



CAMEROON

2026 IFRC network country plan



19 January 2026

In support of the Cameroon Red Cross Society



58

National Society branches



320

National Society local units



148

National Society staff



105,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



99,000

Ongoing emergency operations



3M

Climate and environment



3.5M

Disasters and crises



3.5M

Health and wellbeing



3M

Migration and displacement



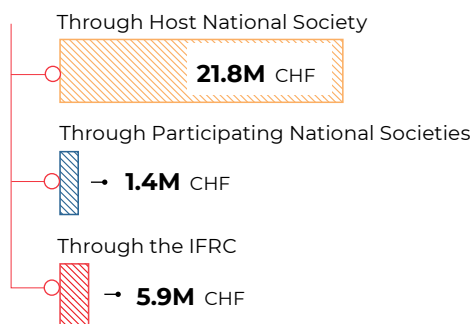
3M

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 29.1M CHF



Participating National Societies

French Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeal:

MDRCM039

Cameroon Floods Emergency Appeal

MDRS1003

Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic Emergency Appeal (MDRCM038)

Longer-term needs:

MAACM002

Hazards



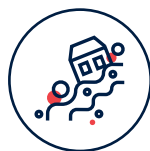
Food insecurity



Floods



Conflict



Landslides



Disease outbreak



Population movement

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Floods emergency appeal
- Africa Regional Mpox emergency appeal

Longer term needs

- Recurring disasters
- Population movement
 - Health

Capacity development

- Partnerships and resource mobilization
- Internal policies and systems
 - Digitalization

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **151**

World Bank Population figure **28.4M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **37.7%**



The Cameroon Red Cross Society raised awareness of cholera among mothers during cash distribution activities. (Photo: IFRC)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Ongoing emergencies		3.7M <i>(Note: Funding requirement for Mpox Regional Emergency Appeal is not available)</i>
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment	2.4M	243,000
Disasters & crises	6.5M	650,000
Health & wellbeing	5.8M	580,000
Migration & displacement	3.6M	360,000
Values, power & inclusion	1.9M	190,000
Enabling local actors	1.5M	152,000
Total	21.8M	5.9M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
French Red Cross	2026	1.4M			529,000	697,000		128,000	

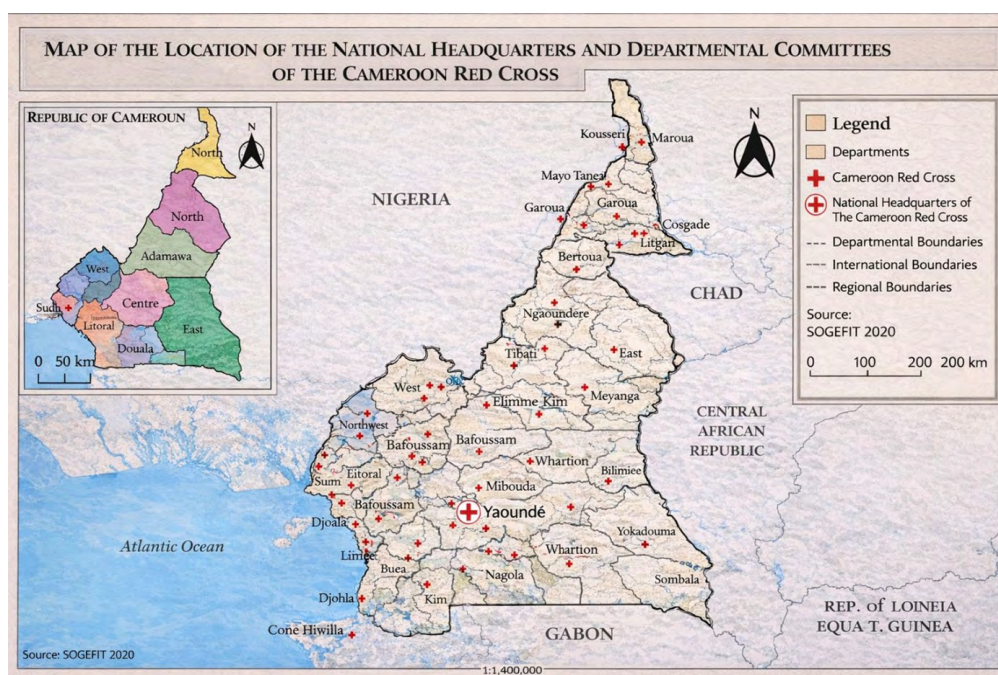
NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Cameroon Red Cross Society** was created and registered with the Ministry of Interior in 1960. It was recognized as an organization of public utility by presidential decree in January 1963, which was renewed in 2020. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1963. As an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the National Society is officially part of the national disaster response management system and is regularly called upon by the Ministry of Health for community-based activities including raising awareness, screening and surveillance.

The National Society is present in all the country's ten regions and in more than 320 districts out of 360, with a wide network of trained volunteers and rescue workers. The Cameroon Red Cross Society has initiated the development

of its 2025–2030 Strategic Plan with a focus on engaging with the IFRC and participating National Societies on Pan-African initiatives. These include a tree plantation and care initiative, inspiring volunteers to plant and nurture one billion trees by 2030 to combat hunger and environmental degradation. It remains committed to serving hard-to-reach communities and strengthening disaster management through the Red Ready initiative, emphasizing localized, accountable disaster operations and capacity building. In response to climate-related disasters worsening food security, the Zero Hunger Initiative aims to save lives, protect livelihoods, reduce poverty and lift 20 million vulnerable people out of hunger by 2030.

In 2023, the National Society reached approximately 1.6 million people with its disaster response and early recovery programmes.



Map of Cameroon Red Cross Society branches

The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Republic of Cameroon is located in Central Africa, bordered by Nigeria to the north and west, Chad to the northeast, the Central African Republic to the east, and Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and the Republic of Congo to the south. Its coastline stretches across the Bay of Biafra, which is part of the Gulf of Guinea and the Atlantic Ocean. The [country](#) is exposed to increasing environmental risks related to climate change, including frequent droughts and floods that affect agriculture and the availability of drinking water.

