

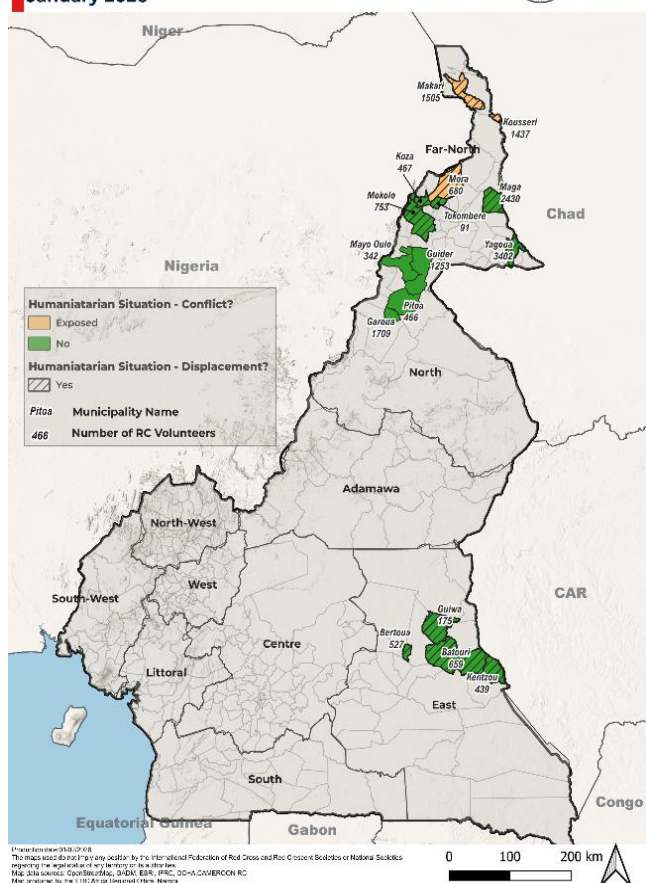


Community assessment by CRCS volunteer in Yagoua in the Far North of Cameroon (Photo CRCS)

Appeal №: MDRCM042	IFRC Secretariat Funding requirements: CHF 9.6 million Federation-wide Funding requirements: CHF tbc million¹	
Glide №: XX-2014-123456-XXX	People [affected/at risk]: 3.3 million people	People to be assisted: 330,000 People²
DREF allocation: CHF 1million	Appeal launched: 26/02/2026	Appeal ends: 31/08/2027

¹ The Federation-wide funding requirement encompasses all financial support to be directed to the Cameroon Red Cross Society (CRCS) in response to the emergency. It includes the CRCS's domestic fundraising requests and the fundraising appeals of supporting Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, as well as the funding ask of the IFRC secretariat. This comprehensive approach ensures that all available resources are mobilised to address the urgent humanitarian needs of the affected communities.

² 10% of the people affected.



SITUATION OVERVIEW

Cameroon enters 2026 amid a deepening and persistent food security crisis fuelled by a multitude of drivers. According to the World Food Program³, 3.3 million people are currently affected by food insecurity. This deterioration is driven by the long-combined effects of climatic shocks, conflict, displacement, market disruption, and rising food prices, as well as the collapse of purchasing power, high debt, and widespread reliance on negative coping strategies. Markets remain functional, but households cannot afford food.

The Far North, North, and East Regions are the most severely affected and are expected to

deteriorate into IPC⁴ Phase 4 (Emergency) conditions through mid-2026. FEWS NET⁵ projections indicate that widespread Crisis-level food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) will persist across much of the country during this period.

The analysis points to an overall increase in the severity of food insecurity at the community level, particularly during the lean season⁶, when household food stocks are depleted and reliance on markets intensifies. This anticipated deterioration is marked by rising concentrations of vulnerable households within affected divisions and the geographic movement of food insecurity hotspots, resulting in heightened needs in specific localities.

In response, the Cameroon Red Cross Society (CRCS), with support from the IFRC, launched the “Cameroon Food Insecurity Assessment and Response” DREF Operation in December 2025 to generate reliable, up-to-date evidence to guide a targeted and effective response for drought-affected households⁷. To achieve this, a comprehensive multisectoral community assessment was carried out across high-risk divisions in the Far North, North, and East Regions. Conducted between January and February 2026, the assessment produced a detailed report outlining key findings and priority recommendations.

