamare, Logone et Chari , Mayo Danay, Mayo Kani, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava	COHEB International	Yes
MISSION D'EVALUATION RAPIDE INTERSECTEUR	Extreme-Nord	2/12/2021	OCHA	Goraï , Kourgui et Zamaiva	OCHA, PUI	Yes
MISSION D'EVALUATION RAPIDE INTERSECTEUR	Extreme-Nord	7/20/2021	OCHA	Séradound a et Mora	OCHA	
LODGE AN IDP	Littoral		LODGE AN IDP		LODGE AN IDP	
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	1/12/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kourgui	PUI-ACF	yes





Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	1/28/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Tchakamari	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	2/9/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kousseri	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	3/23/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kerawa	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	3/19/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Makary et Darak	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	3/23/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kangaleri	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	3/9/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kousseri	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	4/20/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	SIRAK	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	4/26/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Moskota Centre	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	5/5/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Nguetchewe	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	6/10/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Abankouri et Brikoko	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	7/5/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Iyamagre	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	7/12/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kolofata (Kouyape)	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	7/29/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	SERADOU MDA, MORA-CENTRE, KOURGUI ET TAYER	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	8/31/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Tchika	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	9/1/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	KRAWA MAFA et ZELEVÉD	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	8/11/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Tourou	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	8/13/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Kolofata et Kerawa	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	8/24/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	ZIMADO	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	12/2/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	Logone Birni	PUI	yes



				GOULFEY MAKARY, LOGONE BIRNI WAZA ET KOUSSERI		
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	12/14/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF		PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	12/11/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	DIAMARE	PUI	yes
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	12/20/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF	TAGAWA 1,2,3	PUI	yes
				GOULFEY MAKARY, LOGONE BIRNI WAZA ET KOUSSERI		
Evaluation multisectorielle	Extreme-Nord	12/28/2021	RRM/PUI-ACF		PUI	yes
				Region du Nord Ouest, Region du Sud Ouest		
MSNA NSW February 2021	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest	28 February 2021	IOM		IOM	yes
				Region du Nord Ouest, Region du Sud Ouest		
MSNA NSW August 2021	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest	30 August 2021	IOM		IOM	yes
				Regions Littoral et Ouest		
MSNA Littoral and West September 2021	Littoral et Ouest	15 September 2021	IOM		IOM	yes
				Mezam		
Situation of rent of IDPs in Mezam Division	Nord Ouest	01 November 2021	Finders Group Initiative		FGI	
				Regions Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest, Littoral et Ouest		
Multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA)	Nord Ouest, Sud Ouest, Littoral, Ouest		NRC		NRC	
Assessing IDP Children's Needs in Douala Joint EiE-CPIE Needs Assessment Report	Littoral	01 September 2021	Street Child, LUKMEF	Littoral	Street Child	yes
MSNA CENTRE September 2021	Centre	Septembre	CHOI			

		2021				
MSNA Far North DEC 2020	Extreme-Nord	Décembre 2020	OIM - OCHA	Diamare, Logone et Chari, Mayo Danay, Mayo Kani, Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava	COHEB International	Yes

## Reporting

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.

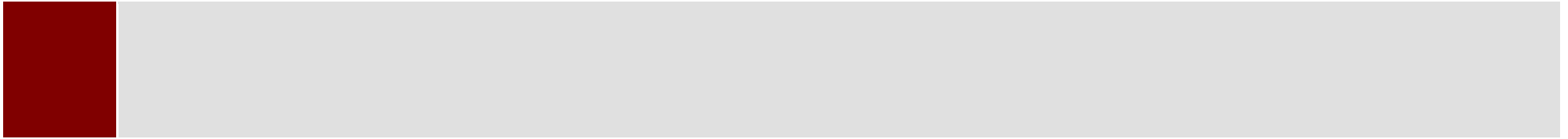
## Monitoring & Evaluation

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-nwsw>) 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 : 166,225<sup>3</sup>

Target Groups		Estimated Total Caseload <sup>4</sup>	Emergency Activities (up to 12 months)		Recovery Activities (up to five years )		Targets/ Assumptions/Notes
			Target <sup>5</sup> #HH	Approved Interventions and Standards	Target #HH	Approved Interventions and Standards	
Displaced	Without shelter (open ground)	44,224 (ind.) <sup>6</sup>	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.  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.  At least all IDPs that have
			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	
			6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH	INT2 – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	–	INT2-equivalent market-based intervention	
			165,957	INT3 – emergency	–		

<sup>3</sup> Multisectoral Needs Assessment, July 2021, International Organization for Migration.

<sup>4</sup> Multisectoral Needs Assessment, July 2021, International Organization for Migration.

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

<sup>6</sup> 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).

		<b>ind./ 32,541 HH</b>	shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention			received emergency assistance should be able to recover and transit into a durable solution. Several challenges are impeding a smooth recovery by area of crisis among those the stability, local authorities' capacity, poverty index.
		<b>6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH</b>	<b>INT4</b> – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation (if HLP sorted)	
		<b>4,280 ind./ 839 HH</b>	<b>INT6</b> – rent support	–	INT6 – rent top up	
<b>Households that have relocated to host families</b>	<b>351,428 (ind.)</b>	<b>52,771 ind./ 10,347 HH</b>	<b>INT1</b> - 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.
		<b>6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH</b>	<b>INT2</b> – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT2- equivalent market- based intervention	
		<b>6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH</b>	<b>INT4</b> – transitional shelter provision/ construction or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT5 - house construction or rehabilitation (if HLP sorted)	
		<b>4,280 ind./ 839 HH</b>	<b>INT6</b> - rent support		INT6 – rent top up	
<b>Living in public buildings</b>	<b>11,016 (ind.)</b>	<b>11,016 ind./ 2,160 HH</b>	<b>INT1</b> - standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market- based intervention	–	INT1- equivalent market- based intervention	
		<b>6,774 ind./ 1,328 HH</b>	<b>INT2</b> – shelter kit distribution or equivalent market-	–	INT2- equivalent market- based intervention	

				based intervention			
			4,280 ind./ 839 HH	INT6 – rent support	–	INT6 – rent top up	
	<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>790,740 ind.</b>	<b>373,450 ind.</b>				
Returnees <sup>7</sup>	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			