Cameroon has a population of about 28 million, with an average age of 18 to 19 years. More than 56 per cent of the population lives in urban areas, a figure that is expected to rise to 72 per cent by 2050. Population growth is relatively slow for the region, and the country remains sparsely populated, with about 59 inhabitants per square kilometre. Climate change is making the situation worse with increasing episodes of drought and flooding. The health system faces a lack of infrastructure and trained personnel, contributing to the spread of epidemics such as cholera, polio, measles, COVID-19 and monkeypox (Mpox).

Cameroon has significant natural resources, including oil, gas, minerals, valuable timber, and agricultural products like coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, and cassava. Despite these resources, the country remains classified as a low-income country. In 2023, real GDP grew by only 3.3 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent in 2022. The slowdown is affecting the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors, in a context of fiscal consolidation and high inflation.

Cameroon ranks 151st in the world according to the [UNDP Human Development Index](#) and 140th out of 180 in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index. The poverty rate is estimated at 23.3 per cent, and 43.6 per cent of the population lives in multidimensional poverty. Data from the World Bank's 2021–2022 Household Survey indicate that 23.0 per cent of the population lives below the international extreme poverty line of \$2.15 per day per person, adjusted for purchasing power parity. The number of Cameroonians living in poverty currently exceeds 10 million, although economic growth has been slow. Cameroon's economic recovery slowed in 2023, with real GDP growing by only 3.3 per cent, compared to 3.6 per cent in 2022. Until the beginning of 2024, all estimates of real GDP growth in 2023 hovered around 4.0 per cent, but the latest national accounts for the last two quarters of 2023 showed a sharp slowdown. This slowdown

in growth has affected all sectors in a context of ongoing fiscal consolidation, high domestic inflation, and multiple sources of fragility, including internal conflicts.

Cameroon is experiencing political tensions and internal conflicts. Since 2017, the North-West and South-West regions have faced an armed separatist movement, resulting in the internal displacement of an estimated 1.1 million people by mid-2023. The resurgence of the crisis in the Central African Republic since January 2021 has also led to more than 6,000 refugees fleeing to eastern Cameroon, putting pressure on local resources.

Cameroon is classified as a fragile state according to the OECD, which assesses fragility on five dimensions: political, social, economic, environmental, and security. Although the country has enjoyed relative stability for several decades, recent years have been marked by a rise in violence and tensions, affecting its socio-political and economic development. In the Far North region, attacks by Boko Haram and the Islamic State in West Africa, combined with clashes in the Lake Chad Basin, have generated great instability and continuous population movements.

According to UNHCR [data](#) from January 2024, Cameroon hosts more than 490,000 refugees and asylum seekers, mainly from the Central African Republic (73 per cent) and Nigeria (26 per cent), putting increased pressure on already limited resources, especially in the north, a region frequently affected by flooding. The combination of internal and regional crises is leading to a significant increase in humanitarian needs in the country. In 2024, around 3.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, of whom 2.3 million are considered particularly vulnerable. More than 2.5 million people are at risk of acute food insecurity.

The country is investing in improving transport and energy infrastructure to support economic development. However, access to electricity remains limited, especially in rural areas, hampering productivity and employment. Access to education is gradually improving, but literacy and enrolment rates remain inadequate, especially in conflict-affected areas. Cameroon is developing programmes to strengthen human capital and reduce inequalities.

According to the RTC Transformation Index, Cameroon is slowly progressing towards a more diversified and resilient economy. Challenges include job creation, improved governance, and reducing socio-economic inequalities. The country is aligned with the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which aim to reduce poverty, strengthen health and education, improve infrastructure, and promote inclusive growth.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Cameroon](#)

1.

Emergency Appeal name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRS1003
People affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be assisted	30 million people
Duration	20 August 2024 to 31 March 2026
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 30 million Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Link to Operational update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, Mpox cases and deaths surged significantly in Africa, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths reported across 12 countries, marking a sharp increase from 2023. The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains the epicentre, contributing 92 per cent of cases, with transmission spreading across all its provinces and into neighbouring Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. Non-endemic countries like South Africa have also reported cases, while endemic regions, including Nigeria and Côte d'Ivoire, continue to see expanding outbreaks. The emergence of Clades 1a, 1b and 2 in disparate areas highlights the heightened risk, prompting organizations such as the Africa CDC, WHO and the IFRC to declare the outbreak a public emergency. Red Cross Red Crescent Societies are working closely with governments to provide community-based surveillance, risk communication and community engagement and vaccination support to mitigate the spread and reduce mortality.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, community engagement and accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation will be guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The Cameroon Red Cross Society will receive support to develop country-specific response plan, enhance community-based advocacy and mitigate the spread of the virus, particularly in areas with imported cases or established

transmission. The operation will also target vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immunocompromised groups, with a focus on protection, gender and inclusion. The highlights of the assistance are:

Integrated assistance

Affected people and families are provided with a safety net scheme, including multipurpose cash to meet immediate needs and cover basic necessities while recovering from Mpox infections. Affected people who have lost their livelihoods due to Mpox are aided in reintegrating into the labour market through skills enhancement and diversification.

Health and care, including water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Affected people are provided with community-based surveillance to detect and actively find suspected Mpox cases, feeding into existing surveillance systems. Clinical care pathways for screening, triage, isolation, testing and assessment are identified through national plans and guidelines, ensuring awareness among clinical facilities. Communities are engaged on Mpox transmission, symptoms and preventive actions. Health services ensure individuals with Mpox symptoms seek care, with support for isolation and referral. Vaccination efforts are supported through community engagement. WASH facilities are improved in health centres, with ongoing hygiene promotion to reduce transmission.

Cross-cutting approaches: the operational strategy integrates **community engagement and accountability (CEA)** and **protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)** as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community

members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response. Activities includes the provision of dignity kits and establishment of two-way feedback mechanisms. The strategy emphasizes local voice amplification, collaborative

engagement and transparent communication, extending into **long-term resilience building** through initiatives such as the IFRC Pan-Africa Zero Hunger Initiative.

2.

