

**VULNERABILITY IN CAMEROON'S
CONFLICT REGIONS**
Causes, manifestations and consequences
on the population

REPORT

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC: All Anglophone Conference

AM: Ambazonian Movement

Ambazonia: Republic of Ambazonia

CDC: Cameroon Development Corporation

CSO: Civil Society Organisation

DFJP: Federal Department of Justice and Police

DGSN: General Delegation for National Security

FES: Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

FRSC: Federal Republic of Southern Cameroons

GBV: Gender Based Violence

HCR: High Commission for Refugees

ICG: International Crisis Group

IGA: Income generating activity

INS: National Statistics Institute

LG: Local government

LN: League of Nations

MINADER: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

MINAS: Ministry of Social Affairs

MINAT: Ministry of Territorial Administration

MINDEF: Ministry of Defence

MINEDUB: Ministry of Basic Education

MINEPIA: Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries

MINESEC: Ministry of Secondary Education

MINJUSTICE: Ministry of Justice

MINMIDT: Ministry of Mines, Industry and Technological Development

MINPMEESA: Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts

MINPROFF: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Family Promotion

MINSANTE: Ministry of Public Health

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

PAMOL: Cameroonian Palm Oil Company

SDO: Sustainable Development Objectives

SCARM: Southern Cameroons Restoration Movement

SCNC: Southern Cameroon National Council

SCYL: Southern Cameroons Youth League

SDF: Social Democratic Front

SODECOTON: Société de Développement de Coton

SEM: State Secretariat for Migrations

SEMRY: Société de Développement de la Riziculture de Yagoua

UN: United Nations

UNS: United Nations System

UNVDA: Upper Noun Valley Development Authority

WASH: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the findings of the 2020 survey on the vulnerable populations of Cameroon's conflict regions, conducted under the aegis of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation (FES), and provides detailed information on the vulnerability and emergency needs of the people living in the three regions of Cameroon that are in the throes of serious security crises, namely the Far North, the North West and the South West regions.

The Far North region has been under siege from the Boko Haram insurgency since 2014, while the North West and South West regions have been experiencing violent unrest since 2016 from the activities of secessionists who are harassing the local populations and fighting security forces. The general public is often unaware of what vulnerable groups are going through in conflict areas. This study is therefore intended to raise awareness on and highlight the plight of vulnerable social groups in these regions.

The methodology used consisted in collecting relevant information on vulnerable groups from government, civil society and private sector organizations and from social entities in each of the regions under study. Data collection took place during the first half of March 2020 (1 to 15 March 2020). In the absence of a sampling frame, we relied on administrative data and the snowball approach to constitute our sample. A total of 791 organizations, evenly distributed between regions, as well as between urban and rural areas, provided relevant answers to our questions. Civil society, the private sector and the public administration were the most represented at 55%, 23% and 14% respectively. Mostly senior officials responded on behalf of their organizations, since more than 85% of the responses from organizations were provided by the heads of these organizations (60%) or by a member of the management team (27%).

From the survey, we found out as follows:

- The ranks occupied by the officials who responded on behalf of their organizations were quite high, meaning that the opinions expressed are credible;
- A large percentage of beneficiaries was composed of Children, girls/women, people with disabilities and the elderly, though almost all the other vulnerable social groups also received support from responding organizations;
- Restriction of movement (of people, goods or services), disruption of services (social and security services), abuses by armed groups and disruption of business activities are just some of the consequences of conflict that most negatively impacted the living conditions of the target populations;
- These conflicts have led to a sharp decline in the living conditions of the affected populations, particularly children under 18, young girls and women and people with motor impairments. The decline in living conditions for small traders, workers in agriculture and other activities in rural areas as well as for the elderly has been moderate;
- Conflicts in these regions have seriously impacted the lives of the affected populations: they have disrupted social and security services and economic activity, and caused shortages of basic needs (food, drinking water, power, housing, clothing, etc.) and other daily needs (transportation, circulation of information, telecommunication, religious worship, leisure, etc.)

Information on the needs of vulnerable groups circulates easily. About 95% of respondents reported that they had received such information informally, while 75% of them said they had been contacted directly by the vulnerable groups themselves. Between 25 and 65% of the organizations that received such appeals responded positively. The support provided by these organizations was mostly in the areas of food, education, health, psychosocial support and income generating activities (IGAs).

The amounts received as aid were quite disparate. They ranged from 500 000FCFA for income generating activities to 95 000FCFA for family reunion. In addition, aid was more abundant in the North West Region, with more of it provided in the urban areas than in the rural areas of this region.

An analysis of the scale of urgent needs shows that the North West Region was by far needier than the other two regions, regardless of the type of amenity. In all the regions, the most vulnerable groups were children, girls and women, and the most pressing needs were for amenities and services like food, peace and social harmony, (mediation, conciliation etc.), health and WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene).

The persistence of conflicts in these three regions has deeply affected the vulnerable populations especially in the North West Region where the scope of the needs and the number of people in need of assistance have increased exponentially.

FOREWORD

Cameroon has become the theater of multifaceted conflicts since 2014: it all started in its northern part with the repeated incursions of Boko Haram (2014 to date), what brought the Head of State, Paul Biya, to declare a war against them in 2014. Then followed the western part of the country with the separatist movements claiming the creation of the so called «Ambazonia» state (since 2016), where separatist fighters clash with the military, with loss of lives and material damages recorded on both sides. All this is accompanied by an aggravating socio-economic and democratic crisis since a couple of years. In either case, the flow of information that reaches the general public deals mainly with the number of deaths, the number of internally displaced persons, the number of refugees, or even material losses, without knowing the social categories most affected by these conflicts. What happens to people with disabilities, for example, when combatants clash with each other on the battlefield? Can they flee like everyone else and find a shelter? What do elderly persons do when the guns start crackling? What about women and girls, or even children under 18 years old? What are their needs? Which social strata are most affected by the consequences of these conflicts, and how does their daily life look like?

This study intends to fill this gap by questioning the daily lives of vulnerable populations in the conflict zones of Cameroon. Among other things, the situation of children under 18, elderly persons, women and girls, as well as people with disabilities, will be particularly analyzed. In compliance with its mission to be the voice of the voiceless, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation goes beyond statistics to question the causes, manifestations, and consequences of vulnerability in the conflict areas of Cameroon.

To achieve this goal, Friedrich Ebert Foundation worked together with a strong team. We therefore thank Prof. Léonard Ambassa, and the entire team of his consultancy firm Insight Gestion, who designed the questionnaires, analyzed the data, and wrote the study report. The contribution of Dr. Edouard Epiphane Yogo, director of the Bureau des Etudes Stratégiques (BESTRAT), was greatly appreciated. He commented and enriched the questionnaires, as well as the final report of the study. His observations and comments improved the quality of this study.

We are not forgetting the partner organizations that enabled us to collect the data in the field, as well as their teams of investigators at the local level. Our thanks therefore goes to Mrs. Marthe Wandou from the NGO Action Locale pour le Développement Participatif et Autogéré (ALDEPA), Mr. Charles Kebila Sama, president of the Association for the Promotion of the Rights of Women and Children (ASPROMOD) which made it possible to collect data in the Far North region.

In the South West, it was Barrister Nkongho Felix Agbor Anyior, president of the Center for Human Rights and Democracy in Africa (CHRDA), and Mrs. Esther Njomo Omam, executive director of Reach Out Cameroon, who coordinated the data collection.

In the North-West, this collection work was entrusted to Mr. Chongsi Ayeah Joseph, executive director of the Center for Human Rights and Peace Advocacy (CHRAPA), and Mrs. Chambi Julie Andam, president of the Community Initiative for Sustainable Development association (COMINSUD).

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GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Between 1960 when Cameroon gained independence and 2014 some fifty years later, the country enjoyed a continental and even global reputation as a haven of peace and stability, in particular, because of the careful nurturing of internal peace over the years and the absence of conflicts, especially cross-border conflict with other countries.

Unfortunately, this reputation was shattered at the start of 2014 in the eastern part of the country with the spill-over from the Central African conflict, and most especially in the Far North Region with the infiltration into Cameroon of the Islamic sect Boko Haram from neighbouring Nigeria. Because of the terrorist activities of this group in Cameroon, the Head of State of Cameroon declared war on them in May 2014, marking the country's official entry into in the insidious war that has continued till this day.

Following demonstrations and demands by a number of corporate groups in the English-speaking parts of the country in 2016, namely the North West and South West regions, some citizens took up arms in an effort to separate these regions from the rest of the country, resulting in widespread violence and confrontations with government forces. The instability in these regions has had considerable and persistent human, economic and social consequences.

Because of the extent and magnitude of the damage caused by the Boko Haram insurgency and the Anglophone crisis, Cameroon has completely lost its reputation as a land of peace and stability in the sub-region. Researchers and analysts have written copiously about the manifestations and consequences of these crises, examining them from different perspectives. Unfortunately, there is very little information on the fate of the vulnerable groups living in these areas. It is for this reason that we undertook this study to examine the impact that the war against Boko Haram in the Far North Region and the crisis in the North West and South West regions have had on the vulnerable populations living in these conflict areas.

It is obvious that these conflicts will hamper Cameroon's ability to achieve the 16th Sustainable Development Goal (SDG16: Justice and Peace) set by the United Nations for 2030, a Goal that is crucial for the country's sustained development. The aim of this study therefore, is to identify certain problems and suggest solutions that can help the country to attain this crucial Goal.

This study focuses on three conflict regions, namely, the North West and South West regions that are suffering from the secessionist struggle that grew out of the Anglophone crisis in 2016 and the Far North Region with its Boko Haram terrorism.

The study also looks briefly at the social and political causes of the tensions, also known as the Anglophone crisis, that have been affecting the two regions.

According to numerous authors, some of the causes of the crisis in these regions can be traced back to the colonial period or, at least to the period just after independence, while other more recent causes are the result of poor governance by the two regimes that the country has known.

The "Anglophone problem" that came to the fore in 2016 is as old as Cameroon itself. According to a 2018 report by the International Crisis Group, the problem started as far back as 1906 when the League of Nations granted trusteeship of the German protectorate known as "Kamerun" to France and the United Kingdom. Each of these two countries left its legacy (linguistic, cultural

and institutional) on the part it administered. The French speaking part, known then as “East Cameroon”, gained independence in 1960 and became *La République du Cameroun*. The area administered by the British, known as “West Cameroon”, was made up of two parts – “Northern Cameroon” and “Southern Cameroon”. Their paths to decolonization were a bit more complicated since, for them, the international community (under the United Nations) had excluded the independence option which the population actually wanted. They were given the choice to either join Nigeria or *La République du Cameroun*. Northern Cameroon opted to join Nigeria while Southern Cameroon voted to join the *Republique du Cameroun*. The Southern Cameroon of that period is the part that makes up the current North West and South West regions. The different colonial pasts of these two linguistic parts of the country, with their underlying separate cultural identities, have been the source of constant friction punctuated more or less regularly with protests and political demands.

It was this within the context of this latent conflict that the crisis erupted in October 2016. In addition to sporadic “ghost town” days and one-off corporate demands by the Diaspora that had been common in these regions, new political challenges emerged and became intertwined with long standing demands, resulting in the multidimensional nature of the crisis as we know it today.

Another constant cause of friction is the perceived marginalization of English-speaking Cameroonians and their distrust of public institutions. Indeed, according to Mireille Razafindrakoto and François Roubaud, authors of *“Sous la crise anglophone au Cameroun: frustrations politiques et défiance à l’égard des autorités publiques”* (the Anglophone crisis in Cameroon: political frustrations and mistrust of public authorities), who collected their data primarily from the 2014 GPS-SHaSA module, a survey by the National Statistics Institute, and from the 2013 and 2016 Afrobarometer surveys:

- Six in ten people in the country say that they either “never trust” (18%) or only “sometimes trust” (42%) administrative services;
- This distrust is 78% in the North West (24% and 54% respectively) and 75% in the South West (20% and 55% respectively). Meaning that these regions are most distrustful of administrative services in the country.

Worse still, this mistrust is not only the result of bias or preconceived ideas; it is the result of actual interactions between the people in these regions and administrative services. Indeed, this distrust is more pronounced among those who have effectively had to deal with government services. With them, the lack of trust is very high; it stands at 84% and 82% in the North West and South West regions respectively. In all the other regions, those who have actually come in contact with these services at least once a year generally have a more positive opinion than those who have not had any contact.

In a memorandum to the President of the Republic that was written by the bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Bamenda, an ecclesiastical province made up of the English-speaking North West and South West regions, and published on 22 December 2016, the bishops noted that:

- Anglophones are under-represented in the juries of entrance examinations into professional schools, in ministries and in the government;

- English, which is one of the two official language, is not always used in public exams, official documents or by government representatives who travel to or work in the English-speaking regions;
- Most magistrates, teachers or health personnel who work in these regions are French-speaking;
- Infrastructure in Anglophone regions is very underdeveloped,
- French-speaking officials are undermining the English-speaking education sub-system;
- Anglophones are marginalized in admissions to professional schools.

These are just some of the grievances that pushed Anglophones into the streets in October 2016 with corporate and political demands that quickly evolved into an identity crisis and subsequently into a separatist war between armed groups and government forces that has been raging for the past three years.

In the Far North Region, deep historical, geographical and social factors seem to be at the root of the Boko Haram conflict. Proximity of this region to Borno State which is the epicentre of the Boko Haram insurgency, multicultural ties among border tribes, and poor social and economic conditions in this part of the country all helped Boko Haram to grow and take root on Cameroonian territory. Other pre-existing factors such as the vulnerable socioeconomic environment, absence of administrative units, socioeconomic marginalization and the effects of ecological and climate change also helped this sect to thrive in Cameroon.

According to a November 2016 consolidated report by the International Crisis Group (ICG), around 3 500 to 4 000 Cameroonians, overwhelmingly men, joined Boko Haram between 2014 and 2016. Their reasons for joining this sect include: opportunism, fanaticism, personal revenge or desire for adventure. A good number of them, about 1000, were coerced to join after being kidnapped.

In short, under the combined effects of geographical proximity, trans-border ethnic solidarity, lack of job opportunities, poor production and trading methods and a religious and socioeconomic environment that provided fertile ground for extremism, the Islamist group was able to sink its roots in the Far North with the active support of criminal, religious and identity networks.

This report will focus on:

- A summary of the methodological approach (Chapter 1);
- An analysis of data from the field in the four other chapters (from 2 to 5). These chapters will examine the findings of the study, the phenomenon of vulnerability in a conflict situation and the implications of vulnerability in the affected regions. They will also provide an estimate of the scale of emergence needs.

CHAPTER 1: METHODOLOGY

Introduction

The methodology used here was developed specifically for the study of the security situation and of the needs of the most vulnerable groups in the three regions affected by conflict, namely, the North and South West regions in the throes of the Anglophone crisis and the Far North Region of Cameroon where the Boko Haram sect is wreaking havoc. It provides the bases and defines the operational guidelines for the conduct of the survey to assess the real situation on the ground.

In this chapter, we will focus on the following:

- the context and rationale for the survey;
- the methodological approach;
- presentation of targets and characteristics of the study;
- organization of data collection;
- procedure for the validation of results

1.1. Context, rationale and objectives

Like many other African countries, Cameroon has for some years now been experiencing serious and persistent security problems, particularly in three of its ten regions, namely the Far North Region where the Islamist sect Boko Haram is carrying out deadly terrorist attacks and the two English-Speaking regions where armed secessionist groups are battling government forces. The situation of vulnerable people living in these regions is not often known to the general public.

Because of this ignorance, the living conditions of these people are not often the topic of public discussion and debate in spite of the gravity of the problems these vulnerable people are facing. One of the reasons for this is that media professionals do not often have access to these regions. This study, which is intended to examine, analyse and raise awareness on the plight of vulnerable groups in these conflict areas, should improve discussion and debate on the subject.

The approach focuses mainly on the plight, concerns and particular needs of the vulnerable groups in the conflict areas, especially with regard to promoting democratic security sector governance reform (R/GSS) in Cameroon.

Specifically, the study:

- gives a brief description of vulnerable people;
- measures perception of the conflict from the perspective of vulnerable persons;
- assesses the impact of the conflict on the living conditions of vulnerable groups (food, accommodation, transportation, basic social services, etc.);
- provides information on their needs, particularly their security needs;
- identifies and describes mechanisms in place to monitor vulnerable groups;

- assesses the level of involvement of the target groups in the setting up and management of the existing mechanisms;
- assesses the contributions of SCOs in providing aid to vulnerable groups.

1.2. Methodological Approach

The classic approach adopted here indicates the stages, tools, scope and targets of the study. All these aspects make it possible to better understand the main phenomena, and to attain the objectives of this survey.

Also, given the specific nature of potential respondents (civil society, the private sector, the administration), no a priori sampling plan was developed; the snowball method was used in addition to interviews with local authorities to establish a list of targets to be investigated.

Our approach revolves around the seven main points mentioned below.

1.3. Literature review

We consulted a large number works, publications, articles and archives on the topic.

From these works we were able to collect secondary information and identify the main concerns of vulnerable groups in conflict situations. Following this, we developed questionnaires which were used to confirm and measure the scale of needs of vulnerable groups. A report dealing specifically with this aspect has been made available elsewhere.

1.4. Tools used to collect information and identify key informants

As part of documentary review, we collected and assessed data from various studies, official reports, academic works, books, scientific publications, the press and other electronic publications. Following this review, we drew up a list of themes and used them in the development of the questionnaire. Our respondents were administrative authorities, religious leaders, businesspersons, pressure groups and officials of civil society organizations. A list of these persons and their contact information was drawn up to make it easier to administer the questionnaires during work on the field proper.

1.5. Scope of the study

As earlier mentioned, the study was carried out in the South West, North West and Far North regions. For each of these regions, the different categories of respondents relevant to the study were targeted as far as possible to meet the critical mass expected for each category. The targeting was also done with the safety of the teams administering the questionnaires in mind. We consulted the administrative authorities of these regions for this purpose. Our goal was to reach resource persons who could provide the most reliable information on vulnerable groups in their areas.

1.6. Targets/investigating teams

Respondents for our study were mainly from three sectors, namely, the public sector, the private sector and CSOs. In each region, interviews were conducted with officials from the public sector,

the private sector (businesspersons and employer's organizations) and civil society organizations (CSOs). With the private sector, we administered questionnaires to enterprises, employers' associations or professional organization in their regional offices where possible. Concerning enterprises, particular emphasis was laid on large corporation as classified by the National Statistics Institute (NSI) after the last general census on enterprises (RGE) in addition to those that are most active in the regions concerned.

The distribution for each of the regions is shown in Table 1 as follows:

Table 1: Target respondents per region

Public sector		Private sector		Civil Society	
Sector	Minimum number	Area of activity	Minimum number	Area of activity	Minimum number
Administrative and traditional authority (Divisional officers, sub-divisional officers, mayors)	12	Primary sector/ Agriculture	14	CSOs (NGOs, trade union, vulnerable groups, etc.)	40
Police and the armed forces	08	Secondary sector/ industries	10	Religious organizations	30
Sectoral administration, production Agriculture, animal breeding, forestry, industry, commerce, banking,	14	Tertiary sector/ services	16	Women's' associations/ Organisations	30
Social affairs and Finance etc. Social affairs, health, education, telecommunication, customs, taxation, treasury economy, infrastructure, etc.	16	Transportation and storage	10	Youth Organisations/ Associations	25
Total	50	Total	50	Total	125
Total number organizations targeted	225				

Source: From the consultant

The idea was to administer questionnaires to at least 225 persons per region.

1.7. Selection of survey teams

1.7.1. Choice of location

When choosing locations for the survey, we gave priority to the divisional units most affected by the crisis, and within these divisions, we focused on the most affected sub-divisions and districts. The documentary research and the interviews we conducted with administrative authorities helped us to target these areas with greater precision. The criteria we used to select the areas of study included among others, the number of deaths recorded, extent of the economic damage caused, social impacts and recognized epicentres of the crisis (see table 2).

Table 2: Locations where survey was carried out

Region	Division	Sub-division/Council area/ neighbourhood (for example)
North West	Mezam, Menchum, Ngok-Etundja, Boyo, Bui, Donga-Mantung, Momo	Belo, Njinikon, Fundong, Kumbo, etc.
South West	Fako, Koueé-Mangouba, Lebialem, Manyu, Meme, Ndian	Tiko, Mamfe, Kumba, Ewele, Akwaya, Eyumodjock and Ekona; Ndu, etc.
Far North	Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo Sava, Logone and Chari, Diamaré	Fotokol, Zelevet, Ngosi and Toufou, etc.

Source: Proposed by the consultant

1.7.2. Choice of unit

1.7.2.1 Public sector

In the public sector, our objective was to examine the mechanisms, measures and actions put in place by the State to provide security and basic services to the population and to vulnerable groups in particular. To achieve this, we interviewed the various local administrative authorities, law enforcement officials and sectoral administrative services whose activities on the ground have a direct impact on vulnerable people. These include MINSANTE, MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINPROFF, MINADER, MINEPIA, MINPMEESA, MINMIDT, MINAS, etc.

1.7.2.2 The Private Sector

With the private sector, our aim was to collect information from umbrella organizations such as employers' organizations and professional trade unions, preferably from their local representations where possible. We also included major companies in order to have a more comprehensive opinion of the private sector. Preliminary interviews with officials of the ministries of Labour, the Economy and Territorial Administration, among others, made it possible for us to have a better understanding of the structure of private sector organization at regional level.

1.7.2.3 Civil Society

Because of the relatively large sample size of CSOs per region, we started by reviewing the largest number of non-specialized CSOs, religious organizations and those representing specific groups in the target areas concerned. Administrative authorities also helped us in the drawing up of the list of civil society organizations. We used the snowball method to identify these organizations (where one or more associations that have been identified provide information that leads to the identification of others). Specifically, women's and youth associations were identified with the help of their peers, village, district or quarter heads. We also used our preparatory work to identify a few of them.

1.8. Data analysis

We started by carrying out a quantitative and qualitative assessment of the data collected, with the aim, among others, of verifying the consistency of data. After this, we codified open ended questions and entered the data in the software designed for this purpose. We duplicated data

entry to avoid errors. All data entered in this manner was validated and transferred to data analysis software for the production of tables. We then produced tables and other illustrations based on the general and specific objectives of the study.

1.9. Extrapolation of results

Using indicators from the data analysis, we were able to assess the problems/needs of the population affected by the conflict. We considered that the sub-groups for each category would provide information that would be representative of the region on the component being surveyed. Where necessary, some data was adjusted using information from other surveys, previous work, administrative data and other national accounts or macroeconomic data.

1.10. Structure of the questionnaire

The questionnaire included the following main sections:

- Identification of the structure;
- Identification of the respondent;
- The causes or origins of the crisis in the region;
- The manifestations or materialization of the crisis in the region;
- The consequences or impact of the crisis in the region;
- Assessment of emergence needs.

We also designed a form for a preliminary report on the focus groups to consolidate the information collected

Conclusion of chapter 1

Our methodological approach in this study included an extensive review of literature on conflicts. This made it possible to determine their relevance in relation to these two conflicts. The literature review also helped us to determine the methodologies most suitable for the survey phase of the study.

We then used the information from the literature review to design a questionnaire and a focus group guide for the collection of data.

In sampling respondents, we gave preference to CSOs, even though the public and private sectors also played an important role.

Overall, we concluded that the information provided by the subpopulations of each category would be representative of the region with respect to the component being examined either in terms of the causes, manifestations, or consequences of the conflict. We also included an assessment of emergency needs in these conflict areas.

CHAPTER 2: QUICK OVERVIEW OF TARGETS

Introduction

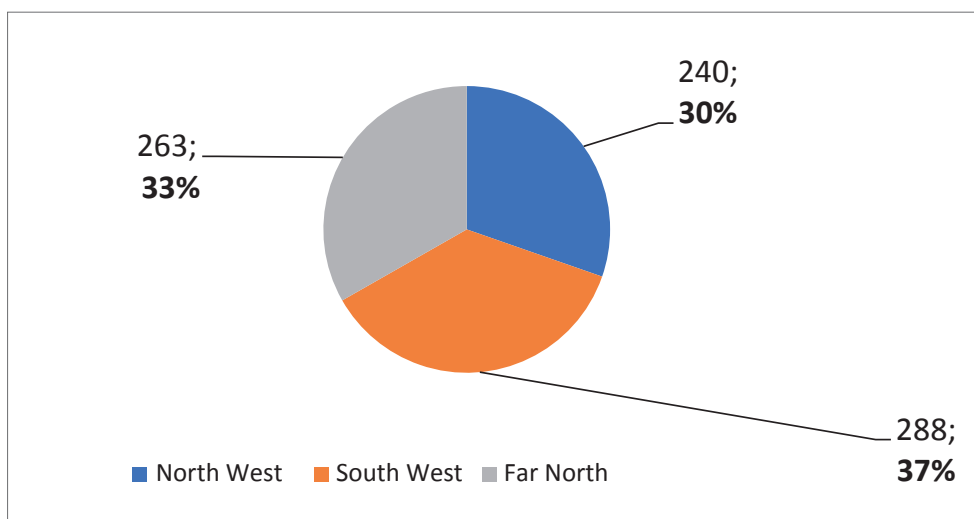
This chapter briefly examines the structures and persons who effectively participated in the field survey. It should be noted that for this study, we did not have an a priori list of structures to visit. That is why we used the “snowball” approach to identify structures which would respond to our questionnaires and asked them to identify others for the same purpose. The target organizations were mainly CSOs and private sector institutions. The criteria used to select a responding organization included factors like geographical location, area of work, target or potential beneficiaries and the respondent’s position in the organization, as follows:

- The geographical location of the responding structures;
- The institutional background of the responding organization;
- The target or area of activity of the organization surveyed;
- The position occupied by the respondent in the organization.

2.1. Geographical location of responding structures

In each of the three regions surveyed, a minimum of 240 respondents effectively took part in the survey, which was slightly more than the number initially planned. This number was more than the 225 required for full representativeness of the region in the methodology document. The graph below shows the contribution of each region to the responses.

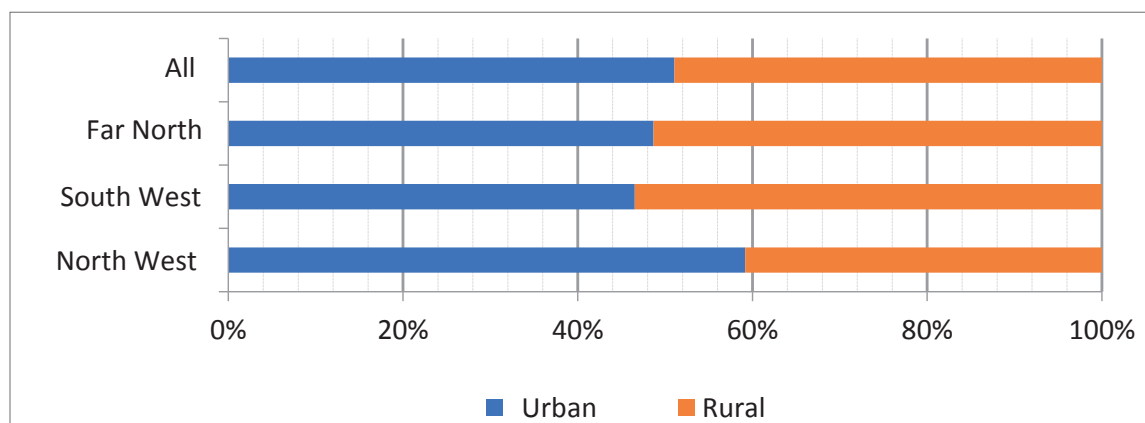
Graph 1: Distribution of respondents per region



Source: Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas in 2020

In the Far North Region, the Mayo-Tsanaga Division which is located at the border with Nigeria had the highest number of respondents. This is the Division that has suffered most from the conflict in this region. In the North West and South West regions, the contributions of the various divisions are more or less in line with the sizes of their populations.

Graph 2: Distribution of respondents according to location and per region



Source: Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas in 2020

This distribution per region is almost the same between urban and rural locations (51% and 49% respectively).

Table 3: Distribution of responding structures according to geographical location

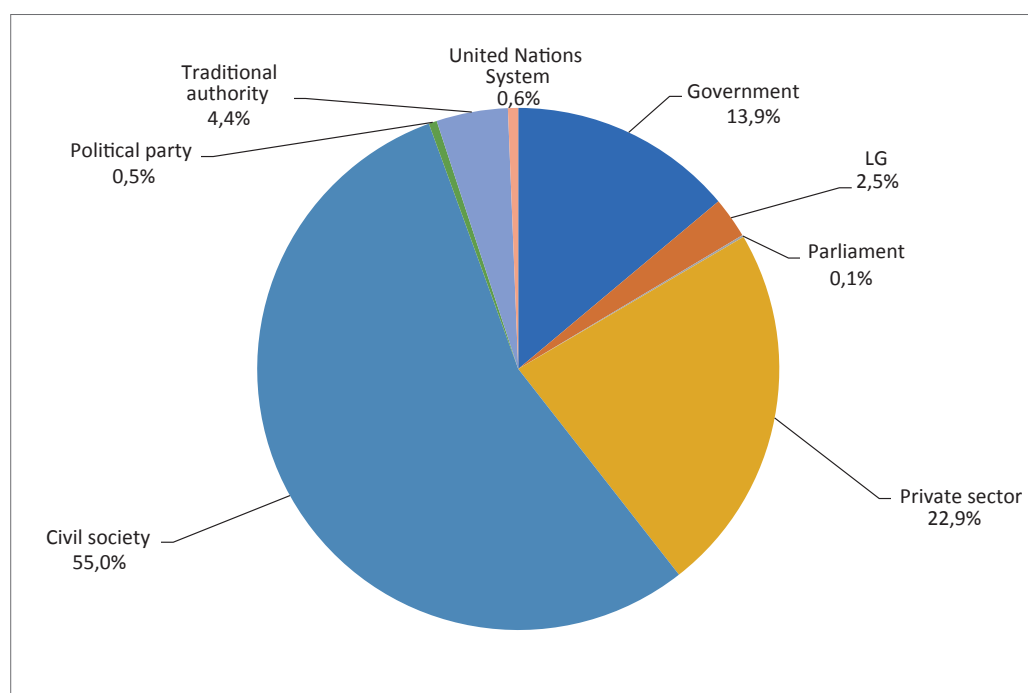
Region	DIVISION	Location		Total
		Urban	Rural	
North West	BUI	22	1	23
	BOYO	10	32	42
	MEZAM	93	42	135
	NGOG ETUNDJA	2	19	21
	MOMO	15	4	19
	Total	142	98	240
South West	FAKO	67	29	96
	MANYU	15	32	47
	MEME	52	0	52
	KOUPÉ MANENGOUBA	0	27	27
	NDIAN	0	66	66
	Total	134	154	288
Far North	DIAMARE	1	0	1
	LOGONE ET CHARI	33	57	90
	MAYO TSANAGA	70	33	103
	MAYO SAVA	24	45	69
	Total	128	135	263
Overall		404	387	791

Source: Survey of vulnerable groups in conflict areas in 2020

2. 2. Institutional background of responding organization/ officials

Overall, civil society, which represents more than half of the organizations surveyed, had the most respondents. The private sector, with more than one in five respondents, and the public administration, with about one in seven respondents also contributed considerably.

Graph 3: Distribution of respondents according to the institutional background of the organization interviewed



Source: Survey of vulnerable groups in conflict areas in 2020

In the South West, unlike in the two other regions, Local Governments, traditional authorities and the private sector had more respondents than civil society, which did not participate as much in the survey

Table 4: Institutional background of the responding organizations

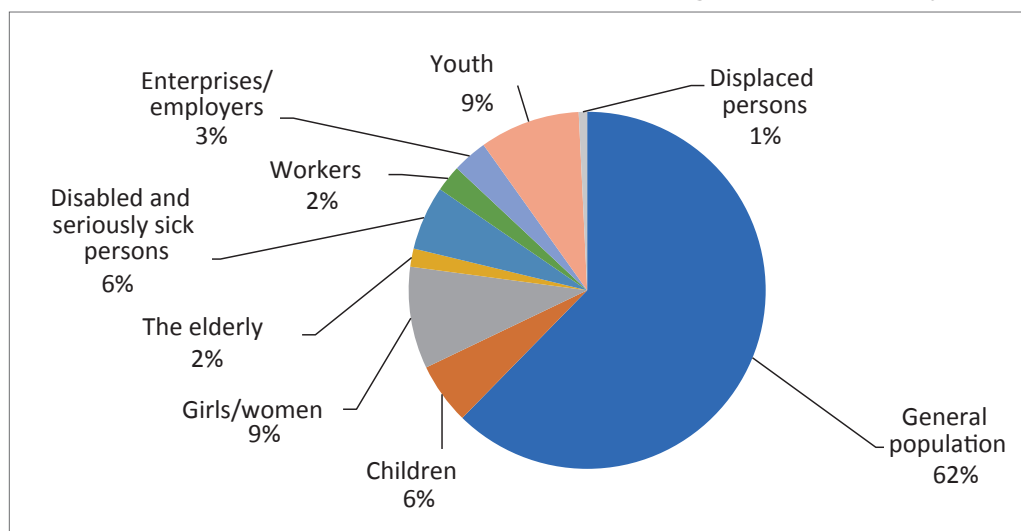
Institutional background of organisation	Type of organisation	Region			Overall
		North West	South West	Far North	
Government	Government administrative services (MINDEF, MINAT, DGSN, MINJUSTICE)	8	12	12	32
	Other public administrations	27	27	24	78
	Total	35	39	36	110
LG	LG	5	12	3	20
Parliament	Parliament		1		1
Private sector	CIGs, enterprise or business	48	77	56	181
Civil society	Association/apolitical group	63	41	97	201
	Local/national NGOs	36	36	11	83
	International NGOs	14	27	25	66
	Religious organization	31	33	21	85
	Total	144	137	154	435
Political party	Political party	2	1	1	4
Traditional authority	Traditional authority	4	20	11	35
United Nations system	Development partner	2	1	2	5
All responding structures		240	288	263	791

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

2.3. Targets and area of activity of the organization interviewed

On the whole, just three out of five organizations surveyed had the general population as the main beneficiaries of their activities, and only one in eleven of these groups specifically target groups such as “girls and women” and “young people”.

Graph 4: Distribution of respondents according to area of activity



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

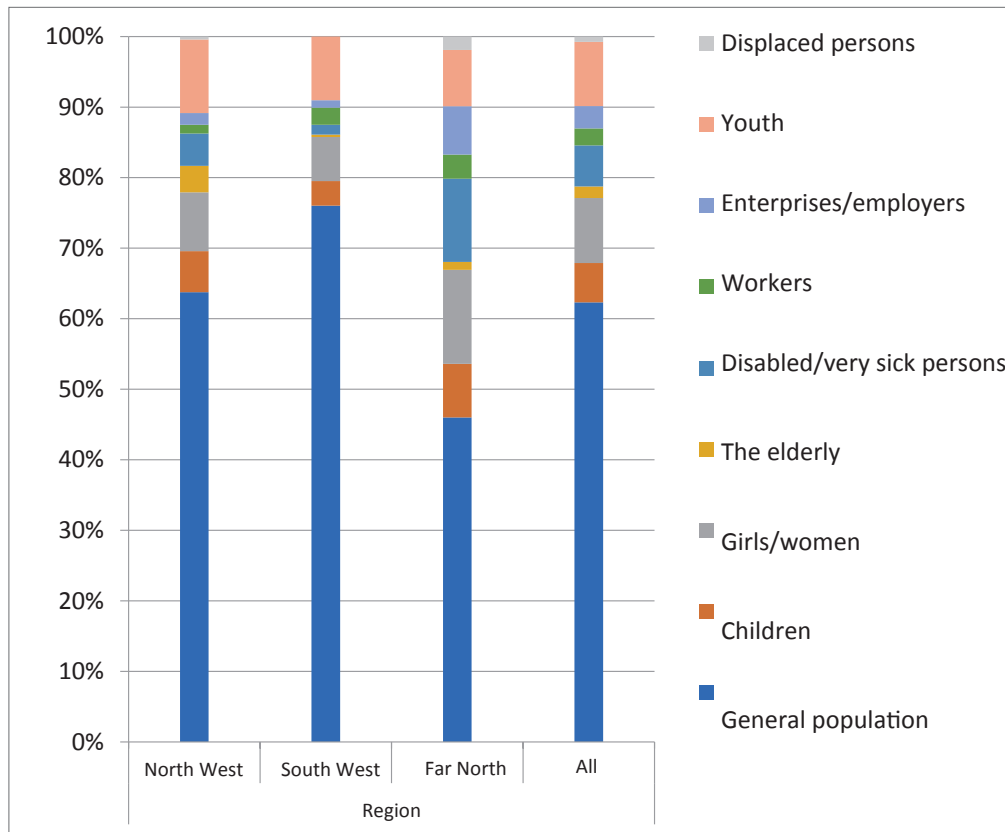
The activities and targets of responding organizations differ greatly from one region to the other. The elderly were relatively more targeted in the North West, while businesses and people with disabilities were more targeted in the Far North. Also, the crises in these regions seem to have motivated people to organize themselves into self-help groups, as evidenced by the surge in CSOs for displaced people in the Far North Region.

Table 5: Distribution of respondents according to area of activity and per region

Beneficiary or main area of activity of the organization	Region			
	North West	South West	Far North	All
Population as a whole	153	219	121	493
Children	14	10	20	44
Girls/women	20	18	35	73
The elderly	9	1	3	13
People with disabilities/seriously sick	11	4	31	46
Workers	3	7	9	19
Enterprises/employers	4	3	18	25
Youth	25	26	21	72
Displaced persons	1	0	5	6
Total	240	288	263	791

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Graph 5: Distribution of respondents according to area of activity and by region

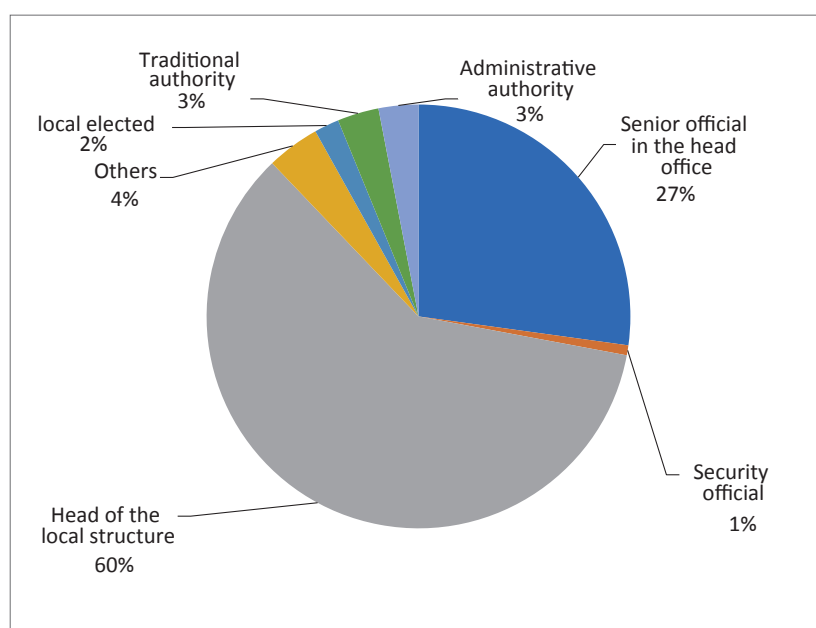


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

2.4. Position occupied by the respondent in the organization

In three out of five cases, responses on behalf of the organizations were provided by the head of the structure. And even when this was not the case, the questionnaires were in more than one in four cases answered by a member of the management team of the organization. The other respondents were mostly traditional and administrative authorities.