The CRCS community assessment provides critical, household-level evidence underscoring the severity of the food insecurity crisis. The findings reveal widespread and structurally entrenched food insecurity across the assessed localities. Drawing on data from 5,972 household interviews across 16 municipalities in the Far North, North, and East Regions, the assessment shows that 84 per cent of households have poor or borderline food

³ <https://www.wfp.org/countries/cameroon>

⁴ Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

⁵ <https://fews.net/west-africa/cameroon/food-security-outlook-update/december-2025>

⁶ Traditionally, the lean season in the North and Far North peaks between June and August, but current data indicates it will begin early in April 2026 due to the rapid depletion of 2025 food stocks.

⁷ IFRC GO - Emergency - 2026: Cameroon Food Insecurity

consumption, and 78 per cent report moderate to severe hunger. Household food stocks are nearly depleted, with 68% indicating they have no remaining reserves forcing daily market dependence despite sharply reduced purchasing power.

Coping capacity is eroding rapidly. More than half of households surveyed have already adopted severe negative coping strategies, including selling productive assets, reducing essential expenditures, skipping meals and withdrawing children from school as they exhaust remaining food stocks and financial resources. These practices heighten protection risks and cause long term harm to health, livelihoods and education, demonstrating that crisis level food insecurity is already widespread across the most affected areas and is poised to further intensify without immediate, life saving assistance.

Meanwhile, humanitarian resources are diminishing, and WFP has already warned of imminent reductions in food assistance for refugees, internally displaced people, and vulnerable host communities. Health and WASH-related vulnerabilities are also worsening. In late 2025, two cholera cases were

confirmed in the Doumo Health Area of the North Region, signaling deteriorating sanitation conditions and growing water scarcity. The Adamaoua and East Regions, despite experiencing lower levels of insecurity, continue to host significant numbers of displaced people, placing additional pressure on already strained services. These areas are also facing erratic rainfall patterns and vegetation anomalies, further limiting food availability and compounding health and nutritional risks.

In conclusion, this assessment clearly shows that, without timely support, food insecurity and acute malnutrition will rise further, especially among children, pregnant and lactating women and the elderly. Families will be forced to engage in survival coping mechanisms further reducing their ability to recover in the next agricultural season. Weakened nutritional status and poor water quality will increase vulnerability to disease outbreaks, including cholera, which can spread rapidly under current conditions. If assistance does not expand quickly, this crisis could deepen further with avoidable loss of life and irreversible livelihood collapse.

TARGETING

The operation will target 330,000 of the most affected people, representing 10 per cent of the 3.3 million individuals currently facing food insecurity. These 330,000 people will receive an integrated package of health, nutrition, water, and sanitation services. Within this group, 72,000 individuals will also receive direct livelihood support and basic needs assistance.

The operation will prioritise households facing crisis or emergency food insecurity, with a focus on populations identified in the assessment as having the most acute needs and the weakest coping capacities. Targeting will centre on high-severity divisions in the Far North, North, and East Regions, specifically Logone-et-Chari, Mayo-Danay, Mayo-Sava, and Mayo-Tsanaga (Far North); Bénoué and Mayo-Louti (North); and Kadey and Lom-et-Djerem (East), where poor food consumption, depleted stocks, high market dependence, and repeated shocks converge.

Based on the CRCS community assessment priority will be given to the following population groups:

- Displaced households (IDPs and refugees) without access to cultivable land, stable income sources, or food stocks, particularly those reporting poor or borderline Food Consumption

Scores, moderate to severe hunger (HHS), and reliance on crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

- Very poor host households with no regular income source and spending more than 75 per cent of total expenditures on food, especially those with no savings or productive assets and high reduced Coping Strategy Index levels.
- Female-headed households with high dependency ratios and no adult male income earner, particularly those relying on informal daily labor, borrowing, or asset sales, and reporting elevated debt burdens and reduced meal frequency.
- Children under five living in households with poor dietary diversity (≤ 4 food groups) or moderate to severe hunger, particularly in divisions with high prevalence of acute malnutrition and limited access to nutrition services.
- Pregnant and lactating women in households with inadequate Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women and limited access to maternal and child nutrition services.
- Households including persons with disabilities or older persons without active income earners, especially where mobility constraints limit access to markets, agricultural land, humanitarian assistance, or health and nutrition services.