Emergency Appeal name	Cameroon Floods Emergency Appeal
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRCM039
People affected	367,230 people
People to be assisted	99,100 people
Duration	14 October 2024 to 31 March 2026
Funding requirements	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 3.7 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 7 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Cameroon Floods Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest operations update	Operations Update No.3

In 2024, severe flooding in Cameroon, triggered by a combination of climate change and heavy rainfall, wreaked havoc on several regions, particularly the far north and west. Torrential rains since August have caused widespread destruction, displacing thousands, destroying homes, infrastructure and agricultural lands and resulting in numerous deaths. The Cameroon Red Cross Society has been actively involved in relief efforts, mobilizing volunteers to provide evacuation support, first aid and distribute essential items. However, the ongoing situation has left the affected population vulnerable to health risks, including the potential spread of malaria and cholera. With food insecurity, damaged shelter and inadequate [water, sanitation and hygiene \(WASH\)](#), the urgent needs continue to escalate as communities struggle to recover.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The Cameroon Red Cross Society's response strategy focuses on saving lives and alleviating suffering by providing integrated assistance to those affected by the floods, with a focus on the most vulnerable communities in the far north and west regions. The response will prioritize multi-purpose cash transfers, WASH and health promotion activities, with a strong emphasis on protection, gender and inclusion. The strategy aims to improve coordination, accountability and resource allocation through regular movement meetings and monitoring. The operation will be adapted to climate-related risks, including continued rainfall and potential reductions in funding. The response will involve local communities in decision-making, ensuring their needs are addressed while minimising duplication of efforts. The highlights of the assistance are:

Multi-purpose cash

Multi-purpose cash is provided to households directly affected by floods in targeted communities. Community committees are established and trained.

Health and care including water, sanitation and hygiene

Emergency mobile cholera treatment centre is established. Mosquito nets are distributed and oral rehydration points are installed. Affected communities are also provided with mental health and psychosocial support services. Water points are rehabilitated in affected areas and households are provided with safe drinking water, complemented with hygiene promotion and health education.

Protection and prevention

Volunteers are trained in protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), safeguarding, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Communities are sensitized on child safeguarding and the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). PGI criteria are included in vulnerable population selection. Safe spaces for women and girls are created and referral pathways are established with closed feedback loops.

Community engagement and accountability

Volunteers are trained to detect fraud and corruption, with awareness spread through preferred communication channels.

Communication channels such as a hotline, are widely advertised. Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

training is conducted for volunteers and feedback systems are strengthened to address community concerns.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Cameroon is increasingly confronted with the severe impacts of climate change. Between 1974 and 2020, the country recorded a temperature increase of 0.86 degrees Celsius, accompanied by a marked change in rainfall patterns. On average, annual precipitation has decreased by 2.9 mm per decade since 1960. According to the [World Bank's Climate Profile for Cameroon \(2023\)](#), projections indicate a continued rise in temperatures, especially in the northern regions, and an estimated sea level rise of between 9 and 38 cm by 2050.

These climatic upheavals are already having visible consequences. Cameroon is experiencing an increased frequency of extreme events such as heat waves, floods and droughts. For example, the floods that occurred as early as August 2024 affected more than 450,000 people in four regions – Far North, West, North-West and South-West – with the Far North as the most affected area. These floods have caused 30 deaths, destroyed 56,084 homes, resulted in the loss of 5,278 head of livestock, as well as the collapse of 262 schools.

The agricultural sector, which employs 60 per cent of the population, is particularly vulnerable. In 2024, more than 82,509 hectares of farmland were destroyed by flooding. Erratic rainfall, prolonged droughts and rising temperatures are leading to lower yields, food shortages and higher prices. Climate change is also exacerbating water scarcity, particularly in the north, and promoting the spread of vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever, as well as waterborne diseases and malnutrition.

Cameroon's ecosystems are also threatened. [Forests](#) cover about 40 per cent of the territory, particularly in the Congo Basin. However, between 2001 and 2022, Cameroon lost 1.84 million hectares of tree cover, almost half of which was primary tropical forests, due to agricultural expansion, logging and infrastructure projects. This deforestation is causing biodiversity loss, land degradation and increasing human-wildlife conflict.

Despite these challenges, significant progress has been made through initiatives such as the country's adoption of a revised National Climate plan, securing US\$ 183.4 million from the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Fund (RSF), implementation of early warning systems with external support and a range of other activities. The country's regulatory framework also includes the

National Adaptation Plan (NAP), the National Strategy for the Fight against Climate Change (SNLCC), Cameroon's Vision 2035, as well as the Environmental Management Act (1996) and the Forestry and Wildlife Act (1994), which promote sustainable resource management and community participation.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross Society seeks to reduce climate-related risks and strengthen preparedness for disasters and health emergencies. It aims to integrate environmental sustainability through its [Green Response](#) initiative by promoting sustainable construction, clean energy use, waste management and water conservation, striving to minimize environmental impacts while supporting communities. Through its sustainable livelihoods programme, the Cameroon Red Cross Society will work to improve the resilience and self-sufficiency of vulnerable communities by training in sustainable agricultural practices, supporting small businesses and advancing initiatives to advance food security and livelihoods.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society also seeks to drive behaviour change by training staff and volunteers on climate change and environmental protection, promoting awareness and implementing climate-related disaster risk prevention and waste management. Its multi-year objectives include to:

- Develop [anticipatory action](#) to mitigate or reduce the impacts of floods, droughts and landslides in the far north region and throughout the national territory
- Advocate with the government to integrate climate science and extreme weather events into public policies, agricultural strategies, health plans and disaster management mechanisms
- Contribute to the restoration of at least 100 hectares of degraded agricultural land in line with the [IFRC's Pan-African key Initiative on tree planting](#)
- Mobilize administrative authorities and partner organizations capable of supporting environmental objective, including NGOs, academic institutions, research centres, meteorological and climatological agencies
- Contribute to the restoration of at least 100 hectares of degraded agricultural land through the implementation of climate-resilient agricultural projects

- Establish partnership agreements with key actors involved in tackling the climate and environmental crises
- Develop an environmental policy specific to the Cameroon Red Cross Society
- Develop emergency response scenarios to strengthen response systems in the face of intensifying climate and environmental crises
- Conduct four waste pre-collection campaigns in urban centres of Yaounde and Douala
- Disseminate information on disaster risks and popularize early warning systems

Planned activities in 2026

- Enter into partnerships with state institutions and private structures for the production of tree seedlings
- Identify sites to be restored in different regions of Cameroon
- Implement reforestation projects with 500,000 tree seedlings, with the aim of restoring 100 hectares of land in Cameroon
- Organize four community awareness campaigns in areas exposed to hydro-climatic, environmental and geological risks
- Strengthen the skills of National Society staff and focal points on weather forecasts and in dissemination of early warnings
- Train 1,000 women in producing ecological charcoal and conduct community campaigns on bushfire prevention

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to strengthen the Cameroon Red Cross Society's capacity on climate change and environmental sustainability, ensuring that climate risk management, including adaptation and mitigation measures, is integrated into all programmes, operations and advocacy efforts. The Cameroon Red Cross Society also continues to strengthen its capacity in cash transfer following the results of the assessment of the National Society's capacity in this area.

