

## CRISIS BRIEFING

## Humanitarian funding analysis: Cholera outbreak, Cameroon

## 1. Key messages

- There have been no new donor pledges specifically for the response to the cholera outbreak since the epidemic was declared in May 2014.
- The Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) approved US\$4.1 million of rapid response funding on 4 April 2014, to provide immediate assistance for host communities and refugees from CAR. US\$4.0 million has been disbursed, US\$1.8 million of which was for health or health and nutrition. No CERF funding has been released for the cholera outbreak.
- A total of US\$34.9 million has been reported as disbursed to Cameroon so far in 2014. None of this has been specifically for response to the cholera outbreak. US\$594,737 was for WASH (all for CAR refugees) and US\$3.9 million was for health (US\$3.1m for CAR refugees).
- The US\$117 million Cameroon Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is currently only 22.5% funded at US\$26 million, with a further US\$11.6 million in un-committed pledges.

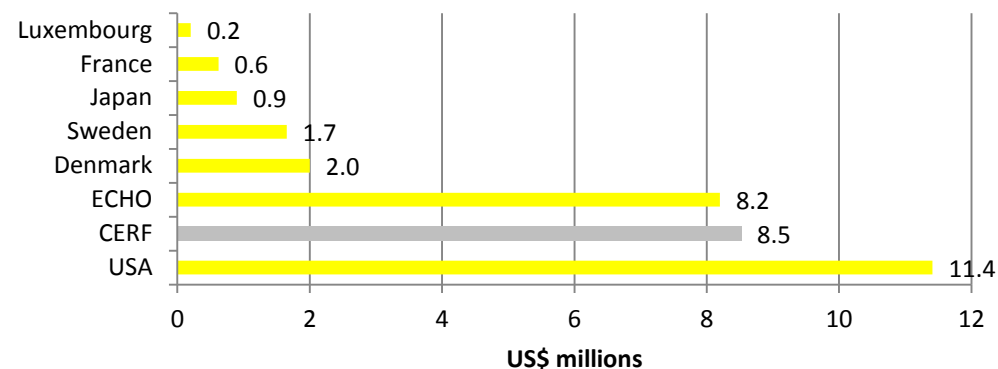
Donor	2014 contributions
USA	US\$11.4m
CERF	US\$8.5m
ECHO	US\$8.2m
Denmark	US\$2.0m
Sweden	US\$1.7m

## 2. Humanitarian assistance to Cameroon

According to UN OCHA FTS, donors have disbursed **US\$34.9m of humanitarian funding to Cameroon so far in 2014**. The USA is the largest bilateral donor giving over US\$11m – a dramatic increase from the previous year when it gave no humanitarian funding to Cameroon at all – of which US\$5.7 million was multi-sectoral funding to UNHCR for CAR refugees, and US\$3.4m was to UNICEF (yet to be allocated to a specific project). The EU (US\$8.2m) and Denmark (US\$2.0 million) were the second and third highest donors respectively. The EU has more than doubled its humanitarian assistance to Cameroon in 2014 from the previous year. The CERF has released funds totalling US\$8.5m so far in 2014, US\$4.5m of which is yet to be allocated.



Figure 1: Top humanitarian donors to Cameroon, 2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 29 July 2014.

In 2013 Japan provided US\$14.8 million to UNICEF for lifesaving emergency nutrition response and building back schools infrastructure in Northern Cameroon – over 50% of all humanitarian assistance reported for Cameroon in that year.

## 3. Funding to Northern Cameroon

Of the US\$34.9 million reported funding in FTS to Cameroon in 2014, none was for the response to the cholera outbreak. US\$20.6 million was for refugees from CAR or Nigeria and US\$2.9 million was stated as being for programmes in the North, East and Adamaoua regions, (US\$2.7 million of which was for refugees from CAR). US\$3.9 million has been for health interventions and US\$0.6 million has been for Water and Sanitation.

#### 4. Other funding not reported to FTS

Beyond the FTS, there are no statements or press reports of funding to respond to the recent cholera outbreak in Cameroon. On 18 July the UN Regional Humanitarian Coordinator for the Sahel completed a four-day visit to Yaoundé and the East of Cameroon to assess mounting humanitarian needs, accompanied by ECHO's Regional Manager. It was reported following the visit that ECHO will be scaling up its operation in Cameroon over the coming weeks.