Selection criteria will be based on a combination of food security indicators (poor or borderline Food Consumption Score, low dietary diversity, depleted food stocks), socio-economic vulnerability, displacement status (including refugee status), and exposure to recent shocks.



Focus group discussion in Far North Region (CRCS Photo)

PLANNED OPERATIONS

Through this Emergency Appeal, the IFRC aims to support the Cameroon Red Cross Society in assisting 330,000 people affected by food insecurity. The response strategy focuses on saving lives, protecting dignity, and reducing immediate suffering, while simultaneously promoting early recovery by restoring essential services and strengthening long-term community resilience. Particular emphasis will be

placed on strengthening livelihood, a key driver of health, food security, economic stability, and the ability of households to withstand climate-related shocks.

In line with the findings of the CRCS community assessment report, the recommended interventions are prioritised and phased to ensure strategic coherence, operational feasibility, and an effective balance between immediate life-saving response, recovery, and the strengthening of anticipatory capacities as follows:

- **Phase 1:** Immediate life-saving response (0–6 months): This phase prioritises interventions aimed at protecting food consumption and preventing further deterioration among households experiencing severe hunger and relying on crisis or emergency-level coping strategies.
- **Phase 2:** Early recovery and anticipatory capacity strengthening (3–18 months): This phase focuses on reducing dependence on erosive coping strategies, supporting recovery between shocks, and strengthening the capacity of households' to anticipate and mitigate future crises.

A stakeholder conference is planned for the third month of the operation to review the evolving situation and ongoing response, as well as to mobilise support for longer-term resilience-building efforts.

Priority sectoral interventions

- **Immediate food and economic assistance:** Provide rapid food and/or cash support to cover essential needs of the most affected households, using modalities suited to market conditions, access, and security to reduce negative coping strategies.
- **Livelihood protection:** Deliver targeted assistance to safeguard productive assets (tools, inputs, small livestock) and prevent distress sales, helping households maintain minimal production and income during the crisis.
- **Nutrition and essential services:** Strengthen access, coverage, and continuity of nutrition and health services—especially for children under five and women—to reduce treatment delays and limit the risk of chronic malnutrition.

This Emergency Appeal will also reinforce ongoing National Society Development (NSD) efforts for the CRCS, in line with the IFRC's **National Society Investment Framework** (NSIF), which designates the National Society as a priority for support. NSD activities under the Appeal will contribute to key areas of the CRCS NSD Plan, including strengthened volunteer management and safeguarding, improved governance and financial systems, and enhanced transparency and accountability, critical elements for institutional resilience and for sustaining effective disaster response during the current emergency. NSD-related contributions within this Appeal will be managed and reported through the Emergency Appeal framework, while drawing on existing Capacity Building Fund (CBF) mechanisms for complementary support and long-term tracking of capacity-strengthening results.

	Integrated assistance (<i>Livelihoods and Multi-purpose Cash</i>) • Livelihoods support will prioritize the most vulnerable households to prevent negative coping strategies and asset loss, while providing seasonally aligned early-recovery assistance such as vouchers to help restart livelihoods. Access to essential agricultural inputs such as seeds and basic tools should be facilitated where appropriate, alongside promoting income diversification and climate-sensitive livelihood options to reduce exposure to recurrent shocks.
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	• Linking livelihood support with cash assistance will enable a smoother transition from consumption aid to recovery, while communities should be engaged in identifying priority needs and feasible pathways. • Continuous monitoring of livelihood outcomes, adjusted for seasonal and shock-related risks, will enable support to remain adaptive, effective and responsive. • The operation will use a shock-responsive early recovery approach combining cash assistance and livelihood support to identify the most vulnerable households using agreed criteria and register them through secure systems, train staff on PGI and CVA, and ensure that PGI considerations are monitored throughout. • Suitable financial service providers will be contracted, and multipurpose cash assistance delivered to the 12,000 most vulnerable households in the Far North and East, to meet essential needs during the emergency phase while livelihoods are being strengthened. This will be supported by post distribution monitoring, integrated nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and PGI messaging, together with market monitoring to guide transfer values and modality decisions.
	Health & Care including Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) • Community-based malnutrition prevention will focus on early risk identification for children under five and pregnant and lactating women through regular screening by trained CRCS volunteers and health workers, supported by strengthened referral pathways to ensure timely access to care. • Assistance will reinforce the clinical management of severe acute malnutrition through essential nutrition inputs and capacity-building for health workers. Key practices such as Infant and Young Child Feeding and maternal nutrition will be promoted through adapted counseling and community awareness, while nutrition actions will be integrated with food security, cash, and WASH interventions to improve dietary diversity and reduce disease risks. • Efforts will focus on improving access to safe drinking water through household water treatment, chlorination, and temporary supply solutions where needed, along with distributing essential hygiene and WASH kits to vulnerable households, particularly displaced families and those with young children or pregnant and lactating women. • Hygiene promotion delivered by trained CRCS volunteers and community health workers will emphasize handwashing, safe water storage, food hygiene, and child-feeding practices, while WASH actions will be integrated with nutrition and food security interventions to improve food utilisation and reduce disease-related malnutrition. • Support for basic sanitation risk mitigation, especially in high-density and flood-prone areas, will be adapted to seasonal and climate risks such as flooding and water contamination