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



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



## Activity Matrix

HRP	Activity	Definition	Output indicator	Target	Modality	Target ed popula tion	Cost	Type of shelter	Duration	Priority Vulnerable Groups
<b>OBJ INDICATOR 1.1</b>  <b>LIFE SAVING</b>	<b>NWSW:</b> 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.



	<b>FN:</b> Standard NFI kit distribution  Table XX INT.1	Natte 0.90 x 1,80 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 cousine Savon de ménage, 5- 6 pc Jerrican en plastique de Capacité de 10 litres ou 20 l, 1 pc. Seau 14 l, 2 pc. Bassine 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 cash transfers (only with a solid M&E system in place and endorsed MEB)/mixed	IDPs in rural, newly displaced, Returnees	<b>TBD</b>	any type of shelter, HHs lacking basic NFI items	One off assistance (one year life span)	//
<b>OBJ INDICATOR 1.2</b>  <b>LIFE SAVING</b>	<b>NWSW:</b> 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)	//



						additional items for adequate shelter				
	<b>FN:</b> 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)	//
<b>OBJ INDICATOR 2.1</b>  <b>ACCESS TO SHELTER</b>	<b>NWSW:</b> 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		//



						shelters				
	<b>FN:</b> 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/construc ted	1673 HHs	In-kind/e- voucher/con ditional - unconditional cash transfers (only with a solid M&E system in place and endorsed MEB)/mixed	Protracte d IDPs at formal/inf ormal settlemen ts, 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	//
	<b>FN:</b> 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/construc ted	1673 HHs	In kind/mixed (partner or owner driven)	Protracte d IDPs at formal/inf ormal settlemen ts	164,500 XAF	Makeshift shelters, congested shelters, no shelter	One off assistance (up to one year life span)	//
	<b>FN/NWSW:</b> 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 settlemen ts, where rental stock is available (Urban-semi-urban)	NWSW: Average rental fee per month apartme nt 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	//



					agency, and tenant.		fee per month for one single room 5,000-7,000 XAF (NWSW)		activities (referral to FSL Cluster, HLP WG).	
<b>OBJ INDICATOR 3.1</b>  <b>IMPROVING HOUSING</b>	<b>FN/West/Littoral/Centre:</b> 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)	//
<b>OBJ INDICATOR 3.2</b>  <b>IMPROVING HOUSING</b>	<b>FN/NWSW:</b> 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	//



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### Technical Standards and Intervention Types - Far North

INT#	Intervention Name	Description/Specification		
INT1	standard NFI kit distribution or equivalent market-based intervention	<b>Natte</b>	0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m	5-6 pc
		<b>Couverture</b>	0.90 x 1,80 m - 1,50 x 2,25 m	5-6 pc
		<b>Moustiquaire Imprégnée</b>		5-6 pc
		<b>Kit de Cuisine</b>	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	

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



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



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

		<b>Ciment</b>	CPJ42,5 (sac 50kg) pour enduit abris	6 pc
		<b>Fer</b>	à béton pour encrage toiture, R6, 12m	2 pc
		<b>Briques</b>	En terre adobe, 12X13X7 cm	850 pc
<b>INT6</b>	rent support	<p><sup>8</sup>Cash-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</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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);</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p>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</p>		

<sup>8</sup> Cash for rent Technical Guidance, UNHCR, 2017.

		<p>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.</p>
<b>INT7</b>	reinforcement of capacities	<p>Reinforcement of capacity can be achieved through the following type of activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(b) Under the Cash for Work scheme with 1-3 months rotations, skilled labors can continue improving their skills</li> <li>(c) As a standalone activity addressed to member partners local staff to improve their shelter technical skills</li> </ul>

## Setting Typologies

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

### Far 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

		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 house, or infrastructure, Open-Ground Shelter	Bamboo, Thatch, Wood, Mudbrick	CGI, Thatch



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**Inter cluster issues**

Cluster	Lead-Agency	Comments
<b>Coordination</b>	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
<b>CCCM</b>	Not activated	
<b>Nexus Task Force</b>	RC/HC Office	Housing, building codes, Urban planning, DRR, HLP
<b>Education</b>	UNICEF	Ensure and mainstream physical accessibility to schools by setting up referral system
<b>Food security</b>	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).
<b>Health</b>	WHO	Incidence of disease that can be avoided by provision of appropriate shelter and NFI, HIV/AIDs and shelter guidance
<b>Logistics</b>	WFP	Transportation, storage, supply chain, customs clearance, security of movement and humanitarian access
<b>Nutrition</b>	UNICEF	Information on vulnerable groups through therapeutic feeding data
<b>Protection</b>	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.
<b>Telecom</b>	Not activated	
<b>WASH</b>	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.
<b>NEXUS</b>	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.
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**Annex material:**

1. Guiding Principles and Policies
2. Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring 2021
3. Action Plan 2022
4. Activity Matrixes
5. 5W Matrix template
6. Minimum Expenditure Basket
7. Vulnerability Framework

**To be developed:**

8. Contingency Plan
9. Advocacy Plan