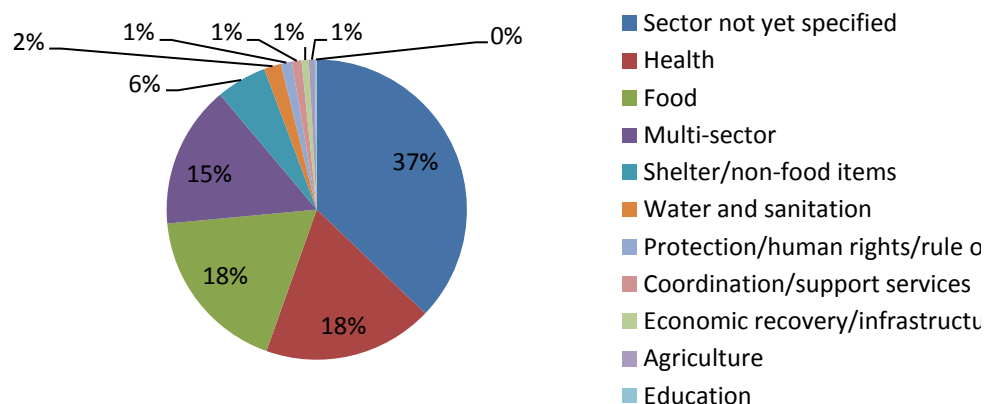
#### 5. Pooled funding

##### Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

Cameroon has received US\$4.0m (1.8%) of all CERF allocations in 2014 so far, ranking it the 17<sup>th</sup> largest CERF recipient globally. All CERF funding that has so far been disbursed this year was approved as a rapid response grant on 4<sup>th</sup> April 2014, and it has all been for CAR refugees or refugee host communities. US\$1.8m has been for health or health and nutrition.

In June 2014 the CERF allocated a further US\$4.5 million in the second of its two annual Underfunded Emergencies (UFE) rounds, as part of regional funding of US\$75 million to support 11 countries in the Sahel and the Horn of Africa, where humanitarian needs are high but financial support is low. The funding is yet to be allocated to specific projects but is intended to address regional consequences of conflict, displacement and food insecurity.

Figure 1: CERF funding to Cameroon 2014, by sector



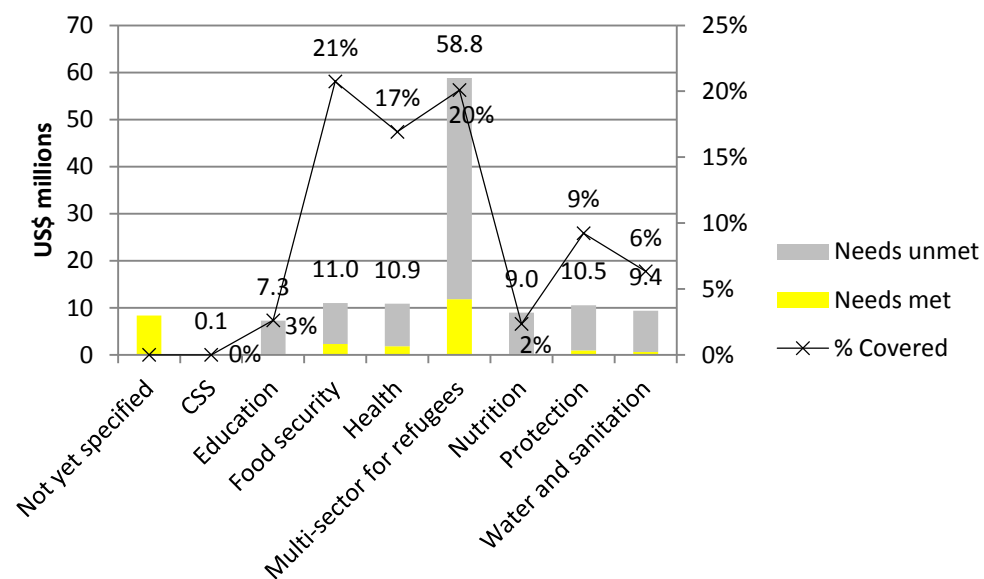
Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 29 July 2014

#### 6. Appeals and response strategies

The Cameroon SRP covers the January 2014 – December 2016 period and has requirements of US\$117 million in 2014. US\$26 million (22.5%) has been received so far – placing Cameroon 23<sup>rd</sup> out of 29 in terms of the proportion of its requirements met in 2014. Within the SRP, the multi-sector for refugees cluster has the highest requirements for Cameroon in 2014 at US\$59m, and is 20% funded so far. It has the second highest proportion of needs met of all the clusters after Food Security, with US\$2.3m (21%) of US\$11m requirements. Only 6% of the \$US 9.4 million requested for the Water and Sanitation cluster was funded.

The SRP identifies 201,000 people as at risk of cholera, and its planning assumptions include the need for further interventions to support vulnerable populations to prevent and manage a cholera epidemic given the persistence of risk factors in certain areas, including poor access to water and sanitation, poor adherence to hygiene, and the presence of cholera in Nigeria.

Figure 2: 2014 Cameroon SRP needs met and unmet by cluster

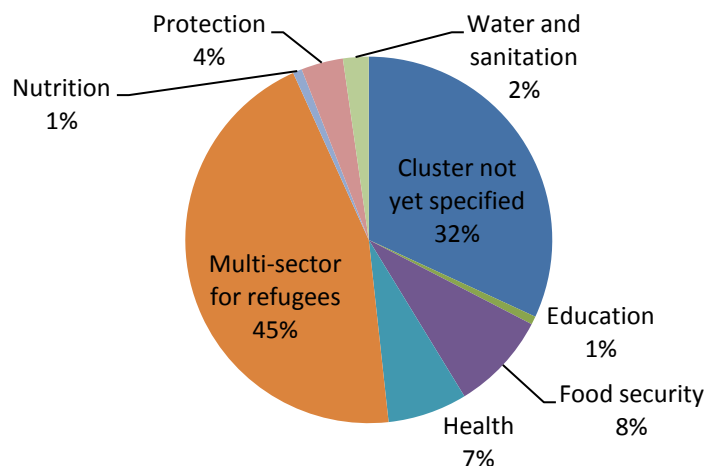


Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 29 July 2014. Note: CSS refers to Coordination & support services

### 3: Crisis briefing: Cholera, Cameroon

45% of the US\$26.3m reported to the Cameroon 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) is multi-sector funding for refugees. 32% is marked as “cluster not yet specified”.