In addition, with funding from the Government of Italy, under the IFRC's Anticipatory Action Programme in Africa, the IFRC and the Cameroon Red Cross Society are collaborating to finalize the Early Action Protocol against floods in Cameroon. This approach aims to strengthen anticipatory action within the Red Cross and Red Crescent network, and to improve the country's preparedness and response to climate disasters in collaboration with other humanitarian and technical actors in order to coordinate anticipatory actions as well as the response to climate crises, in this case floods. This coordination will be strengthened in 2026 with the signing of MoUs with certain technical actors for their support in a more formal exchange framework.



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page [Cameroon](#).

Cameroon is facing a multifactorial and chronic humanitarian crisis, fueled by conflict, climate-related disasters, population displacement and socio-economic vulnerabilities. The country is ranked high on the [INFORM Risk Index](#), with a score of 6.4/10 in 2024, highlighting high exposure to hazards such as floods and epidemics, high vulnerability and limited adaptive capacity. Conflict remains the main risk factor, particularly in the Far North, North-West and South-West regions.

The country faces recurrent natural hazards, particularly seasonal floods and droughts, as well as epidemics such as cholera and measles. Cameroon is also experiencing significant population movements, with more than one million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees spread across the country, including new arrivals from the Central African Republic and Nigeria, putting more pressure on host communities. Persistent insecurity in the North-West and South-West regions continues to limit humanitarian access and disrupt livelihoods.

A major disaster occurred in August 2024, when the failure of water retention dikes in Mayo Danay caused devastating flooding in the Far North. The peak was recorded on August 28, 2024, with the flooding of the city of Yagoua and neighboring districts such as Blangoua, Makary, Zina and Maga. According to local assessments, more than 158,620 people (18,970 households) have been affected, with 8,690 homes destroyed, 10,178 livestock lost and nearly 3,000 hectares of farmland damaged. Water points have been contaminated, latrines destroyed, and schools and markets submerged. As of September 3, 2024, more than 12,000 affected households were identified in Yagoua alone. Many people are still living in the open or in makeshift shelters such as schools, youth centres or public buildings, exposed to bad weather and epidemics such as cholera.

The humanitarian impact is vast and aggravated by the overlapping of crises. Vulnerable communities face major barriers in accessing basic services, including displaced populations lacking civil documents or safe housing. [OCHA's 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan](#) targets 2.3 million of the

most vulnerable people, with support planned in the areas of food security, health, nutrition, protection, shelter, water and education.

Food insecurity is worsening in several regions, particularly in the Far North and conflict-affected areas. According to [FEWS NET](#), many areas are classified as IPC Phase 3 (crisis) or worse, with prospects for deterioration due to climate shocks, insecurity, and difficulties in accessing markets and agricultural land.

National response capacities are limited. Public services and local disaster management structures are under-resourced and coordination remains fragmented. Community-based early warning systems are almost non-existent and there is a lack of a robust framework for the rapid dissemination of warnings and the implementation of early actions. As a result, even small shocks have disproportionate effects on already fragile populations.

Cameroon has a legal and institutional framework for disaster risk reduction, including the National Contingency Plan (2020), the National Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction under the aegis of MINATD, as well as the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (PNACC). However, their implementation is still weak, especially at the local level. The Cameroon Red Cross supports national objectives through community-based actions in reforestation, flood preparedness and awareness-raising, in line with the IFRC's Pan-African Tree Planting Initiative and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross Society, in accordance with its auxiliary roles, seeks to mitigate the impact of the multiple crises and disasters that affect the population. It plays a role as a first responder during emergencies, alongside public authorities, while working on the long-term needs of vulnerable people and on the resilience of communities in the face of shocks and hazards. In addressing food insecurity and displacement affecting millions of people in the country, the Cameroon Red Cross Society has carried out response operations in 2023 alone to localized floods (Maga, Limbe) and landslides (Mbankolo), as well as outbreaks of diseases such as epidemics (Marburg, Cholera, Mpox).

As a priority country under the [IFRC Pan-African Preparedness and Response Initiative](#), the National Society will work to strengthen its preparedness capacity to ensure a rapid, effective, appropriate and accountable response to crises and disasters. This includes the ability to monitor and analyze risks, vulnerability and community capacities, develop scenarios and implement early actions. It will also strengthen emergency response systems, including through the training of disaster response teams and the rapid deployment of capacity to at-risk or affected areas. This also includes strengthening its auxiliary role and coordination for an effective operating environment. Its multi-year objectives include:

:

- Prioritize and strengthen disaster risk reduction efforts and strengthen preparedness and response
- Strengthen the capacity of 70 headquarters and branch staff to respond quickly and effectively to humanitarian needs in the event of a crisis
- Support eight emergency operations affecting the lives, livelihoods, homes and living conditions of vulnerable, disadvantaged and hard-to-reach communities
- Implement at least four long-term resilience-building programmes to sustainably improve the lives of individuals, households and communities, as part of the [IFRC's Pan-African Zero Hunger Initiative](#)
- Develop and implement at least two strategies and four action plans to ensure food security, nutrition and sustainable livelihoods by 2027
- Build strategic partnerships to improve community resilience to food systems challenges
- Strengthen the capacity of five staff members in resource mobilization.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide multi-sectoral assistance to 20,000 households, including shelter, non-food items, education, health, legal protection, child protection, documentation, food assistance, and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) infrastructure
- Acquire and pre-position 10,000 non-food items (NFI) kits to ensure rapid response in the event of a crisis
- Provide cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) to at least 10,000 households affected by crises and disasters, including 50,000 internally displaced people in emergency-affected areas
- Conduct at least six Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments ([eVCA](#)) in areas identified as high risk
- Build or reinforce dikes and sensitize 10,000 people on the need to evacuate areas at risk of flooding, while providing financial assistance through cash transfers to affected households
- Develop and implement disaster risk reduction action plans in all regions, targeting the major risk in each region
- Support the construction of a first aid training centre and acquire emergency response equipment