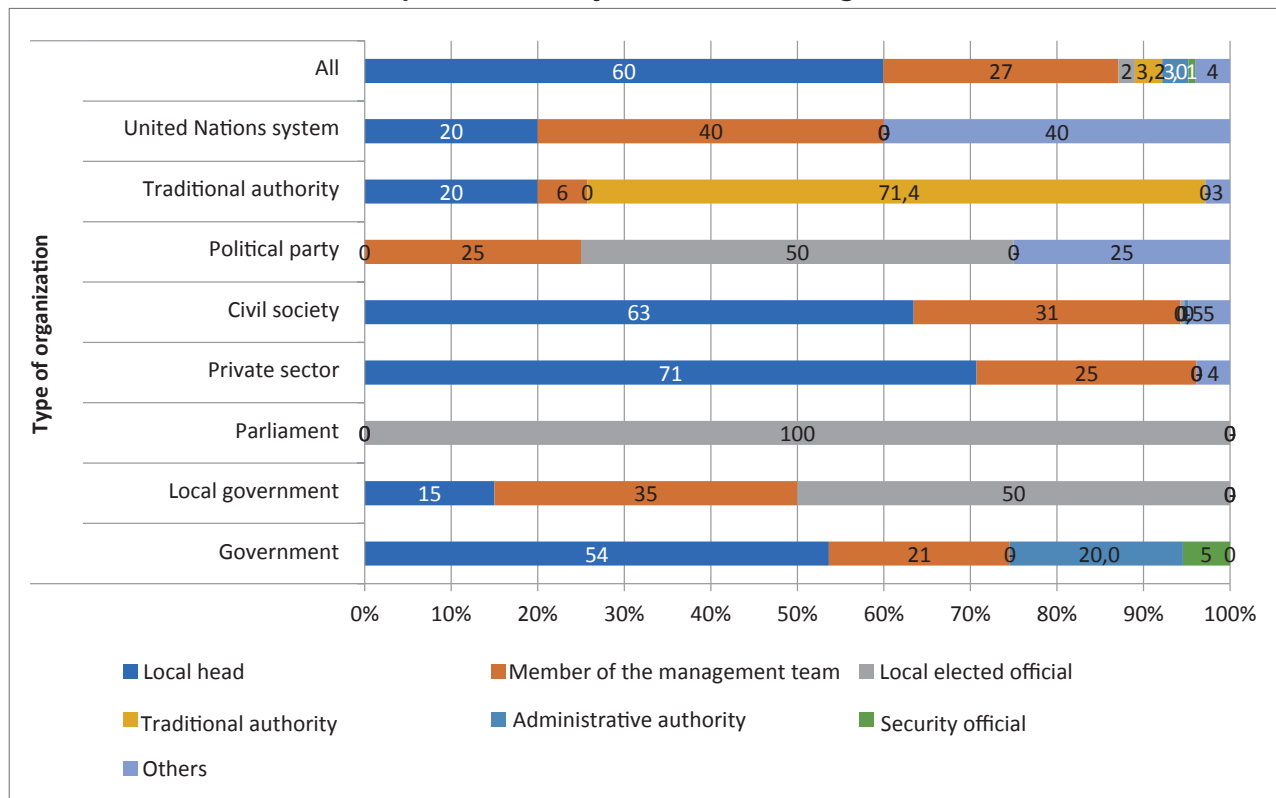
Graph 6: Distribution of respondents according to position held in the structure



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

This distribution does not show the significant disparities between the different backgrounds of the organizations. The predominance of “head of the structure” was mainly in government, private sector and civil society organizations.

Graph 7: Distribution of organizations according to position held by respondent and by institutional background



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Conclusion of chapter 2

Respondents were characterized a posteriori using information collected from the field. Geographically, there was a good balance between the regions and between urban and rural areas.

The study shows that CSOs had the lion’s share, with more than half of responding structures coming from civil society. Most of these CSOs were non-specialized structures.

And in most cases, the person responding on behalf of the organization was its top official, meaning that the opinions expressed are most likely very credible.

CHAPTER 3: ETIOLOGY OF VULNERABILITY IN A CONFLICT CONTEXT

Introduction

This chapter examines the opinions of the organizations interviewed on the causes, manifestations and consequences of the crisis on vulnerable groups and on their communities. We also relied among other things on literature review to better structure the study. The opinions expressed were also consolidated with the findings of our focus groups. Based on the architecture of the questionnaire, and using statistical tools, we looked at the following:

- Description of vulnerability;
- Causes of vulnerability;
- Assessment of the magnitude and consequences of the crisis on vulnerable groups.

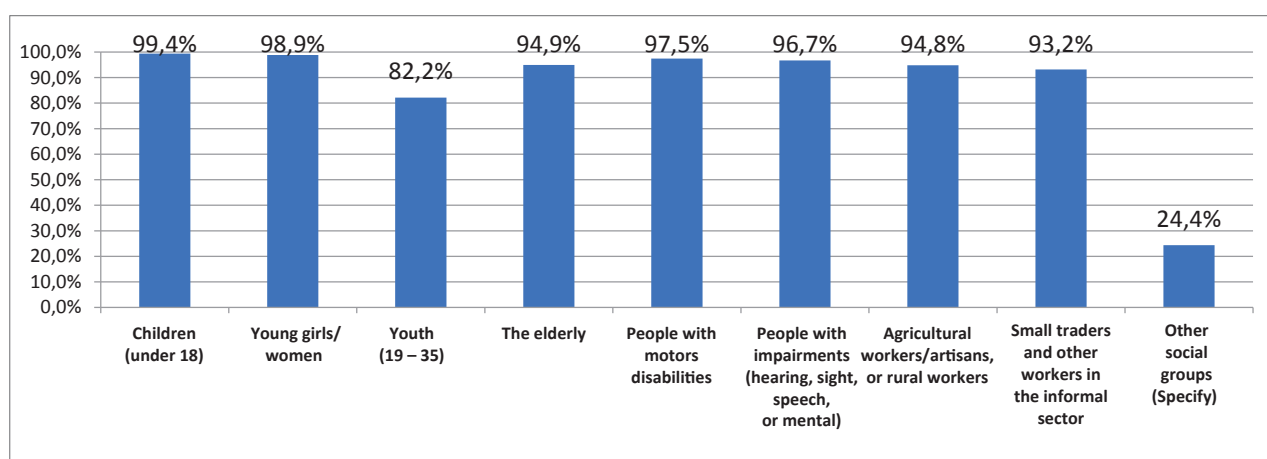
3.1. Delimitation of vulnerability

A certain number of contextual criteria intrinsic to the human person were used a priori to describe vulnerability in the crisis context. The opinions gathered from the respondents enabled us to judge the relative magnitude of each of them.

The graph below shows that “children”, “girls and women” and “persons with disabilities” were recognized almost unanimously by the responding organizations as vulnerable. In contrast, “young people aged 19 to 25” were considered vulnerable by only four out of five cases, and all the other social groups under study were considered vulnerable by around nineteen out of twenty organizations

Apart from the groups that were unanimously identified as vulnerable, a quarter of respondents also identified other social groups such as civil servants and State workers, the clergy, men in uniform, teachers, learners and nursing staff as vulnerable groups. This is justified by the fact that they are regularly targets of terrorist acts. The vulnerability of these latter persons is marginal and does not in any way affect the vulnerability envisaged ex ante.

Graph 8: Percentage of organizations interviewed who identified various groups as vulnerable

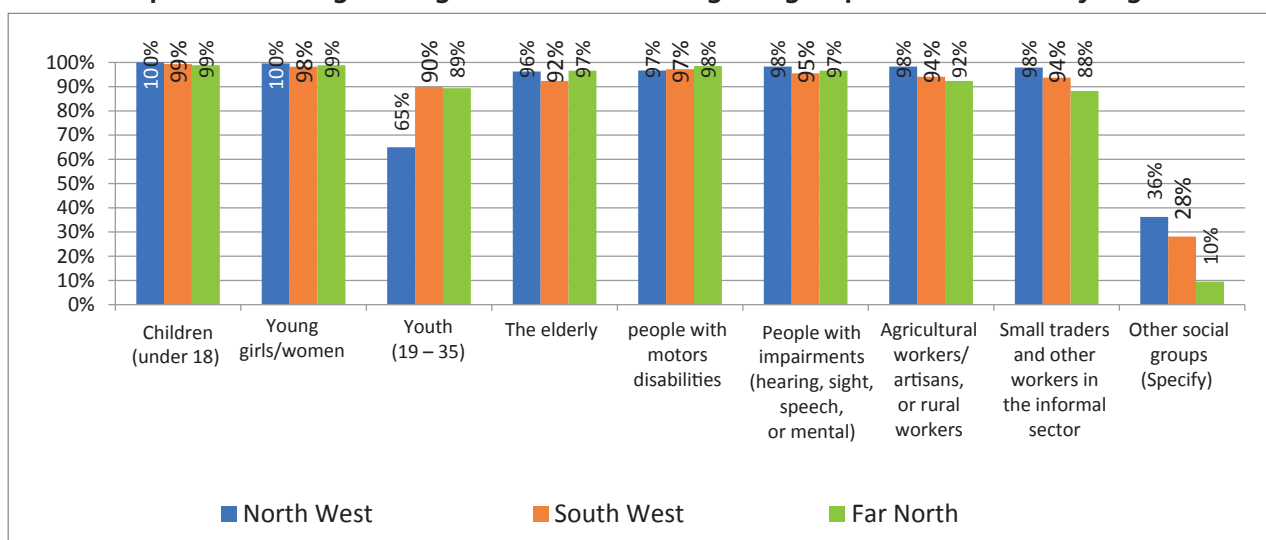


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The North West is the region in which the social group “youth” had the lowest vulnerability score, with not more than two out of three respondents describing them as vulnerable. Apart from this group, all the other social groups were unanimously recognized as vulnerable. Elderly people and those with disabilities seem to be among the least considered vulnerable in the South West region even though the score there remains high. In the Far North, vulnerable persons were mostly considered to be those working in the rural areas and in the informal economy.

To conclude, there is apparently no significant difference in the assessment of the vulnerable nature of the various groups. There is a general consensus on their eligibility for consideration as vulnerable.

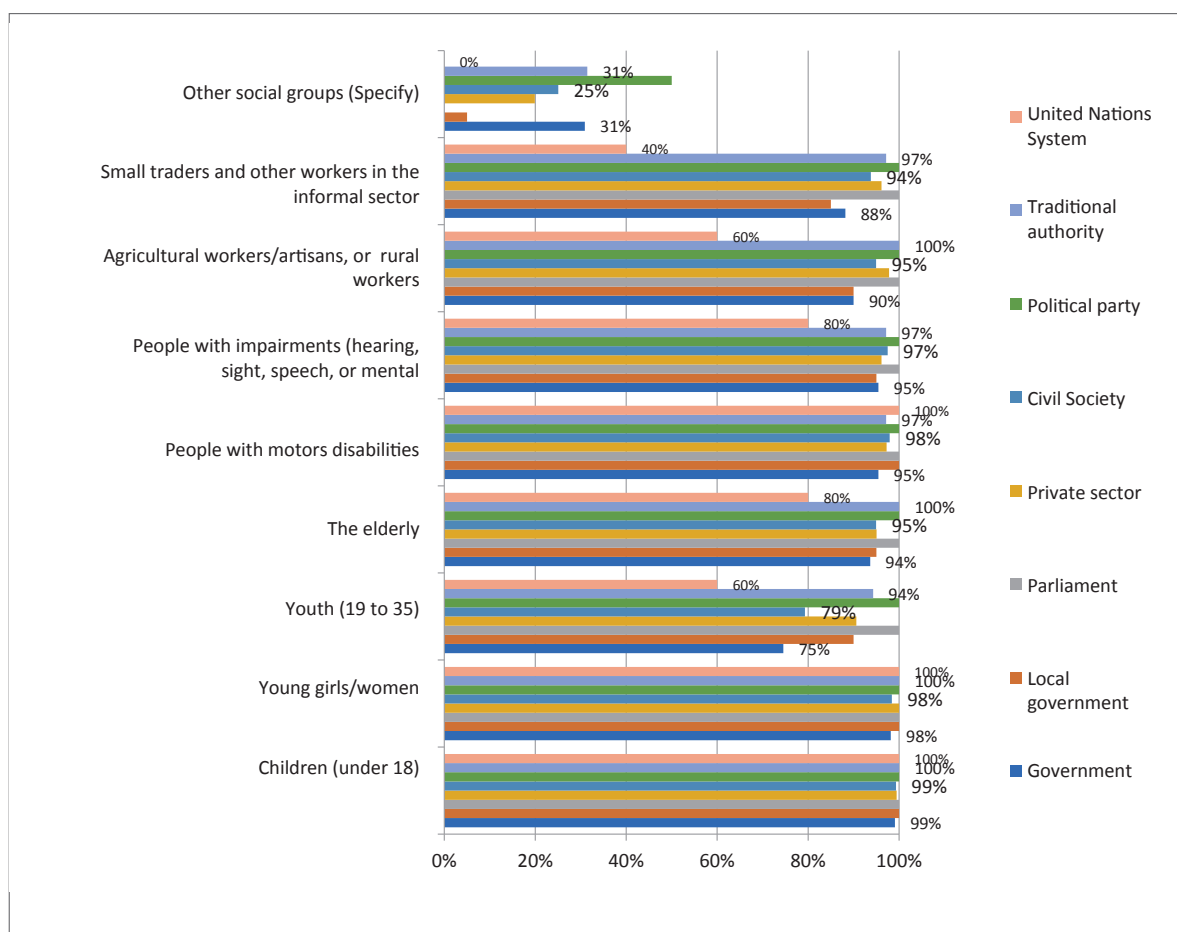
Graph 9: Percentage of organizations that recognize groups as vulnerable by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations within the United Nations system appear to have reservations about the vulnerable nature of some social groups like actors in the informal economy, workers in rural areas and the youth. Even public administrative officials have a nuanced view of these groups, though to a lesser extent.

Graph 10: Percentage of organizations that recognize groups as vulnerable, according to background of the institution



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

To conclude therefore, apart from the social group “youth” which was considered vulnerable in a conflict situation by only four out of five organizations, all the other social groups targeted for evaluation were seen as vulnerable by almost all the responding organizations. We will now examine the possible causes of vulnerability in a conflict context.

3.2. Sources of vulnerability

As in the previous section, we suggested a number of possible reasons for the emergence or persistence of vulnerability to the respondents and asked them for their opinions. Here are the scores or percentages on each of these possible reasons as per their responses.

Out of the ten reasons suggested (see graph below), six were deemed responsible for the emergence and persistence of vulnerability. These are:

- disruption of social services, in particular education and health;
- restriction of the movement of goods;
- abuses by armed groups;
- restriction of movement of people;

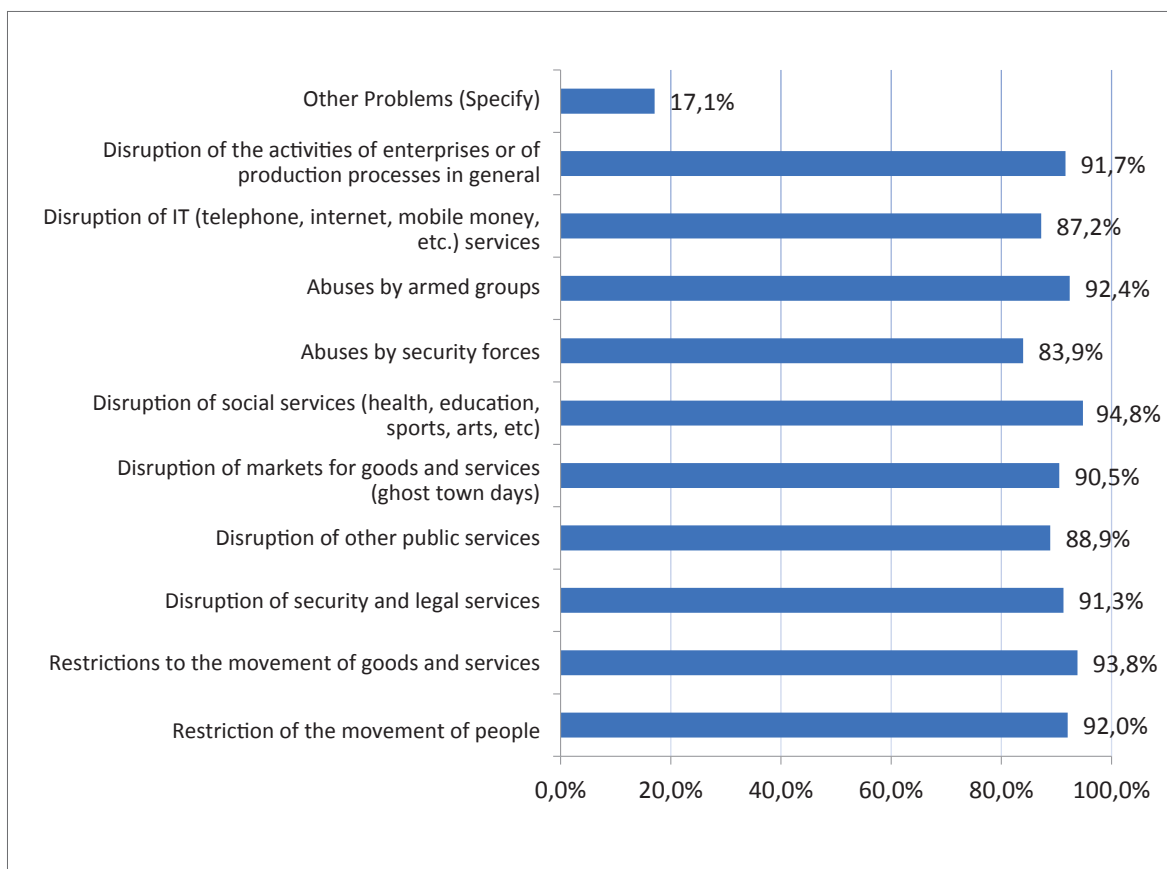
- disruption of production activities;
- disruption of security or legal services.

More than 90% of the respondents answered in the affirmative for each of the six reasons suggested as the cause of vulnerability. This observation confirmed the information that was already available to the public through the media which had decried the magnitude of the disruptions caused by the conflict, especially in the domains of education, health or transportation in the conflict areas.

In addition, eight out of ten responding organizations mentioned abuses by security forces as a significant source of vulnerability. This is proof that what these security forces generally describe as collateral damage is not often perceived in the same way by the population. Also, about one-sixth of respondents mentioned other factors that they believe to be the cause of vulnerability. These include disinformation and poor communication about the conflict and restrictions to freedoms of expression and of the right to assemble in affected areas.

On the whole, all the factors were seen as relevant in characterizing the rise of vulnerability since in each case, more than eight out of ten organizations responded in the affirmative. Graph 11 shows this clearly.

Graph 11: Percentage of organizations that confirmed the various factors as relevant to the emergence of vulnerability

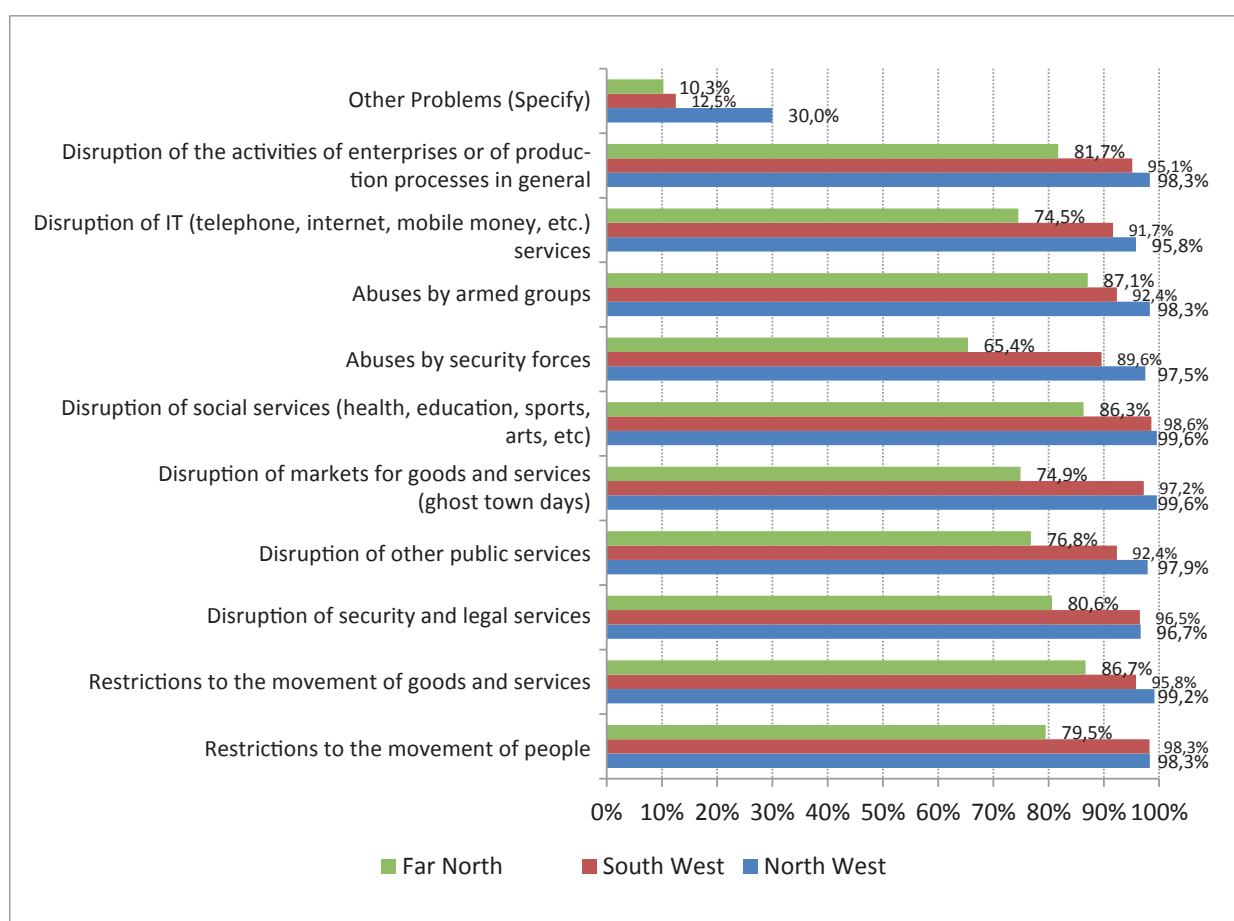


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

A close look at the factors by region shows that the overall situation presented above masks many obvious disparities between the three regions. Indeed, responding organizations in the Far North, unlike in the other two regions, often tended to underestimate the factors deemed responsible for the emergence of vulnerability since the percentages of responses in the affirmative there is lower than in the two other regions. Again, we found that scores on these factors in the South West, although generally closer to those in the North West, were still lower than those in the latter. In fact, the North West Region had the highest confirmation by responding organizations of the factors we proposed as being the reason for the rise in vulnerability.

The graph below clearly shows percentages of respondents that recognized the factors we proposed as causes of vulnerability by region

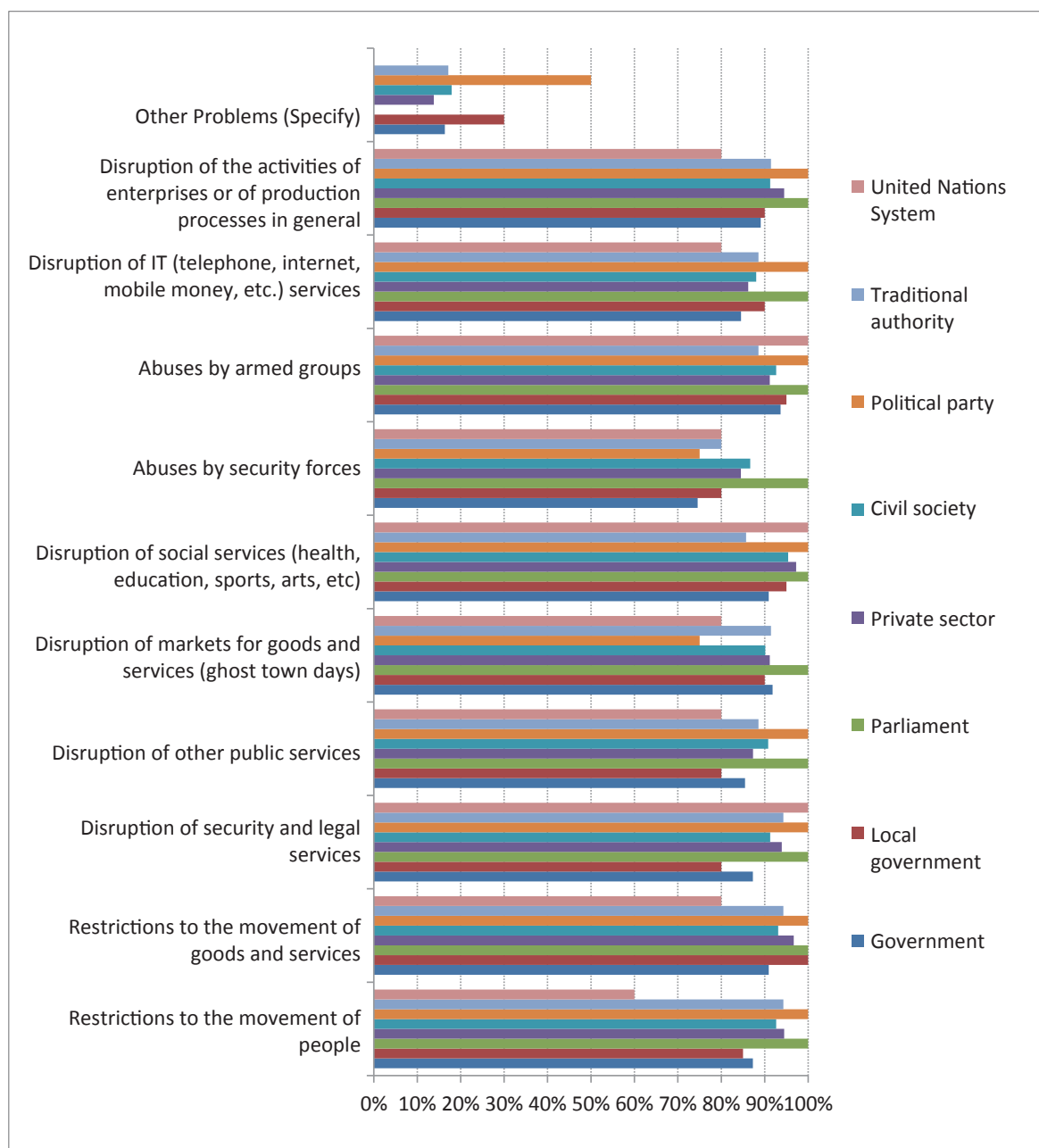
Graph 12: Percentage of respondents that recognized the factors we proposed as causes of vulnerability by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

An analysis of the responses and opinions of the various types of organization interviewed shows marked similarities. We can therefore conclude that opinions on the factors responsible for the rise in vulnerability do not depend on the nature of organization being interviewed. Although the responses by organizations under the UN system were more reserved, it should be pointed out that they represented a mere 0.6% of the total number of respondents.

Graph 13: Percentage of organizations that recognized the factors as causes of vulnerability, according to type of organization



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3. Opinion on the magnitude and consequences of vulnerability on the groups concerned

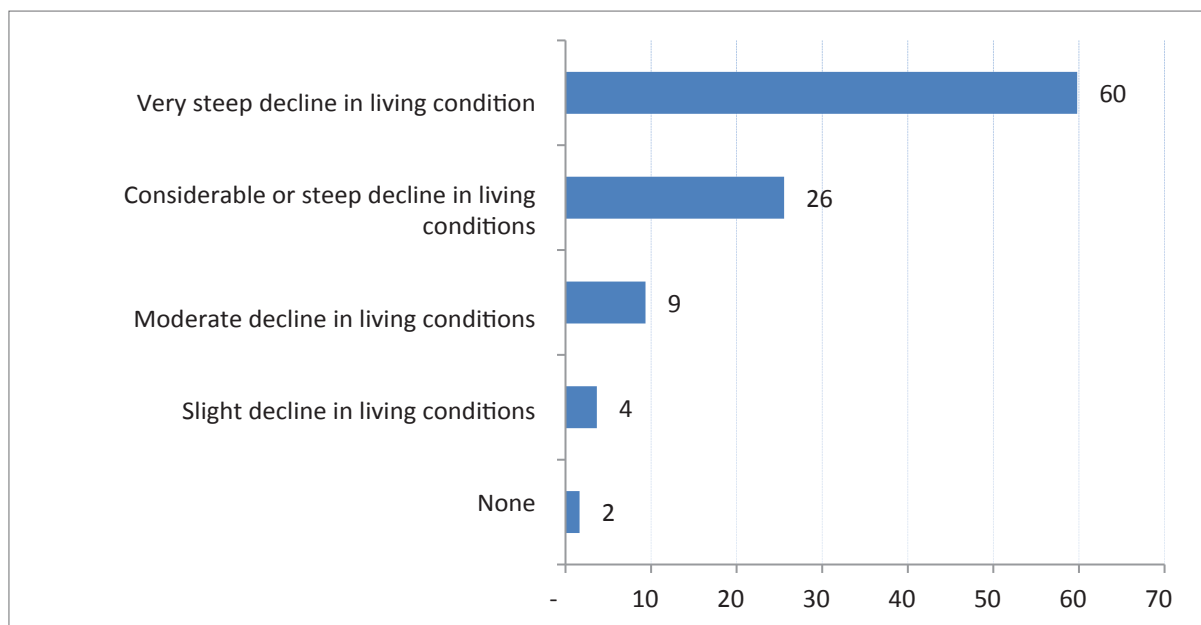
In this section, we will examine the extent of the harm caused by conflict on the various social groups recognized as vulnerable. It should be pointed out that each of the social categories proposed as vulnerable received a response in the affirmative in 93% of the cases, except for the social group “youth” (20-35) which received a score of 82%.

3.3.1. Children (under 18)

From the responses we received, 17 out of 20 respondents said that the conflict has severely worsened the conditions of children. Six out of ten respondents considered the decline in living conditions for children to be very serious. This means that children are paying a very heavy price

in the conflicts. This is not surprising given that this social group is very fragile and needs support and assistance even in peacetime. The table below shows the various opinions by responding organizations on the magnitude of the damage caused by conflict on the living conditions of children.

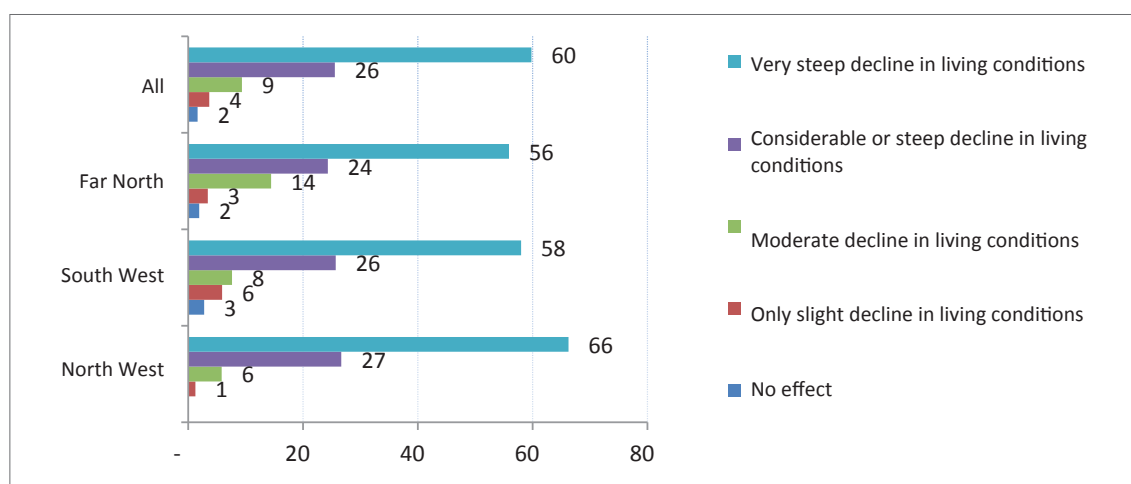
Graph 14: Opinion by responding organizations on the extent of the harm on the living conditions of children as a result of the conflict (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

An analysis of the data shows that all the regions recognize the deterioration of living conditions of children as one of the more serious consequences of the conflicts. However, with more than 90% of the opinion indicating a serious or very serious deterioration in the condition of children, the North West appears to be the region where children are suffering the most. There is every reason to believe that the ban on schooling or school boycott and the disruption of other social services have had a more serious negative effect on children in this region than in the two other conflict regions.

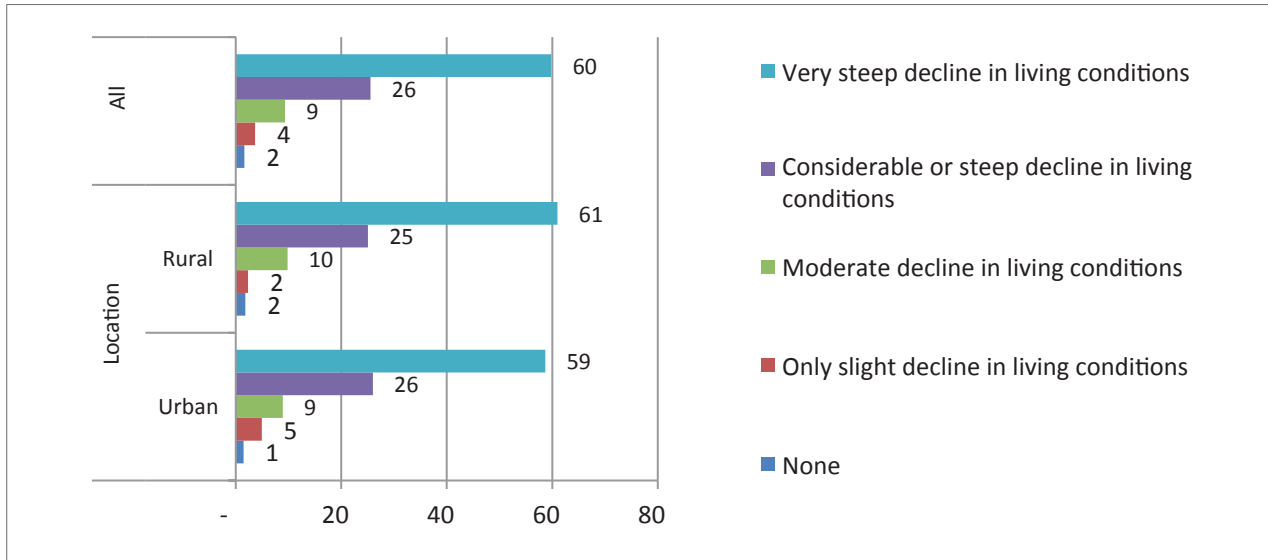
Graph 15 : Distribution of respondents according to the magnitude of the harm caused to children (%) per region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

One would have thought that the living conditions of children in urban areas would be better than those in rural areas, but this does not appear to be the case. In fact, our findings show that the degradation of living conditions is about the same for children living in the two areas.

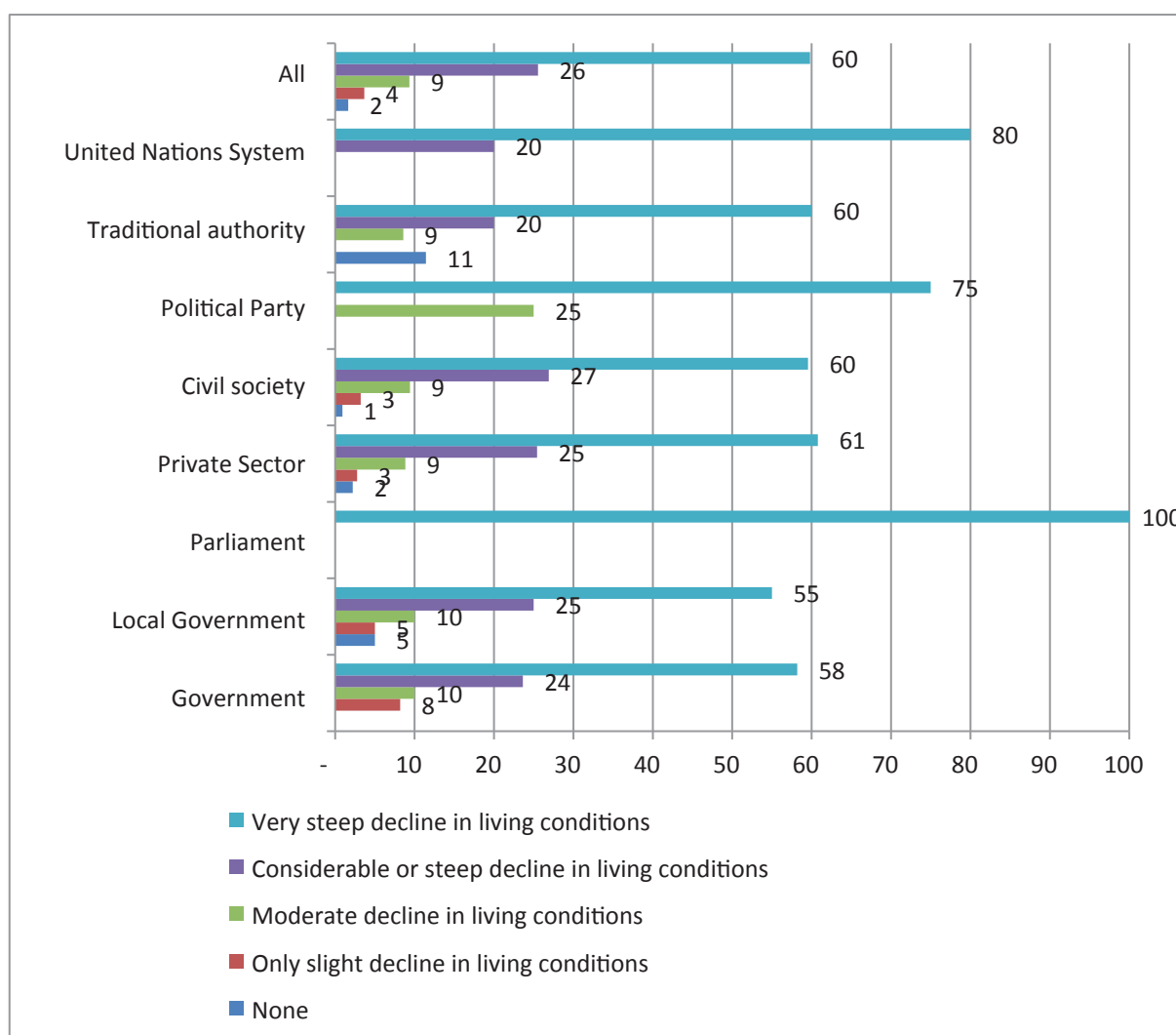
Graph 16: Opinion of respondents on the consequences of conflict on the living conditions of children (%), by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Does the organization’s institutional background influence its opinions on the difficulties faced by children in a conflict situation? The graph below illustrates the opinions of the different types of organization interviewed. It shows that apart from categories such as “parliamentarians” and “political parties”, which were too few to allow for any meaningful interpretation of their opinions, all the opinions on the fate of children from the organizations interviewed were the same, with around 80% of respondents acknowledging the very high or high degradation of living conditions of children. Civil society and the private sector were of the opinion that the fate of children had worsened even more, with 87% and 86% saying this degradation was very high or high respectively. It is therefore obvious that the organization’s institutional background does not influence the opinion of its representatives about the problems faced by children in conflict situations.