Figure 3: Humanitarian funding to Cameroon 2014 Strategic Response Plan, by cluster



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 29 July 2014

The revised regional refugee response plan for the Central African Republic, published in July 2014, requests US\$ 111 million for the response in Cameroon. 9% is for health and nutrition and 15% is for WASH, both of which include intervention activities specifically relating to cholera. The SRP states that 10,000 cholera rapid diagnostic kits and four complete cholera kits and chlorine for prevention of eventual cholera outbreaks have already been secured in Cameroon.

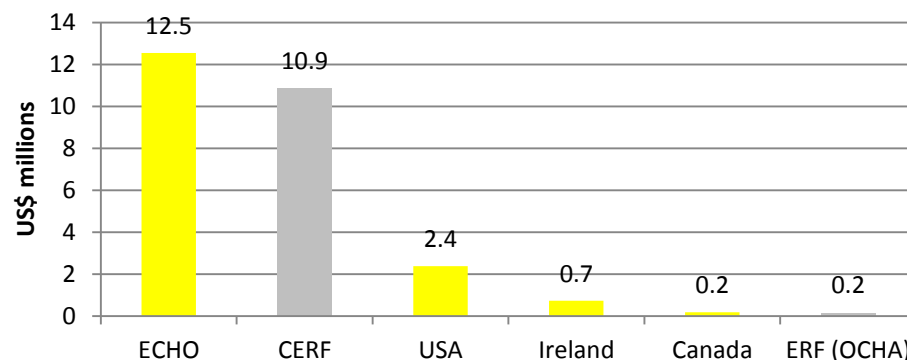
The planned response for CAR refugees in Cameroon contains a number of interventions through the health cluster to respond to cholera outbreaks, including:

- Strengthening emergency early-warning, detection of and response to outbreaks of communicable diseases
- Training 120 health personnel and 180 community volunteers on case management tools, diseases associated with malnutrition, disease surveillance and reporting of epidemic-prone diseases.
- Providing rapid cholera diagnostic tests in health facilities.

### 7. Global funding for cholera

Globally, in 2014, 21 individual cholera-specific projects have been reported funded, although it is likely that cholera response is also funded within other projects. Funding to these 21 specific projects totalled US\$26.9 million, US\$20.7 million of which has been for Haiti. Of the remaining US\$6.2 million, US\$5.0 million has been for South Sudan, US\$0.7 million has been for Nigeria, and US\$0.5 million has been for CAR. The largest donors for cholera-related funding in 2014 have been ECHO (US\$12.5million) and the CERF (US\$10.9 million). The USA has provided US\$2.4 million, Ireland US\$0.7 million, and the ERF and Canada US\$0.2 million each.

Figure 5: Donor funding for cholera, 2014

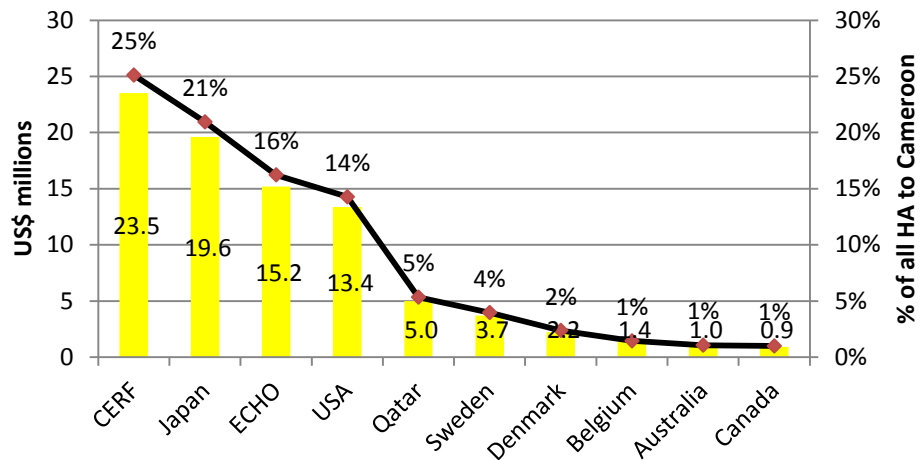


Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded 29 July 2014

## 8. Historic funding trends to Cameroon

The CERF was the largest humanitarian donor to Cameroon over the three-year period 2012-2014, followed by Japan and the EC. Together these three donors provided over 60% of all humanitarian assistance to Cameroon in that period.

Figure 6: Top 10 humanitarian donors to Cameroon, 2012-2014



Source: UN OCHA FTS. Data downloaded on 29 July 2014