  	Protection and Prevention (<i>Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability, Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and recovery</i>) - Based on the recommendation from the CRCS assessment, the operation will strengthen the integration of community engagement and accountability and protection, gender and inclusion ensuring that all interventions systematically consider the specific constraints faced by women, displaced populations, and other vulnerable groups, to enhance equity, relevance, and impact. - The intervention will ensure that humanitarian assistance is safe, dignified, inclusive, and equitable by systematically identifying, preventing, and mitigating protection risks linked to food insecurity, displacement, indebtedness, and negative coping strategies. Attention will be given to gender, age, and disability-related barriers that may limit equitable access to assistance. - Beyond risk mitigation, the response will actively promote women's empowerment through the establishment and strengthening of Mother Clubs and women-led community platforms. These structures will serve not only as safe spaces for dialogue and peer support, but also as mechanisms for leadership development, financial literacy, nutrition education, and collective action. Women and people with disabilities will be supported to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes at community level, influencing targeting criteria, distribution modalities, and priority interventions. - Based on the Movement-wide commitments on community engagement and accountability, the Appeal will ensure that all operations are shaped by community priorities by systematically gathering and analysing people's needs, concerns, and preferences throughout the programme cycle. Teams will actively involve community members in planning, decision-making, and monitoring to strengthen ownership and ensure that activities remain relevant and effective. Clear and accessible information is shared at every stage to build trust and support informed participation, while trusted feedback and complaints mechanisms, including safe options for sensitive issues, enable communities to raise concerns and influence adjustments to programming. - This sector will also reduce exposure and vulnerability of communities to recurrent climate-related and disaster risks by strengthening preparedness, anticipatory capacity, and local disaster risk governance in the most at-risk localities
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Enabling approaches

The sectors outlined above will be supported and enhanced by the following enabling approaches:

	Coordination and partnerships - Aligned with its global mandate, the IFRC will support the CRCS to ensure coherent humanitarian action before, during and after emergencies, bringing together Movement partners for a unified and efficient response. It will also work closely with the ICRC and other Movement actors to maintain complementary, needs-based activities across the country. - The IFRC will continue facilitating strategic and operational alignment among partners through regular updates, situation reports and coordination meetings. Under a Federation-wide approach, the IFRC Secretariat will coordinate financial and technical support from partners present in Cameroon, including the French
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	Red Cross, which maintains long-term engagement and is supporting the food insecurity response. The upcoming Operational Strategy will provide a full Federation-wide overview. The IFRC will also apply the Way of Working to strengthen joint needs assessments, planning, monitoring, evaluation and learning, while encouraging unified planning, reporting and resource mobilisation. • Beyond internal Movement coordination, the IFRC will engage with the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT), public authorities and humanitarian stakeholders to ensure Red Cross and Red Crescent activities align with national response mechanisms and broader humanitarian coordination structures. In particular for this operation IFRC and CRCS will participate in the cluster system for Food Security, Health, Nutrition, Multipurpose Cash and Protection. • A stakeholder conference is planned for the third month of the operation to review the evolving situation and ongoing response, as well as to mobilise support for longer-term resilience-building efforts.
	IFRC Secretariat services • The IFRC Secretariat will ensure the operation's efficiency, effectiveness, and financial compliance by implementing appropriate risk-mitigation measures. Its support will focus on strengthening visibility and accountability through procurement and logistics oversight, producing communications materials to maintain donor confidence, and coordinating with Movement partners and external stakeholders. • Support will extend beyond visibility and accountability to include robust Programme Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) functions. The Secretariat will ensure structured monitoring frameworks, clear indicators, regular operational reporting, and results tracking, enabling evidence-based adjustments and transparent accountability to donors and affected communities. • Through Strategic Planning, Risk Management and Performance (SPRM) mechanisms, the operation will integrate risk identification, mitigation tracking, and performance reviews to ensure adaptive management and sustained operational quality. • In the area of Logistics and Procurement, the Secretariat will provide technical oversight to ensure compliant, timely, and cost-efficient procurement processes, supply chain management, warehousing, and distribution systems. This will reinforce transparency, reduce operational risk, and maintain donor confidence. • Operations Coordination will be strengthened through a Federation-wide approach, ensuring alignment between technical sectors, field implementation teams, and Movement partners. Regular coordination meetings, consolidated reporting, and information management systems will support coherent and complementary action across all operational areas. • The Secretariat will also deploy surge personnel to provide technical support (Cash and Voucher Assistance, Strategic Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (SPRM), Food Security) and reinforce implementation through a joint workforce, ensuring timely reporting. Monitoring visits and lessons learned exercises will further support quality and accountability throughout the operation. • The IFRC Communications team will support the National Society in amplifying the findings of the community assessment and the Appeal, ensuring that community voices are effectively represented and heard.

	National Society Strengthening • This Appeal includes targeted capacity strengthening measures to reinforce the effective delivery of the current response. These actions build on ongoing NSD investments and align with the NSD plan and the IFRC's National Society Investment Framework priorities. The IFRC Delegation and National Society will work closely with the NSD units in the regional and Geneva offices. • There will be a particular focus on digitalisation, operational strengthening of local branches and volunteers, accountability and information systems. These are essential to mitigating operational, safeguarding, and accountability risks, ensuring safe, timely, and scalable assistance while strengthening long-term disaster response capacity. • This sector will strengthen the CRCS's institutional, technical, and operational capacity at headquarters and branch levels to deliver safe, accountable, and high-quality emergency response services at scale, while ensuring duty of care, volunteer protection, and sustainability of essential services.
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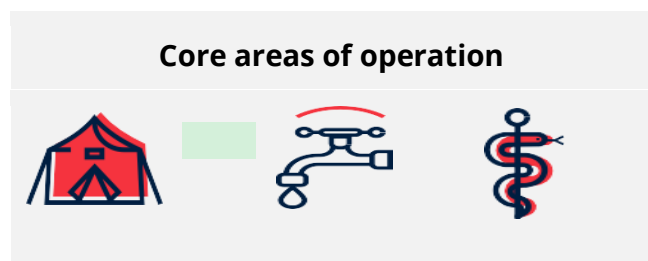
The planned response reflects the current situation and is based on the information available at the time of this Emergency Appeal launch. Details of the operation will be updated through the Operational Strategy to be released in the upcoming days. The Operational Strategy will also provide further details on the Federation wide approach which includes the response activities of all contributing Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies, and the Federation-wide funding requirement.

After 31 August 2027, the response activities to this disaster will continue under the [IFRC Network Cameroon Country Plan for 2027](#). IFRC Network Country Plans show an integrated view of ongoing emergency responses and longer-term programming tailored to the needs in the country, as well as a Federation-wide view of the country's actions. This aims to streamline activities under one plan, while continuing to ensure that the needs of those affected by the disaster are met in an accountable and transparent way. Information will be shared in due time, should there be a need for an extension of the crisis-specific response beyond the above-mentioned timeframe.

RED CROSS RED CRESCENT FOOTPRINT IN COUNTRY



Cameroon Red Cross Society



Number of staff:	148
Number of volunteers:	105000
Number of branches	58
Number of local units	320

The Cameroon Red Cross Society was created and registered with the Ministry of the Interior in 1960 and was recognized as an organization of public utility by presidential decree in January 1963, with this recognition 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 out of 360 districts, with a wide network of trained volunteers and rescue workers.