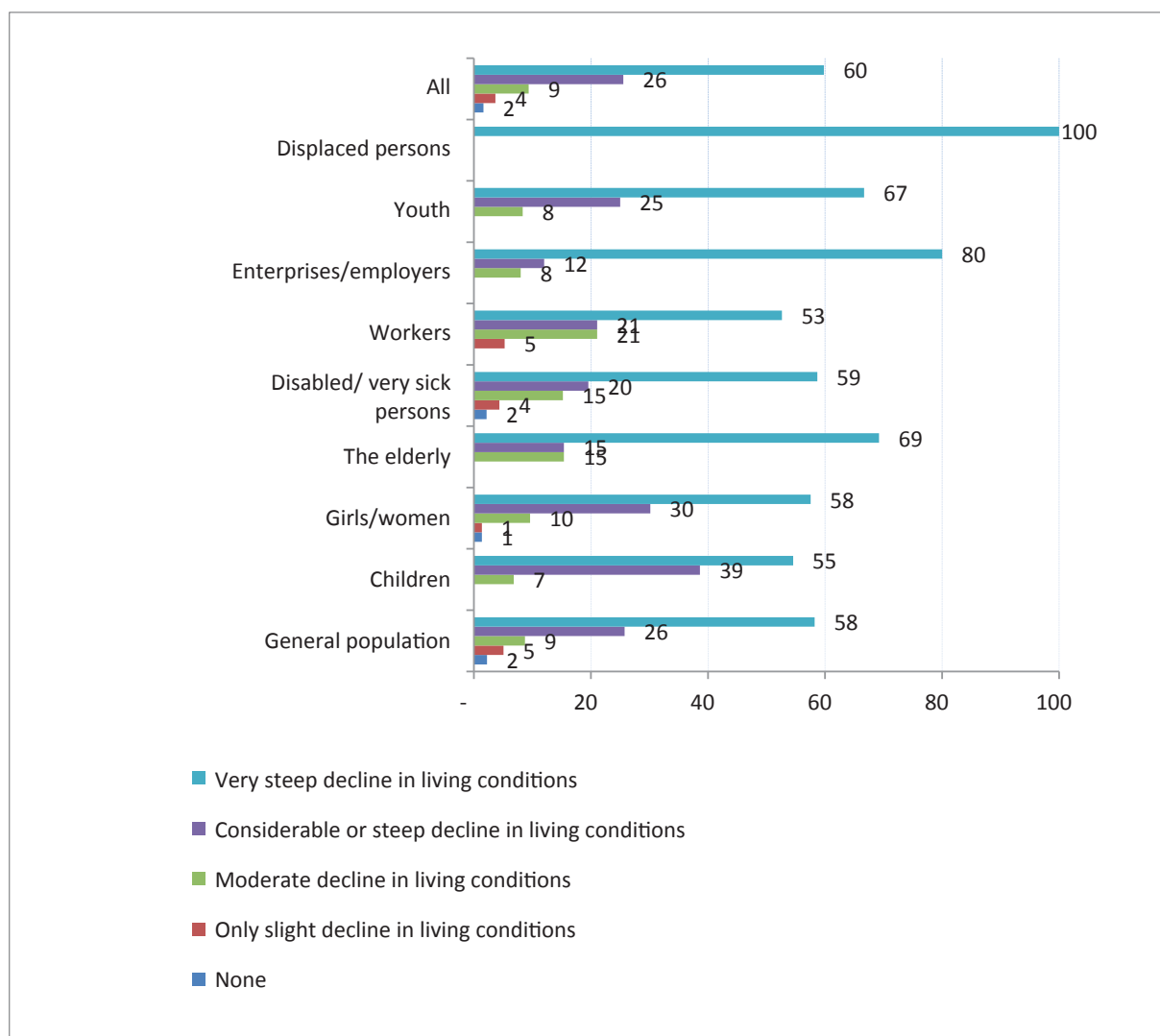
Graph 17: Magnitude of the damage on children’s living conditions according to respondents (%), and by type of organization



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations working specifically with children were the ones with the strongest opinions on the living conditions of children in conflict situations, with about 94% saying that their living conditions had deteriorated badly or very badly. For those in the business or employer category, 80% were of the opinion that children’s living conditions had declined drastically. The idea that the group “displaced persons” is considered vulnerable at 100% is unrealistic given that this category represents only six (6) persons or less than 1% of the sample.

Graph 18: Distribution of respondents according to opinion on the magnitude of the harm on children's living conditions (%)



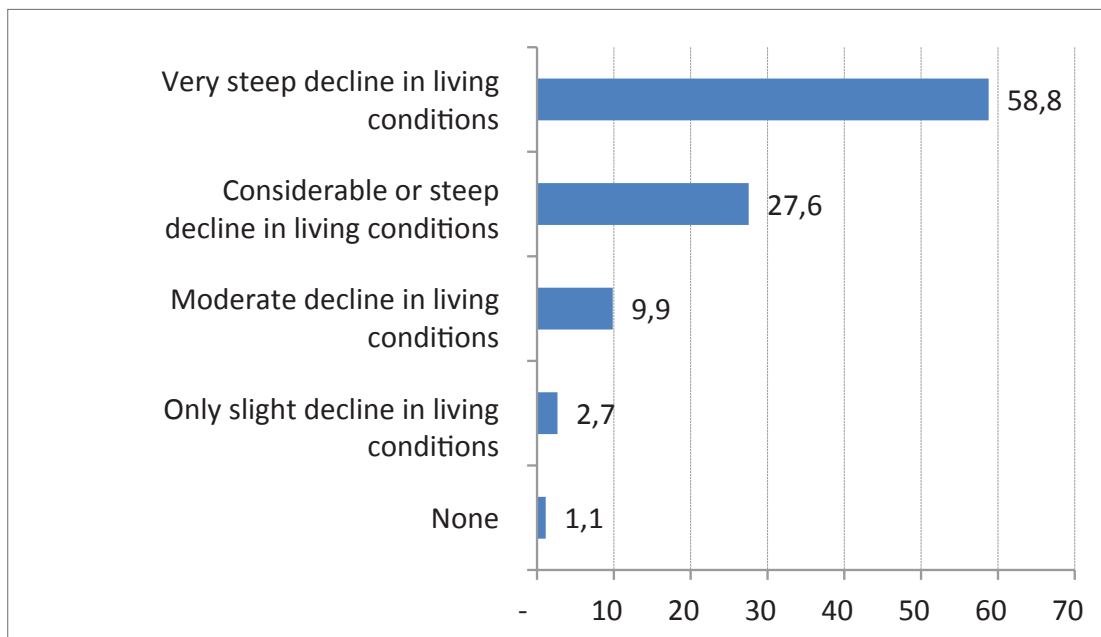
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.2. Young girls and women

This subsection examines the negative effects of the conflict on young girls and women, and looks at the overall situation by region and by urban and urban setting.

From the responses we received, nearly three out of five organizations reported a very sharp drop in the living conditions of women and girls, while more than a quarter were of the opinion that these conditions had deteriorated significantly. The media and other social actors have regularly complained that this social group suffers most from gender based violence, in particular rape, kidnappings and forced marriage. It might also be interesting to take a look at the regional specificities of the deterioration of the living conditions for girls and women.

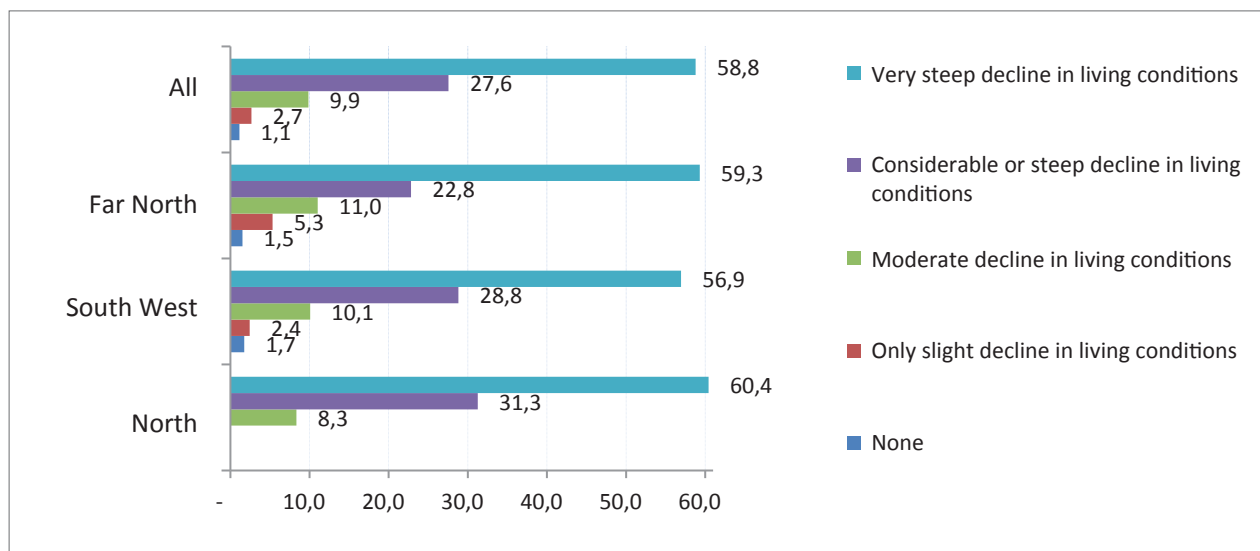
Graph 19: Opinions about the severity of the drop in living conditions for girls and women (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The breakdown according to regions shows that the situation in the North West is generally worse than in the other two regions which have approximately the same levels of vulnerability. The answers from our respondents show that the score in the North West region on whether the situation had dropped very sharply or sharply was worse than for the three regions.

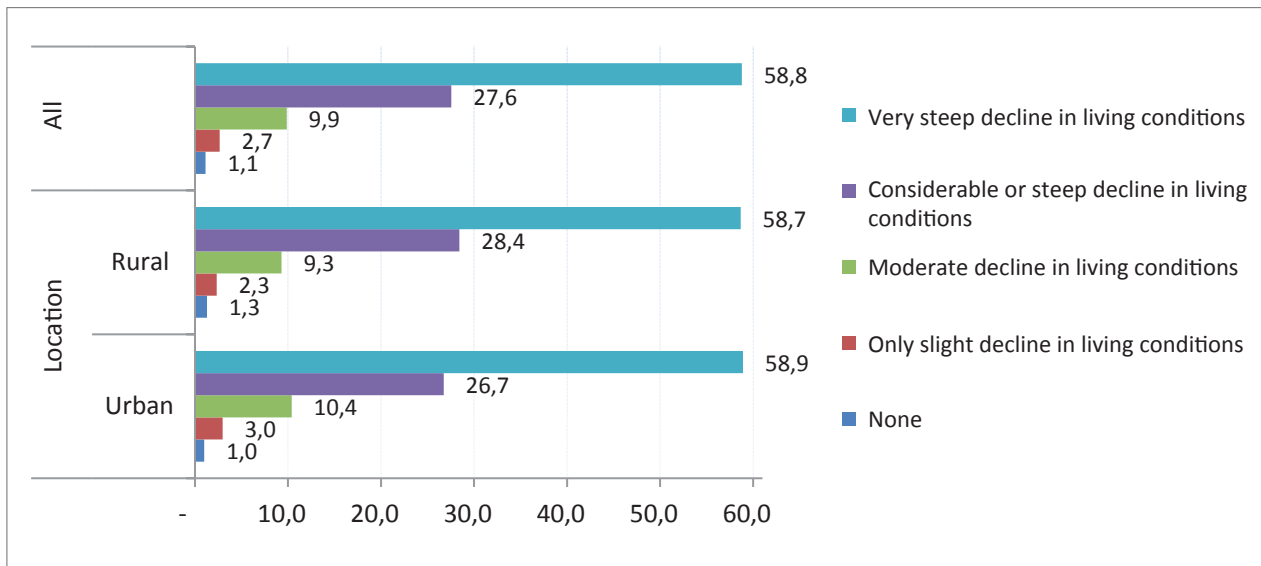
Graph 20: Breakdown of responses according to the extent of the drop in living conditions for girls and women and by region (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

As in the case of distribution by region, we also examined the disparities of living conditions for young girls and women in urban and rural settings. We found that the conditions were more or less the same regardless of setting.

Graph 21: Breakdown according to severity of the drop in living conditions for young girls and women by urban or rural setting (%)

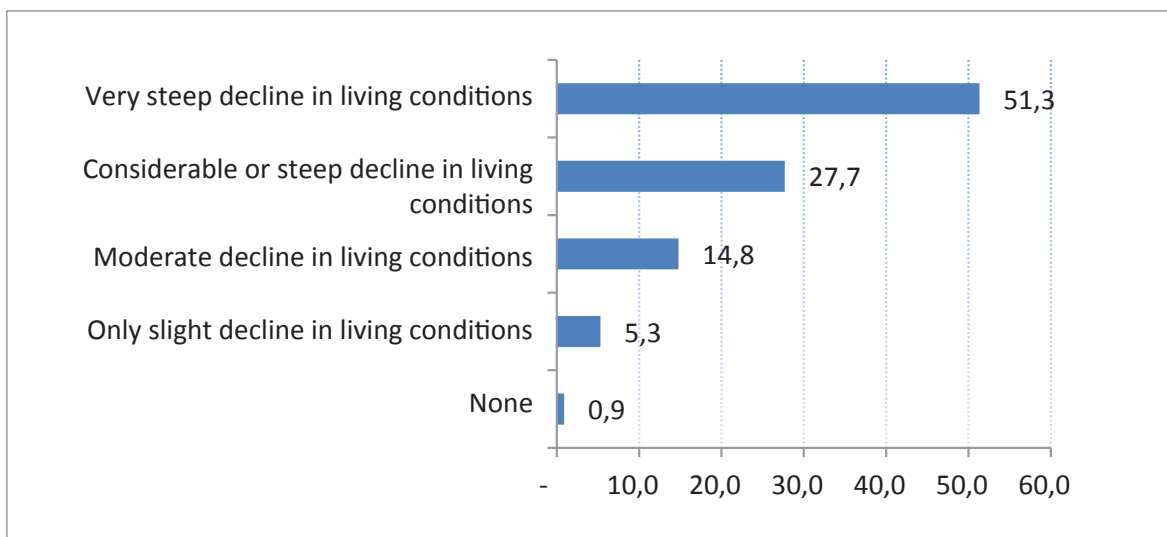


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.3. Youth (19-35 years)

Nearly four out of five respondents reported a severe or very severe deterioration of living standards for the youth population. This seems to be in line with reports from other actors who talk of young people being indoctrinated and co-opted by armed groups and criminal gangs. Young people are often confined to precarious or vulnerable jobs, and their situation quickly worsens in the event of any social upheaval or conflict.

Graph 22: Breakdown according to severity of the drop in living conditions of young people in times of conflict (19-35 years) (%)

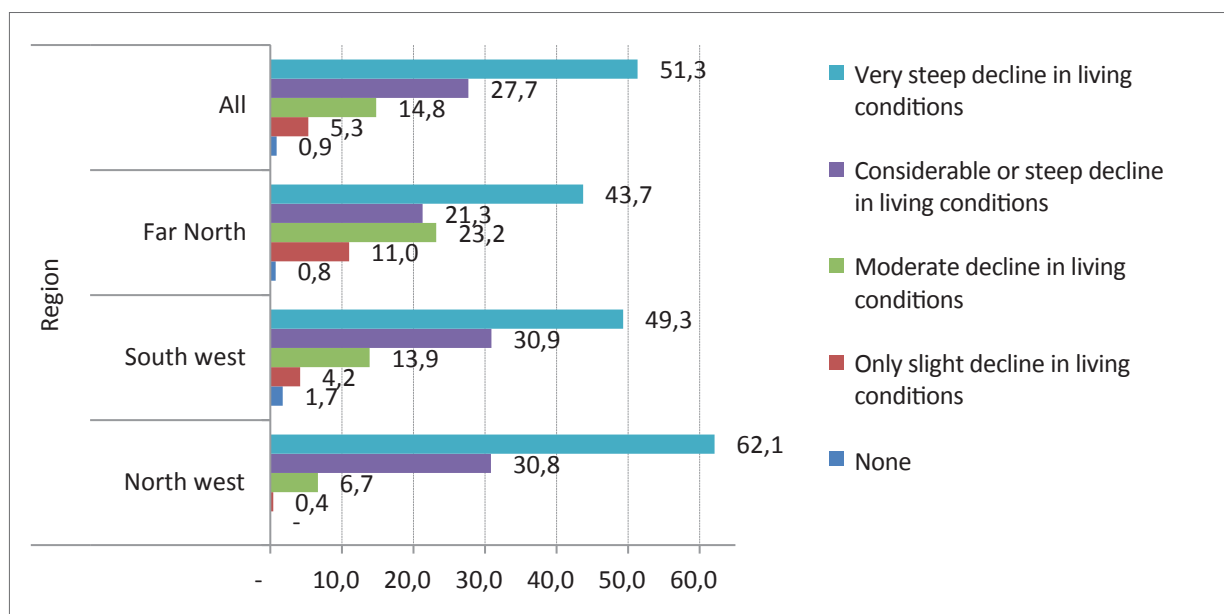


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Our findings show that the situation of young people differs from one region to the other. The North West Region has the worst performance in terms of degradation of living conditions for young people in the conflict situation. More than 90% of respondents talked of a severe or very severe degradation of the situation of this group. This was followed by the South West and the

Far North regions where the scores were 81% to 65% respectively. In fact, living conditions fell most sharply for young people in the North West and in Anglophone regions in general than for those in the Far North.

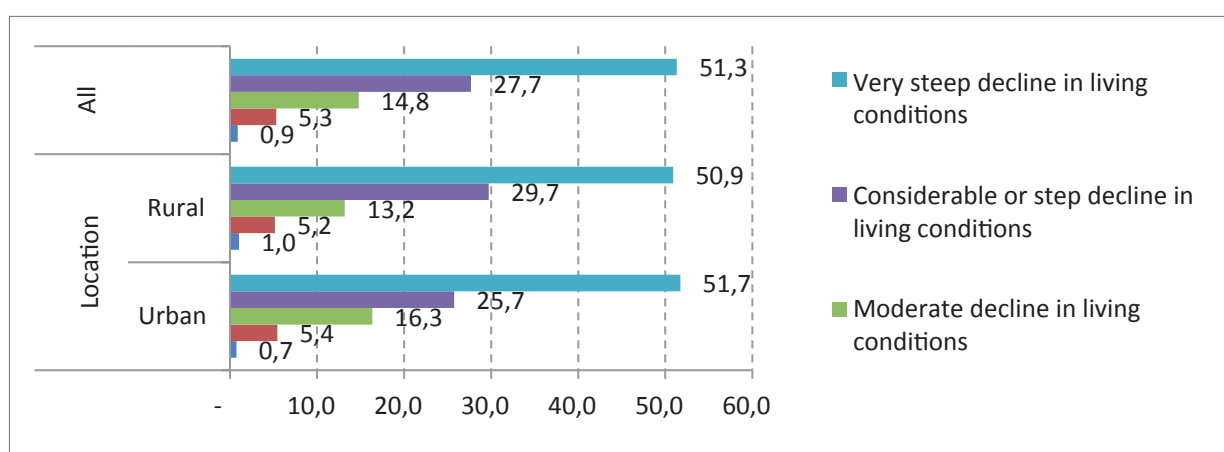
Graph 23: Breakdown according to severity of the decline in living conditions for young people (19-35 years old) (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The breakdown by location does not show significant differences in the decline in living conditions between youth in urban or rural settings

Graph 24: Breakdown according to severity of decline in living conditions of young people (19-35 years old) by urban or rural setting.

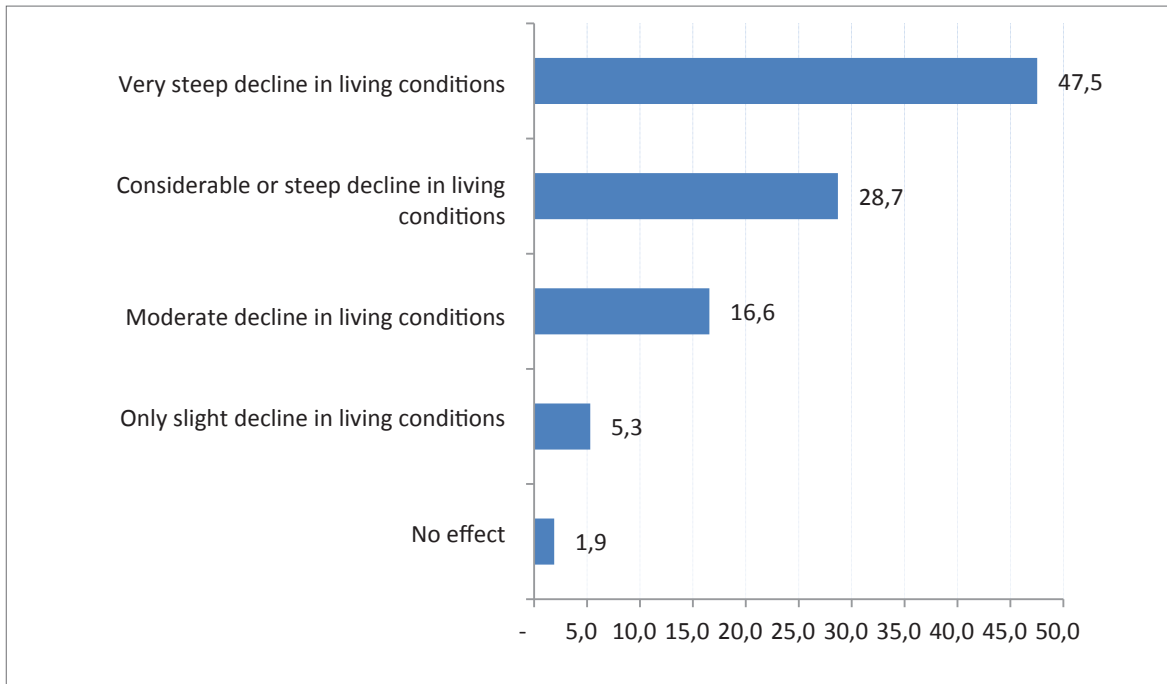


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.4. The elderly

Three quarters of responding organizations reported that the living conditions of the elderly had declined very sharply or sharply in conflict situations. There is every reason to believe that in addition to their physical decline, this social group is also suffering from other factors. The table below illustrates the breakdown of the drop in living conditions for the elderly by region and by setting

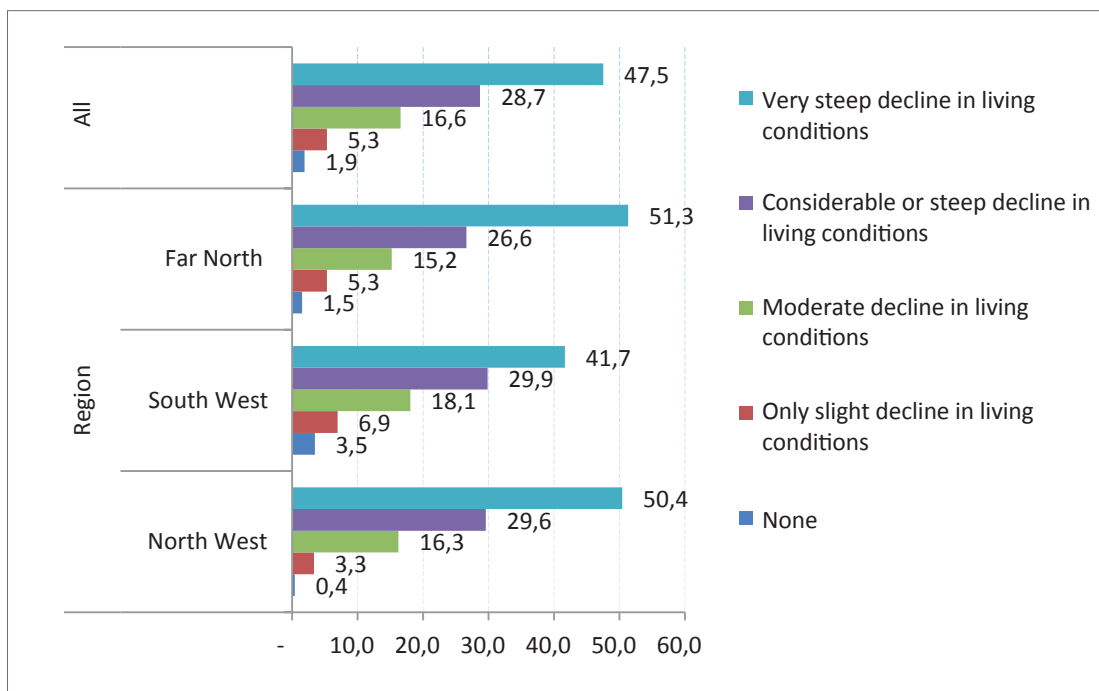
Graph 25: Breakdown according to severity of the decline in living conditions of the elderly (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

It emerged that the extent of the difficulties encountered by the elderly in a conflict situation are greatest in the North West. Eight out of ten organizations (80%) reported a very steep decline in living conditions in this region. In the Far North three out of four opinions (75%) said the same, while about seven out of ten (71) had the same opinion in the South West region.

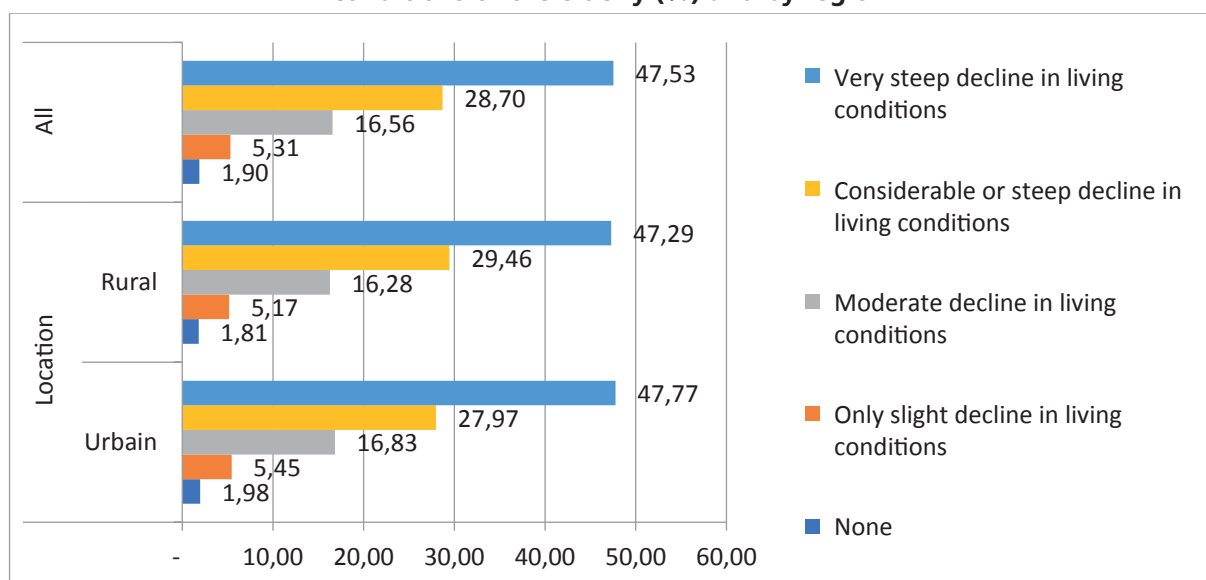
Graph 26: Breakdown of severity of decline in living conditions for the elderly in conflict areas (%) and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The difficulties faced by the elderly in times of conflict are more or less the same regardless of whether they are living in rural or urban areas. In other words, in times of conflict, it does not matter whether they are living in town or in the village, they have the same difficulties.

Graph 27: Breakdown according to the severity of decline in living conditions of the elderly (%) and by region

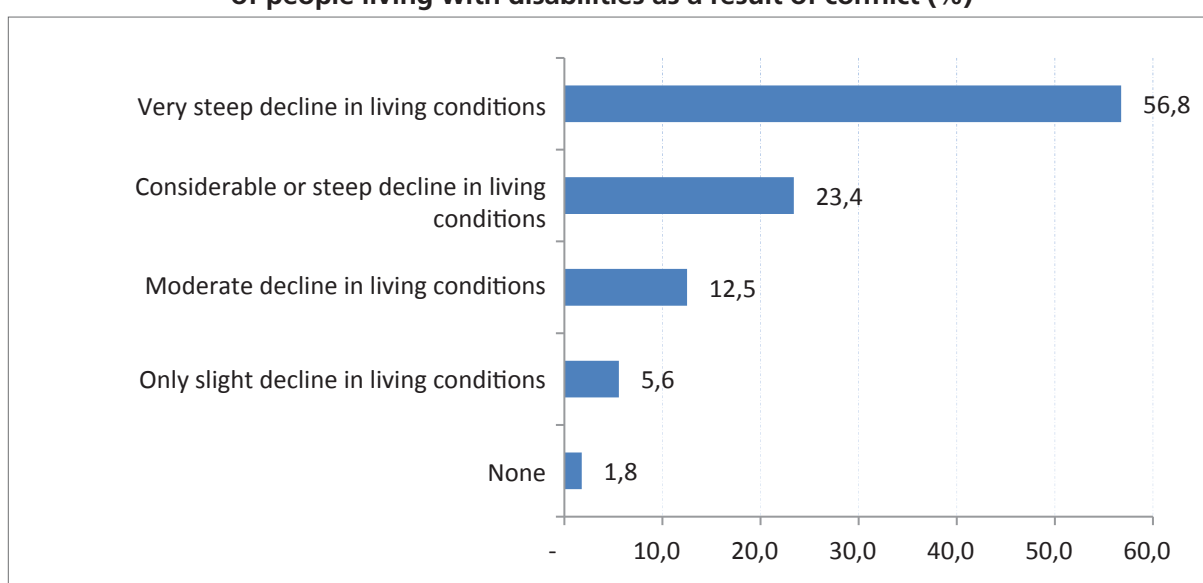


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.5. People living with a physical disability

According to 80% of respondents, people living with a physical disability have seen their conditions decline very steeply or steeply. As with the elderly, their physical impairment and dependence on others may be part of the reason for this.

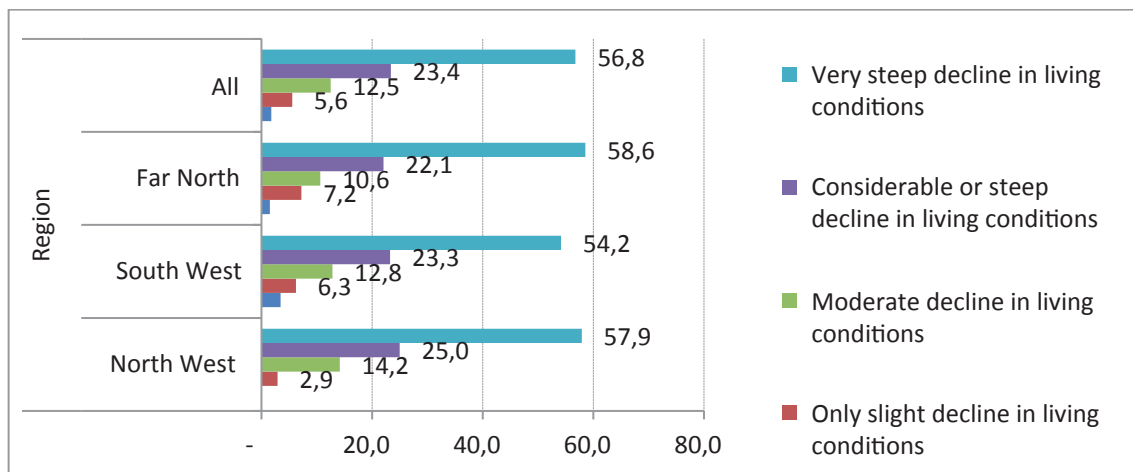
Graph 28: Breakdown according to extent of decline in living conditions of people living with disabilities as a result of conflict (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

More than 80% of opinions from our respondents report a severe decline in living conditions for people living with disabilities in the North West and South West regions. It is in these two regions that the decline has been most severe for this social category.

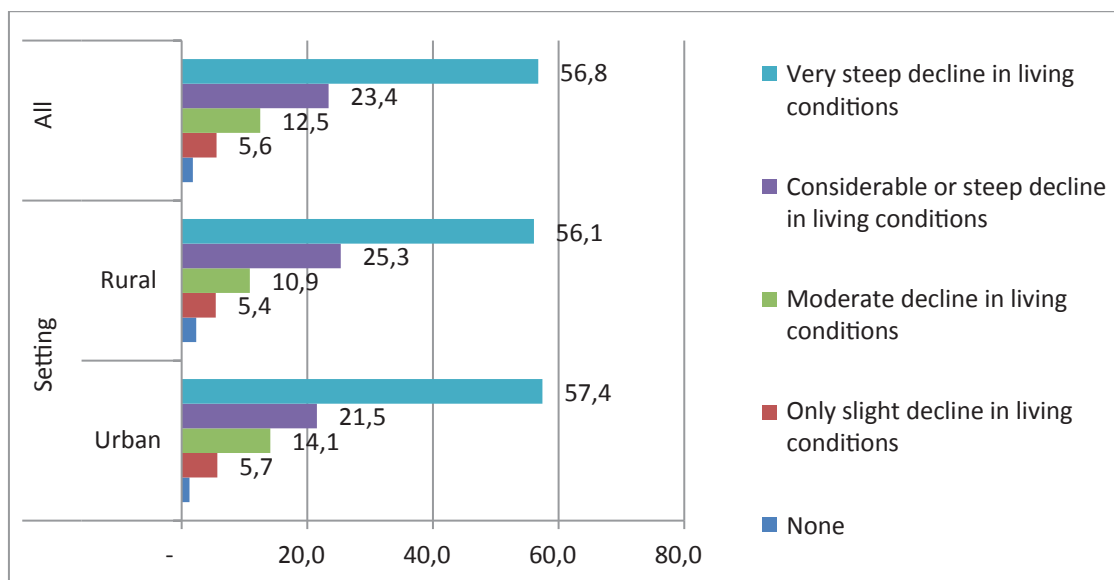
Graph 29: Breakdown according to magnitude of the drop in living conditions for people with disabilities in conflict areas (%) and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

According to our respondents, there is no discernible difference between the extent of the suffering of people with a physical disability in urban and rural settings in a conflict situation.

Graph 30: Breakdown of responses according to severity of decline in living conditions for people with disabilities (%) and by setting

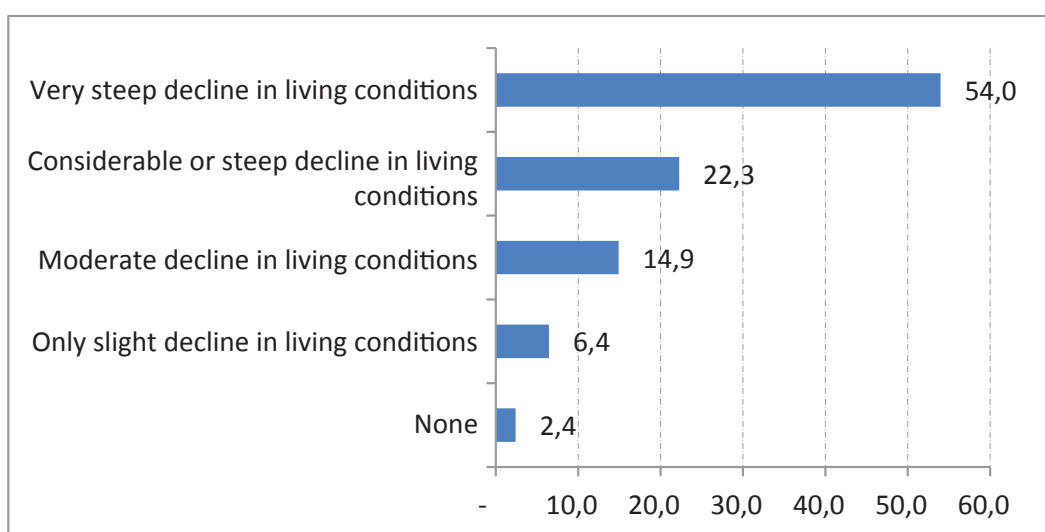


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.6. People with impairments (hearing, sight, speech or mental)

The steep decline in living conditions for people with impairments was reported by over three out of four responding organizations. This should not come as a surprise given that the complete or partial loss of any of the functions of the body can be a serious handicap in a conflict setting. We endeavoured to find out if there are regional or urban/rural disparities in this area.

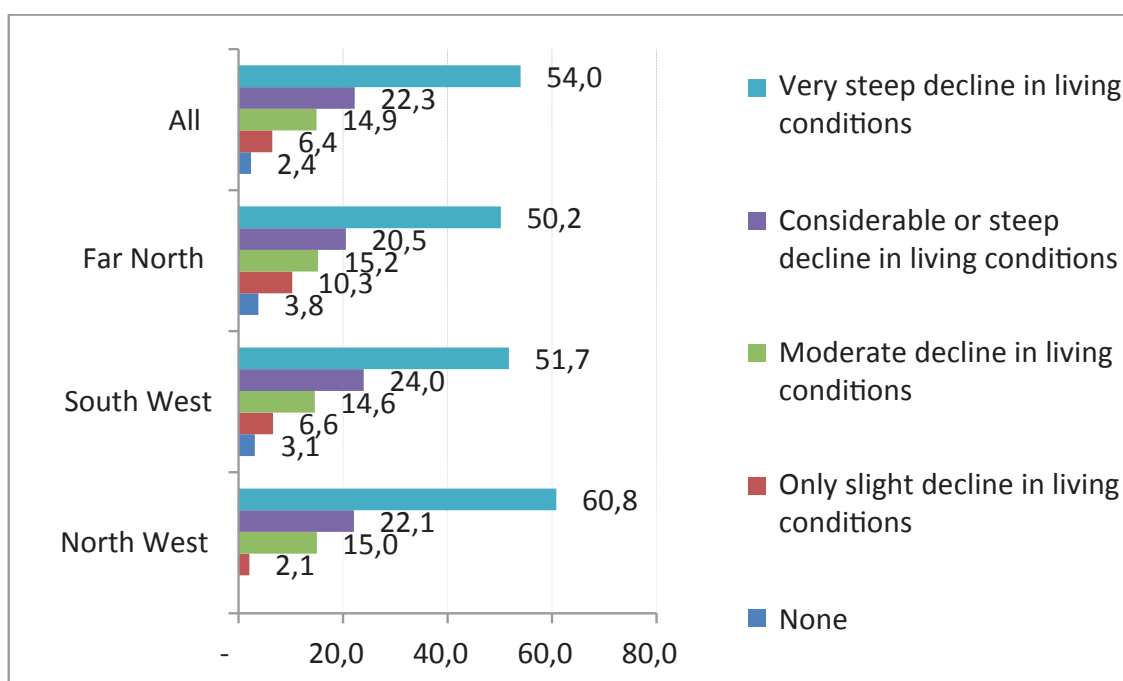
Graph 31: Breakdown of responses according to severity of the decline in living conditions in a conflict setting for people with impairments (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The ranking in descending order of the scores of steep or very severe step decline in living conditions for people in this category is as follows: North West 83%, South West 76% and the Far North 71%

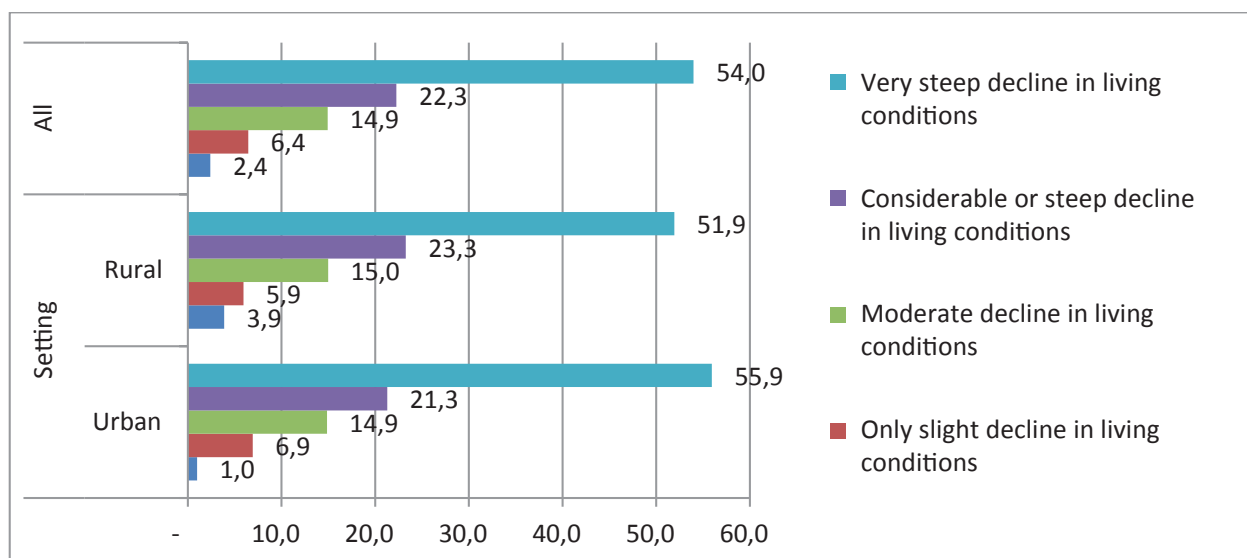
Graph 32: Breakdown of responses according to severity of suffering of people with impairments (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

People with impairment in urban areas seem to have suffered a bit more than those in rural areas in the conflict situation

Graph 33: Breakdown of responses according to severity of the decline in living conditions for people with impairment (%), and by urban or rural setting

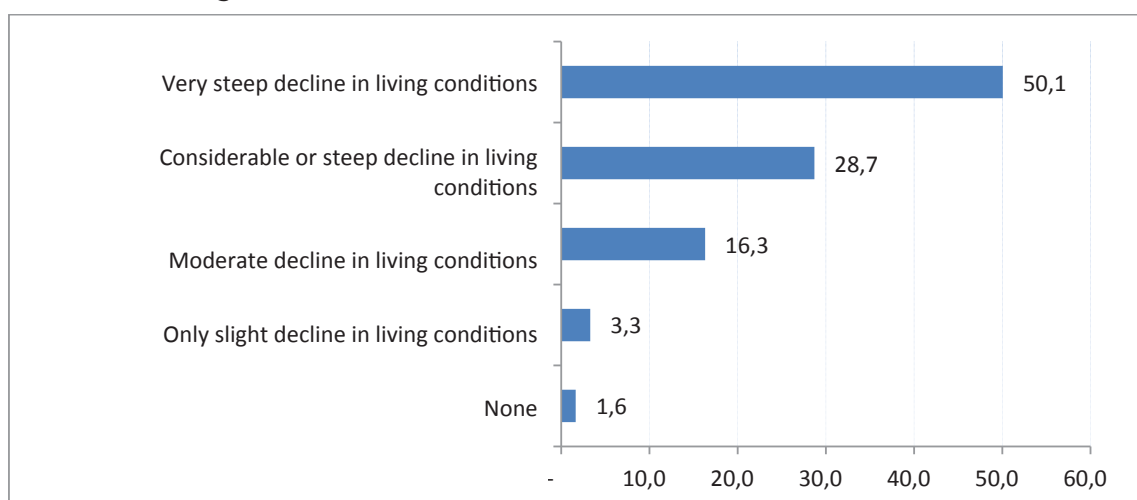


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.7. Agricultural workers and artisans

On the whole, nearly four-fifth (78.8%) of agricultural workers and artisans experienced a sharp or very sharp decline in living standards with the advent and persistence of the conflict. This is not surprising given that these areas of activity usually have a high proportion of vulnerable and sometimes precarious jobs. It remains to be seen whether there are differences in the decline between the regions and between those in urban and rural settings.