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in all of its disaster risk management objectives, with a focus on priorities related to preparedness, readiness and effective response by prioritizing anticipatory actions. The Cameroon Red Cross Society will also continue to strengthen its response capacities

through the training of emergency response teams at branch level, the pre-positioning of emergency response kits, and capacity building in cash and voucher assistance. Additionally, the IFRC will continue to support the Cameroon Red Cross Society to position itself in the various thematic coordination groups (disaster risk management, anticipatory actions, cash transfer, etc) both at the national and regional levels to further strengthen its partnership framework with other humanitarian actors for emergency and development projects.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and

crises. In 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocations for an emergency in Cameroon. The DREF allocation has been described below:

[IFRC-DREF Cameroon Population Movement in Logone Birni](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 174,791 in March 2024 supported the Cameroon Red Cross Society in assisting more than 2,500 people affected by sudden displacement due to conflict. The National Society supported the targeted people over a five-month period with assistance such as the distribution of multipurpose cash, WASH interventions, community engagement and protection, among others.



Health and wellbeing

The health and well-being situation in Cameroon is shaped by a complex combination of persistent diseases, limited access to care, recurrent crises and environmental challenges. Key health indicators reveal that the country suffers from both communicable and non-communicable diseases. [Life expectancy](#) was estimated at around 60 years in 2022, with little improvement in recent years. The main causes of death remain HIV/AIDS, malaria and diarrhoeal diseases, while other diseases such as tuberculosis, viral hepatitis, schistosomiasis and helminths persist.

Non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as hypertension, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancers, are on the rise, especially in urban areas. This double burden of disease is putting significant pressure on the country's health infrastructure. [Access to health care](#) is highly unequal, particularly in rural and conflict-affected areas. The Far North, North-West and South-West regions are the most affected. About 70 per cent of health facilities lack essential equipment and qualified personnel. Conflict has led to attacks on health facilities and workers, worsening already limited access to care.

More than 4 million people in the Anglophone regions have limited or no access to health services due to the violence. The cost of care, insecurity, distance and lack of transport make it difficult to access services, especially for displaced populations. Cases of ambulances being fired, armed forces in hospitals, and trauma from sexual and gender-based violence underscore the urgent need to strengthen protection and mental health services.

Cameroon regularly faces epidemics, including cholera, measles, meningitis and yellow fever. [The Mpox \(MPOX\) outbreak](#) reported in 2024 highlighted gaps in preparedness. As of August 27, 2024, 39 suspected cases have been reported, including five confirmed cases and two deaths in the Littoral, North-West and South-West regions. The government, with

support from CDC and other partners, strengthened the epidemiological surveillance system and modernized the National Public Health Laboratory, while training more than 900 epidemiologists through the Cameroon Field Epidemiology Training Program (CAFETP).

Malnutrition is a major health problem, particularly in the Far North, East and Adamawa regions. SMART surveys regularly show global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates exceeding emergency thresholds in several departments. Stunting and micronutrient deficiencies are prevalent in children under five years of age and pregnant and lactating women. Food insecurity due to conflict, displacement and climate change is exacerbating these conditions.

In 2024, around 1.8 million people were in need of urgent WASH assistance. Despite efforts to reach more than one million people, many communities still rely on unsafe water sources and rudimentary latrines. These conditions contribute to the spread of cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery and promote malnutrition and gender-based violence.

Climate change also has an increasingly visible impact on health in Cameroon. Floods, droughts, and rainfall variability affect water availability, food production, and disease dynamics. Floods promote the transmission of malaria and cholera, while droughts reduce access to safe drinking water and worsen food insecurity.

To address these challenges, Cameroon has implemented several national policies and strategies, including the National Health Development Plan (PNDS), the National Strategic Plan to Combat HIV/AIDS, and the Multisectoral Nutrition Strategy. The Ministry of Public Health is committed to international frameworks such as the Global Health Security Agenda, the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and the Global Health Security Index ([GHSI](#)).

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross Society focuses on addressing the needs of the One Health approach, complementing the government's national health plans and programmes. This approach aims to improve health prevention, response to epidemics and the overall quality of health care. As an auxiliary to the government, the National Society has a clear mandate to collaborate with health authorities, providing expertise in epidemic prevention and response, as well as a strong community leadership role in health and during major health emergencies. Through its grassroots presence throughout the country, the Cameroon Red Cross Society supports the Ministry of Health in the implementation of integrated community health and first aid (CBHFA) programmes and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes to meet the needs of marginalised groups.

As part of the IFRC [One WASH](#) initiative, which aims to reduce cholera-related deaths by 50 per cent, the National Society is developing anticipatory action protocols and contingency plans to better prepare for outbreaks of cholera and other waterborne diseases. It also assesses community awareness of cholera and other epidemics. The Cameroon Red Cross Society seeks to be actively involved in national cholera coordination platforms, as well as in multisectoral strategic plans on cholera, including short-, medium- and long-term WASH components. In particular, it aligns with the efforts of the Global Task Force on Cholera Control.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society is also part of the [Saving Lives and Livelihoods continental initiative](#) – a partnership platform of Africa CDC funded by the Mastercard Foundation. This initiative aims to ensure vaccine equity in Africa. The National Society supports the delivery of life-saving vaccines through participatory and trustworthy community-based immunization activities. Its multi-year objectives include:

- Participate in national advocacy platforms and techniques in public health, mental health and psychosocial support (SMAPS), as well as nutrition
- Mobilize 1,000 volunteers to strengthen community-based surveillance and early warning
- Improve the technical equipment of the Henri Dunant Medical Centre in Yaoundé in order to optimize the blood transfusion process
- Increase the reach and effectiveness of health promotion activities and community-based surveillance of diseases with epidemic potential and malnutrition
- Reduce health risks related to crises and disasters by ensuring a rapid and effective Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response in affected communities
- Strengthen the availability and safety of blood in Cameroon through community mobilization and the promotion of voluntary and regular blood donation

