

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CAMEROON



Narrative and Financial Report for Humanitarian Assistance of Food and Non Food Items and Hygiene and Sanitation Items to Internally Displaced Persons in the South West and North West Regions of Cameroon and Refugees in Nigeria

Submitted by

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1. Background of the Project

As the crisis in the North West and South West Regions intensified, the UN OCHA in its report in April 2020 on the Anglophone crises stated that the situation in the North West and South West (NWSW) Regions of Cameroon remained grave as communities were caught between two emergencies; the four-year old socio-political crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Parties to the conflict largely ignored calls for a ceasefire and violence was ongoing, leading to continued displacements. In April 2020, 7,773 persons from 1,365 households were forced to flee from their villages as a result of violence. Shelter, non-food items, protection and food insecurity continued to be the most urgent needs for the displaced populations. The March 2020 Cadre Harmonisé indicated that 1.4 million people in NW/SW Regions were in crisis or emergency phases of food insecurity, a 34% deterioration in the food security situation since the previous assessment published in October 2019.

The situation was further complicated by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. More cases of COVID-19 were recorded as community transmission grew in the Regions. As at 30th April 2020, the NW Region had 16 confirmed cases and the SW 31. The situation was expected to get worse as many IDPs (1,119 individuals during the month of April) particularly from the Center, West and Littoral Regions were returning to the NW/SW Regions for fear of contracting the virus in these hard-hit Regions. Those returning generally reported that they would only remain in the NW/SW Regions until schools re-opened elsewhere in the country. The propagation of the virus in communities forced most humanitarian actors to restrict movements and activities pending an improvement of the situation given that many frontline humanitarian actors did not have the necessary basic personal protection equipment (PPE) such as masks, gloves, hand sanitizers, overalls and boots for protection during distribution.

Many IDPs returning from the Centre and Littoral Regions meant an increase in the number of IDPs in the NW/SW Regions and the increase in the armed confrontations in the Anglophone Regions; even in Buea, Mutengene and Limbe, which had experienced calm for over a year. This implied that more displacements were expected in the months ahead. The need for humanitarian assistance continues to grow without a corresponding growth in our resources but we thank God that with support from the Methodist Church of Britain, we were able to reach out to over 1.200 IDPs in the NW/SW Regions and Refugees Nigeria this first half of the year.



2. Summary of Activities

- ❖ Distribution of food items: Displaced persons cannot meet up with their basic food needs and have limited access to income generating activities. To address this, food items were distributed to heads of households and baby food to nursing mothers.
- ❖ Distribution of WASH items: WASH items are still in acute shortage and given that COVID-19 prevention protocol warrants a step up in hygiene practices, there is need for intervention in this domain. Buckets were distributed to households and pads to women.
- ❖ Distribution of COVID-19 prevention items: lack or absence of face masks and anti-microbial soaps especially now that COVID-19 prevention protocol warrants social distancing and hand/body hygiene. Face masks, buckets and anti-microbial soaps were distributed to families and a 10 minutes educative session for awareness creation was integrated in the relief assistance distribution program to educate displaced persons on preventive measurements to fight COVID-19.
- ❖ Report to MCB: A narrative and financial report sent to MCB with pictures of the various activities, statistics of stock distributed and number of beneficiaries (households and individuals depending on the item).

3.1 Distribution of food items

The project alleviated the hunger situation of displaced persons and their host families through the provision of food items. The following food items were distributed to the below listed beneficiaries:

Item	Beneficiaries
Rice	1.100 households
Salt	1.200 households
Tomatoes	1.100 households
Palm Oil	1.000 households
Maggi	1.000 households
Vegetable oil	750 households
Baby food	100 babies

Following our humanitarian relief strategy, distribution in all locations was not biased, given that beneficiaries were not identified per faith, denomination, gender, age or tribe (except beneficiaries of female sanitary pads and baby food considering their peculiarities).