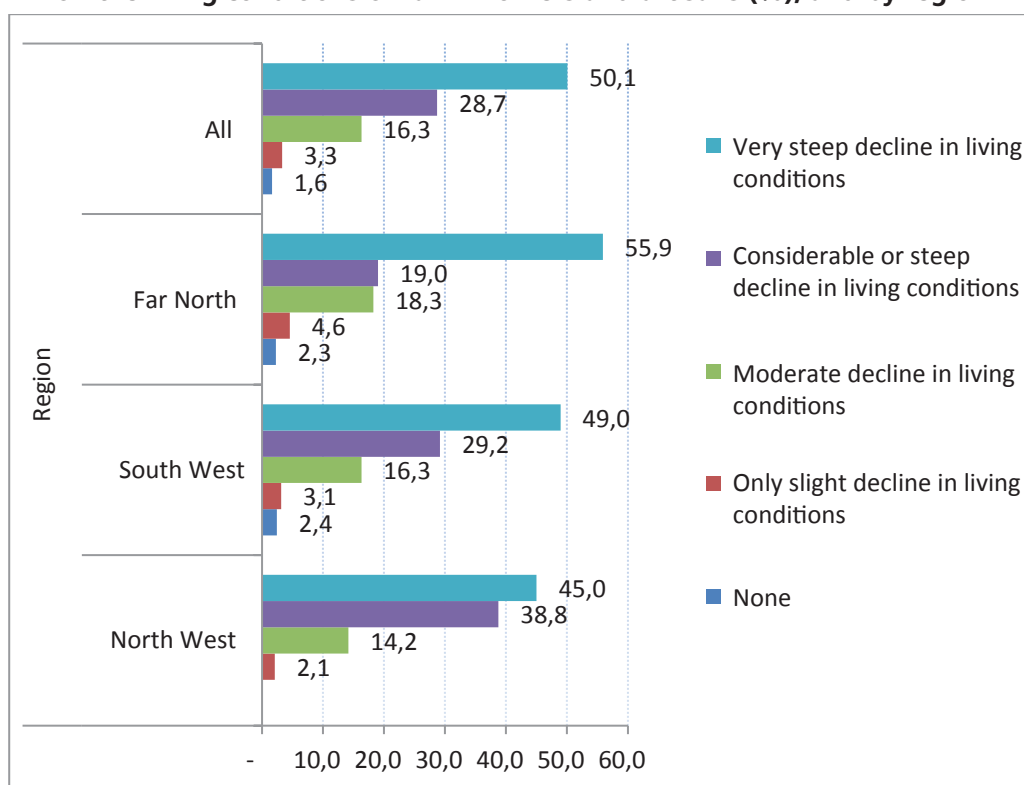
Graph 34: Breakdown of responses according to extent of the decline in living conditions of agricultural workers and artisans in a conflict situation (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Although the problems faced by farmers and artisans in the Far North seem more severe, where nearly 56% of respondents reported a marked decline in living conditions, the magnitude of problems caused by the conflict in the North West is very high, with nearly 84% of respondents reporting a severe or very severe deterioration of the said conditions. The degree of suffering of people in this category is slightly less in the South West according to four out of five responding organizations.

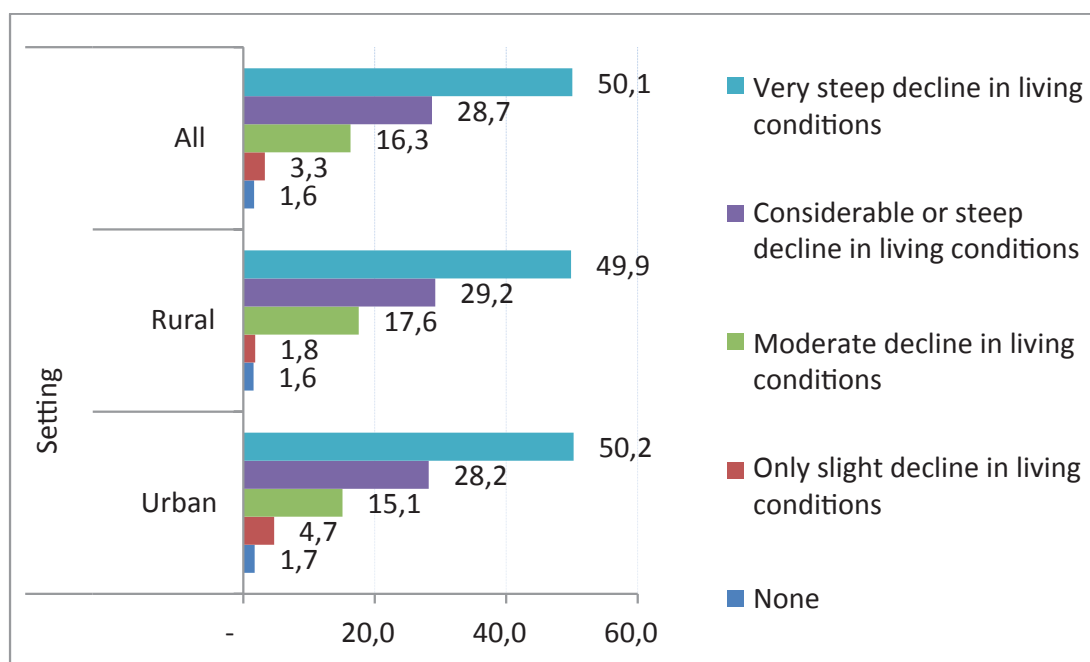
Graph 35: Breakdown of responses according to extent of the damage caused by the conflict on the living conditions of farm workers and artisans (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Responses showed that there is no discernible difference in whether the people in this category live in an urban or rural setting

Graph 36: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of damage to living conditions for agricultural workers and artisans (%) and by setting

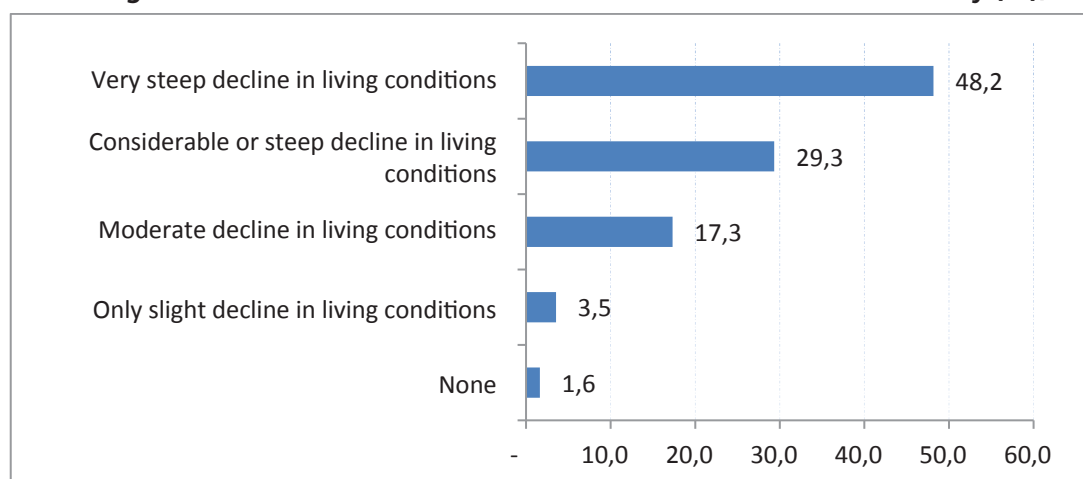


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

3.3.8. Small traders and workers in the informal economy

As is the case with the other vulnerable target groups, the problems caused by the conflict in the lives of small traders and workers in the informal economy are serious because, according to 80% of respondents, the decline in living conditions ranged from severe to very severe. Like agricultural workers and artisans, small traders and workers in the informal economy are mostly confined to vulnerable and precarious jobs that are highly susceptible to shocks like conflicts.

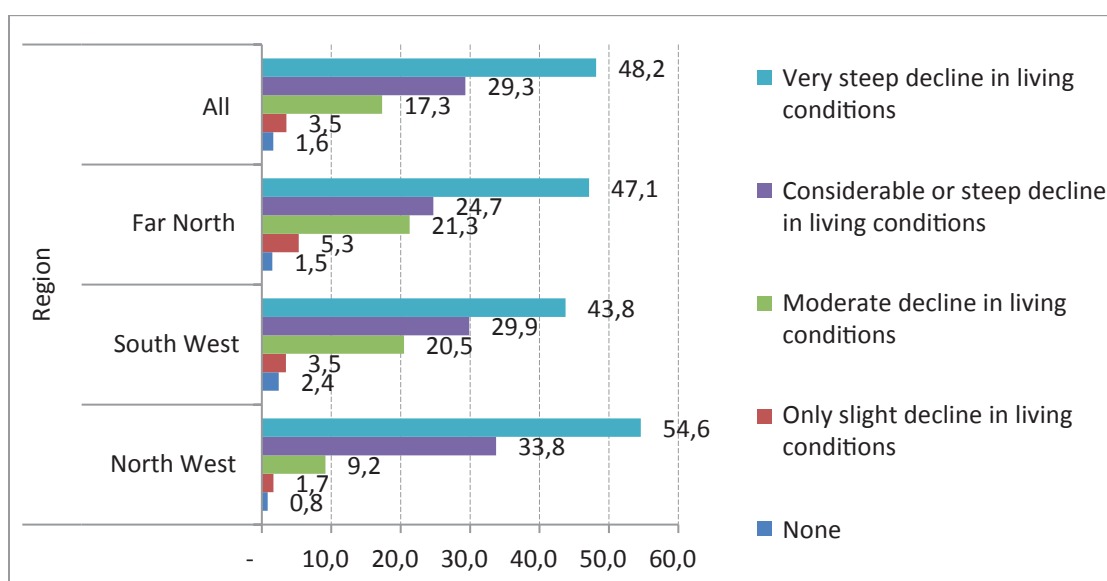
Graph 37: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflicts on the living conditions of small traders and workers in the informal economy (%),



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

In terms of disparities between the regions, 88% of respondents reported a steep and very steep decline in living standards for this social category in the North West, which was far more affected than in the other two regions, whose scores varied between 71 and 74% respectively.

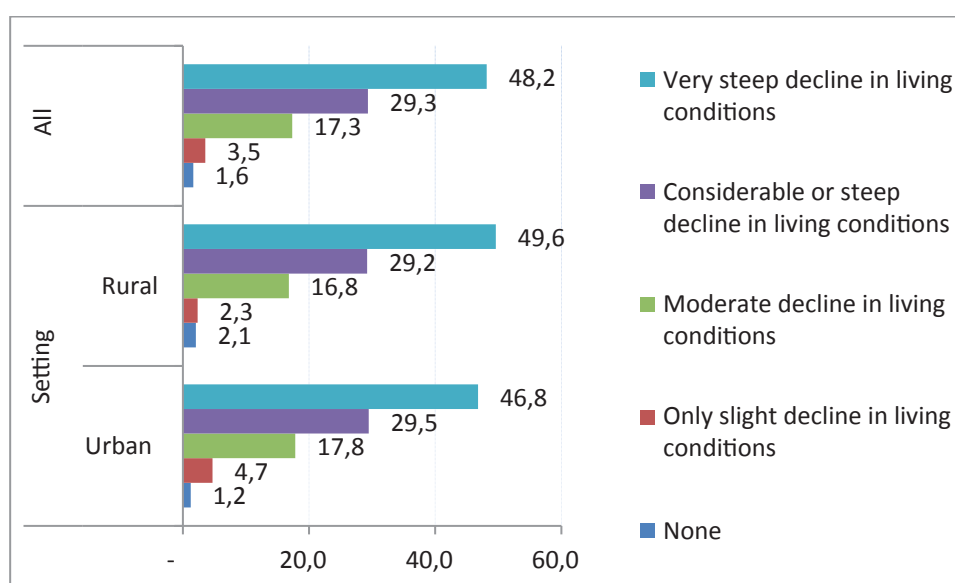
Graph 38: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflicts on the living conditions of small traders and workers in the informal economy (%), by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The deterioration of living standards in rural areas was reported to be more pronounced than in urban areas for small traders and workers in the informal economy.

Graph 39: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflicts on the living conditions of small traders and workers in the informal economy (%), and by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Conclusion of chapter 3

The analysis of the opinions of responding organizations gave us an idea of the manifestations and consequences of conflict with respect to vulnerability. Thus apart from young people for whom opinions were more nuanced, most organizations interviewed confirmed that the other social groups that we proposed for the study were vulnerable.

In addition we were able to identify six areas that contributed to the occurrence and persistence of vulnerability.

These, in order of importance, are:

- disruption of social services;
- restriction of the movement of goods;
- abuses by armed groups;
- restriction of the movement of people;
- disruption of production activities; and,
- disruption of security and legal services.

Geographically, the North West appears to be the region in which hardship due to the conflict resulted in the steepest decline in the living conditions of vulnerable groups. Our findings show that there was hardly any difference in the level of hardship between those living in towns or rural areas.

Finally, children, young girls, women and people living with disabilities emerged clearly as the groups facing the most hardship as a result of the conflict in their regions.

CHAPTER 4: IMPLICATIONS OF THE HIGH RATE OF VULNERABILITY IN THE FAR NORTH, NORTH WEST AND SOUTH WEST REGIONS

Introduction

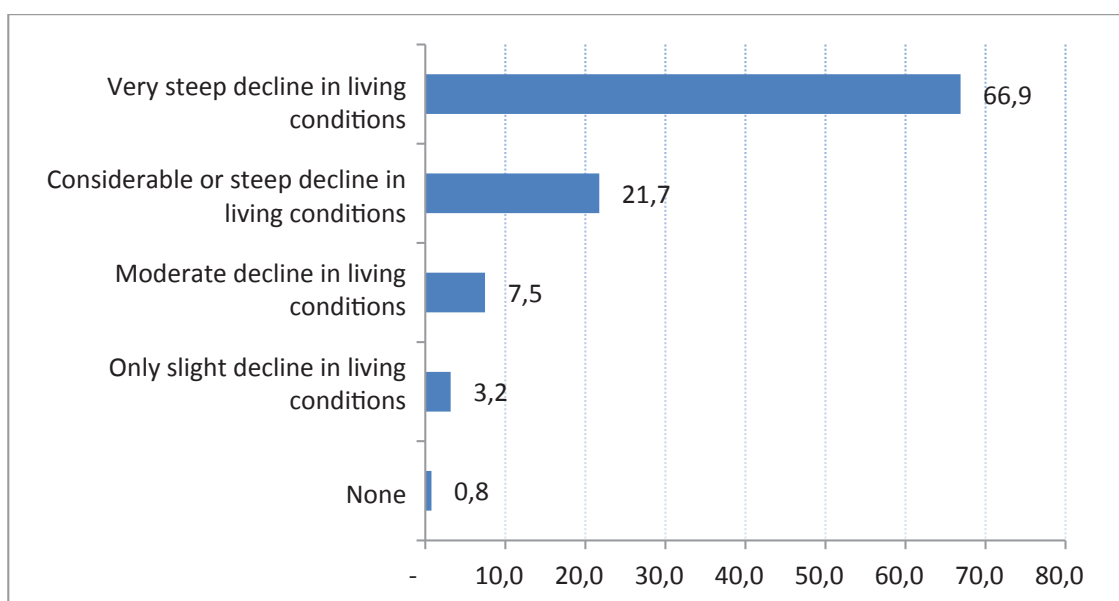
This chapter examines the emergency needs of the populations affected by conflict and assesses the extent to which the emergence and persistence of the conflict is preventing them, particularly the vulnerable population, from accessing the said needs. We based our analyses on the opinions of the organizations we interviewed. They assessed the severity of the damage caused by the conflict using a scale of 1 = “no effect” to 5 = “very significant or catastrophic effect”. We examined nearly a dozen basic needs to identify the possible effects the conflicts is having on them and the extent to which living in an urban or rural setting affects access to these needs. Specifically, we looked at:

- basic social needs (health, education, sanitation, etc.);
- basic needs (food, drinking water, power, housing, clothing, etc.);
- other daily needs (transportation, circulation of information, telecommunication, religious practice, leisure, etc.)
- jobs and income-generating activities;
- security;
- fundamental human rights (freedom of expression, freedom of association, etc.);
- safety and social security (social groups and other mutual help societies);
- sexual and reproductive health and rights (rape, genital mutilation, forced/early marriage, unwanted pregnancy, GBV, STI/STD, etc.)

4.1. Basic social services (health, education, sanitation, etc.)

Almost 90% of the respondents reported considerable and even catastrophic lack of access to basic services for vulnerable groups. This should not come as a surprise given that the conflict has disrupted access to school, healthcare and other services in the affected areas as reported by the media and other publications. In this section, we will breakdown this lack of access by region and by urban or rural setting, and examine whether the opinions expressed were influenced by the core interests of the responding organizations.

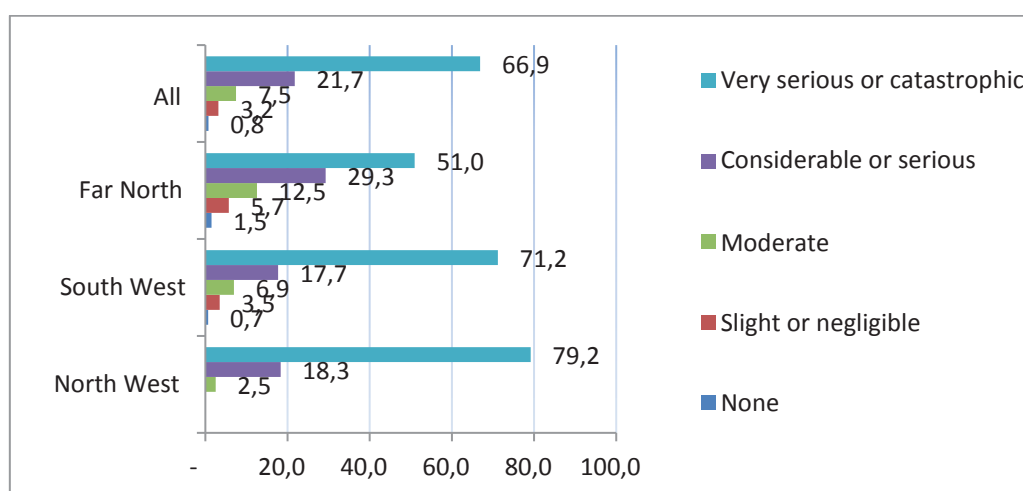
Graph 40: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic social needs (education, health, sanitation, etc.) for vulnerable groups (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

At the regional level, it would appear that the difficulties faced by vulnerable groups in terms of access to education, health and sanitation are far more pronounced in the North West with more than 97% reporting that these difficulties are significant or very significant. The situation in the Far North and South West regions are not enviable either, with 88% and 80% of the opinion expressed respectively saying the same thing about them. It is obvious that calls for civil disobedience and the violence against those who fail to comply with such calls have helped to aggravate the situation in the two English-speaking regions. The situation in the Far North is slightly better because of the absence of such calls.

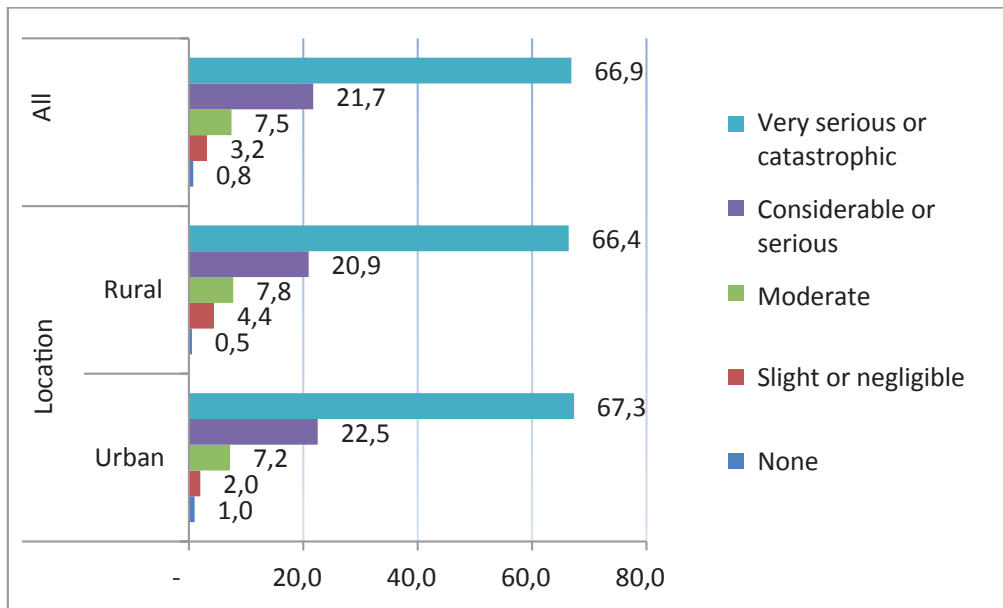
Graph 41: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic social needs (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

In terms of the location of the respondents, basic services were similarly disrupted in urban and rural areas.

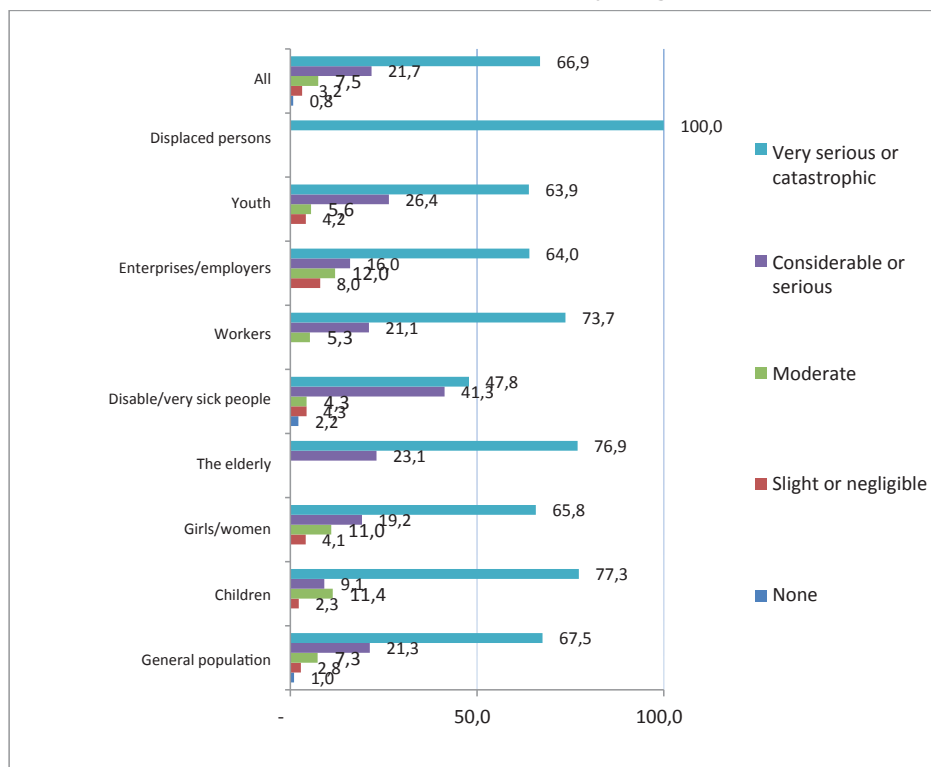
Graph 42: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic social needs (%), and by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations working in a given field will most certainly have a better idea of the problems faced by the population in that field. In this regard, we found that organizations dealing with displaced people, workers, the elderly or children most frequently reported a catastrophic decline in the quality of social services (more than 70% of opinions). However, we also found that all the organizations, regardless of their area of work, were unanimous on the difficulties faced by vulnerable groups in accessing these services.

Graph 43: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic social needs (%), by target population

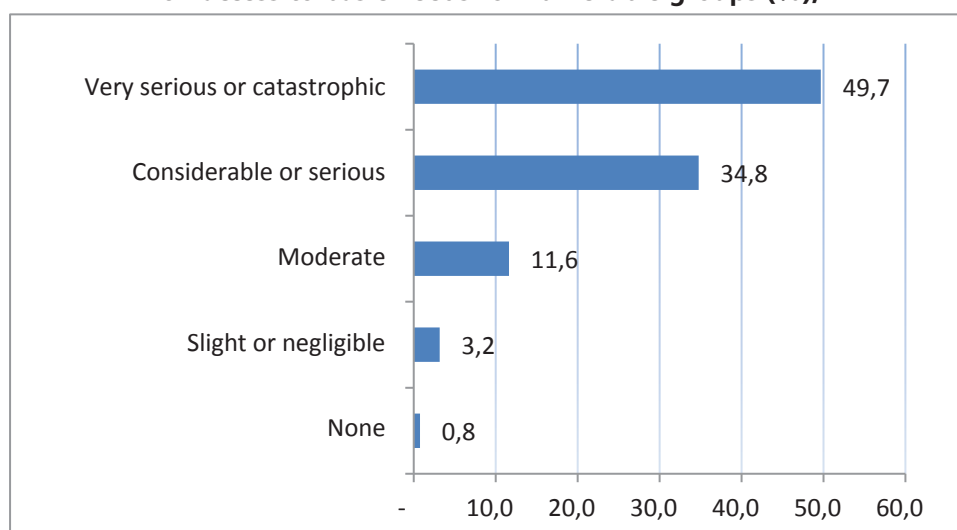


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.2. Basic needs (food, drinking water, power, housing, clothing, etc.)

About 17 out of 20 respondents said vulnerable groups had experienced serious or very serious difficulties meeting their basic needs as a result of the conflict. These difficulties may be due to disruption of IGAs and conflict-related restrictions to movements. Regional peculiarities, the urban or rural environment and the domain of work of the organizations may also have an impact on the satisfaction of such needs.

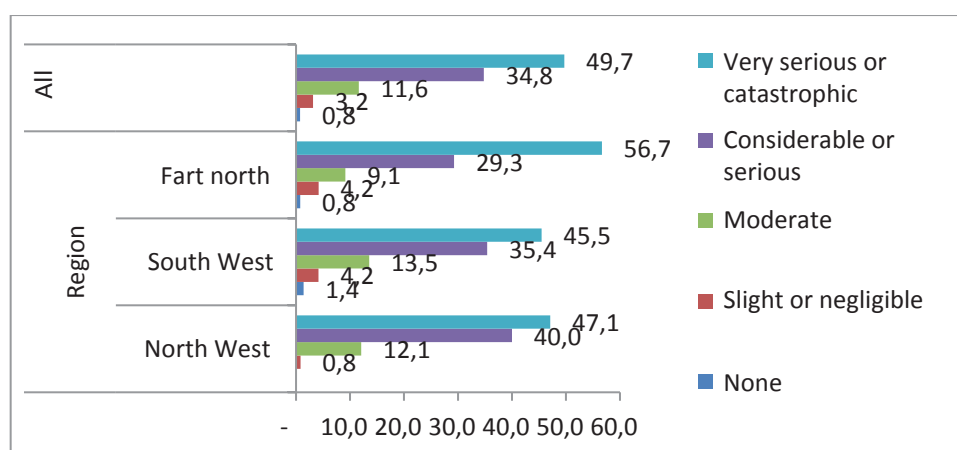
Graph 44: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic needs for vulnerable groups (%),



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Our findings on the regions show that the vulnerable populations of the Far North experienced more hardship in their day to day activities than those in the two English-speaking regions. This region, which was already very fragile (the poorest in the country), experienced a sharp decline in its economic prospects, with the first affected being the vulnerable groups.

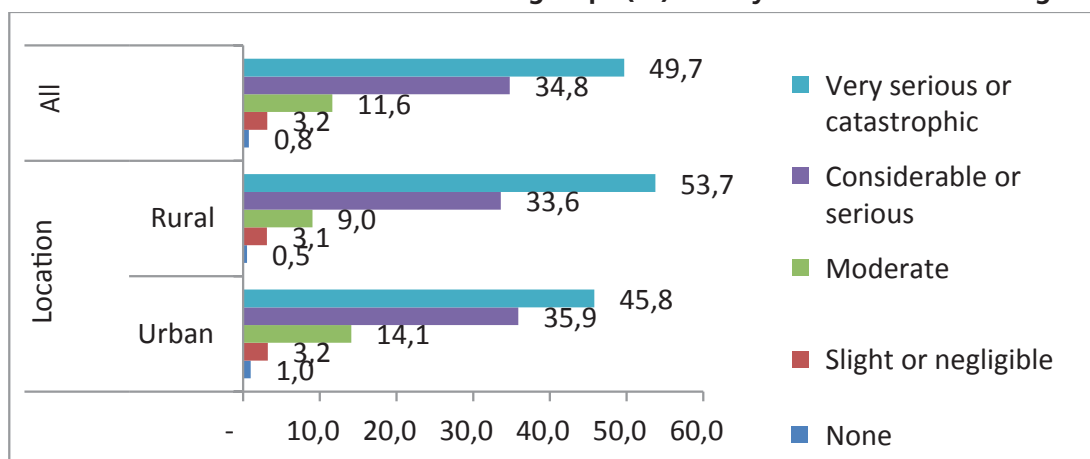
Graph 45: Breakdown of opinions according to the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic needs for vulnerable groups (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

As for the setting, we found that vulnerable groups in rural areas suffered more from the effects of the conflict than those in urban areas. As we all know, the poverty rate is higher in rural areas and this limits the capacity of vulnerable groups residing there to withstand shocks.

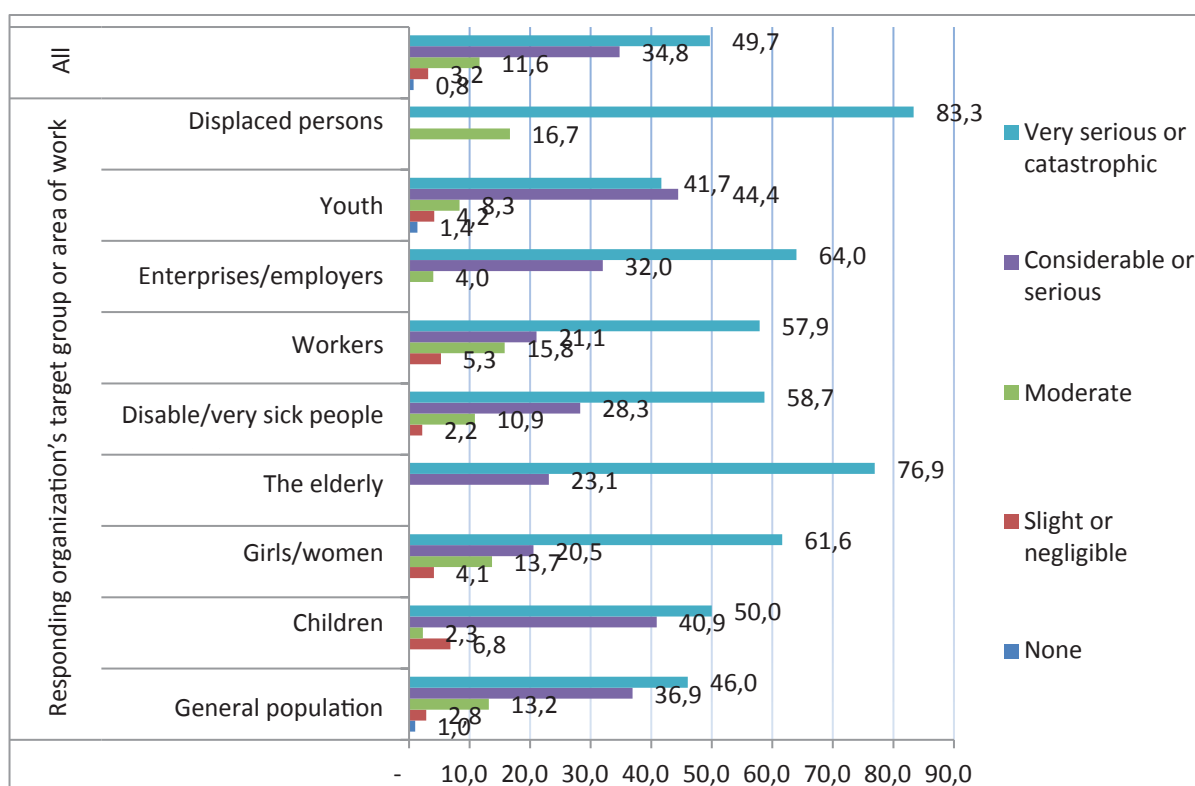
Graph 46: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic needs for vulnerable groups (%) and by rural or urban setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Access to basic needs was singled out as a major problem by almost all organizations, and a relatively large number of them (60%), especially those working with displaced people, the elderly, businesses, or girls and women, reported that the crisis has made the situation much worse. Such organizations are likely to have the most credible information about their target populations and their areas of interest.

Graph 47: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to basic needs for vulnerable groups (%), by targets of the organization.

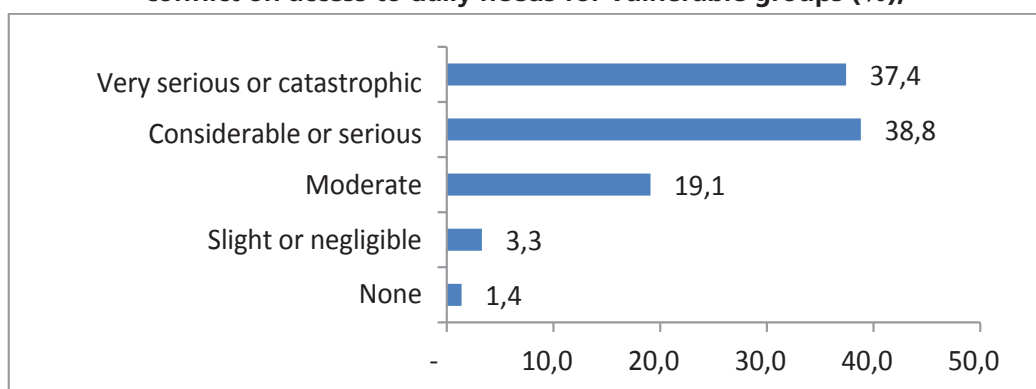


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.3. Other daily needs (transportation, circulation of information, telecommunication, religious worship, leisure, etc.)

More than three quarters of the organizations surveyed were of the opinion that the crisis had made it difficult or very difficult for vulnerable groups to meet their daily needs. This more or less confirms information from other sources that have reported on the hardships in conflict areas, which include Internet shutdown, clandestine checkpoints or illegal roadblocks, fire, massacres in places of worship and other atrocities that have prevented the population and vulnerable groups in particular from satisfying their needs.

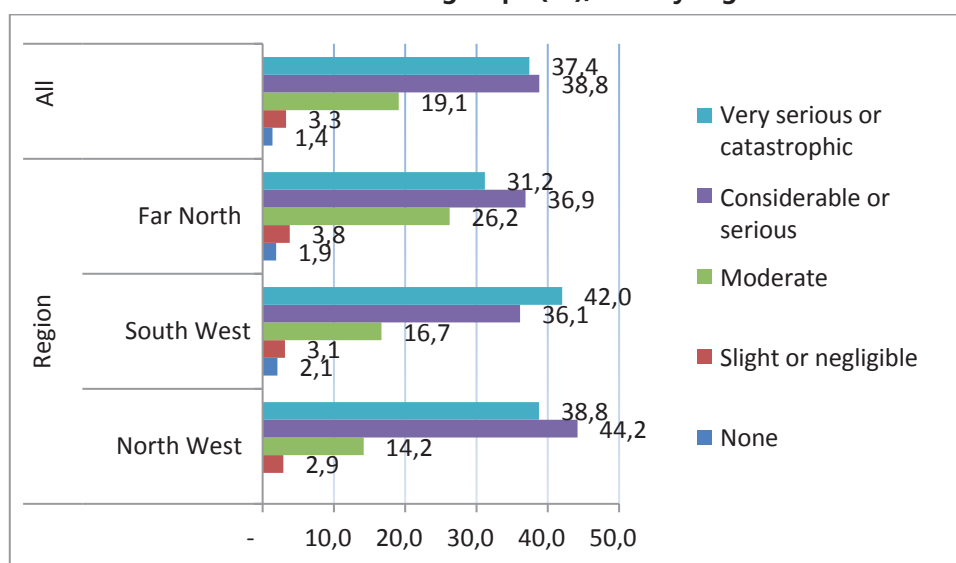
Graph 48: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to daily needs for vulnerable groups (%),



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

At the level of the regions, we found that the number of needs is greater in the North West, while the severity of such needs is more pronounced in the South West. As in the English-speaking regions, the Far north region is also having the same problems meeting these needs.