Over the previous year, CRCS, with the support of the IFRC and in collaboration with the French Red Cross and the ICRC, has made efforts to address the food security crises through its extensive network of local volunteers and branches. The following are some broader examples of interventions:

- Assistance to people through food distributions and cash and voucher assistance (CVA).
- CVA has been integrated with water sanitation and hygiene, health, nutrition, protection gender and inclusion services for crisis-affected communities.
- Pre-positioned stocks to support cholera and malaria prevention in exposed areas.
- The Red Cross carried out community-based assessments in some hotspot localities, feeding into national coordination and planning.

IFRC Membership coordination

The IFRC will continue to exercise its role and mandate as coordinator of the membership and ensure strategic and operational coordination among its members at various levels. The regular operations update and situation reports will be shared among the membership while operational calls, and coordination meetings will be organised. The IFRC will provide services and ensure effective coordination among its members (National Societies) in accordance with 'the Way of Working (WoW)' modality, providing coordinated support through assistance in needs assessments, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and learning.

Under a Federation-wide approach, the IFRC secretariat will coordinate the support (both financial and technical), from other membership partners present in Cameroon, particularly the French Red Cross, which has a long-term presence in the country and has provided consistent support to the National Society in the past as well as for this food insecurity response operation. The Federation Wide picture will be provided in the upcoming Operational Strategy document.

The IFRC Yaoundé Cluster Delegation will provide direct technical support to the CRCS in coordinating and reporting on the emergency response. This support is reinforced by the Regional Office team for Africa in Nairobi. The IFRC will increase its presence in Cameroon, ensuring that key positions are in place to support the National Society. This approach will include, among other elements, leveraging all available resources in the region, with a focus on mobilising additional technical resources from the French Red Cross which is operating both in the country and the wider region

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

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.

Efforts will be undertaken to ensure effective coordination of operations in locations where the ICRC is present and implements food security-related activities mainly in conflict-affected areas in the Far North. Appropriate security measures will be defined and implemented in coordination with the ICRC, in line with the prevailing security context, to safeguard volunteers, staff, partners, and affected

populations. To avoid duplication and ensure complementarity, IFRC and ICRC coordination will be operationalized through structured bilateral planning and information-sharing mechanisms. Geographic areas of intervention will be clearly mapped and agreed upon in advance, with a deliberate effort to minimize overlap unless a complementary approach is required. Where both organizations operate in the same division, activities will be functionally differentiated, with clear delineation of responsibilities and target groups.

Beneficiary targeting criteria will be harmonized and shared between Movement partners to ensure that households do not receive identical forms of assistance from both organizations. Regular coordination meetings and cross-verification of beneficiary lists, in line with data protection standards, will be conducted to mitigate duplication risks. Joint needs analysis and response planning will further strengthen coherence and collective impact.

The Movement Cooperation Agreement (MCA) signed in May 2024 will be respected and implemented to ensure coordination and achieve collective impacts. The parties to this agreement include ICRC, Cameroon Red Cross Society, French Red Cross, and IFRC.

External coordination

To achieve complementarity collective impacts, create synergies, and avoid potential duplication, the CRCS, supported by the IFRC, will promote internal and external coordination and collaboration. The IFRC will actively participate and contribute to the HCT, while the CRCS and the French Red Cross will constructively engage in various humanitarian for local coordination hubs and task forces. Regular updates on the situation and relevant information will be shared consistently. The CRCS is also a member of the food security cluster set up and coordinated by OCHA.

Through its auxiliary role, the CRCS is closely engaged with the government authorities (Ministry of Agriculture) leading the response and is an active participant in National Disaster Committee meetings and a partner of choice.

International NGOs and United Nations agencies (WFP, UNICEF, FAO, IOM, UNFPA) operating in Cameroon, including the IFRC and CRCS, have joined together to support the public authorities. All activities are coordinated and approved by the relevant departments of the Government of Cameroon, represented locally by the Governor's Office (Ministry of Territorial Administration) and all the regional delegations of other ministries, such as Health, and Water Resources and Energy, among others). In line with its responsibilities, this technical working group is tasked with ensuring that urgent needs are addressed regardless of geographic location. As an active member of the technical working group set up by the government, the CRCS contributes to strengthened coordination and to enhance the overall effectiveness of the response.

Contact information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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Reference



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