3.2 Distribution of WASH Items

Buckets and sanitary pads were distributed to households and women as follows:

Item	Beneficiaries
Buckets	300 Household
Sanitary Pad	1,300 women



3.3 COVID-19 prevention items

Sequel to the spread of COVID-19 in the Anglophone Regions, the need for improved hygiene is even more pertinent. To improve the hygienic condition of the beneficiary IDPs/ Refugees and ensure the respect of hand and body hygiene to prevent the spread of COVID-19, antimicrobial soaps were distributed to the IDPs and Refugees. Face masks were also distributed to ensure that all beneficiaries at the distribution sites had on face masks. Elder persons who were bedridden sent their children or grandchildren to collect theirs. The items were distributed as follows to reduce the risk of COVID-19 incidence among IDPs and Refugees:

Item	Beneficiaries
Anti-microbial soap	1,000 homes
Face mask	1,000 persons



3.4 Provision of community psycho social support interventions and referrals

Psychosocial support including pastoral care is part of our humanitarian package to IDPs and refugees especially those in our congregations and communities around. PCC Pastors are a part of the distribution team to offer counselling and psychosocial services. We offer counseling sessions during and after distribution as cases identified are referred to our offices and Counseling Centre. 10 minutes was used during this period to give educative talks on COVID-19 prevention.

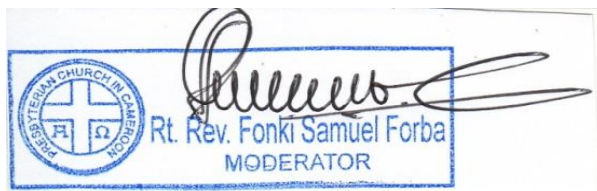
4. Challenges

- ❖ There was an increase in the prices of goods due to the closure of borders. We were fortunate to have kept good relations with our suppliers who understand the rationale of our purchase and sold to us at their old prices.
- ❖ The quantity of items distributed cannot be proportionate to the number of displaced persons, causing squabbles during distribution. The household distribution strategy against individuals reduced the squabble.
- ❖ We saw an increase in the number of IDPs in all the communities where we distributed items. The number of IDPs in the SW and NW Regions has increased due to the COVID-19 scare in Centre and Littoral Regions.
- ❖ Distribution of items to Refugees in Nigeria was very difficult and challenging given that there was lock down in Nigeria. We improvised by using our Pastors in Akwaya Presbytery as frontline distributors considering that villages in the Presbytery are at the Cameroon/ Nigeria border. It was easier for them to get in touch with officials who assisted in the transportation of items to the camps closest to the boarder.
- ❖ Distribution was limited to a maximum of 20 persons per distribution session in order to respect social distancing and this made distribution cumbersome as more days were used for distribution.
- ❖ It was a herculean task to keep distribution low key and in accordance with the prescribed number of persons permitted per gathering. To achieve this, we did distribution mostly in church houses or school fields.

5. Conclusion

We continue thanking God for the strength He gives His children to survive difficult times like these and for our partner MCB for standing by us through difficult and trying times. The support of *Fifteen Million (15,000,000) F CFA* which we received in May 2020 added value to the lives of the IDPs and Refugees we touched. Through this, we were able to contribute towards improving the wellbeing of 1,200 IDPs/Refugees for a period of time and also contributed in the reduction of the incidence of the COID-19 among IDPs and Refugees of the Anglophone Crises. This may not be a considerable mile stone given that the crises is still ongoing, at least we were able to put a smile on the faces of many people and this is what the heart records. We say a big thank you to MCB, the heart never forgets.

Yours for the Sake of the Faith,



6. Financial Report

No.	Description	Unit Price	Quantity	Total F CFA	Total No. of Beneficiaries
A	<u>Toiletries</u>				
	Pads	7.000	100 rolls	700,000	1.200 women
	Antimicrobial Soap	16,000	50 cartons	800,000	1.000 persons
	Buckets	1.500	600	900,000	300 households
B	<u>Food Stuff</u>				
	Rice	12.000	400 bags	4,800,000	1.100 households
	Salt	4.000	150 bags	600,000	1.200 households
	Tomatoes	5.200	100 cartoons	520,000	1.100 households
	Palm Oil	12.000	100 20L jugs	1,200,000	1.000 households
	Maggi	19.000	25 cartoons	475,000	1.000 households
	Vegetable oil	17,500	100	1,750,000	750 households
	Baby food	16,000	23 cartons	368,000	100 babies
C	<u>Personal Protective Equipment</u>				
	Face masks	20.000	70 cartons	1,400,000	1.000 IDP homes
D	<u>Transportation</u>	Lump sum		1,000,000	
E	<u>Packaging</u>	Lump sum		487,000	
F	<u>Grand Total</u>			<u>15.000.000</u>	

Fifteen Million F CFA

Distribution locations in Nigeria

- ❖ Calabar and Ikang camps

Distribution locations in Nigeria

- ❖ Buea, Ekona, Ekombe Bonji, Bali, Ndop and Mbango