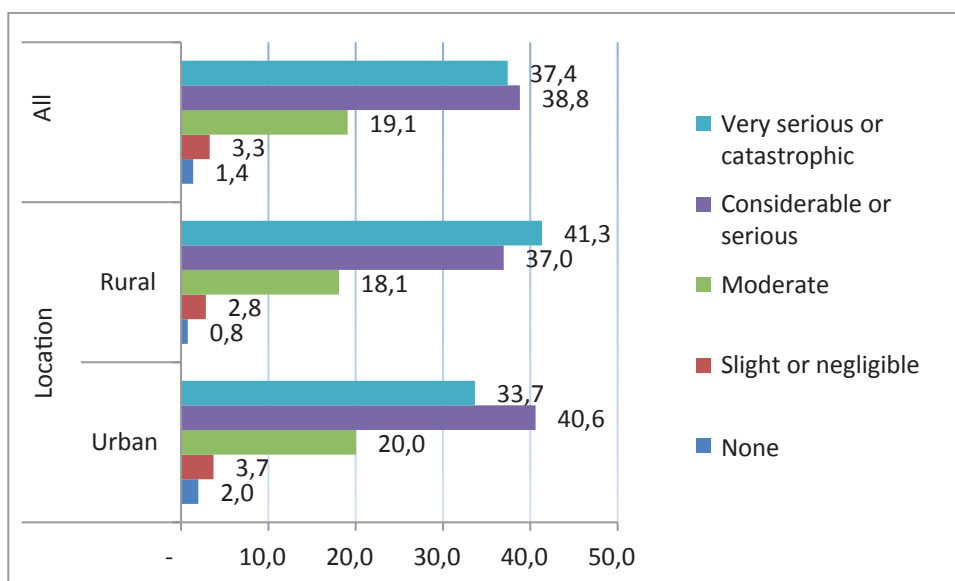
Graph 49: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to daily needs for vulnerable groups (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

As could be expected, the difficulties in accessing these amenities were more pronounced in rural areas than in urban settings because, even in normal times, there are fewer such services or alternatives in villages.

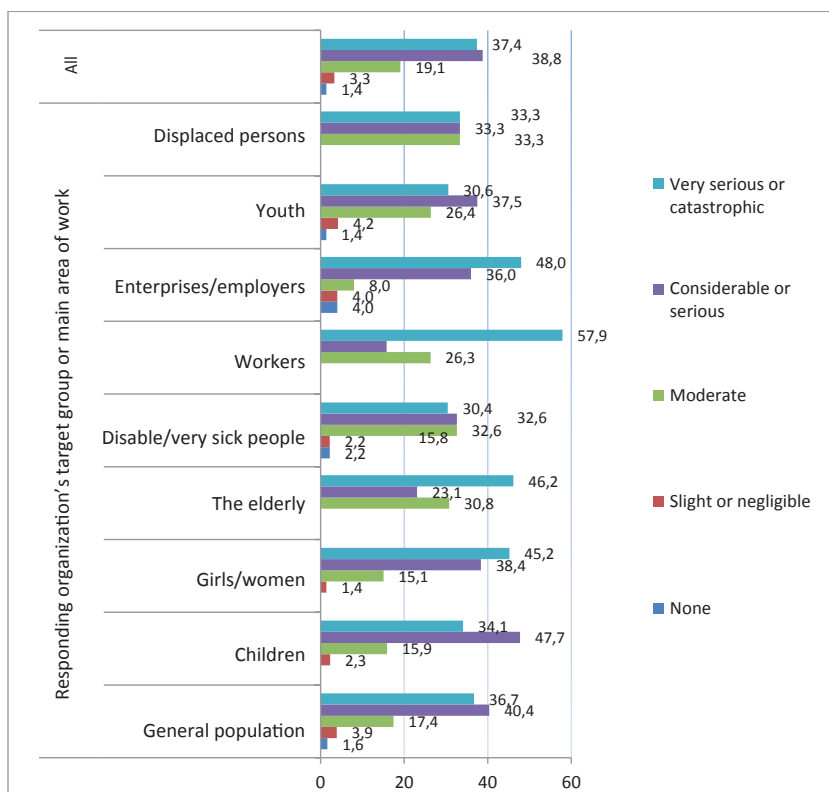
Graph 50: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to daily needs for vulnerable groups (%), and by rural or urban setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Our findings show that organizations that target groups such as employers, workers, the elderly and, to some extent, young girls and women had a strong opinion on the severity of the impact of the conflicts on access to these needs. More than 45% of them reported a catastrophic effect of the crisis on access to services for vulnerable groups. It should be noted that the groups mentioned here are major users of these daily needs.

Graph 51: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on access to daily needs for vulneran groups (%) and by target population of the organization

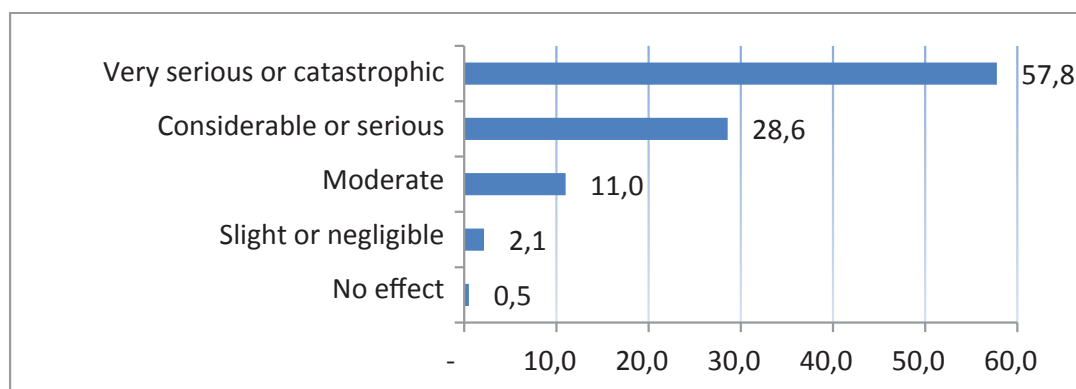


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.4. Jobs and income-generating activities

More than 85% of organizations interviewed were of the opinion that the conflicts have considerably or severely disrupted the IGAs of vulnerable groups. About 60% of them reported a severe impact on these activities. As we know, income-generating activities are links in a chain that can only remain intact if the other links in that chain do not break. Thus, if any of the links like transportation, communication and other commercial activities breaks, all the other activities will suffer.

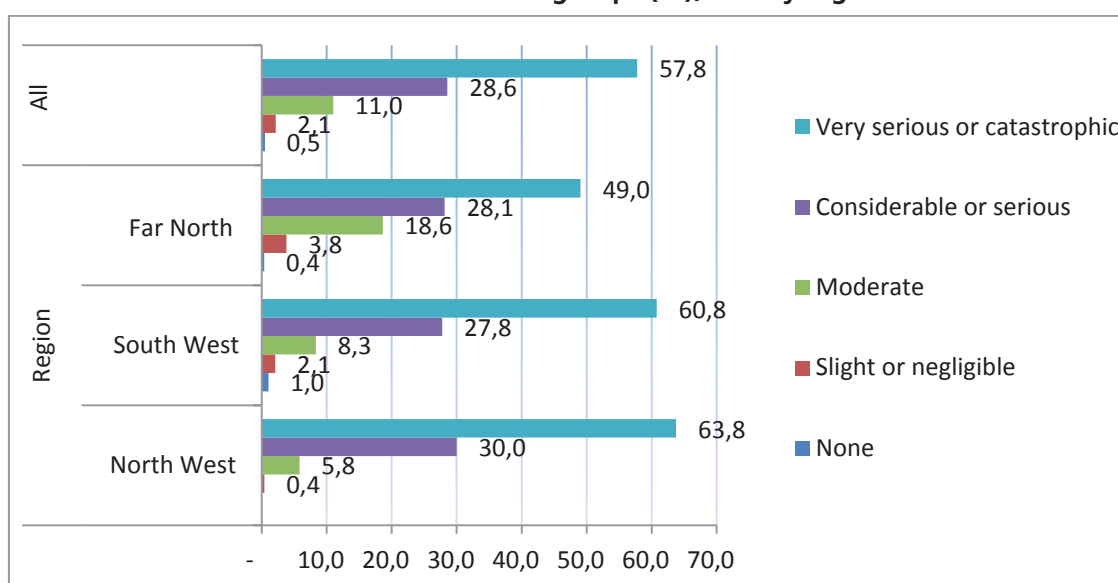
Graph 52: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on IGAs for vulnerable groups (%),



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

At the level of the regions, we found that the impact on economic activity was more severe in the English-speaking regions than in the Far North region. This is no doubt due to the calls for civil disobedience activities like ghost town days, and the burning and looting of production units. These findings are consistent with those of other studies, in particular the one conducted by GICAM, on the impact of the conflict in the English-speaking regions.

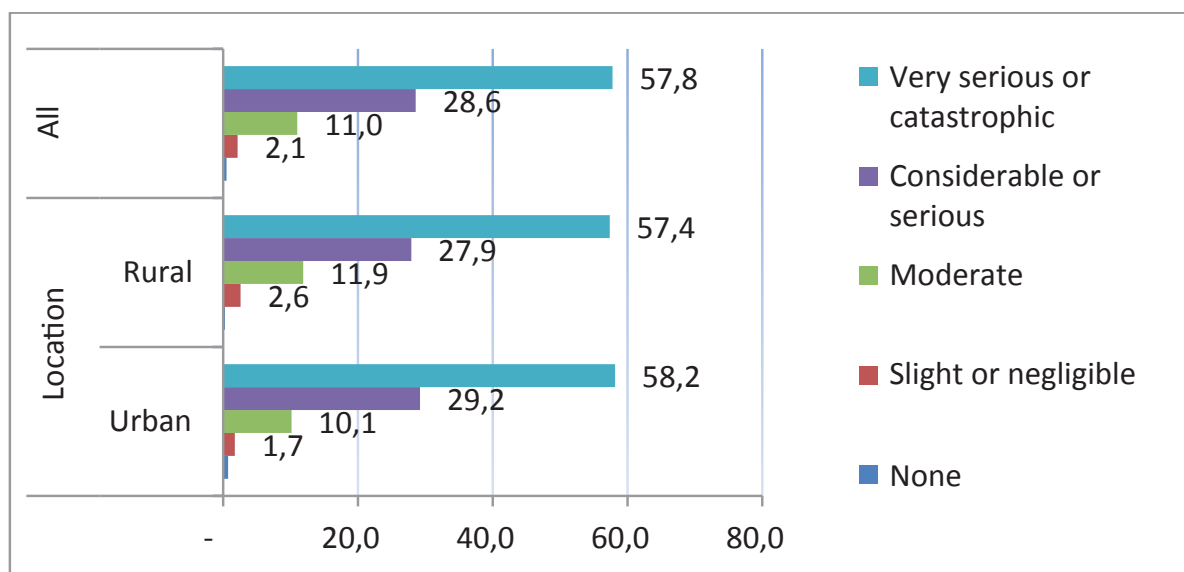
Graph 53: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on IGAs for vulnerable groups (%), and by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The disruption of IGAs was more or less the same in urban and rural settings.

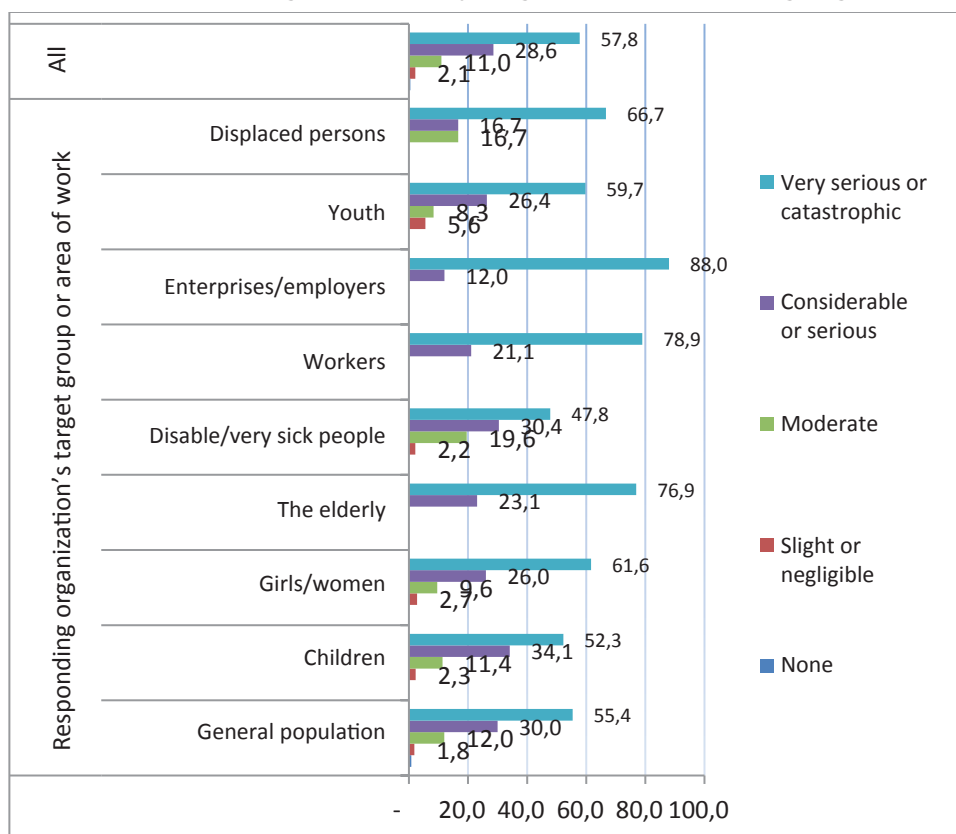
Graph 54: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact on the IGAs of vulnerable groups (%), by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

As we can imagine, the organizations that have as main target population groups like business owners, workers and the elderly had the strongest opinions on the negative effects of the crisis on the IGAs of vulnerable groups, with more than a quarter of them talking about a catastrophic impact.

Graph 55: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on the IGAs of vulnerable groups (%), by target of the responding organization

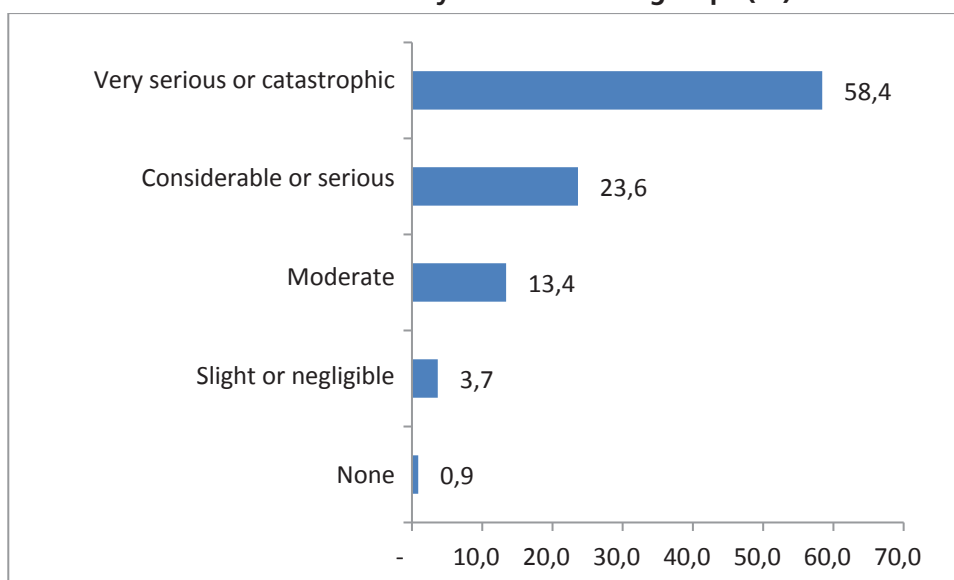


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.5. Security

Almost three in five respondents were of the opinion that the security conditions of vulnerable groups had worsened in their areas of work. In fact, four out of five respondents reported a severe deterioration of security conditions. We analyzed the differences in security conditions in the conflict areas per region and per target groups as follows:

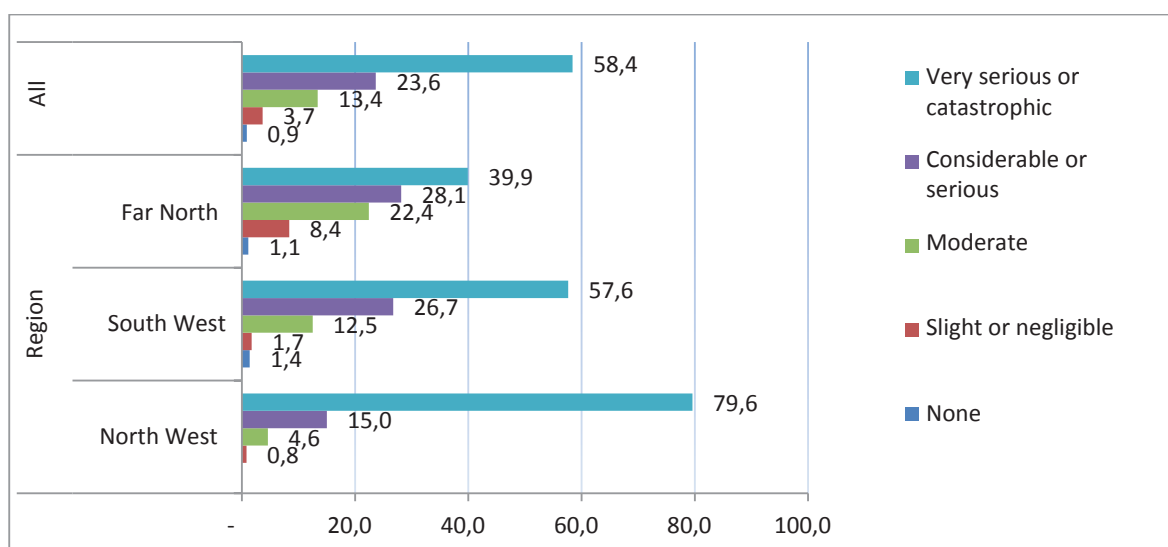
Graph 56: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on security for vulnerable groups (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Our findings show that security conditions were very disparate from one region to the other. Nearly 80% of respondents reported a catastrophic deterioration of security conditions in the North West, which emerged as the regions where the conflict has had the most impact on vulnerable people. This figure stood at 58% for the South West and 40% for the Far North.

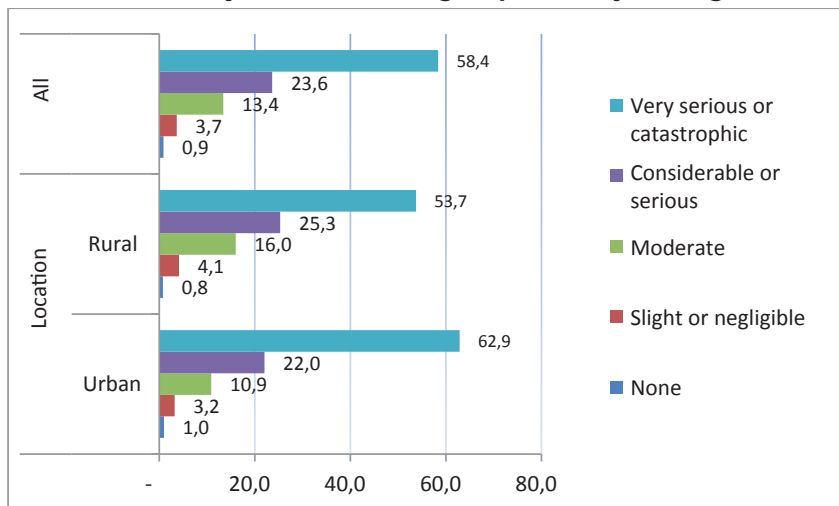
Graph 57: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on security for vulnerable groups (%), by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

A look at the urban or rural situation shows that security problems for vulnerable groups are more marked in big towns than in villages, probably because opportunities for crime and other security related issues are more abundant in towns than in the villages

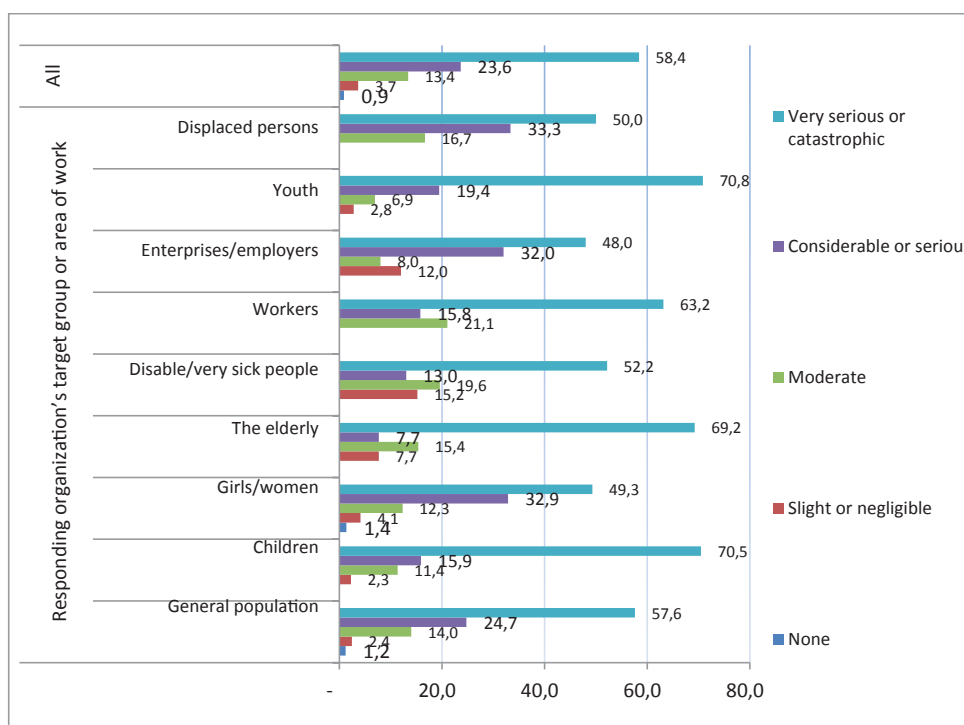
Graph 58: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on security for vulnerable groups (%), by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Seven in ten respondents reported a disastrous drop in security conditions as result of the crisis, with the most pessimistic being organizations whose target groups are young people, children and even the elderly. In fact, while young people are often abducted and forcibly recruited or indoctrinated by armed groups, children and the elderly remain weak and unable to defend or protect themselves or even to escape during an armed conflict.

Graph 59: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on security for vulnerable groups (%), by setting

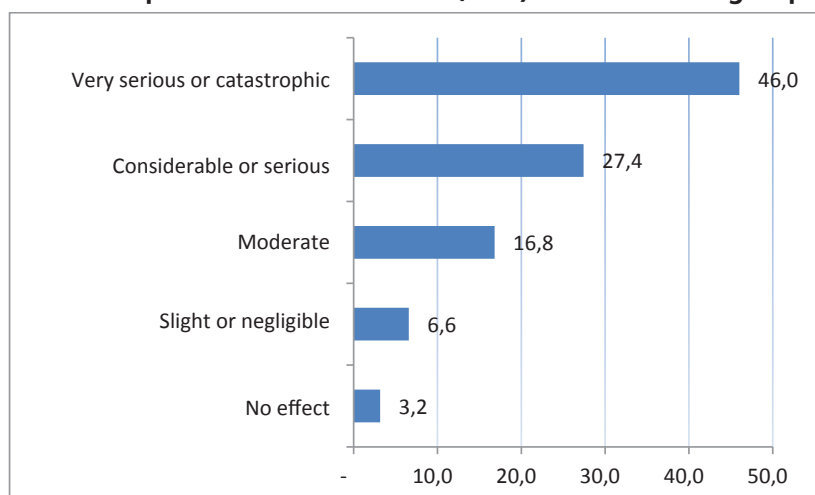


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.6. Respect for other fundamental human rights (freedom of expression, freedom of association, etc.)

According to seven in nine respondents, the conflict has negatively impacted the freedoms of expression and association in conflict areas. The size of this figure shows the difficulty faced by vulnerable people in exercising their rights to these freedoms. Actors in the conflict often use intimidation and other tactics to conceal reality or to tilt to their advantage the type of information that gets to vulnerable groups.

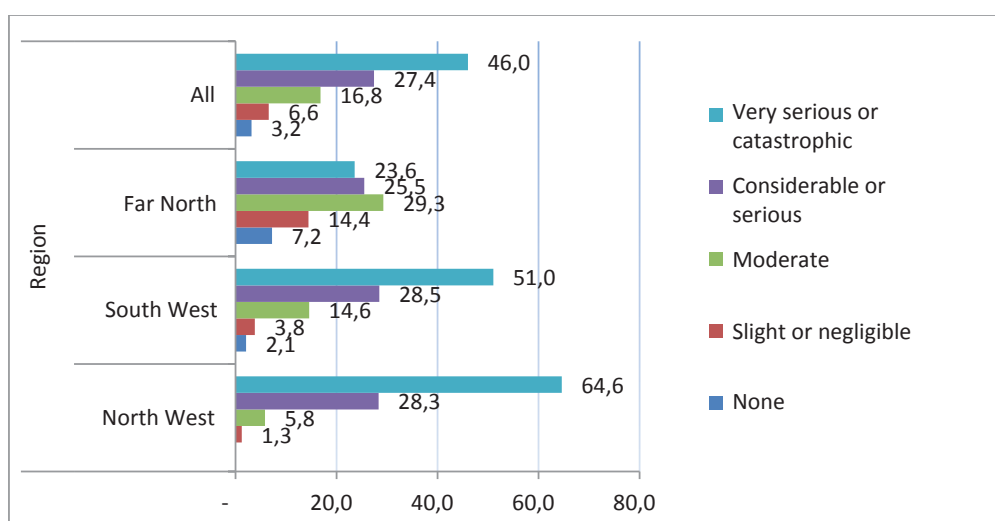
Graph 60: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact on fundamental human rights (freedom of expression and association, etc.) for vulnerable groups (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

At the level of the regions, our findings show that the North West region was most negatively impacted, with more than 90% of respondents reporting a drastic curtailing of the rights to these freedoms. About 80% said the same of the South West and 50% of the Far North. Obstacles to these freedoms were more frequent in the Anglophone crisis than in the Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North Region

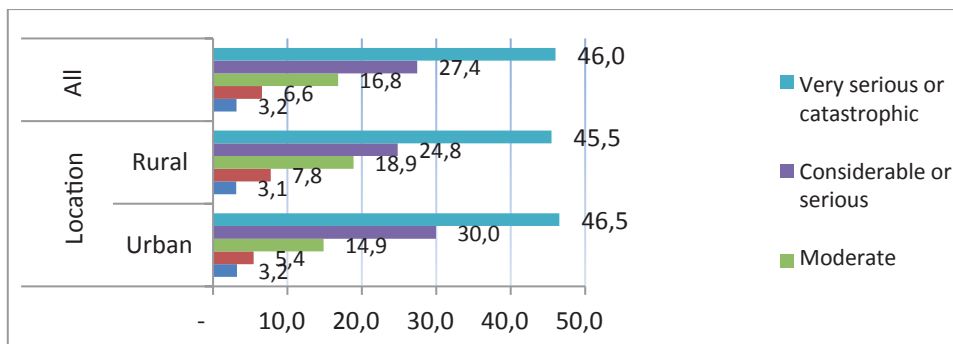
Graph 61: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of the conflict on the fundamental human rights (freedom of expression and association, etc.) of vulnerable groups (%), by regions



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

As in most of the issues surveyed, obstructions to these fundamental rights were more frequent and obvious in urban areas than in rural areas, probably because of the greater concentration of the population and issues in towns than in the villages.

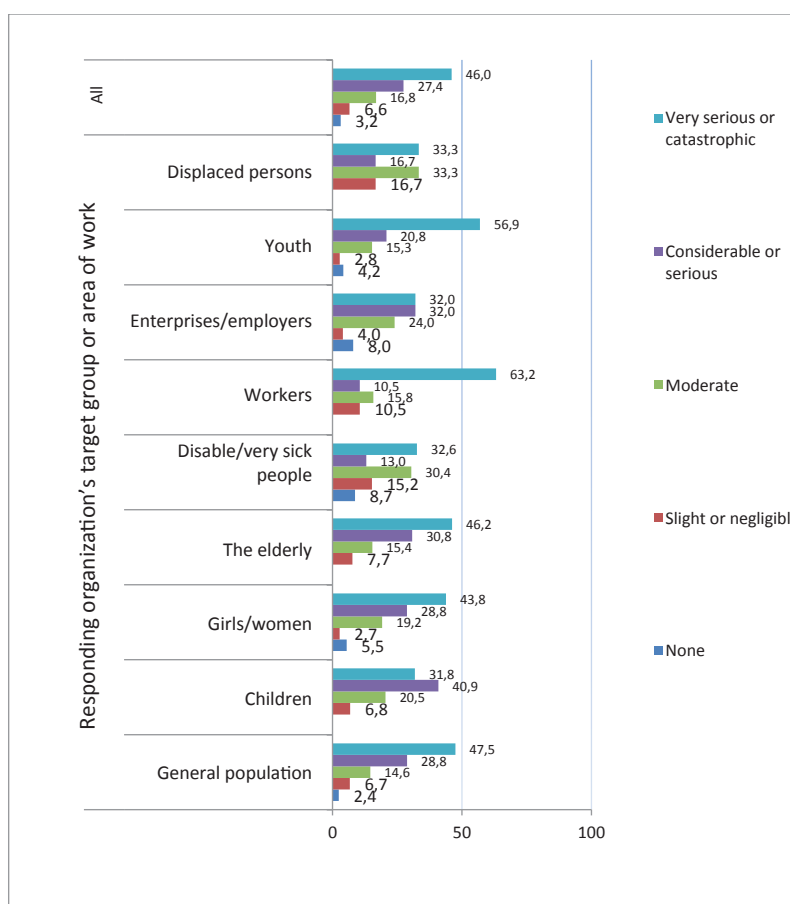
Graph 62: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of the conflict on the fundamental human rights (freedom of expression and association, etc.) of vulnerable groups (%), by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Two types of organizations stand out clearly as those reporting a steep decline in freedoms because of the conflict, namely those dealing with young people and those dealing with workers. More than 55% of respondents reported a drastic drop in these freedoms. This shows the extent to which the conflict has damaged communication and consultation networks, especially for young people and workers.

Graph 63: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of the conflict on the fundamental human rights (freedom of expression and association, etc.) of vulnerable groups (%), by target population of the organization

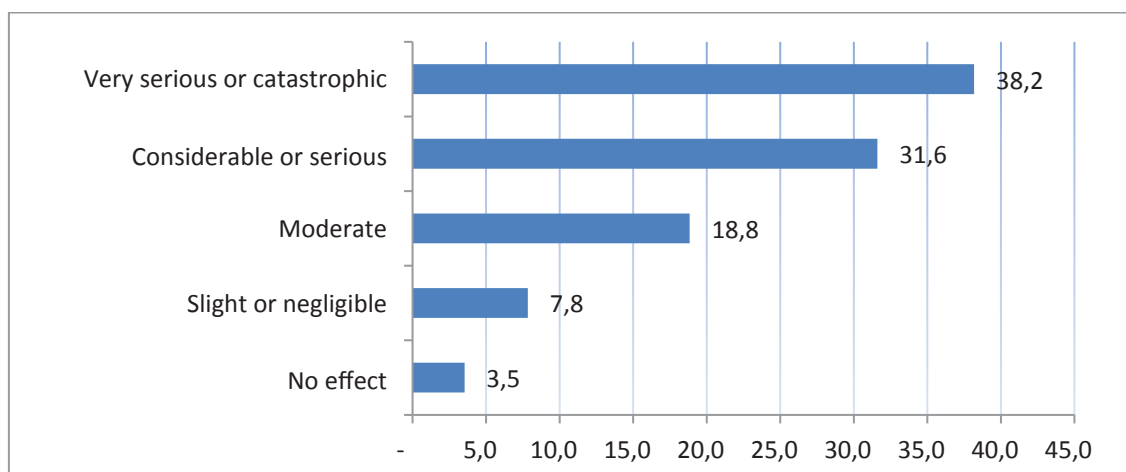


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.7. Social protection system (mutual help and other risk pooling schemes)

According to more than 70% of respondents, social protection systems were also significantly disrupted by the crisis. This assessment is consistent with the one on freedom of association because associations are often the frameworks for risk pooling schemes.

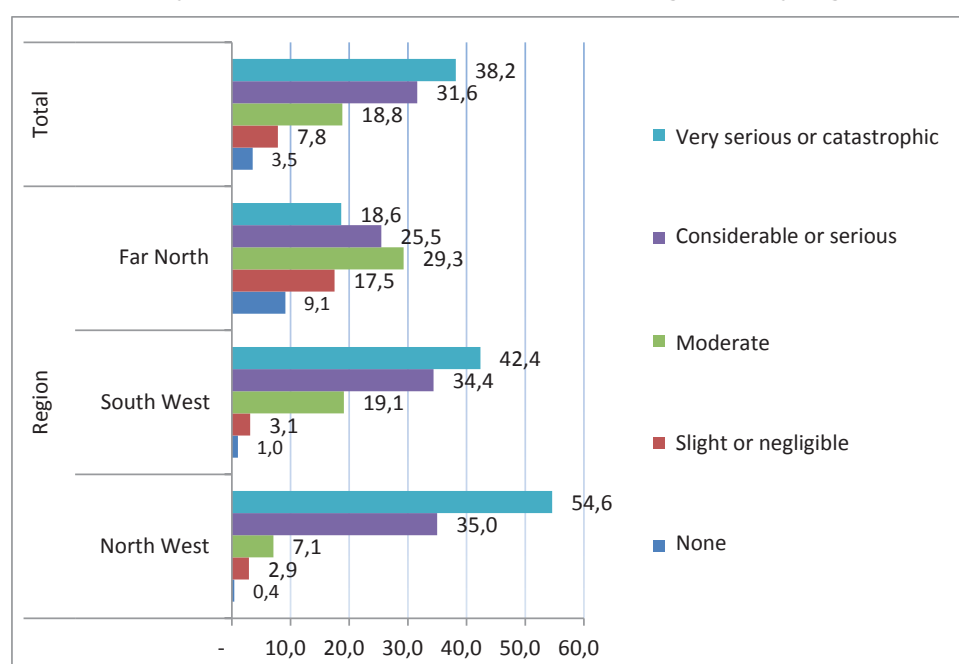
Graph 64: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of the conflict on social protection systems for vulnerable groups (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The situation presented above masks the major disparities between the regions. A closer examination shows that the North West region by far suffered the most, with nearly 90% of respondents reporting a drastic decline in the number of self-help schemes there. More than 75% of responding organizations said the same of the South West Region, while less than 45% of respondents thought the Far North Region had suffered the same fate.

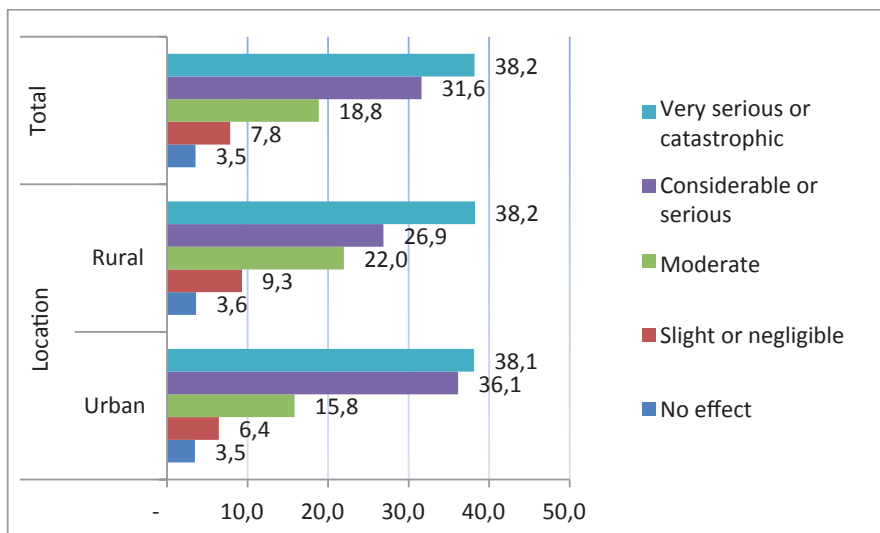
Graph 65: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on safety and social protection for vulnerable groups by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

According to organizations interviewed, mutual help networks suffered more from the negative consequences of the conflict in urban areas than in rural areas. As we have observed before, the harm caused by conflicts is more pronounced in urban settings.

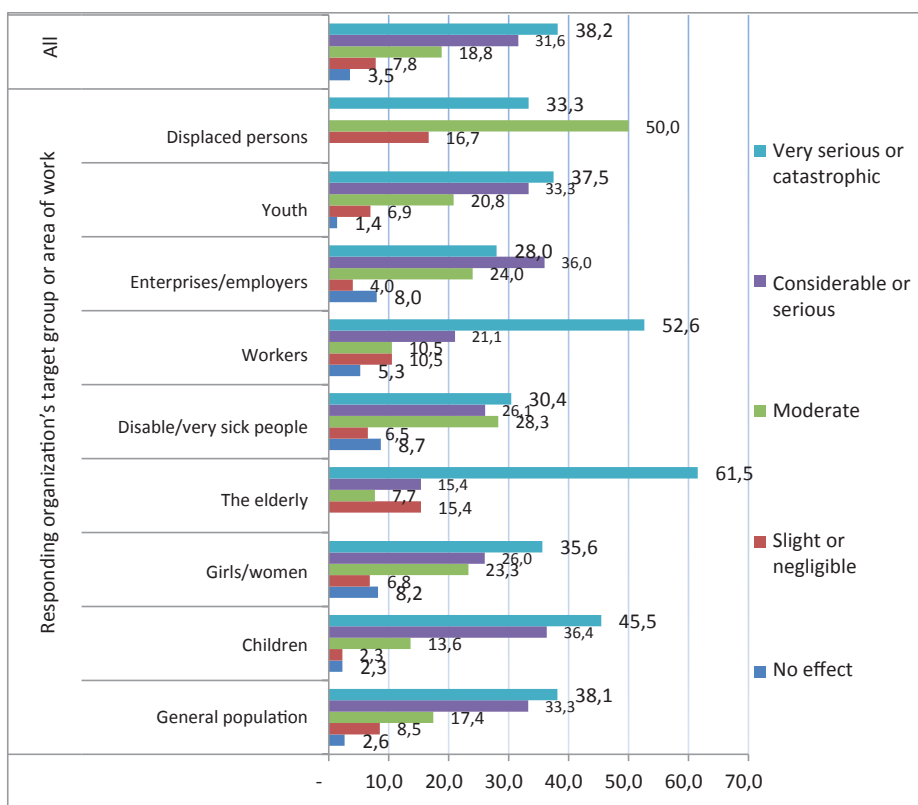
Graph 66: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact of the conflict on safety and social protection for vulnerable groups (%), by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

More than 50% of CSOs dealing with workers and the elderly reported a disastrous decline in social protection systems. These two target populations are fairly representative of the social groups in which mutual help schemes are common.

Graph 67: Breakdown of opinions on the severity of the impact on safety and social protection systems for vulnerable groups (%), by target population

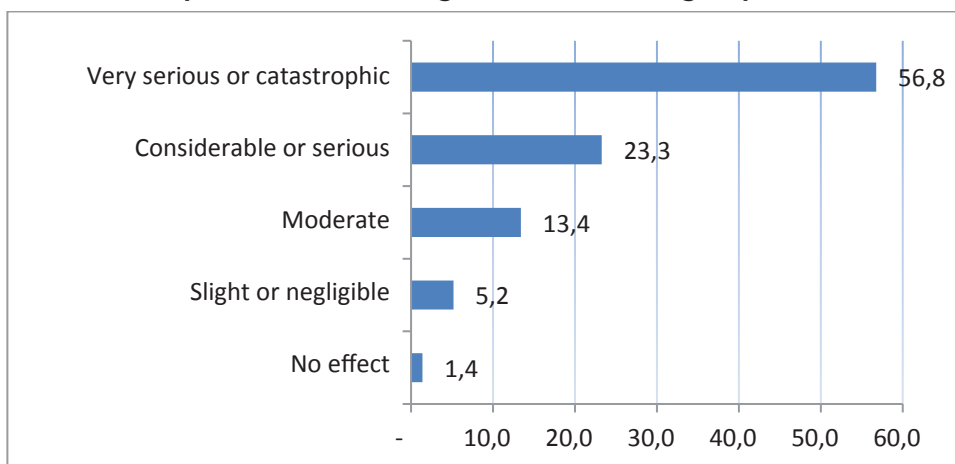


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

4.8. Right to sexual and reproductive health

Conflicts have often led to all kinds of abuse, especially gender based violence. During our survey, more than 80% of responding organizations reported a disastrous decline in sexual and reproductive health rights as a direct consequence of the conflict. This should not come as a surprise given that many media and publications have already reported this as one of the consequences of conflict. We also tried to find out if the crisis had the same negative effects in the three regions under study and in urban and rural settings.