Planned activities in 2026

- Participate regularly in meetings dedicated to the development of policies and strategic plans at all levels of the health system (including the second One Health 2025 forum)
- Train 500 Volunteers in 10 departments in Community Surveillance, Epidemic Preparedness and Response (EPIC) for awareness-raising and surveillance activities for diseases with epidemic potential
- Train and deploy 300 volunteers and 20 mothers' clubs for the early detection of severe acute malnutrition in children under 5 years of age
- Strengthen the capacity of community members in household water treatment, disinfection of open wells and provision of garbage cans for proper waste management
- Provide water, sanitation and hygiene services for people affected by disasters and crises
- Set up handwashing points in collective sites (schools, markets, shelters)
- Train 500 Cameroon Red Cross Society Volunteers on Community Mobilization for Volunteer Blood Donation
- Organize mass awareness campaigns (local radios, social networks, caravans, educational talks) on the importance of voluntary and regular blood donation
- Develop and disseminate adapted IEC materials (posters, image boxes, flyers, videos, messages in local languages) to reach community members
- Organize annual and systematic national community mobilization campaigns around World Blood Donor Day
- Train 300 community members, especially youth and women leaders, as peer educators to conduct awareness-raising activities on reproductive health and safe sex practices
- Organize 24 campaigns with mobile clinics to provide the most vulnerable and hard-to-reach primary health services
- Support the rehabilitation and functional care of disabled patients in specialized centers, in particular the National Rehabilitation Center of Etoug-Ebé, through material and technical support

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will strengthen its collaboration with the Cameroon Red Cross Society through the Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) to strengthen community resilience against epidemics and pandemics through a holistic approach. The programme also aims to strengthen national capacities to effectively prevent, detect and respond

to epidemic threats while promoting the strategic commitment of stakeholders to health security. The IFRC remains available to provide advisory support to the Cameroon Red Cross Society, including advocacy, and accompany it in national strategic and technical forums for integration into strategies,

plans, laws and policies related to epidemic/pandemic preparedness and response, community health, immunization, Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), nutrition, blood donation, and water, sanitation and hygiene.



Migration and displacement

As of May 31, 2025, according to [UNHCR Cameroon](#), Cameroon was hosting 430,912 refugees and asylum seekers, including 284,000 from the Central African Republic, 126,000 from Nigeria, and others from Chad and Sudan. More than 55 per cent of this population are children, and a large majority are women and girls. These people face major challenges in accessing education, health services, employment, as well as adequate legal documentation.

The number of internally displaced people remains high, with nearly one million recorded in April 2025. Of these, 580,000 are concentrated in the English-speaking North-West and South-West regions, as a result of the [armed conflict](#) and community tensions. Recurrent flooding in the Far North and tensions in Lake Chad are aggravating the situation.

Cameroon has about 400,000 nationals living abroad, mainly for economic reasons. This group is at increased risk of human trafficking and exploitation, particularly of young men and women. The 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report classifies Cameroon as a [Category 2](#). Pre-departure support systems and reintegration programmes remain very limited.

Refugees, IDPs, and returnees, especially children, women and people with disabilities, are in the most urgent humanitarian need. Lack of adequate shelter, food insecurity, lack of access to healthcare, as well as psychosocial protection are among the critical gaps. Needs are expected to increase due to persistent conflicts, lack of structural integration, and intensifying climate shocks.

In February 2025, the Cameroonian government launched a national framework for the issuance of biometric cards and residence permits for refugees, facilitating their access to education, social services, and the labour market. About 25,000 refugees have already received their documents. Cameroon is also a signatory to the African Union's Kampala Convention, which provides a framework for the protection of displaced persons.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross Society is part of the IFRC's three-year [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#), which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to annually support 4.7 million individuals through three pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through [humanitarian service points](#), (2) strengthening National Society capacities and (3) engaging in local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The National Society provides assistance to internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities, offering humanitarian assistance and protection for all migrants regardless of their status and to vulnerable host communities. Its multi-year objectives include to:

- Enhance preparedness for effective response (PER) and anticipatory actions, focusing on migration and displacement
- Participate in regional or cross-regional discussions, consultations and workshops to support the work of National Societies along migration routes
- Engage with authorities to secure agreement for including support for vulnerable migrants and displaced people as part of its auxiliary role
- Develop agreements related to the establishment and functioning of [humanitarian service points](#)
- Provide humanitarian assistance and protection through [humanitarian service points](#) and local branches
- Strengthen cross-border coordination and cooperation with sister National Societies to achieve durable solutions and longer-term actions
- Exchange visits to learn from other National Societies and establish a functional migration unit for enhanced efficiency and sustainability
- Support host communities, displaced persons and migrants to increase social cohesion and inclusion

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide humanitarian assistance tailored to the needs of internally displaced persons, refugees and host communities
- Continue the construction of health infrastructure and WASH activities for the benefit of internally displaced people
- Develop and implement a mechanism for managing returns and complaints for internally displaced persons and migrants
- Strengthen the capacity of 20 headquarters staff and managers of the 58 departmental committees on migration issues
- Offer protection services for migrants, in accordance with the PGI guidelines and the Minimum Protection Approach, including legal assistance, safe guidance, border and detention monitoring, restoring family links (RFL), child protection, anti-trafficking, etc
- Strengthen social cohesion between migrants and host communities, including through activities to combat stigma and xenophobia

- Facilitate the exchange of information and good practices between the components of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement in Cameroon and throughout the Central African region

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Cameroon Red Cross Society in 2025 and ahead will focus on key areas such as strengthening and expanding the [Global Route-Based Migration Programme](#) to ensure continuity of services to people on the move, ensuring economic empowerment of migrants and returnees, promoting community-based initiatives for social cohesion and facilitating successful reintegration of returnees.

In 2026-2027, the IFRC will also support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in expanding humanitarian assistance to migrants along key migration routes, regardless of their legal status. This support will pay particular attention to the protection of the most vulnerable migrants, while promoting their inclusion and social cohesion within host communities.

The ICRC provides support to the Cameroon Red Cross Society under the restoring family links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Cameroon is facing major structural and security challenges in the field of education, which seriously affect access to and quality of education, particularly in the Far North, North-West, South-West and East regions. According to the [UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report](#), armed conflict and internal displacement have led to the closure of more than 85 per cent of schools in some areas, depriving more than 855,000 children of their fundamental right to education. Schools have been burned or used by armed groups, while boycotts have been imposed by separatist groups.

Data from [UNESCO's SDG 4 scorecard](#) show that only 48.8 per cent of primary school students achieved minimum proficiency in reading, and 35.4 per cent in mathematics as of 2014. In order to respond to this situation, Cameroon is receiving support from [the Global Partnership for Education](#) through the PAEQUE programme, which strengthens equity, access to textbooks, teacher training and the more equitable distribution of teachers in vulnerable areas.

UNESCO has also embarked on curriculum reform through the Pedagogical Content Modernization Programme, supported by USD 44.5 million in funding, to promote multilingual

and contextualized education, with the training of more than 28,000 education professionals ([source](#)).

In terms of connectivity and innovation, Cameroon is featured on the [interactive map of the UNICEF-ITU Giga programme](#), which lists 4,565 schools. However, little data is yet available on the actual quality of this connectivity. In addition, UNICEF launched the "[Connect My School](#)" project in the South-West, in collaboration with IHS, with the installation of digital solar containers and the organization of EdTech bootcamps. This initiative targets more than 70,000 students, including out-of-school youth and children with disabilities.

Despite these efforts, inclusion remains a major challenge. [The UNICEF Country Profile on Education](#) highlights marked disparities between urban and rural areas, particularly in school attendance and primary school completion. Girls, children with disabilities and displaced populations are the most likely to drop out of school. According to [the UNDP Gender Inequality Index](#), gender gaps persist at all levels of the education system, exacerbated by poverty, sexual violence and a lack of adequate services.

Data from the [Global Protection Cluster](#) and the [Global Data Centre on Trafficking in Persons](#) reveal an increase in the risks of gender-based violence, forced marriages, exploitation and trafficking, particularly in crisis regions. Displaced women and girls often travel long distances to access water, health or school, putting them at greater risk of violence. In the Far North of Cameroon, the highest rates of sexual violence, early marriage, and denial of resources were recorded.

Children with disabilities face a double marginalization. According to the [UN Disability Data Portal](#), they are more likely to experience violence, harassment, and exclusion from inclusive education. In addition, the [World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report](#) confirms that Cameroon is lagging far behind in women's participation in education, economic and political life.

Finally, ethnic and religious minorities and young boys in conflict zones face systemic discrimination, as highlighted in Freedom House's [World Freedom Report](#). In the Anglophone regions, the dismantling of basic social services increases the risk of arbitrary arrest, exclusion, and the breakdown of community ties.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Cameroon Red Cross Society aims to institutionalize community engagement and accountability (CEA) on the one hand, and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) on the other. This is made possible through the implementation of all of its operations, projects and programmes. The National Society also aims to strengthen the commitment of young people in the promotion of social cohesion and humanitarian values. To do this, the National Society intends to develop a child safeguarding policy, revise the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy, popularize policies for PSEA, promote gender mainstreaming and diversity in all of National Society's activities, disseminate humanitarian principles through multiple communication channels, amongst a range of other activities.

Planned activities in 2026

- Train staff and volunteers on the CEA approach, feedback mechanisms and accountability, drawing on best practices and innovative technologies
- Raise awareness among managers of the principles of the CEA, communication and adaptation to innovative tools
- Engage with other National Societies to capitalize on their methodologies, successes and challenges
- Organize practical sessions on rumour management, gender-sensitive communication and inclusive participation.
- Organize a workshop on the integration and adaptation of the CEA in the ERP First Aid, Disaster Response training, among others
- Conduct a gender operational assessment and popularize CEA and PSEA policies
- Popularization of CEA, ERP and PSEA policies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will provide comprehensive support to the National Society in the areas of PGI, CEA and education. The IFRC, through the [Cameroon Flood Emergency Appeal in 2025](#) and the [Mpox Cameroon Emergency Appeal in 2025](#), will work closely with the Cameroon Red Cross Society through an integrated approach to reach people to ensure quality and accountability, as well as promote the 'do no harm' approach. Key cross-cutting issues such as Protection, Gender, Inclusion, and Community Engagement and Accountability will be integrated into all interventions throughout the response cycle.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Cameroon Red Cross Society is committed to institutional strengthening and in 2019 completed the self-assessment phase of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Branch Organizational and Capacity Assessment and Certification Process ([OCAC/BOCA](#)). This self-assessment aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies across a wide range of organisational capacities. Between 2019 and 2024, remarkable improvements were observed in the Red Cross' ability to plan, prepare and respond ([Preparedness for Effective Response](#)) to emergencies, through capacity building. The Cameroon Red Cross Society is currently in the prioritization and analysis phase of the PER evaluation. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that allows National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and then take the necessary steps to improve them.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- Digital transformation roadmap



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop new partnerships with sectoral ministries
- Organize joint meetings with key ministers to position the auxiliary role of the Cameroon Red Cross Society
- Participate in all coordinating bodies within and outside the Movement, while increasing its visibility and impact
- Ensure effective communication and representation to all key embassies
- Register focal points and senior managers at high-level humanitarian coordination meetings
- Increase domestic financing and resources to reach 50 per cent of total annual income
- Develop an effective and sustainable strategy for local resource mobilization

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to work with and for the National Society to strengthen its auxiliary role, while seeking more diversified partnerships and the mobilization of funds and other resources. It will also support the Cameroon Red Cross Society's active engagement with key actors such as donors, the private sector, foundations and development banks, as well as following up with embassies, participating National Societies, UN agencies, private, bilateral and multilateral donors. The IFRC will also support monitoring, ongoing support and mentoring on advocacy and negotiation actions aimed at amending or updating existing agreements according to the National Society's thematic priorities (health, disaster management, others).



Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Organize a session of trainers on conducting Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) and assess the organizational capacity of 10 departmental Red Cross committees
- Draw up the Strategic Development Plan 2025-2030
- Develop, update and implement policies and build capacity in key management areas to improve the effectiveness and transparency of interventions
- Review, approve and popularize the National Society's youth policy across high schools, colleges, vocational training centres and universities
- Increase the engagement of at least 50 young people in programme activities, while promoting their active involvement in governance bodies and decision-making processes
- Strengthen the capacity of 20 branches in resource mobilization and project management
- Acquire and deploy approximately 20 to 30 digital devices and install appropriate software and work on establishing a digital usage policy

- Digitize internal management processes (project management, accounting, human resources, mail, etc)
- Strengthen the IT team through training on Information Systems Management and Security; in System and Network Administration; and finally in the Microsoft Azure Cloud Administration

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in its development efforts, from governance and leadership, culture and management systems, to branch, volunteer and youth development. It will also support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in the development of financial management and accountability capacities and systems, including planning, budgeting and reporting at both headquarters and branch levels, as well as the development of work models to facilitate the implementation of activities.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society is a recipient of the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Bridge which is a one-year funding of up to 50,000 Swiss francs, used to test ideas, develop strategies and carry out critical preparatory work.



Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop and implement a comprehensive humanitarian diplomacy policy aimed at strengthening international relations and promoting humanitarian principles on the global stage
- Design targeted strategies to improve humanitarian access, increase acceptance of humanitarian operations, and ensure a safe space for intervention
- Promote a culture of peace and non-violence by scaling up programmes focused on conflict resolution, peacebuilding and social cohesion
- Improve communication and visibility strategies using state-of-the-art digital platforms, social media and partnerships with local media
- Improve international advocacy and partnerships, positioning the Cameroon Red Cross Society as a key player in regional and global humanitarian dialogues

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in developing a comprehensive humanitarian diplomacy policy aligned with evolving national and global challenges, including climate change-induced crises, displacement and access to underserved areas. Strategic advocacy will focus on key issues such as expanding humanitarian access in conflict-affected areas, strengthening public health resilience to emerging health threats, supporting social protection systems and promoting a culture of non-violence and peace.

The IFRC will work closely with the Cameroon Red Cross Society to strengthen communication and visibility efforts, leveraging digital platforms, social media and innovative communication technologies to better engage local communities, international partners and donors, ensuring that humanitarian impact is well communicated.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Establish a hotline for confidential reporting of any inappropriate conduct or incident affecting integrity
- Conduct regular internal and external audits to improve transparency and strengthen accountability
- Strengthen the capacity of five project staff in data collection, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), as well as two officers from the finance department
- Implement specific measures to ensure the safety of volunteers
- Focus on ensuring the volunteers [safety and security](#) and on [digital transformation](#)

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in the implementation of human resources management procedures by applying a zero-tolerance policy towards behaviour that is incompatible with the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including sexual exploitation and abuse, sexual harassment and other forms of abuse of authority, discrimination and lack of integrity (including the fight against fraud and corruption).

In 2026-2027, the IFRC will also support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in staff development by organizing regular workshops and seminars, ensuring that their skills and knowledge are updated through regular training initiatives, through the IFRC's free learning platform and the curricula offered at the Cameroon Red Cross Society in partnership with external organizations.



The Cameroon Red Cross Society worked in the east region of Cameroon to keep communities safe from acute watery diarrhoea. (Photo: IFRC)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC provides support to the National Society through its country cluster delegation based in Yaoundé. The support focuses on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy and accountability as a cross-cutting theme. The IFRC helps strengthen the National Society's auxiliary role by meeting key stakeholders at government level on a regular basis.

In recent years, the IFRC supported the Cameroon Red Cross Society through a number of Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) operations in relation to food insecurity, floods, population movement and disease

outbreaks. Between 2024 into 2025, the IFRC worked closely with the Cameroon Red Cross Society to increase its reach in humanitarian assistance through the [Mpox Emergency Appeal \(2024-2025\)](#) and the [Cameroon floods Emergency Appeal \(2024-2025\)](#).

Additionally, the IFRC provides technical support for a broad range of services, such as the upgrading of strategies on disaster risk reduction and adaptation to climate change, the fight against epidemics, responses to population movement and cash preparedness – including work on the procurement of a financial service provider.

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need, incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The Cameroon Red Cross Society is part of the four [IFRC Pan-African initiatives](#) on Tree Planting and Care, Zero Hunger, Red Ready and National Society development.

The **French Red Cross** has been present in Cameroon since 1967 and it signed a cooperation framework agreement with the Cameroon Red Cross Society in 2009. The French Red Cross has applied a community-based approach while working alongside the country's health authorities, to enable the Cameroon Red Cross Society to develop and implement projects focusing on preparedness and response to disasters, health crises and the increased vulnerabilities of people on the move. The French Red Cross works to ensure the sustainability of the Cameroon Red Cross Society's activities and intervenes in the far north and east of the country to improve the resilience of vulnerable populations.

Movement coordination

The **Cameroon Red Cross Society** ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC's** Yaoundé delegation promotes international humanitarian law, helps people displaced by violence, restores family links, visits detainees and fosters the development of the region's National Societies. The ICRC provides the Cameroon Red Cross Society with overall support for humanitarian operations in conflict-prone areas. The ICRC also supports the Cameroon Red Cross Society in emergency preparedness, partnerships and National Society development.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role, the Cameroon Red Cross Society maintains a strong partnership with the Government of Cameroon and works closely with the Ministry of Health to conduct advocacy in its humanitarian missions. The collaborations also involve the Ministry of External Relations, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Women and the Family, the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development, the Ministry of Youth and the Ministry of Territorial Administration. The National Society is involved in emergency coordination mechanisms, including crisis management committees at the departmental level, which are activated in times of crisis.

The National Society also works with WHO, the African Development Bank, UNICEF, UNHCR, Fondation Hirondelle, among others, mainly on activities targeting refugees and other vulnerable groups. Significant partnerships have been established with external partners and donors to strengthen

the quality of health services and health security. The USAID and IFRC-funded Community Epidemic and Pandemic Preparedness Programme (CP3) supported community outbreak preparedness. Support from the Africa Centre for Disease Control (Africa CDC) has helped build capacity in risk communication and community engagement, particularly to counter vaccine hesitancy during the COVID-19 response.

Cameroon Red Cross Society programmes are implemented in coordination with the Ministry of Health and other key actors in the health sector, including the WHO, UN agencies such as UNICEF, and NGOs such as Solidarités International. These collaborations aim to strengthen the Red Cross' network of community health volunteers and response teams to improve community surveillance and the detection of outbreaks and other health risks. This provides a local basis for immediate response and for sustainable improvements in the quality and coverage of health care.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC network databank](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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