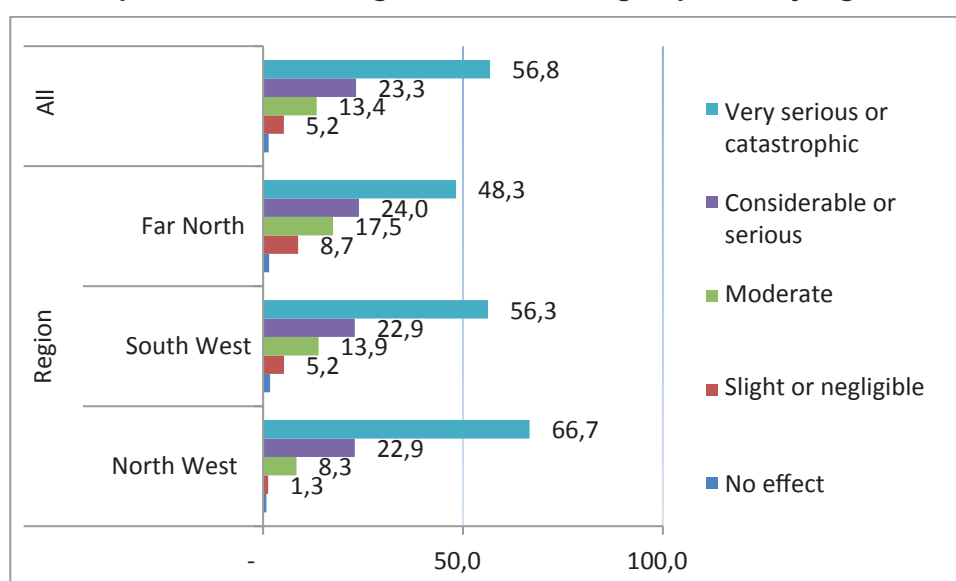
Graph 68: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of conflicts on the sexual and productive health rights of vulnerable groups (%)



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Civil society organizations were of the opinion that the North West Region had experienced the most significant roll-back in sexual and reproductive rights, with almost 90% saying that this decline ranged from considerable to disastrous. The situation was almost as bad in the other two regions, with 80% and 72% of respondents saying the same of the South West and Far North regions respectively

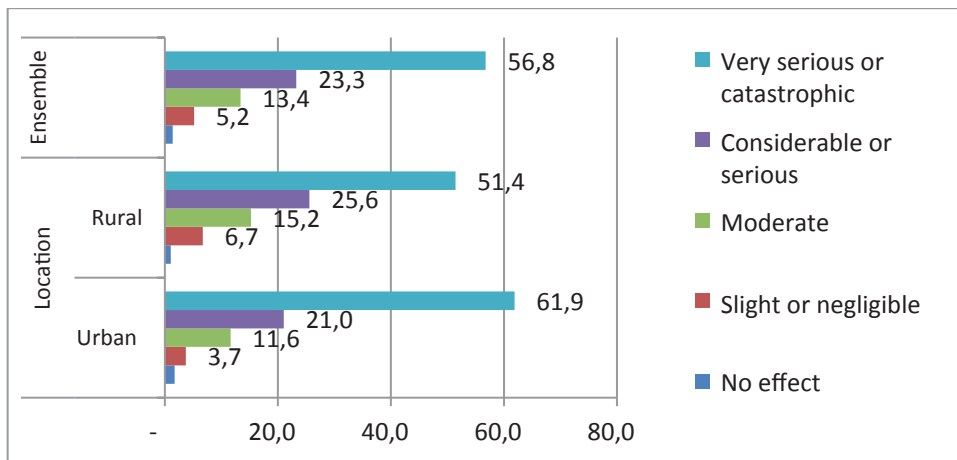
Graph 69: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of the conflict on the sexual and productive health rights of vulnerable groups (%), by region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Based on setting, our findings showed that gender-based violence is generally more common in urban areas (83% of reports) than in rural environments (77% of reports).

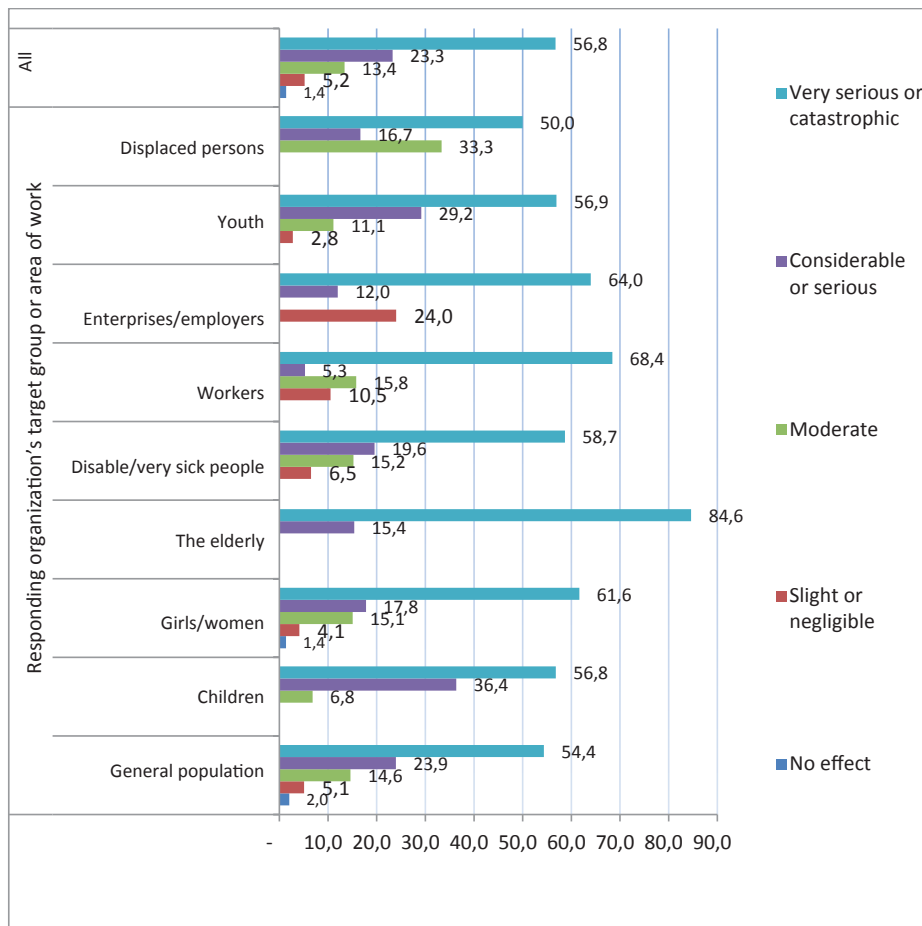
Graph 70: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of conflicts on the sexual and productive health rights of vulnerable groups (%), by setting



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations that target social groups like the elderly, employers, workers girls and women were the most critical of the uptick in gender-based violence, with three of out five of denouncing grave abuses.

Graph 71: Breakdown of opinions on the impact of conflicts on the sexual and productive health rights of vulnerable groups (%), by target group



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

It is worth noting that almost all responding organizations reported a surge in gender-based violence in conflict areas.

Conclusion to chapter 4

We assessed the impact of the crisis on vulnerable social groups by examining access to each of the emergency needs for such groups.

Our findings show that the conflict regions experienced a sharp decline in access to basic social services, basic necessities, daily needs and IGAs, with four-fifth of respondents reporting a considerable to disastrous impact of the crisis on such amenities.

The North West Region experienced the steepest decline in access to all the categories of needs, except for basic necessities where the decline was most pronounced in the Far North.

In many cases, access to amenities, or the lack thereof, was the same in urban and rural areas even though basic needs (food, drinking water, power, housing, clothing, etc.), and daily needs (transportation, circulation of information, telecommunication, religious worship, leisure, etc.) were more inaccessible in rural areas than in urban areas. On the other hand, security, sexual and reproductive health rights (rape, genital mutilation, forced/early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, GBV, STI/STD, etc.) experienced a greater erosion in urban areas than in villages.

To conclude, we can say that the conflicts that erupted in these regions have severely limited access to each of the emergency amenities mentioned above for vulnerable groups since seven in ten responding organizations reported a serious to disastrous impact of such conflicts.

CHAPTER 5: TYPOLOGY AND ASSESSMENT OF NEEDS OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Introduction

This chapter assesses the emergency needs of vulnerable people and the number of people that are likely to need help in a conflict situation. To do this, we examined a number of amenities ranging from “food” to “peace and social harmony”. Our goal was to understand the various types of need of the different vulnerable social groups. To achieve our goal, we examined the manner in which these needs breakdown by social groups, the approaches adopted by responding organizations to meet these needs, and the number of persons in need of assistance in each category. Our analyses were based on the responses we received from the organizations interviewed. It should be noted that because of the contrasting nature of some of the responses, and considering that the variables are related to an income distribution, we will focus on the quantiles, especially the median since it is less sensitive to outlier values than the average that is most often used. This chapter takes a look at the following:

- the types of need expressed and the responses to these needs by organizations working with vulnerable groups;
- the emergence needs of vulnerable groups.

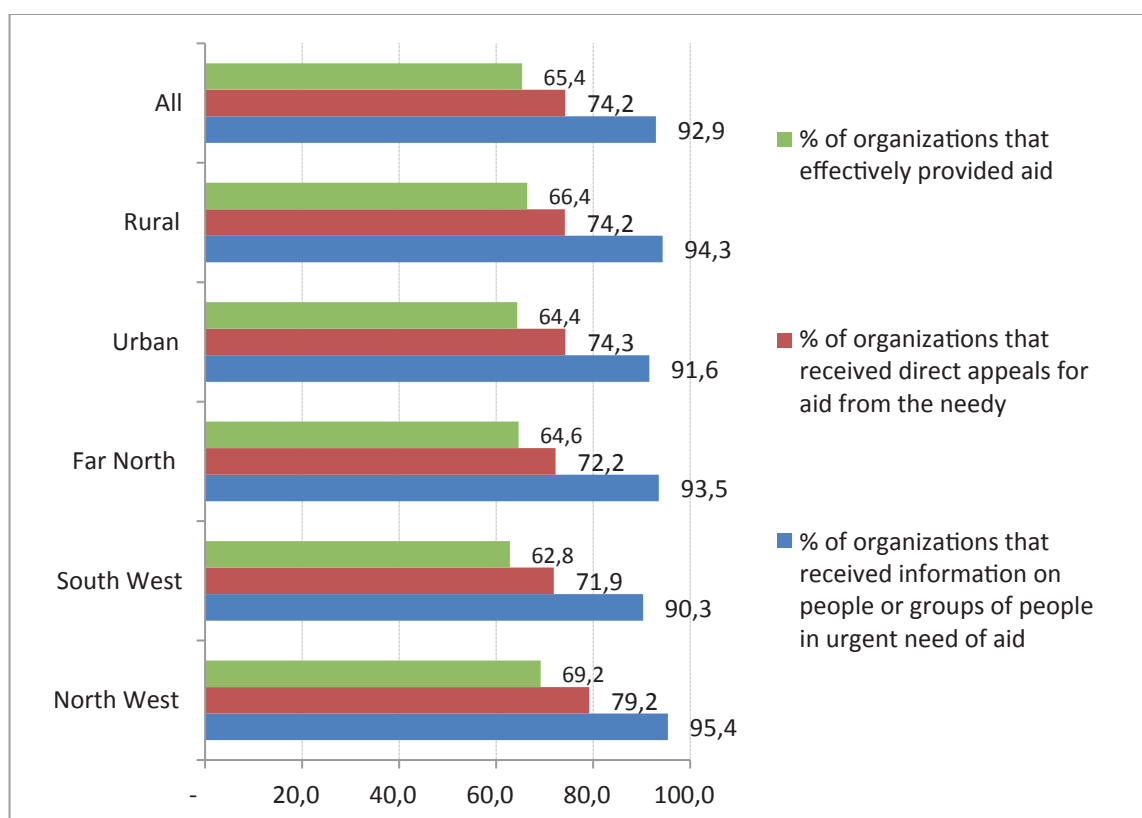
5.1. Type of need and response to the needs of vulnerable groups

The goal here was to examine, for each good or service needed, if the responding organization had received information on the needs of vulnerable groups and to what extent (financial assessment) the organizations had participated in providing aid.

5.1.1. Food

Food is usually one of the most basic human needs since one cannot live without eating. Our findings show that food and related items were at the centre of almost all communication between needy groups and these organizations. In the conflict regions, more than nine out of ten organizations received information on food aid needs, with about three out of four receiving direct appeals for food aid. In addition, almost two-thirds of organizations reported that they had provided food aid to people in need. At the level of regions, food shortages were more severe in the North West than in the other two regions. We also found that there is little to no difference between the urban or rural setting where this need is concerned.

Graph 72: Circulation of information and response by organizations to appeals for food aid



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations were far more charitable in providing food assistance to needy groups in the English-speaking regions than in the Far North. In fact, half of the benefactors made donations worth at least 400 000FCFA in the North West and 500 000FCFA in the South West. This figure stood at a mere 200 000FCFA in the Far North. Also, these organizations were more generous in urban settings than in rural areas. On the whole, the food aid provided was consistent with the levels of poverty in the various regions, as indicated by other socioeconomic studies conducted elsewhere in the country.

Table 6: Actions by responding organization to provide food needs

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of emergency aid provided by organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Average	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	150	10 000	140 000	400 000	4 342 511	1 600 000	90 000 000
South West	164	5 000	110 000	500 000	4 023 982	2 000 000	99 000 000
Far North	170	2 000	50 000	200 000	2 590 562	1 000 000	96 000 000
Urban	236	5 000	100 000	455 000	4 692 331	200 0000	99 000 000
Rural	248	2 000	7 5000	300 000	2 598 045	1 000 000	85 000 000
All	484	2 000	9 8500	300 000	3 619 225	1 200 000	99 000 000

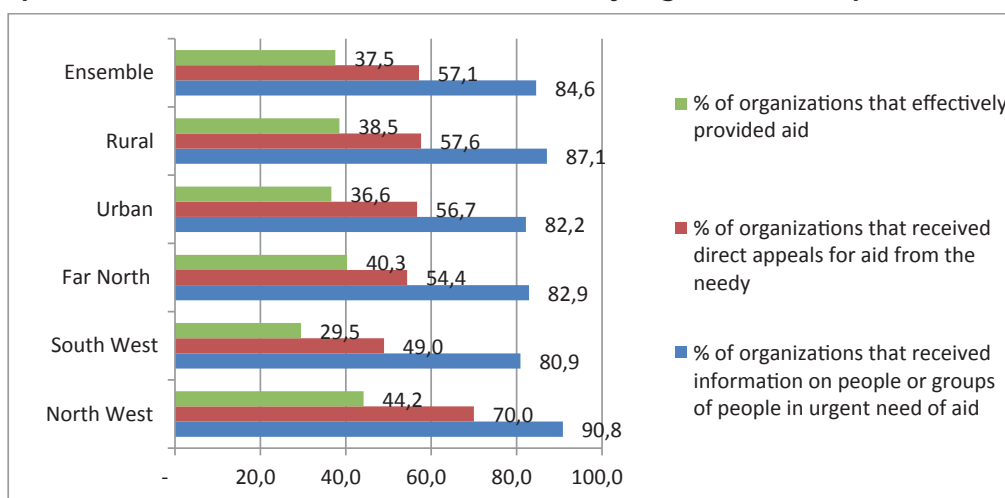
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.2. Housing

In a conflict situation, people can quickly and in large numbers find themselves homeless after fleeing their homes or if their homes are destroyed by the fighting factions. This means that housing is often an urgent need in times of crisis.

Around seventeen out of twenty responding organizations received information on the shortage of housing, and almost three in five received direct appeals for help on this issue. Just fewer than two in five of them were able to provide housing for the needy. This problem was more or less felt in the same manner in both towns and villages, while from the regional perspective, the shortage was more severe in the North West than in the South West where the situation, though serious, was not as bad at the time of this survey.

Graph 73: Circulation of information and action by organizations to provide housing



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Concerning actions to provide housing assistance, organizations seem to have been more generous in the South West and North West regions, with the two English-speaking regions receiving more favourable treatment than the Far North. In fact, the monetary value of the assistance provided in these two regions was double that of the Far North. In addition, responding organizations were far more generous towards the needy in urban areas than those in rural settings, probably as a result of the standard of living observed in each of these environments.

Table 7: Monetary value of the housing assistance provided by responding organizations

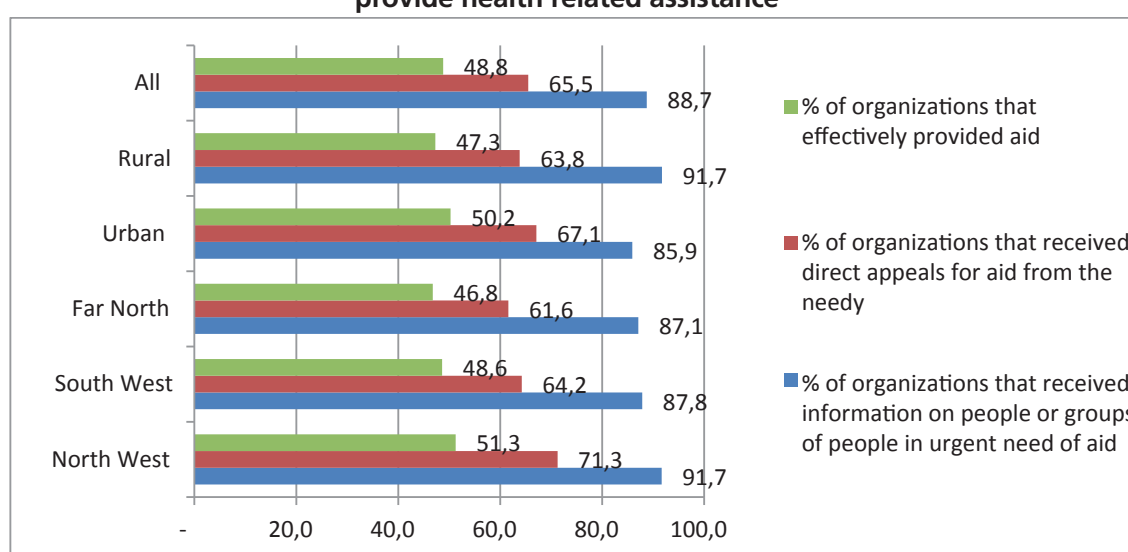
Location of the organization		Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of emergency assistance from responding organizations (in FCFA)					
			Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean value	Third quartile	Maximum
Region	North West	83	1 000	65 000	200 000	2 323 398	925 000	90 000 000
	South West	64	1 000	90 000	200 000	2 264 703	1 000 000	60 000 000
	Far North	99	1 200	40 000	100 000	3 123 790	525 000	90 000 000
Setting	Urban	120	1 000	50 000	200 000	3 493 083	1 750 000	90 000 000
	Rural	126	1 000	50 000	165 000	1 808 478	700 000	90 000 000
Total		246	1 000	50 000	200 000	2 630 237	862 500	90 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.3 Health care

Conflicts often disrupt social structures and hamper access to social services like health. Worse still, the atrocities and abuses that occur during conflicts often increase the disease burden of those living in conflict areas. Concerning the three regions under study, nearly 90% of the structures interviewed reported that they had been informed of the health needs of the population, and that two-thirds of them had received direct appeals for assistance. Nearly half of them had provided health related assistance to the needy. Requests for health assistance were more numerous in the North West than in the two other regions even though the latter had profiles similar to that of the North West region. Also, there were slightly more requests from urban areas than from village settings.

Graph 74: Circulation of information and efforts by organizations to provide health related assistance



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The estimated value of health related assistance was significantly higher (three to four times) in the English-speaking regions than in the Far North, if we go by the median values. Again, half of the donors contributed at least 300 000FCFA in urban areas as against just 148 000FCFA in rural areas. Indeed, more health related assistance was provided in urban areas, presumably because benefactor organizations had greater capacities for action in urban areas.

Table 8: Actions by responding organizations to provide health assistance

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of emergency assistance from responding organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	108	1 000	75 000	200 000	2 464 417	1 225 000	70 000 000
South West	126	5 000	100 000	300 000	3 115 377	1 000 000	80 000 000
R North F	119	400	22 500	80 000	2 830 945	900 000	72 000 000
Urban	178	3 000	90 000	300 000	2 847 430	1 040 000	80 000 000
Rural	175	400	27 750	148 500	2 792 768	900 000	80 000 000
Total	353	400	50 000	200 000	2 820 331	1 000 000	80 000 000

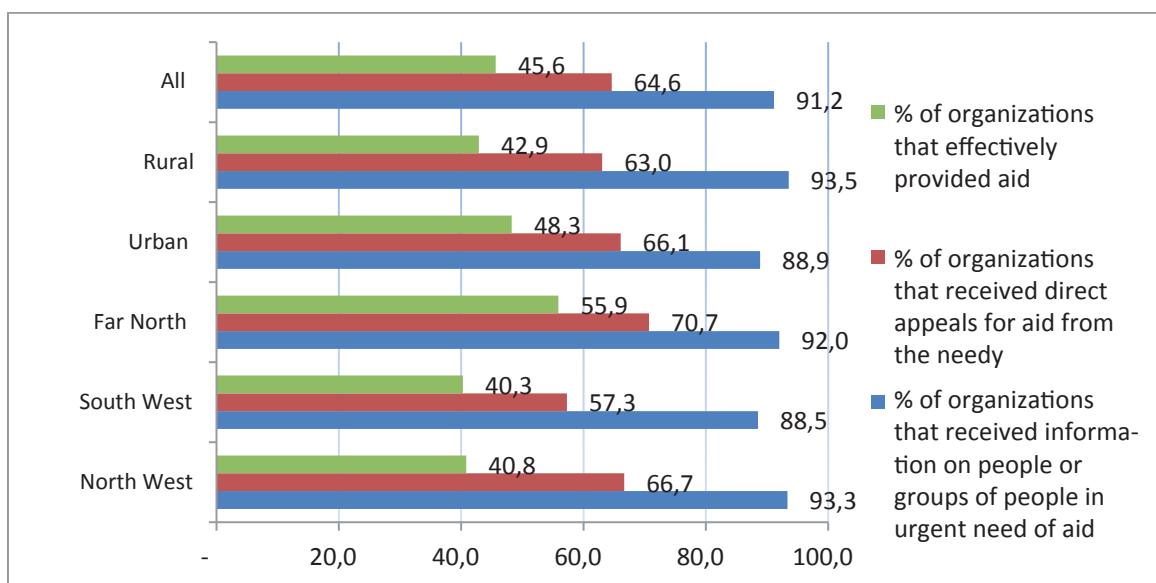
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.4. Education

In the two conflicts studied in this survey, whether it was the crisis in the two English-speaking regions or the Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North region, the education sector emerged as one of the areas hardest hit. In both areas, school infrastructure was destroyed and teachers and learners became the unfortunate targets of armed groups. In addition to these atrocities, the economies of the regions were destroyed, meaning that parents were deprived of the resources necessary to pay for their children's education in areas where education was still available or possible.

More than 90% of the organizations we interviewed had been informed of education related needs in the three regions, even though barely two-thirds of them had received direct appeals for assistance. Nine out of twenty of these organizations had made efforts to provide assistance. With 70% of direct appeals to organizations and 56% to intervening structures, there were far more appeals for education assistance from the Far North than in the English-speaking regions, where the latter indicator is two-fifths. It should be noted that living conditions are generally harsher in the Far North than in all the other regions of the country even in normal times, and that the region has habitually received considerable education assistance in efforts to improve its chronically underdeveloped educational system.

Graph 75: Circulation of information and actions by organizations



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The monetary value of aid to education by respondents was considerably more substantial in the English-speaking regions than in the Far North. Indeed, while half of the donors contributed at most 100 000FCFA in the Far North, 50% of the donors provided assistance to the tune of 250 000 and 400 000 FCFA in the North West and South West regions respectively. Also, the value of aid in the area of education was much higher in urban areas than in rural settings. In fact, donors were twice as generous in cities than in villages. This can be attributed to the fact that the cost of education and standards of living are much higher in towns than in the countryside.

Table 9: Estimated value of education assistance by responding organizations

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of education-related assistance from organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	83	5000	125 000	250 000	3 126 193	1 150 000	95 000 000
South West	96	7000	100 000	400 000	2 293 615	1 200 000	40 000 000
Far North	142	450	35 000	100 000	2 775 785	750 000	80 000 000
Urban	177	2000	100 000	400 000	3 031 864	1 500 000	80 000 000
Rural	144	450	43 500	150 000	2 341 545	600 000	95 000 000
All	321	450	67 500	241 000	2 722 188	1 000 000	95 000 000

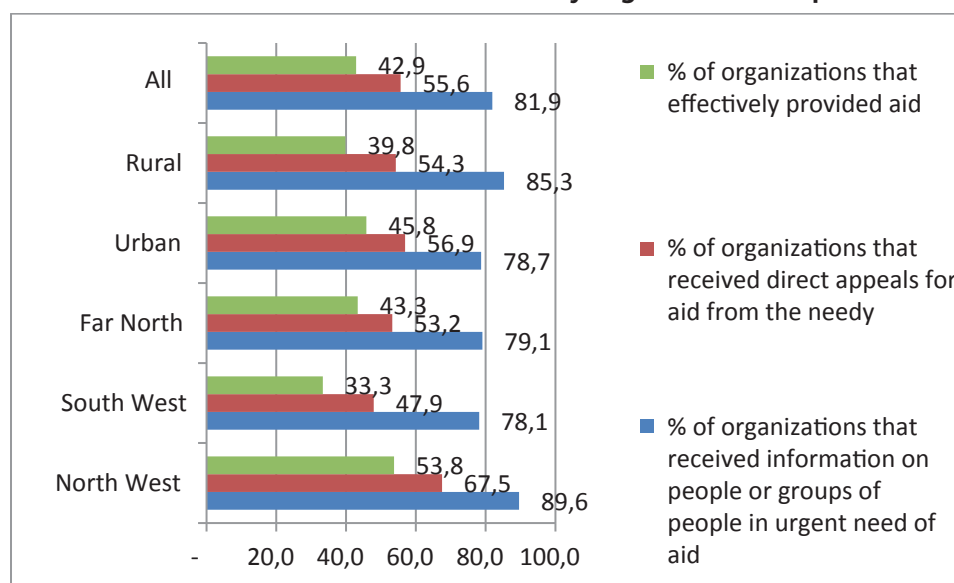
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.5. Clothing

People often end up destitute after losing their sources of income or after having been displaced in times of conflict. Since clothing is a basic need, we will examine how the conflict has affected the availability of clothing for vulnerable groups.

Almost 82% of respondents reported that they had received information on the difficulties faced by vulnerable groups in clothing themselves, and more than eleven in twenty said they had received direct appeals for assistance in this respect. About 43% of the organizations intervened to provide clothing for the most vulnerable. Organizations in cities were far more generous than those in rural areas. At the level of the regions, the North West, with almost 54% of effective assistance emerged as the region with the relatively highest number of assistance requested and received, unlike in the South West where just a third of the organizations acknowledged having provided clothing to the needy.

Graph 76: Circulation of information and actions by organizations to provide clothing



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Our findings show that a large number of donors provided just small amounts as assistance toward clothing since half of all the assistance did not exceed 100 000FCFA. Also, the amounts were generally twice as large in cities as in rural areas, while in terms of regions, the estimated amounts were comparable in the English-speaking regions, though the amounts in these two regions were double those received in the Far North Region.

Table 10: Information on and assistance by responding organizations towards clothing needs

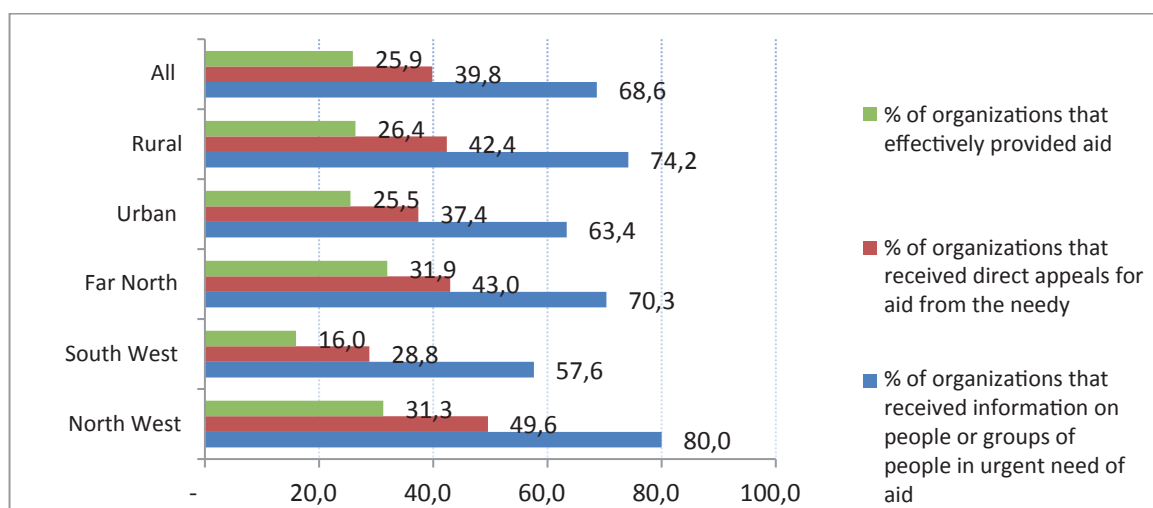
Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of assistance provided by the organization toward this emergency need (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	104	2 000	50 000	100 000	1 728 132	500 000	60 000 000
South West	80	10 000	50 000	125 000	1 126 250	500 000	50 000 000
Far North	116	800	20 000	50 000	1 801 830	450 000	50 000 000
Urban	158	1 000	50 000	180 000	2 159 823	800 000	60 000 000
Rural	142	800	25 000	68 000	968 915	200 000	50 000 000
All	300	800	30 000	100 000	1 596 127	500 000	60 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.6. Family reunion

Conflicts almost always result in the forced geographical displacement of families when the living and security conditions become difficult. On the whole, over two-thirds of responding organizations received information on this need, while two-fifths received direct appeals for help, with a quarter of them providing assistance. The gravity of this problem was more noticeable in the North West and the Far North, as well as in the rural areas.

Graph 77: Information on and assistance by responding organizations towards family reunion



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

About one in four responding organizations provided assistance to meet family reunion needs, with actors being more generous in the South West than in the North West or the Far North. Also, the value of assistance in cities was much higher than in villages where this need was not as pronounced.

Table 11: Assistance by responding organizations towards family reunion

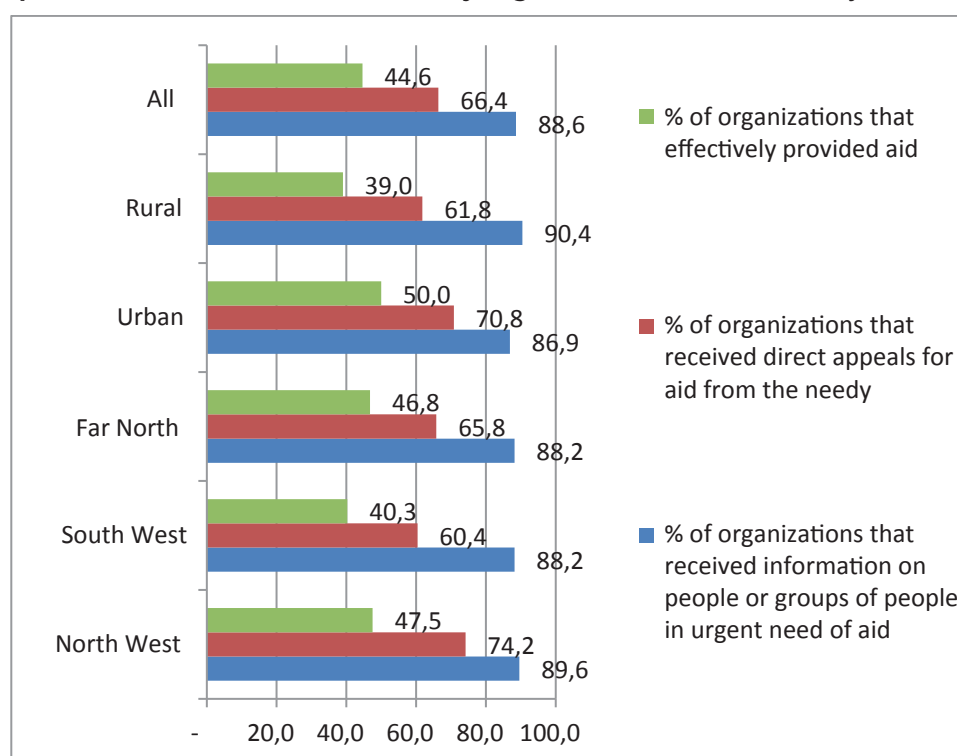
Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of assistance towards family reunion (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	50	1 000	50 000	97 500	1 809 100	200 000	40 000 000
South West	31	1 000	50 000	200 000	1 275 581	500 000	20 000 000
Far North	68	500	18 500	52 500	2 553 176	525 000	50 000 000
Urban	75	500	50 000	150 000	2 451 127	650 000	50 000 000
Rural	74	1 000	15 000	55 000	1 618 642	200 000	40 000 000
All	149	500	22 500	95 000	2 037 678	500 000	50 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.7. Jobs and IGAs

Even in normal times, social and economic integration, especially of young people, is a major challenge. The problem becomes even more acute in times of conflict since the climate of insecurity reduces opportunities. Therefore, vulnerable people can quickly find themselves jobless. Our findings show that close to 90% of our respondents were informed of this need, while two-thirds of them received appeals for help. Requests for assistance were more numerous in the North West than in the Far North and South West regions where the needs were comparable. In addition, there were more favourable responses to these needs in the North West and Far North. This assistance was more substantial in cities than in rural areas.

Graph 78: Information on assistance by organizations in the area of jobs and IGAs



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The largest amounts in aid were recorded in the North West, suggesting that the most significant impact of the support provided should be felt in this region. Also, the assistance provided in urban settings is much greater than the one given to rural dwellers.

Table 12: Assistance provided by responding organizations towards jobs and IGAs

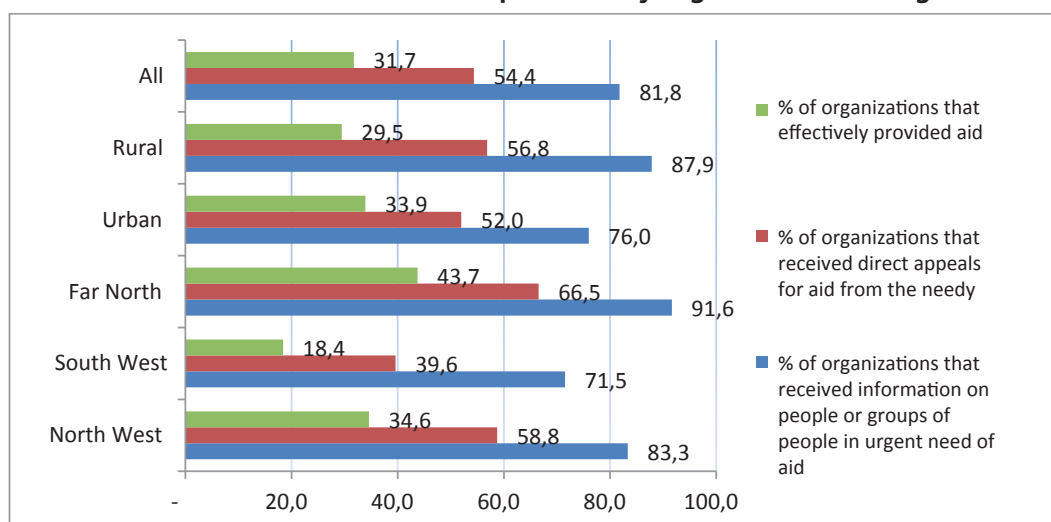
Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of aid provided by organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Fourth quartile	Maximum
North West	95	15 000	212 500	500 000	5 152 895	2 250 000	97 000 000
South West	104	15 000	100 000	500 000	3 802 644	1 750 000	60 000 000
Far North	121	10 000	80 000	300 000	6 588 574	2 000 000	84 000 000
Urban	185	12 000	120 000	500 000	5 530 365	2 500 000	84 000 000
Rural	135	10 000	100 000	400 000	4 882 222	1 750 000	97 000 000
All	320	10 000	100 000	500 000	5 256 930	2 000 000	97 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.8. Legal assistance

Legal assistance is often very important in conflict situations because of the disruption of legal services, particularly national identification structures. This has obviously been the case in the three regions under study. We found that more than 80% of responding organizations were informed about this difficulty, with more than 54% of them receiving direct appeals for aid to vulnerable groups in this regard. Almost 32% of them provided assistance for this purpose in the three regions, especially in the Far North, which contrasts with the South West region that had very few such interventions.

Graph 79: Circulation of information and aid provided by organizations for legal assistance



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

In terms of resources provided by organizations for legal assistance, the North West and Far North regions emerged as the regions in which these organizations were most active. Also, the amounts spent by organizations in urban areas were two to three times higher than those spent in rural settings. Overall, some 50% of donors contributed at least 130 000FCFA each for legal assistance to the vulnerable, demonstrating a considerable concern for this emergency need.

Table 13: Aid provided for legal assistance by the organizations interviewed

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of aid for legal assistance by organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	49	1 000	50 000	200 000	2 615 512	650 000	79 000 000
South West	34	1 000	25 000	75 000	1 635 735	500 000	30 125 000
Far North	108	2 000	37 500	145 000	3 423 343	1 000 000	70 000 000
Urban	109	3 000	50 000	300 000	3 356 394	1 000 000	70 000 000
Rural	82	1 000	20 000	52 500	2 288 403	300 000	79 000 000
All	191	1 000	35 000	130 000	2 897 885	800 000	79 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

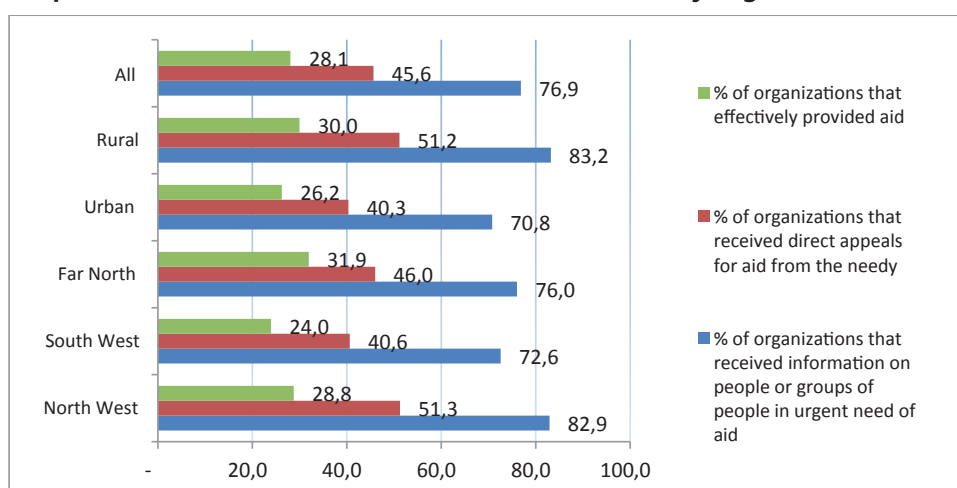
5.1.9. Safety of people and goods

In all the affected regions, three out of five organizations reported that they had received information on the security needs of vulnerable groups. However, only nine out of twenty were directly contacted for this purpose. Less than three in ten organizations reported that they had indirectly provided security assistance to the vulnerable in the course of the crisis.

Organizations received far more information on the security needs of vulnerable people in the North West and Far North regions. It was also in these two regions that the organizations provided the most assistance in this regard.

Also, security problems were more acute in rural areas than in urban settings. This finding is consistent with the fact that cities have a greater concentration of populations and much better security infrastructure.

Graph 80: Circulation of information and assistance by organizations



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Concerning the amounts deployed, we found that more than half of responding organizations spent at least 200 000 FCFA as aid for the safety of vulnerable people. The South West region received a higher amount than North West region. But the Far North was where these organizations were most active in securing people and goods, spending twice as much as in the English-speaking regions.

Table 14: Amounts deployed for security assistance by responding organizations

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated total value of aid towards security by organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	39	1 000	35 000	200 000	4 954 782	2 000 000	88 000 000
South West	46	10 000	100 000	500 000	5 130 043	5 000 000	70 000 000
Far North	78	1 000	25 000	100 000	2 449 538	500 000	80 000 000
Urban	79	1 000	75 000	500 000	3 774 759	2 500 000	80 000 000
Rural	84	1 000	20 000	100 000	3 834 244	700 000	88 000 000
All	163	1 000	50 000	200 000	3 805 414	1 500 000	88 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

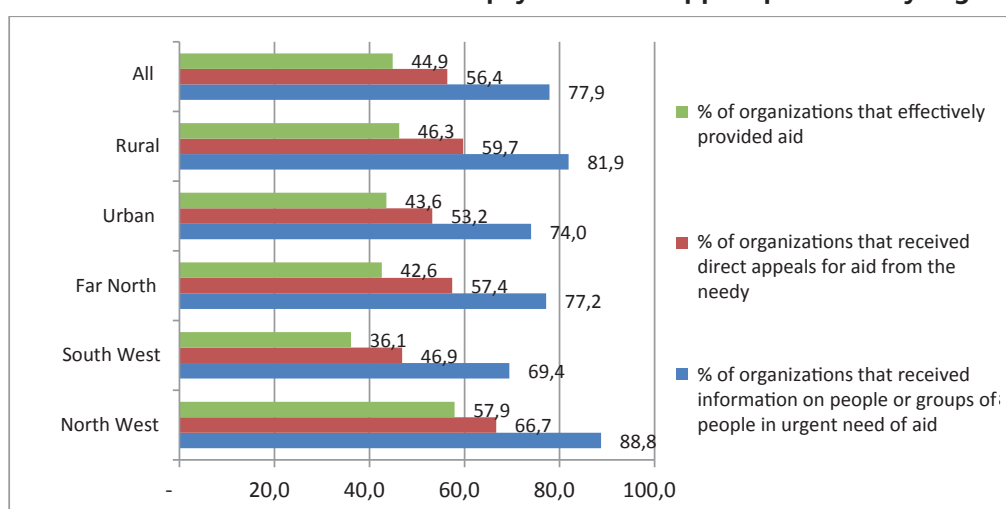
5.1.10. Psychosocial support

The traumas and physical injuries (immediate victims) or psychological problems (when a loved one is a victim) that occur during conflict often require psychosocial support. This emerged as one of the crucial needs in the three regions under study. Our findings show that 78% of organizations had been informed about this need, and more than eleven out of twenty had received direct requests for assistance in this regard, with nine out of twenty of them reporting that they had provided the support requested.

The North West and the Far North, in that order, were the regions with the greatest number of requests and also where the organizations were most active in that respect.

Another finding was that physical and psychological traumas were far more acute in rural areas than in cities. This is probably due to the fact that rural environments, with sparse and dispersed populations often living in isolation, are easy targets for abuse at the hands of actors in conflict.

Graph 81: Circulation of information and the psychosocial support provided by organizations



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

A look at the amounts spent on psychosocial support shows that the North West region was the greatest beneficiary although the sums spent in the other two regions on this need were just about the same. On the other hand, the expenditure on this need in rural areas was starkly different; sometimes even twice as much as in towns.

Table 15: Aid towards psychosocial support by organizations

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of aid for psychosocial support by organizations (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	89	1 000	50 000	100 000	3 313 212	1 150 000	80 000 000
South West	70	2 500	50 000	200 000	2 765 693	2 000 000	80 000 000
Far North	82	1 000	30 000	136 250	3 160 030	1 000 000	70 000 000
Urban	119	2 000	67 500	300 000	3 597 819	2 000 000	80 000 000
Rural	122	1 000	25 000	85 000	2 618 495	500 000	80 000 000
All	241	1 000	50 000	200 000	3 102 062	1 075 000	80 000 000

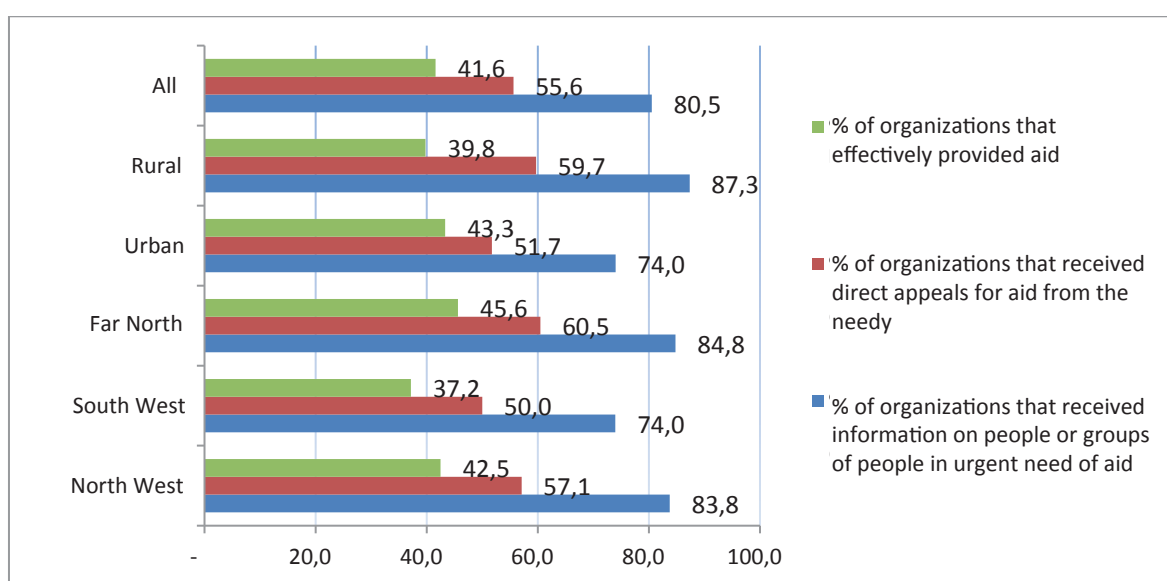
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.11. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Conflicts often disrupt social services, sometimes leading to rationing of water and the services dependent on it. The sudden increase in populations as a result of the uncontrolled displacement of people during conflict, often weighs heavily on sanitation services, resulting in reduced access to these services for the vulnerable populations. On the whole, four-fifths of organizations responded to emergency WASH needs, though only 55% were explicitly approached with requests. At regional level, the Far North received the most attention. Organizations provided the most input on WASH needs in this region.

This should not come as a surprise given that lack of access to water and absence of WASH are common problems in this region. This was also a problem in the North West and South West regions, but to a lesser degree, probably because of the hydrological configuration of the two regions. Finally, it was observed that the issue of WASH was more common in rural areas, even though it was in urban areas that more aid interventions were recorded.

Graph 82: Circulation of information and assistance by organizations towards WASH needs



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

We found that half of the individual amounts spent on WASH were below 100 000FCFA in the Far North as against 200 000 FCFA in the two English-speaking regions, meaning that there were many low value interventions in the Far North. Also, organizations spent considerably more on WASH in cities than in villages, probably because of the low population density in village settings.

Table 16: Assistance provided by responding organizations to meet WASH needs

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of assistance by organizations to meet WASH needs (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	68	100	65 750	200 000	4 700 419	1 000 000	70 000 000
South West	93	2 000	55 000	200 000	2 211 737	1 000 000	50 000 000
Far North	113	1 000	20 000	100 000	3 132 130	1 500 000	50 000 000
Urban	141	300	50 000	250 000	3 720 727	2 000 000	50 000 000
Rural	133	100	30 000	100 000	2 666 377	600 000	70 000 000
All	274	100	44 500	200 000	3 208 944	1 000 000	70 000 000

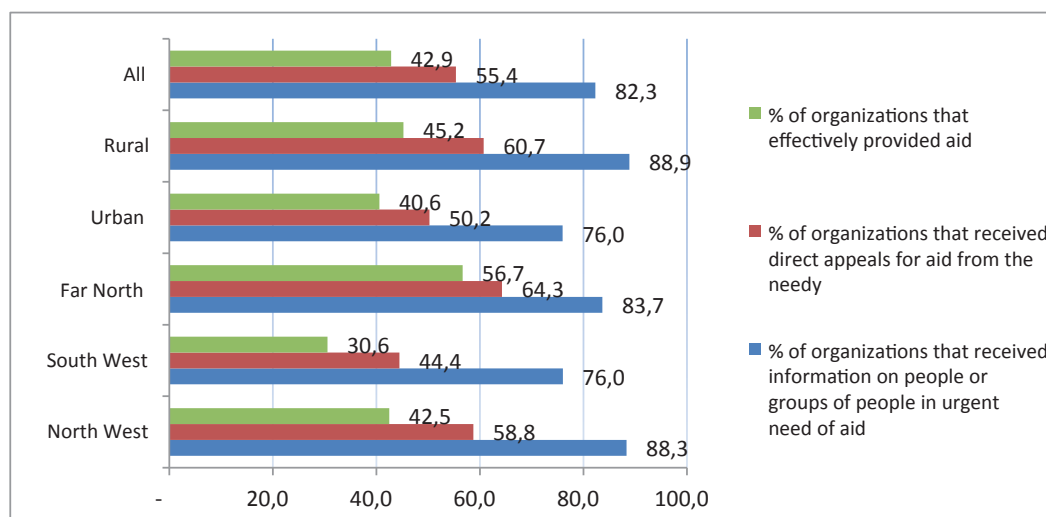
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.12. Promotion of peace and social harmony

Conflicts can easily shatter peace and social harmony in a community in the sense that arbitrariness can quickly become the norm between individuals and within populations that had previously been known to be peaceful. In this case, the involvement of a third party, even just through communication and education or awareness can be of great help.

Just over eight in ten organizations were aware of the need for support in the area of peace and social harmony, while 55% of them were contacted directly to provide such support. However, only 43% of them took part in actions for peace and harmony. The highest scores in this respect were recorded in the Far North, followed by the North West and the South West regions. This ranking can be explained by the duration of the crisis in the various regions. Again, there were more peace initiatives in rural areas than in towns, probably because of the nature of the various confrontations.

Graph 83: Circulation of information and initiatives by organizations to foster peace and social harmony



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Organizations spent less than 200 000FCFA each in initiatives to foster peace and social harmony except in the Far North where they generally spent just 100 000FCFA each. In rural areas, this amount dropped even further to 50 000 FCFA unlike in urban areas where the amounts were significantly higher

Table 17: Aid by organizations to foster peace and social harmony

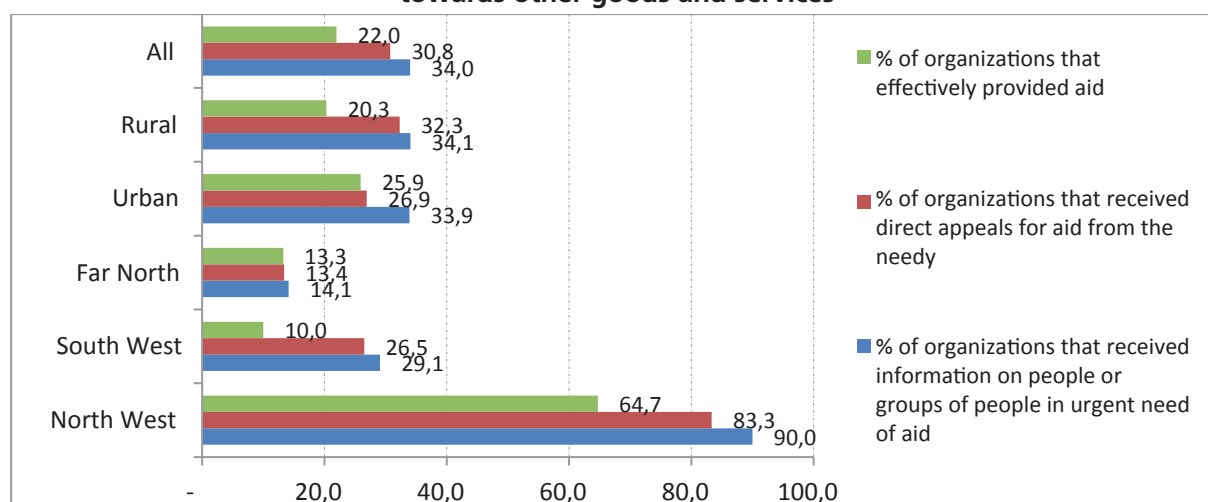
Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of aid by organizations to foster peace and social harmony (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	66	2 000	37 500	200 000	2 315 250	1 000 000	49 000 000
South West	64	10 000	50 000	200 000	2 202 031	2 000 000	40 000 000
Far North	133	1 000	20 000	100 000	3 552 866	1 000 000	80 000 000
Urban	130	5 000	70 000	500 000	4 015 755	2 800 000	80 000 000
Rural	133	1 000	20 000	50 000	1 836 237	500 000	49 000 000
All	263	1 000	30 000	200 000	2 913 565	1 000 000	80 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.1.13. Other goods and services

Apart from the needs mentioned above, organizations in the North West reported other problems they had been made aware of and for which they had provided assistance. The needs, which can be summarized under the heading “other goods and service” included items such as justice, freedoms, power, money, training and farm equipment.

Graph 84: Circulation of information and assistance by organizations towards other goods and services



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

The small number of respondents for this need calls for a weighting in the interpretation of the amounts spent by these organizations.

Table 18: Assistance provided by organizations for other goods and services

Location of the organization	Number of donors	Estimated monetary value of assistance provided by organizations for other goods and services (in FCFA)					
		Minimum	First quartile	Median	Mean	Third quartile	Maximum
North West	22	20 000	200 000	900 000	7 550 909	6 000 000	70 000 000
South West	4	30 000	40 000	1 025 000	1 520 000	3 000 000	4 000 000
Far North	13	10 000	50 000	60 000	2 538 231	100 000	32 000 000
Urban	15	20 000	70 000	200 000	4 119 333	4 000 000	32 000 000
Rural	24	10 000	65 000	400 000	5 975 292	2 250 000	70 000 000
All	39	10 000	60 000	200 000	5 261 461	2 500 000	70 000 000

Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2. Vulnerable groups and their basic social needs

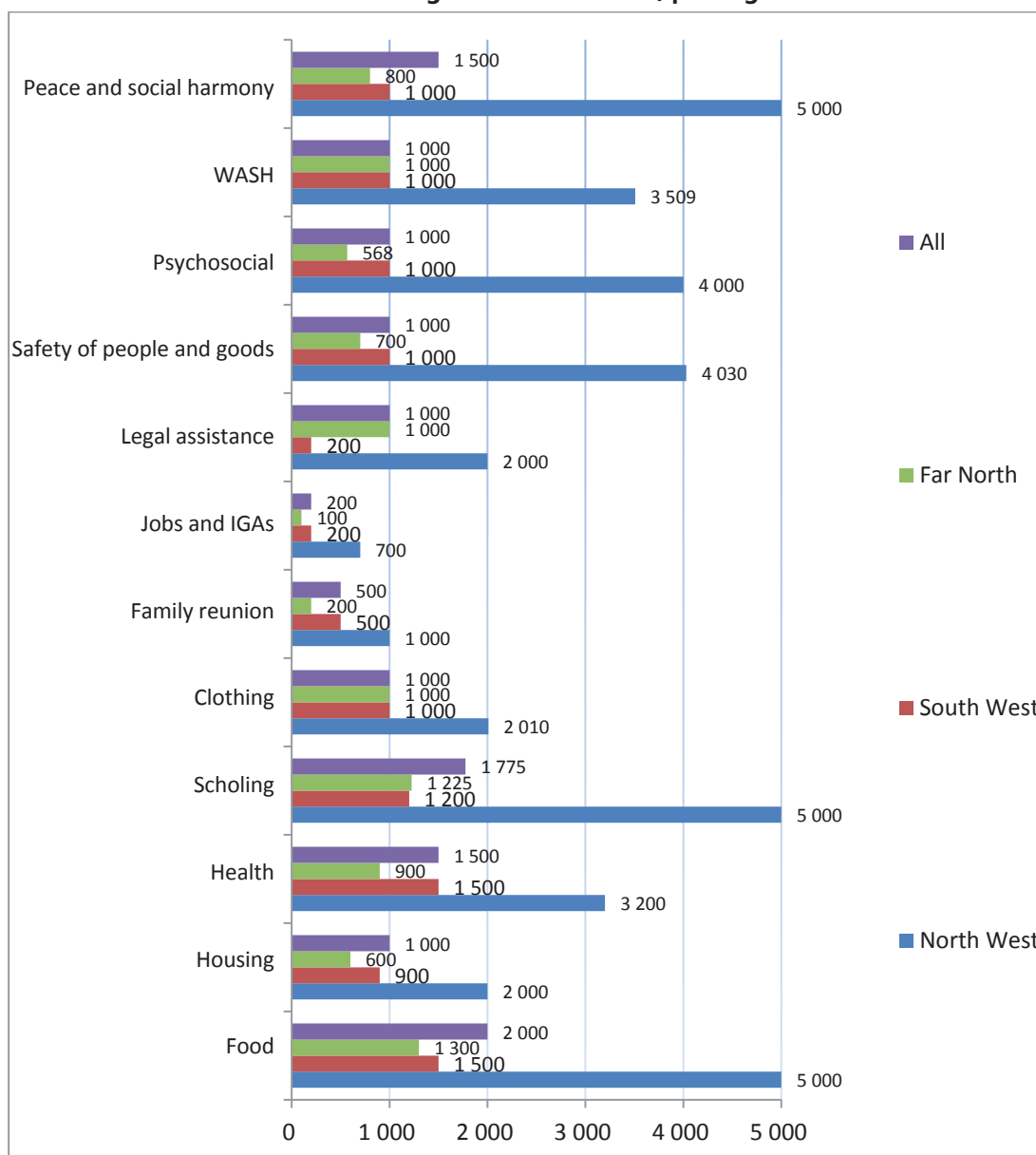
This section examines the scale of the basic needs of the different vulnerable groups. These estimates will be based on the number of vulnerable people in urgent need of each of the basic social service or good identified by the organization interviewed. To achieve this, we examined each category successively through the data collected. Also, given the extremely disparate nature of the values recorded in the responses, and in view of the fact that the averages are very sensitive to outliers, our analyses focused on the median, that is, the one for which half of the responding organizations declared a higher value and the other half declared a lower value

5.2.1. Children

Based on the median values of the needs as estimated by the organizations, it emerged that the North West had the highest number of children in distress in all the categories of needs considered. More specifically, it was reported that the areas in which children, around 5 000 of them, are most in need are food, education and social harmony. Components such as psychosocial support, security, WASH and health, were also of great concern with more than 3000 children in need under these categories. This should not come as a surprise considering the extent of the destruction of social structures and infrastructure in this region.

The estimated needs of children in the South West were more or less the same as in the Far North except for health and psychosocial support for which organizations deployed about one and a half to twice as much assistance in the South West than in the Far North, while legal assistance was five times greater in the Far North than in the South West.

Graph 85: Median values of the number of children in urgent need of the various goods and services, per region

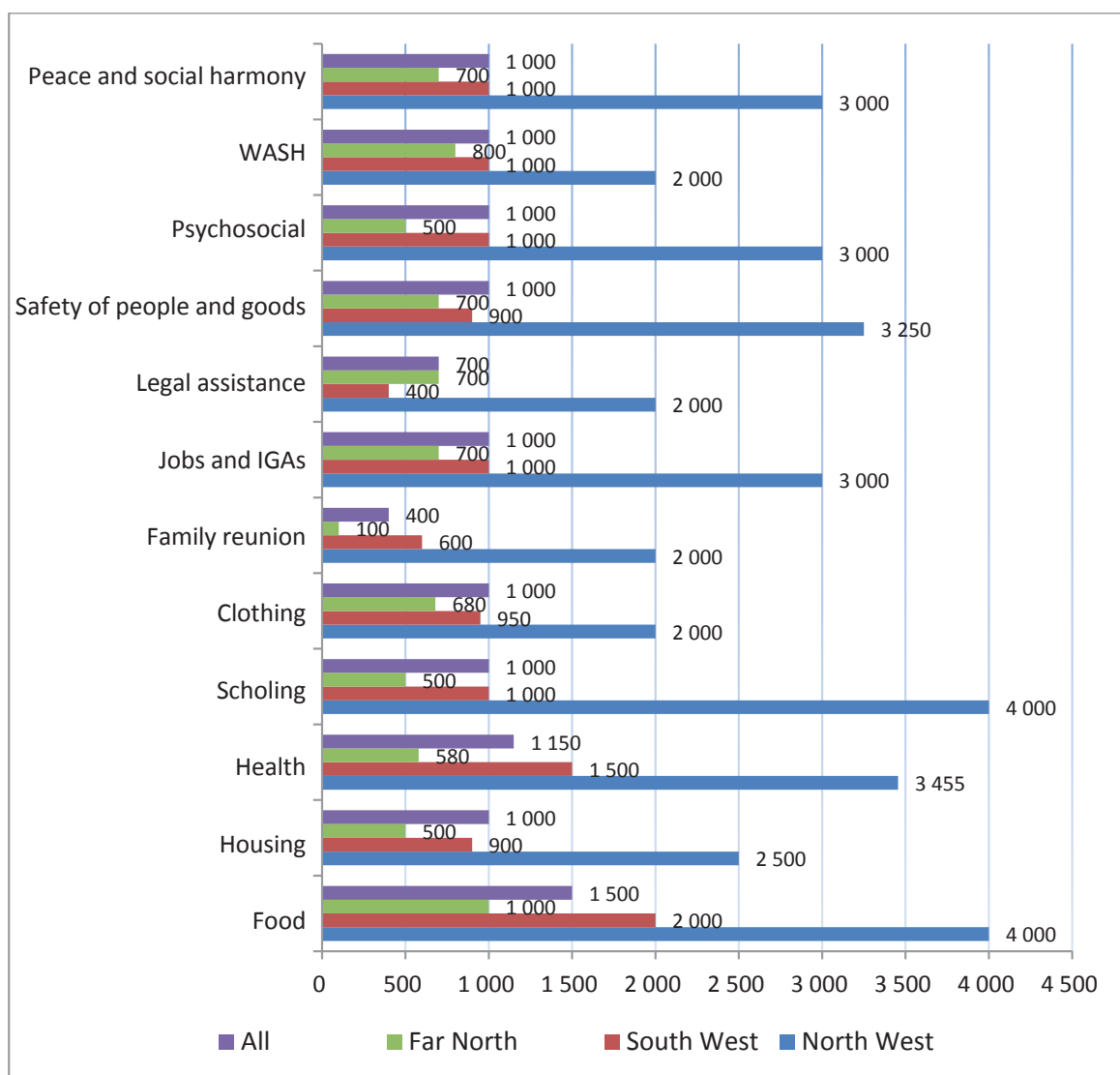


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.2. Women and young girls

Our findings show that women in the North West region faced the most hardship in all the emergency need categories under study, particularly in seven of the twelve categories where more than 3 000 women faced difficulties. This was followed by the South West where the magnitude of difficulties faced by women was greatest in all areas combined. In fact, apart from legal assistance, where the magnitude of difficulties is greater in the Far North, women are needier in the South West than in the Far North in all the goods and services under study. While the values recorded in the South West and Far North are comparable, the extent of women’s needs in the North West is two to four times, or even five times that of the South West. The situation of women in North West, which was already considered one of the poorest in the country even before the crisis, worsened even further as a result of the damage caused by the conflict. The component “jobs and IGAs” perfectly illustrates the predicament of women in this region.

Graph 86: Median values of the number of girls/women in urgent need of assistance in the various goods and services, per region

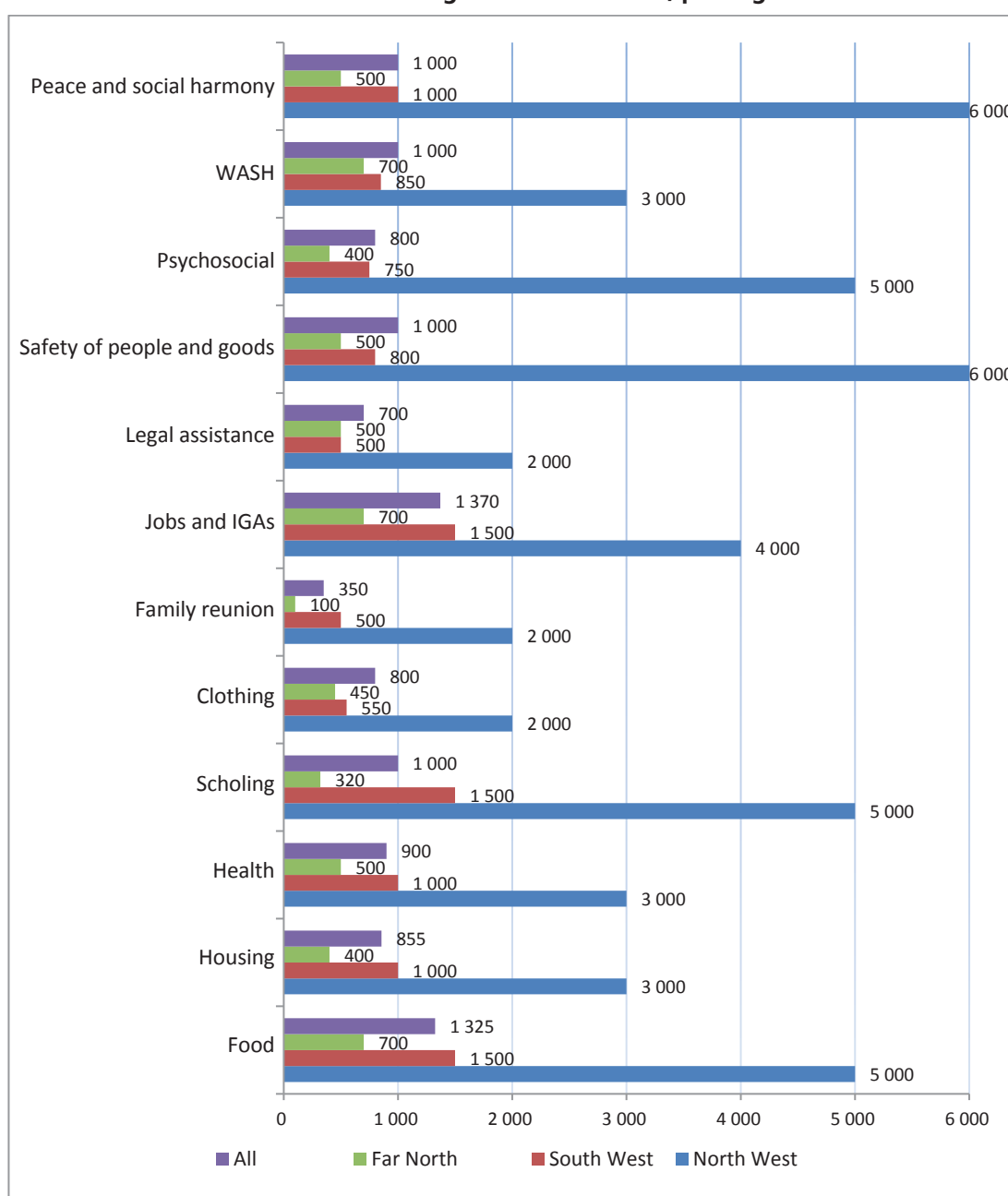


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.3. Young people (19-35 years)

Our analysis of the emergency needs of young people once again shows that the North West was the regions in which young people experienced the greatest number of hardships regardless of the category of emergency need under study. This hardship was more pronounced in six areas where there was a very large number of persons in need of assistance, namely peace and social harmony, security, psychosocial support, education and food. Indeed, the number of young people in need of emergency aid was often found to be up to seven times greater in the North West than in the South West or the Far North except in categories like clothing, legal support and WASH where the situation was comparable.

Graph 87: Median values of the number of young people in urgent need of aid in the various goods and services, per region

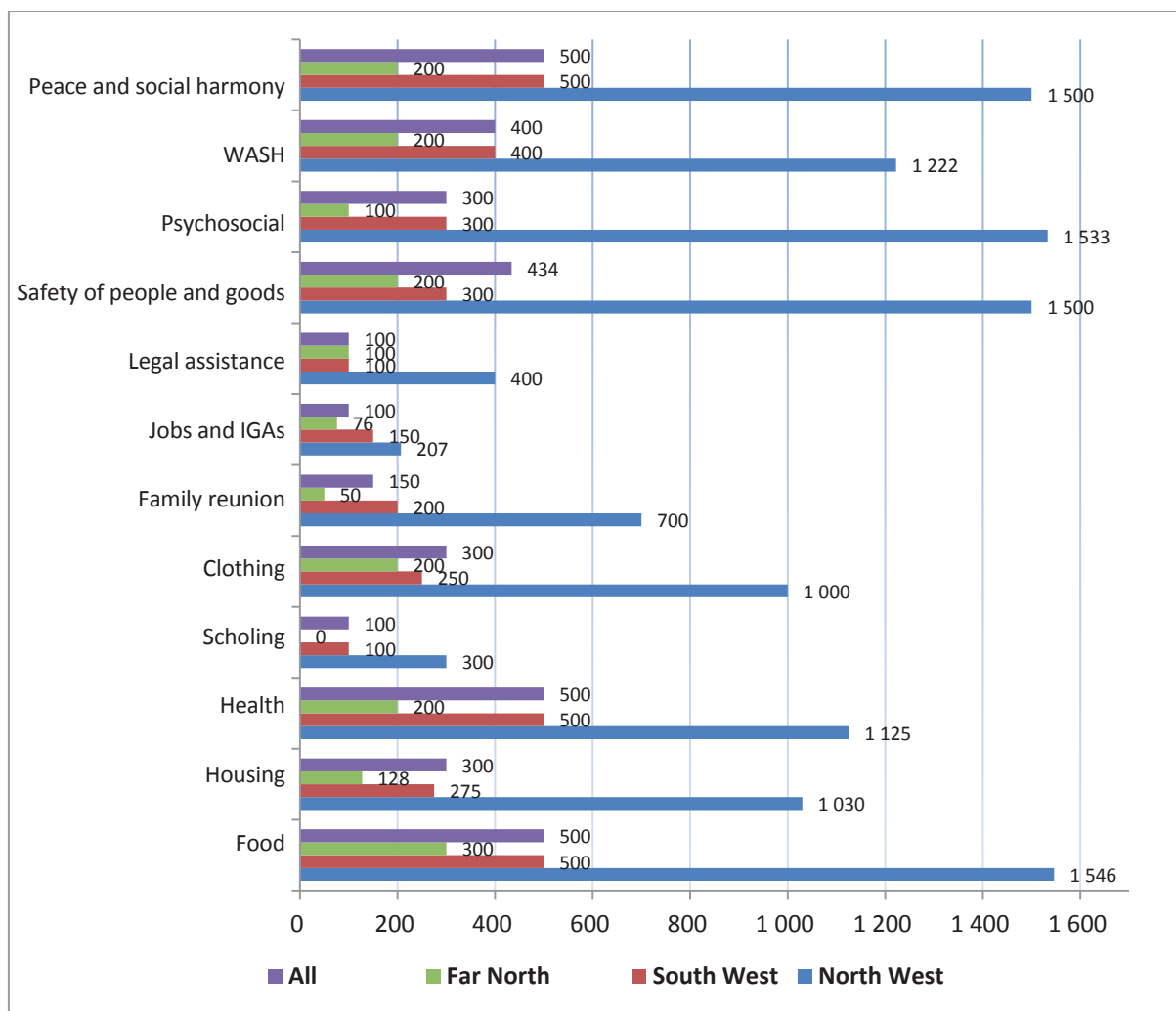


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.4. The Elderly

The number of elderly people requiring assistance in all the categories is higher in the North West than in the other two regions. This number ranges from 207 for jobs and IGAs to 1546 for food. This was followed by the South West where needs for elderly persons ranged from 100 for legal assistance to 500 for food, health or peace and social harmony. In the Far North, the most visible difficulties remained access to food and housing for around 300 persons, even though about 200 elderly people there also faced difficulties in the area of health, clothing, security, WASH, peace and social harmony.

Graph 88: Median values of the number of elderly people in urgent need of other goods and services, per region

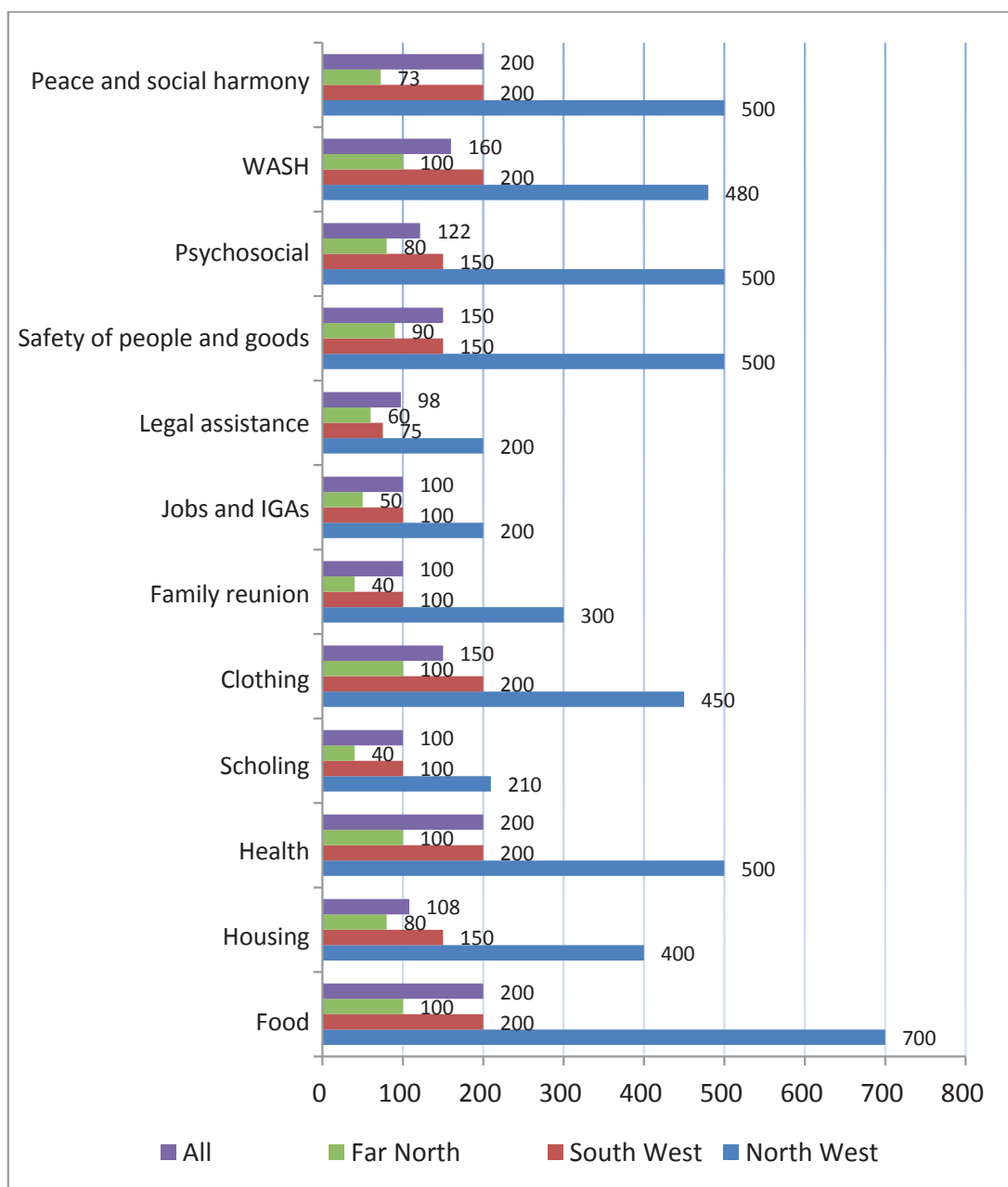


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.5. People with physical impairments

The North West is where people living with physical impairments faced the greatest challenges in almost all the categories of need. The numbers there ranged from 200 persons in need of legal and IGA assistance to 700 for food. The South West, with two and a half times fewer cases than the North West was however more affected than the Far North where the scale of emergency needs was half as high. People living with physical impairments were rarely concerned with components like education, IGAs or legal assistance in the three regions.

Graph 89: Median values of the number of persons with physical impairments in urgent need of other goods and services, per region

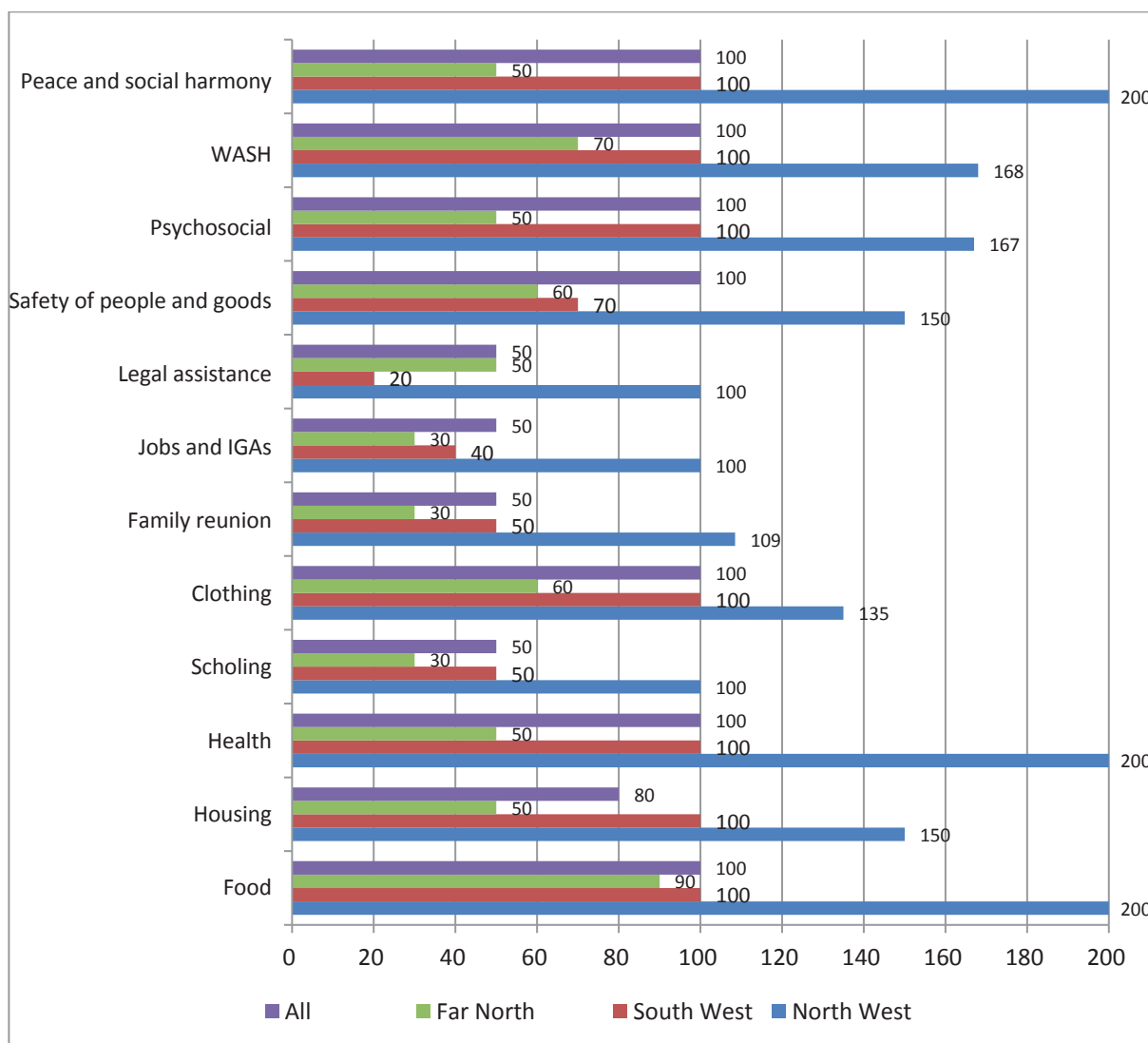


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.6. People with sensorial impairments

The areas where emergency relief was most needed for this social category include food, health, WASH and psychosocial support. Here too, the North West emerged as the region with the largest number of needy persons, with numbers ranging from 100 to 200 persons. This was followed by the South West with 20 persons in need of legal assistance to 100 for the other amenities. The situation as reported, is not as bad in the Far North, where there are only around 50 persons in need of emergency relief.

Graph 90: Median values of the number of persons with sensorial impairments in urgent need of aid in the various amenities, per region



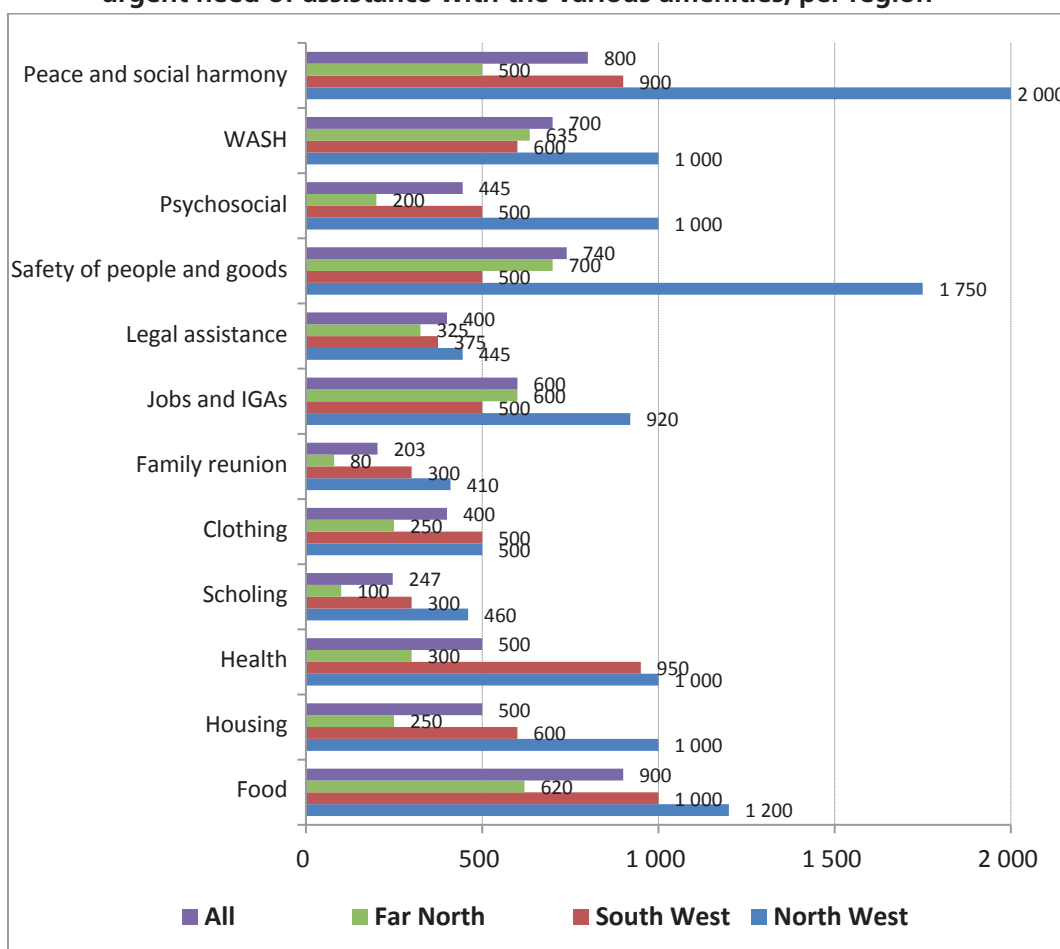
Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.7. Agricultural workers, artisans and other rural workers

The number of people in need of emergency relief in this social category varies widely from one region to the other. Our study shows that needs for this group are far greater in the North West than in the other two regions, regardless of the amenity being considered. The most urgent needs in this region fall under security as well as peace and social harmony for which the number of needy persons ranges from 1 750 to 2000 respectively.

Apart from needs such as WASH, safety of people and goods as well as jobs and IGAs, the needs in all amenities in the South West are greater than in the Far North. In categories such as housing, health, education, clothing, family reunion and psychosocial support, the South West will need twice as much assistance than the Far North to meet the expectations of this social group.

Graph 91: Median values of the number of agricultural workers, artisans and other rural workers in urgent need of assistance with the various amenities, per region

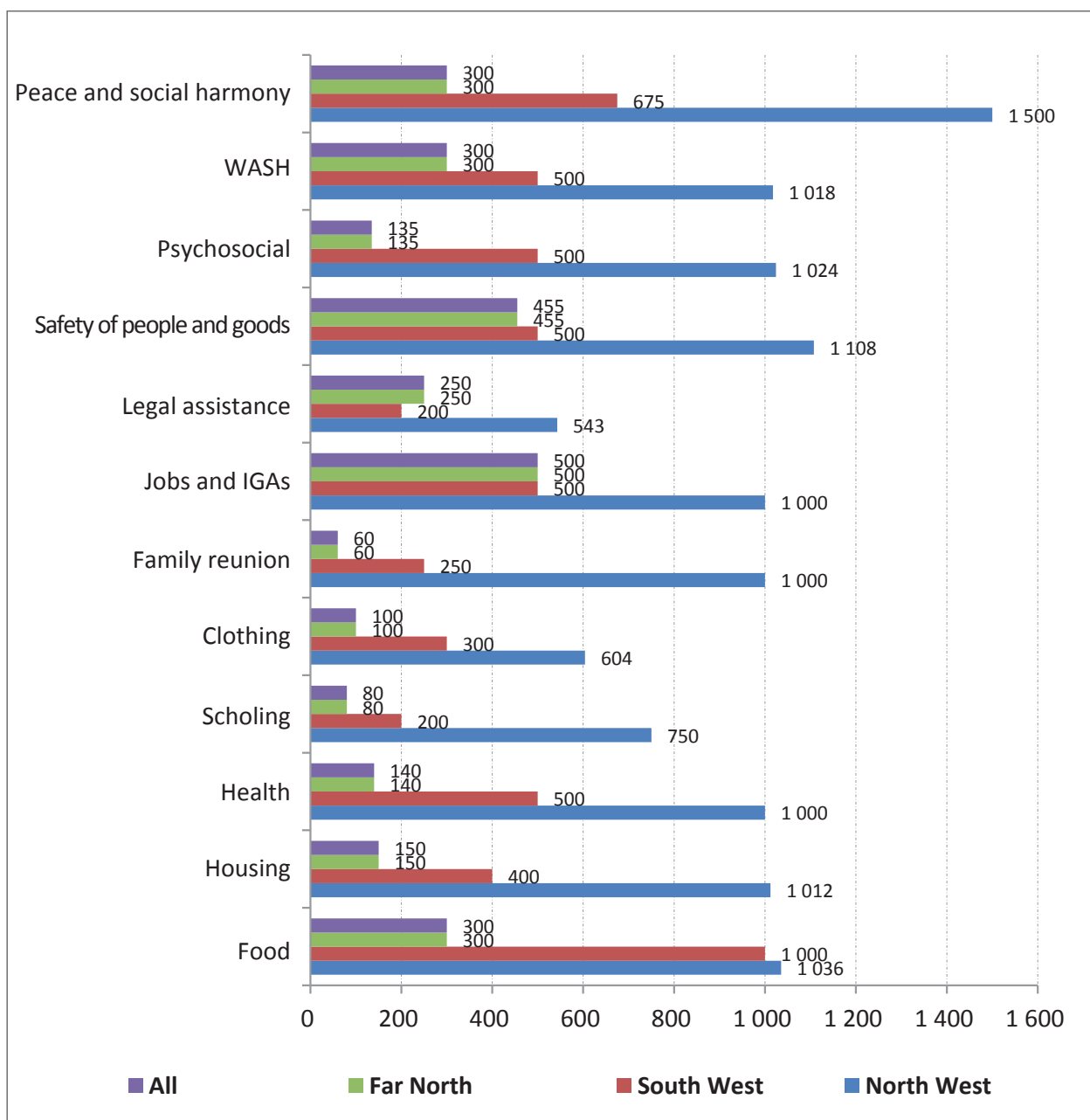


Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

5.2.8. Small traders and other actors of the informal economy

Small traders and actors in the informal economy are many and require emergency aid in almost all the goods and services under study. This is particularly the case in the North West where at least 1000 cases were reported. With about 500 people needing relief, the peace and social harmony, WASH, psychosocial support, security, jobs and IGA, health and education components are a major preoccupation in the South West, even though there are 1000 cases of people in need of food aid. The social category under this heading was relatively less affected in the Far North, except for jobs and security where some 450 to 500 persons were reported to be in need of assistance.

Graph 92: Median values of the number of small traders and actors of the informal economy in urgent need of aid in the various amenities, per region



Source: 2020 Survey on vulnerable groups in conflict areas

Conclusion of chapter 5

In this chapter, we examined the efforts by the organizations interviewed to provide assistance to the vulnerable populations affected by the current conflicts.

We assessed the amounts spent to provide emergency relief for each good or service and the various beneficiaries.

Our findings show that food was the commodity for which almost two-thirds of responding organizations intervened to help the needy.

In addition to food needs, 45% to 50% of these organizations carried out activities to help with health, WASH, education, psychosocial support and IGAs.

At least 25% of responding organizations intervened to provide assistance to vulnerable groups in each of the emergency needs mentioned in the study. The highest amounts were spent on food and IGAs, while median contributions tended to be twice as much in the English-speaking regions as in the Far North.

In summary, the social groups in need of emergency aid was largely made up of children, young girls and women, agricultural workers and those in the informal economy.

The median number of needy and vulnerable people in the North West region was up to 5000 for some amenities.

On the whole, the number of destitute people in the North West tended to be three to five times higher than in each of the other two regions.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

The study was intended to assess the situation of vulnerable groups from the perspective of responding organizations on the field. Our findings show that:

- These organizations, which were mainly from civil society, were generally backed by businesses and the public administration. Many of the Civil Society structures that we interviewed were generalists in the sense that they are not specialized in any particular field. Again, the persons who answered our questions on behalf of their organizations were mostly the local heads of these structures, which means that their opinions were credible and representative of the views of the organizations;
- A large percentage of beneficiaries was composed of Children, girls/women, people with disabilities and the elderly, though almost all the other vulnerable social groups received support from responding organizations;
- Restriction of movement (whether of people, goods or services), the disruption of services (social and security), abuses by armed groups and the disruption of business activities were the most visible manifestations of conflict, with the most negative effects on the affected populations;
- Conflicts have had a very negative impact on the living conditions of vulnerable groups such as children under 18, young girls and women and people living with disabilities. But the decline in living conditions has been moderate for small traders, workers in agriculture, artisans, rural workers and the elderly;
- Conflicts have had a very negative impact on people's lives in areas such as social services, security and the economy. They have also disrupted the supply of basic services (food, drinking water, power, housing, clothing, etc.) and other daily needs (transportation, circulation of information, telecommunications, religious worship, leisure, etc.);
- Information on the needs of vulnerable groups circulated easily, with up to 95% of organizations reporting that they had received such information by chance. About 75% of organizations received direct appeals for aid, and between 25% and 65% of them provided relief to the needy following such appeals. We also found that the flow of information to these organizations, and their initiatives to provide aid varied considerably, depending on the emergency need in question. Particular emphasis was placed on food, education, health, psychosocial support and IGAs where support was most often provided.

Also, the medians of the aid received were very disparate, with values generally around 200 000FCFA and extremes of 500 000 FCFA for jobs and IGAs and 95 000FCFA for family reunion. Moreover, there were far more support initiatives in the North West region on the one hand and in urban areas on the other.

The analysis of the scale of emergency needs of vulnerable groups has shown that the North West was the region requiring the greatest amount of aid regardless of the emergency need considered. The neediest groups were children and women, and the most pressing emergency needs were food, peace and social harmony, health and WASH

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Summary of aid provided by organizations to meet the emergency needs of vulnerable groups (in FCFA) and type of organization

Type of organization	Need													
	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs and IGAs	Legal assistance	Safety for goods and services	Psychosocial	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others	
Association/ apolitical group	Valid response	125	54	90	88	76	41	75	49	40	52	68	75	12
	Minimum	4 000	1 000	400	2 000	1 000	500	10 000	2 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	2 000	10 000
	Median	200 000	95 000	100 000	155 000	70 500	35 000	400 000	75 000	51 000	57 500	65 750	50 000	400 000
	Mean	1 591 949	2 394 231	1 715 854	2 871 091	1 144 443	3 798 817	5 271 140	2 405 867	6 624 025	2 592 037	2 527 868	2 844 053	9 611 667
	Maximum	60 000 000	90 000 000	70 000 000	95 000 000	45 000 000	50 000 000	97 000 000	79 000 000	88 000 000	75 000 000	70 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000
Local/national NGO	Valid responses	62	30	42	39	37	20	34	21	14	45	38	39	5
	Minimum	10 000	8 000	5 000	25 000	10 000	9 000	25 000	20 000	5 000	5 000	10 000	1 000	200 000
	Median	500 000	400 000	500 000	400 000	100 000	200 000	550 000	500 000	175 000	200 000	450 000	400 000	2 000 000
	Mean	5 122 339	2 132 267	2 066 631	5 521 000	1 794 730	1 419 800	9 248 676	3 949 524	1 109 107	3 504 556	3 841 447	6 319 179	9 240 000
	Maximum	96 000 000	22 500 000	20 000 000	80 000 000	30 000 000	20 000 000	84 000 000	45 000 000	10 000 000	50 000 000	32 000 000	80 000 000	32 000 000
International NGO	Valid response	34	17	34	24	27	13	26	15	13	23	27	23	3
	Minimum	10 000	40 000	10 000	30 000	10 000	15 000	80 000	5 000	22 000	10 000	8 000	45 000	20 000
	Median	2 070 000	2 000 000	1 270 000	2 900 000	800 000	400 000	3 000 000	4 500 000	3 000 000	2 000 000	2 500 000	1 000 000	300 000
	Mean	10 885 382	7 712 353	8 282 176	5 131 667	5 409 667	4 565 000	11 112 500	10 018 667	4 254 769	9 635 804	6 268 837	3 084 565	1 440 000
	Maximum	90 000 000	90 000 000	50 000 000	30 000 000	60 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000	50 000 000	12 000 000	80 000 000	35 000 000	30 000 000	4 000 000

		Need												
Type of organization	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs and IGAs	Legal assistance	Safety for goods and services	Psychosocial	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others	
Religious organization	Valid response	72	41	54	43	54	28	39	19	21	35	36	4	
	Minimum	2 000	1 200	1 000	450	800	2 000	10 000	1 000	10 000	5 000	5 000	30 000	
	Median	300 000	200 000	200 000	400 000	87 500	95 000	480 000	25 000	120 000	100 000	100 000	75 000	
	Mean	4 167 924	2 161 700	2 292 803	1 793 150	1 122 302	321 571	2 225 642	242 583	1 965 381	909 143	491 146	1 606 719	2 545 000
	Maximum	85 000 000	31 000 000	80 000 000	40 000 000	25 000 000	3 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	20 000 000	10 890 000	7 500 000	15 000 000	9 999 999
Public administrative service (MINDEF, MINAT, DGSN, MINJUSTICE)	Valid response	12	5	8	4	4	2	5	9	11	5	8	1	
	Minimum	5 000	150 000	60 000	500 000	30 000	300 000	100 000	50 000	50 000	30 000	50 000	100 000	
	Median	1 250 000	500 000	3 500 000	6 000 000	100 000	1 150 000	5 000 000	1 000 000	3 000 000	500 000	2 000 000	1 000 000	
	Mean	5 642 917	3 030 000	4 807 500	8 125 000	6 307 500	1 150 000	17 140 000	10 133 333	10 059 091	2 726 000	8 668 750	5 616 667	100 000
	Maximum	30 000 000	10 000 000	15 000 000	20 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	50 000 000	70 000 000	70 000 000	10 000 000	50 000 000	30 000 000	100 000
Other public administration	Valid response	31	19	27	34	18	6	20	20	9	28	21	3	
	Minimum	10 000	10 000	2 000	10 000	10 000	5 000	30 000	5 000	25 000	10 000	10 000	150 000	
	Median	300 000	100 000	750 000	200 000	140 000	2 000 000	650 000	315 500	500 000	600 000	250 000	200 000	
	Mean	4 947 355	5 115 526	4 256 741	1 128 824	1 094 444	2 417 500	6 136 250	2 685 050	2 419 444	1 120 357	909 082	1 254 393	283 333
	Maximum	99 000 000	60 000 000	72 000 000	16 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	50 000 000	30 125 000	10 000 000	7 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	500 000
Parliament	Valid response	1					1			1	1	1		
	Minimum	500 000					10 000			10 000	120 000	50 000	20 000	
	Median	500 000					10 000			10 000	120 000	50 000	20 000	
	Mean	500 000					10 000			10 000	120 000	50 000	20 000	
	Maximum	500 000					10 000			10 000	120 000	50 000	20 000	

Type of organization	Need											Others		
	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs and IGAs	Legal assistance	Safety for goods and services	Psychosocial	WASH		Peace and social harmony	
LG	Valid response	19	10	17	16	12	9	12	7	9	6	10	11	1
	Minimum	50 000	42 000	100 000	50 000	50 000	10 000	100 000	100 000	60 000	200 000	50 000	100 000	6 000 000
	Median	1 200 000	2 750 000	1 000 000	2 850 000	300 000	200 000	2 750 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	7 000 000	12 000 000	5 000 000	6 000 000
	Mean	6 145 263	9 534 200	7 450 000	5 540 625	5 028 750	3 231 667	7 045 833	4 985 714	5 001 111	19 116 667	18 515 000	8 154 545	6 000 000
	Maximum	26 000 000	50 000 000	80 000 000	20 000 000	50 000 000	20 000 000	30 000 000	15 000 000	10 000 000	80 000 000	50 000 000	40 000 000	6 000 000
Traditional authority	Valid response	26	14	15	9	12	8	6	10	12	9	16	11	1
	Minimum	10 000	24 000	15 000	15 000	20 000	15 000	50 000	18 000	50 000	30 000	40 000	10 000	2 000 000
	Median	500 000	200 000	300 000	400 000	125 000	125 000	125 000	150 000	400 000	200 000	200 000	100 000	2 000 000
	Mean	2 797 308	750 286	911 667	1 566 889	222 500	459 375	308 333	183 300	5 10 833	191 667	1 570 625	370 909	2 000 000
	Maximum	50 000 000	6 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	600 000	2 030 000	1 200 000	700 000	1 500 000	500 000	15 000 000	1 500 000	2 000 000
Political party	Valid response	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Minimum	700 000	700 000	700 000	800 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	800 000	500 000	400 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
	Median	1 000 000	700 000	800 000	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	800 000	500 000	400 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
	Mean	1 233 333	700 000	833 333	1 000 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	800 000	500 000	400 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
	Maximum	2 000 000	700 000	1 000 000	1 200 000	500 000	1 000 000	1 000 000	500 000	800 000	500 000	400 000	1 200 000	1 200 000
ClG, enterprise or business	Valid response	98	54	62	62	59	21	101	38	32	34	46	38	9
	Minimum	5 000	1 000	1 000	2 000	5 000	1 000	12 000	1 000	1 000	2 500	100	2 000	17 000
	Median	250 000	65 000	100 000	100 000	50 000	50 000	250 000	50 000	100 000	50 000	100 000	50 000	200 000
	Mean	1 379 184	262 056	689 181	483 065	175 339	73 452	2 563 139	161 724	1 838 563	782 868	1 201 524	158 132	2 245 222
	Maximum	47 000 000	3 000 000	26 000 000	6 000 000	2 950 000	300 000	60 000 000	1 200 000	50 000 000	20 000 000	25 000 000	2 000 000	13 000 000

		Need												
Type of organization		Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs and IGAs	Legal assistance	Safety for goods and services	Psychosocial	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others
Development partner	Valid response	1	1	1				1	2		2	2	1	
	Minimum	15 000 000	1 000 000	10 000 000				42 000 000	4 500 000		5 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	
	Median	15 000 000	1 000 000	10 000 000				42 000 000	4 750 000		6 500 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	
	Mean	15 000 000	1 000 000	10 000 000				42 000 000	4 750 000		6 500 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	
	Maximum	15 000 000	1 000 000	10 000 000				42 000 000	5 000 000		8 000 000	10 000 000	5 000 000	
All	Valid response	484	246	353	321	300	149	320	191	163	241	274	263	39
	Minimum	2 000	1 000	400	450	800	500	10 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	100	1 000	10 000
	Median	300 000	200 000	200 000	241 000	100 000	95 000	500 000	130 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
	Mean	3 619 225	2 630 237	2 820 331	2 722 188	1 596 127	2 037 678	5 256 930	2 897 885	3 805 414	3 102 062	3 208 944	2 913 565	5 261 461
	Maximum	99 000 000	90 000 000	80 000 000	95 000 000	60 000 000	50 000 000	97 000 000	79 000 000	88 000 000	80 000 000	70 000 000	80 000 000	70 000 000

Annex 2: Summary of children in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs and IGAs	Legal	Security	Psycho-social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others	
North West	Respondent	188	187	187	188	174	143	178	171	180	184	172	7	
	Minimum	5	5	5	4	0	0	2	10	2	1	13	400	
	Median	5 000	3 200	5 000	2 010	1 000	700	2 000	4 030	4 000	3 509	5 000	80 000	
	Average	34 091	27 070	28 338	39 037	18 129	10 020	3 570	7 117	46 100	37 851	18 808	47 789	220 943
	Maximum	810 000	700 000	900 000	700 000	600 000	700 000	120 000	500 000	840 000	840 000	980 040	840 000	900 000
	Respondent	237	216	235	237	218	179	188	192	208	195	216	207	9
South West	Minimum	10	0	2	5	1	0	1	10	1	25	1	54	
	Median	1 500	900	1 500	1 200	500	200	200	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	
	Mean	6 306	2 806	4 159	6 530	5 270	1 878	1 208	9 048	3 992	4 489	9 631	1 439	
	Maximum	600 000	60 000	90 000	400 000	600 000	80 000	40 000	50 000	400 000	85 000	100 000	400 000	8 000
	Respondent	255	242	249	252	243	221	203	253	223	236	247	226	6
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Far North	Median	1 300	600	900	1 225	200	100	1 000	700	568	1 000	800	472	
	Mean	2 547	1 414	1 842	2 145	1 619	402	651	1 632	1 324	1 860	2 044	746	
	Maximum	19 000	32 000	25 000	19 000	9 999	4 000	19 000	11 000	19 000	11 000	19 000	11 000	2 720
	Respondent	690	646	671	676	649	574	534	623	602	611	647	605	22
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	2 000	1 000	1 500	1 775	1 000	500	200	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 500	1 000
All three regions	Mean	12 890	9 346	10 037	13 888	7 628	3 778	3 359	16 826	12 936	7 558	17 645	71 092	
	Maximum	810 000	700 000	900 000	700 000	600 000	700 000	120 000	840 000	840 000	980 040	840 000	900 000	
								500 000						

Annex 3: Summary of young people in need of emergency aid in the different category of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety of goods and persons	Psycho social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others	
North West	Respondent	184	183	181	181	169	181	173	171	178	181	173	9	
	Minimum	5	2	2	3	4	1	2	10	5	2	10	200	
	Median	5 000	3 000	3 000	5 000	2 000	2 000	2 000	6 000	5 000	3 000	6 000	3 000	
	Mean	21 564	17 263	33 417	38 493	18 998	12 421	24 361	12 629	40 732	38 873	15 934	42 322	166 616
	Maximum	625 000	800 000	900 000	810 000	626 000	800 000	860 000	700 000	860 000	860 000	700 000	860 000	800 000
South West	Respondent	235	216	232	230	178	231	198	208	189	210	204	9	
	Minimum	0	3	1	3	5	4	2	10	4	10	10	15	
	Median	1 500	1 000	1 000	1 500	550	500	500	800	750	850	1 000	500	
	Mean	7 755	2 911	3 801	6 552	2 180	1 840	11 267	5 028	15 585	3 973	3 936	12 695	100 454
	Maximum	600 000	70 000	100 000	600 000	90 000	80 000	800 000	600 000	800 000	90 000	100 000	500 000	900 000
Far North	Respondent	247	236	245	252	196	253	250	219	227	248	231	7	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Median	700	400	500	320	450	100	700	500	500	700	500	780	
	Mean	1 641	904	1 112	1 048	1 091	369	1 496	1 272	1 328	1 005	1 366	1 436	956
	Maximum	20 000	9 999	20 000	20 000	10 000	5 000	20 000	10 000	20 000	10 000	20 000	10 000	2 550
All	Respondent	675	636	660	663	543	665	621	598	594	639	608	25	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Median	1 325	855	900	1 000	800	350	1 370	700	1 000	800	1 000	900	
	Mean	9 466	6 318	11 014	13 180	6 695	4 602	11 114	5 633	17 555	13 297	6 337	16 847	96 413
	Maximum	625 000	800 000	900 000	810 000	626 000	800 000	860 000	700 000	860 000	860 000	700 000	860 000	900 000

Annex 4: Summary of elderly persons in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety of P&G	Psycho-social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others
North West	Respondent	180	175	125	172	161	123	148	163	169	164	165	7
	Minimum	1	1	0	1	5	0	0	10	1	1	10	100
	Median	1 546	1 030	300	1 000	700	207	400	1 500	1 533	1 222	1 500	2 800
	Mean	12 035	10 680	9 796	1 736	6 150	2 895	1 810	13 902	15 713	4 007	15 460	161 843
	Maximum	700 000	700 000	800 000	100 000	300 000	150 000	100 000	600 000	700 000	150 000	700 000	700 000
South West	Respondent	230	214	146	208	174	198	184	206	187	210	204	7
	Minimum	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	2	3	18
	Median	500	275	500	100	200	150	100	300	300	400	500	300
	Mean	1 804	1 221	1 921	717	1 168	792	608	4 178	2 544	1 624	4 446	10 403
	Maximum	45 000	20 000	45 000	20 000	80 000	20 000	20 000	250 000	80 000	40 000	250 000	70 000
Far North	Respondent	250	226	80	226	168	200	223	210	217	244	219	5
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	300	128	200	200	50	76	100	200	100	200	200	50
	Mean	606	361	507	178	177	257	359	556	418	519	499	421
	Maximum	9 999	5 000	9 000	9 999	2 500	9 000	9 999	9 999	5 000	9 000	5 000	1 650
All	Respondent	660	615	648	351	503	521	555	579	573	618	588	19
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	500	300	500	100	150	100	100	434	300	400	500	700
	Mean	4 140	3 597	3 506	957	2 282	1 390	829	5 601	5 623	1 820	6 067	63 570
	Maximum	700 000	700 000	800 000	100 000	300 000	150 000	20 000	100 000	600 000	700 000	150 000	700 000

Annex 5: Summary of people with motor disabilities in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety G&S	Psycho-social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others	
North West	Respondents	177	171	160	168	161	153	156	160	168	164	167	8	
	Minimum	2	2	2	2	4	5	3	2	2	5	2	30	
	Median	700	400	500	210	450	300	200	500	500	480	500	550	
	Mean	6 961	6 549	5 312	2 097	4 195	3 316	3 333	3 652	8 980	9 229	5 146	6 386	11 735
	Maximum	800 000	700 000	600 000	200 000	500 000	400 000	400 000	500 000	700 000	700 000	600 000	400 000	60 000
South West	Respondents	222	203	217	186	198	199	167	197	185	195	195	6	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	
	Median	200	150	200	100	200	100	75	150	150	200	200	600	
	Mean	658	556	734	582	610	822	494	288	967	765	842	1 176	1 712
	Maximum	6 000	9 000	10 000	40 000	15 000	80 000	10 000	4 000	30 000	10 000	20 000	30 000	6 000
Far North	Respondent	251	219	248	204	232	159	237	211	219	242	214	6	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Median	100	80	100	40	100	40	60	90	80	100	73	29	
	Mean	418	245	285	212	273	149	282	255	313	278	289	265	126
	Maximum	8 000	8 000	8 000	5 000	8 000	3 000	6 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	8 000	500
All	Respondent	650	593	636	550	598	482	560	568	572	601	576	20	
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Median	200	108	200	100	150	100	98	150	122	160	200	200	
	Mean	2 282	2 169	1 790	885	1 486	1 433	1 175	1 211	2 981	3 064	1 794	2 348	5 245
	Maximum	800 000	700 000	600 000	200 000	500 000	400 000	400 000	500 000	700 000	700 000	600 000	400 000	60 000

Annex 6: Summary of people with sensorial disabilities in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety of G&S	Psycho social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others
North West	Respondent	173	166	167	120	165	158	116	132	156	162	155	6
	Minimum	0	1	1	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1	50
	Median	200	150	200	100	135	109	100	100	150	168	200	2 000
	Mean	797	507	1 362	257	508	374	268	256	1 037	1 979	2 086	2 675
	Maximum	14 000	10 000	100 000	4 000	10 000	10 000	8 000	6 000	20 000	100 000	100 000	90 000
South West	Respondent	206	186	201	141	184	147	132	122	184	187	185	5
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Median	100	100	100	50	100	50	40	20	70	100	100	1 000
	Mean	538	704	547	298	389	328	408	285	727	598	733	2 021
	Maximum	10 000	60 000	15 000	4 000	8 000	8 000	9 000	6 000	18 000	15 000	11 000	17 000
Far North	Respondent	245	209	244	193	217	158	202	228	205	239	204	4
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	90	50	50	30	60	30	30	50	60	70	50	75
	Mean	235	117	183	167	184	101	188	190	193	224	206	73
	Maximum	3 000	3 100	3 000	3 000	2 000	2 500	3 000	5 000	3 000	6 300	5 000	142
All	Respondent	624	561	612	454	566	463	450	482	545	588	544	15
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	100	80	100	50	100	50	50	50	100	100	100	1 000
	Mean	491	427	624	231	345	266	273	232	615	826	921	1 763
	Maximum	14 000	60 000	100 000	4 000	10 000	10 000	9 000	6 000	20 000	100 000	100 000	90 000

Annex 7: Summary of workers in agriculture or artisans in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region	Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety G&S	Psycho social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others
North West	Respondent	180	171	171	169	158	156	162	164	171	168	166	8
	Minimum	2	2	2	0	10	0	4	10	9	5	10	150
	Median	1 200	1 000	1 000	500	410	920	445	1 750	1 000	1 000	2 000	2 000
	Mean	14 778	10 017	9 727	9 296	6 944	3 130	2 882	8 953	12 633	3 535	8 923	49 944
	Maximum	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	60 000	200 000	400 000	900 000	35 000	400 000	300 000
South West	Respondent	228	212	221	197	171	215	178	206	183	205	202	6
	Minimum	0	3	10	0	5	10	5	3	0	7	8	18
	Median	1 000	600	950	300	500	500	375	500	500	600	900	600
	Mean	3 731	1 851	3 454	934	1 321	1 505	1 353	11 287	3 387	2 744	14 671	1 053
	Maximum	80 000	25 000	50 000	8 000	15 000	80 000	60 000	20 000	500 000	80 000	60 000	600 000
Far North	Respondent	227	213	222	181	167	243	244	222	208	243	234	8
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	620	250	300	100	250	80	600	700	200	635	500	190
	Mean	1 691	769	918	453	838	315	1 381	886	1 503	862	1 370	504
	Maximum	19 000	8 000	19 000	19 000	9 999	5 000	19 000	10 000	19 000	10 000	10 000	1 500
All	Respondent	635	596	614	508	496	614	584	592	562	616	602	22
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	900	500	500	247	400	203	600	740	445	700	800	900
	Mean	6 133	3 807	4 284	3 363	3 499	2 837	1 950	1 582	6 971	5 266	7 910	18 632
	Maximum	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	800 000	60 000	200 000	500 000	900 000	600 000	300 000

Annex 8: Summary of small traders and workers in the informal economy in need of emergency aid in the various categories of amenities

Region		Food	Housing	Health	Education	Clothing	Family reunion	Jobs & IGAs	Legal	Safety G&S	Psycho-social	WASH	Peace and social harmony	Others
North West	Respondent	174	168	165	154	166	159	153	161	162	168	164	163	7
	Minimum	5	4	10	0	0	0	0	3	14	9	10	19	50
	Median	1 036	1 012	1 000	750	604	1 000	1 000	543	1 108	1 024	1 018	1 500	9 000
	Mean	11 843	3 490	8 308	7 539	5 014	3 439	3 552	3 356	7 169	3 908	4 247	11 240	73 850
	Maximum	600 000	100 000	700 000	500 000	400 000	100 000	81 000	300 000	200 000	80 000	100 000	810 000	450 000
South West	Respondent	226	203	217	171	192	168	209	175	204	183	201	202	7
	Minimum	0	2	8	3	5	1	0	2	0	0	7	5	8
	Median	1 000	400	500	200	300	250	500	200	500	500	500	675	150
	Mean	2 225	1 359	1 736	762	775	756	1 626	781	8 281	2 267	1 614	8 011	844
	Maximum	40 000	23 000	25 000	8 000	25 000	10 000	40 000	13 000	700 000	50 000	25 000	700 000	2 500
Far North	Respondent	222	208	217	182	196	165	241	243	228	208	239	219	10
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	300	150	140	80	100	60	500	250	455	135	300	300	5
	Mean	1 035	462	541	358	557	196	989	663	1 108	587	760	820	248
	Maximum	11 000	7 000	11 000	11 000	7 000	2 500	11 000	8 000	11 000	9 100	11 000	9 999	1 000
All	Respondent	622	579	599	507	554	492	603	579	594	559	604	584	24
	Minimum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Median	800	300	400	200	300	200	500	300	635	400	580	700	325
	Mean	4 491	1 655	3 114	2 676	1 968	1 435	1 860	1 447	5 224	2 135	1 991	6 216	21 889
	Maximum	600 000	100 000	700 000	500 000	400 000	100 000	81 000	300 000	700 000	80 000	100 000	810 000	450 000

S01Q12	Position of respondent within the organization: _____ <i>1= the main local official; 2 = bureau member; 3= local elected official (city councilor or MP);</i> <i>4 =traditional ruler; 5= administrative authority. 6 = Security official</i> <i>7= Others (please specify) _____</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. POSSIBLE CAUSES AND ORIGINS OF VULNERABILITY IN THE CONFLICT SITUATION

2.1 Delineation/definition of vulnerable persons

In your opinion, are the social groups below particularly vulnerable and insecure in the current conflict in your region? 1 = yes ; 2 = no		
S02Q01	children (0-18)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q02	girl and women	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q03	Youth (19-35)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q04	elderly persons	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q05	Physically challenged	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q06	People with impairments (hearing, sight, speech or mental)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q07	Farmers, craftspeople or other rural workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q08	Petty traders and informal businesspersons	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q09	other groups, please specify _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.2 Causes of vulnerability in a crisis context

Have the following contributed to or perpetuated vulnerability during the current conflict? 1 = yes ; 2 = no		
S02Q10	Restriction of the movement of persons	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q11	Restriction of the movement of goods and services	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q12	Disruption of security and justice services	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q13	Disruption of other public services	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q14	Disruption of markets for goods and services (ghost town days and others)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q15	Disruption of social services (health, education, sports, arts and culture, communication, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q16	Excesses by security forces	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q17	Excesses by non-state armed groups	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q18	Suspension of information technology services (telephone, internet, mobile money transactions, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q19	Disruption of work in enterprises, or in the production chain in general	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q20	Others, (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. EXTENT AND MANIFESTATIONS OF VULNERABILITY AS A RESULT OF THE CONFLICT

<p>What effect has the current crisis had on the living conditions of the various vulnerable groups? 1= none; 2= slight deterioration in living conditions; 3 = moderate deterioration of living conditions; 4= considerable or serious deterioration of living conditions; 5= very serious deterioration of living conditions</p>		
S02Q01	children (less than 18 years old)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q02	girl children and women	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q03	Youth (19 to 35 years old)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q04	Elderly persons	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q05	Physically challenged	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q06	People with impairments (hearing, sight, speech or mental)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q07	Farmers, crafts people or other rural workers	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q08	Petty traders and informal businesspersons	<input type="checkbox"/>
S02Q09	other groups, (please specify) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. CONSEQUENCES AND EFFECTS OF THE CONFLICT ON POTENTIALLY VULNERABLE GROUPS

<p>What, according to you, is the extent of the harm by the conflict on the vulnerable groups in your region in the following domains: 1=none and no effect ; 2= low or negligible; 3 = moderate; 4= considerable or serious; 5= very serious or catastrophic</p>		
S04Q01	Basic social services (education, health, sanitation, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q02	Basic necessities (food, potable water, power, lodging, clothing, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q03	Other basic needs (transportation, flow of information, telecommunication, religious practice, leisure, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q04	Employment and income generating activities	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q05	Security	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q06	Other fundamental human rights (freedom of assembly, freedom of expression, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q07	Social security and protection systems	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q08	Sexual and reproductive health and rights (rape, genital mutilation, early marriage, unwanted pregnancies, sexual transmissible diseases, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
S04Q09	other vital domains (please specify) : _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. NEEDS ASSESSMENT FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS DURING CONFLICT AND MEASURES TAKEN

5.1 Assessment of needs for vulnerable groups and measures taken to meet them

N°	Type of need	S051Q01: Have you been informed of persons or groups of persons in urgent need of any of the following? 1= yes ; 2= no	S051Q02: Did your organization specifically receive requests from persons in urgent need of any of the following? 1= yes ; 2= no	S051Q03: Did your organization provide assistance to persons or groups of persons in urgent need of any of the following during the conflict? 1= yes; 2= no	S051Q04: Can you estimate the monetary value of the assistance your organization provided for each specific need during the conflict (in CFA Francs)
a	Food	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
b	Lodging	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
c	Healthcare	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
d	Education	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
e	Clothing	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
f	Family reunion	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
g	Employment or IGA	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
h	Legal (*)	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
i	Security for persons and property	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
j	Psycho-social support	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
k	WASH	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
l	Peace and social cohesion	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
m	Others (please specify) _____	_	_	_	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

(*): NIC, birth certificate, other basic documents, human rights, justice, etc.

5.2 Extent of needs of vulnerable groups

Estimate the urgent needs of specific vulnerable groups in the following domains in your region today

Type de need	S052Q01 : Estimate of the number of children (0-18) in urgent need of the following in the region	Estimate of the number of the youth (19-35) in urgent need of the following in the region	S052Q02 : Estimate of the number of girl children and women in urgent need of the following in the region	S052Q03 : Estimate of the number of elderly persons in need of the following in the region	S052Q04 : Estimate of the number of physically challenged in urgent need of the following in the region	S052Q05 : Estimate of the number of persons with sensorial and mental impairments in urgent need of the following in the region	S052Q06 Estimate of the number of farmers, crafts persons and rural workers in urgent need of the following in the region	S052Q07 Estimate of the number of petty traders and other informal businesses
a Food	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
b Lodging	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
c Healthcare	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
d Education	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
e Clothing	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
f Family reunion	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
g Employment or IGA (*)	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
h Legal (**)	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
i Security for persons and property	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
j Psycho-social support	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
k WASH	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
l Peace and social cohesion	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _
m Others (please specify)_____	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _

(*): Income Generating Activity

(**): NIC, birth certificate, other basic documents, human rights, justice, etc.

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