

Cameroon

Displacement associated with Conflict and Violence

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	123,000	This figure refers to displacement triggered by armed conflict and violence in the Far North region as well as by violence in the English-speaking Northwest and Southwest regions.	This figure was obtained from data collected and validated by OCHA and IOM DTM. It is based on assessments conducted using key informants.	We have high confidence in this figure despite the fact that OCHA and IOM DTM only track new displacements in the Far North and the English-speaking regions, and therefore the coverage is not country-wide, and some cases of new displacements may be omitted in other regions.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	1,003,000	This figure refers mostly to people internally displaced by armed conflict and violence in the Far North region as well as by violence in the English-speaking Northwest and Southwest regions. The figure also includes IDPs who fled the English-speaking regions due to the ongoing violence and are now hosted in the regions of Centre, Adamoua, Littoral and West.	This figure was obtained from data collected and validated by IOM DTM, OCHA, UNHCR, and local NGOs. It is based on a series of data collection methodologies, including surveys, interviews, group discussions and multi-sectorial needs assessments done with key informants in the seven regions hosting IDPs: Far North, Southwest, Northwest, West, Littoral, Adamaoua, and Centre.	We have high confidence in this figure despite the fact that it was put together using different sources and methodologies for distinct regions as a result of the lack of harmonized data collection across the country.

Cameroon

Displacement associated with Disasters

Figures Analysis – 2020

	Figure	Highlight	Methodology and Sources	Caveats and Challenges
New Displacement	116,000	This figure refers mostly to displacement triggered by the seasonal rains and floods that occurred between June and September 2020. The most affected region was the Far North. Displacements linked with floods were also reported in the Littoral and Southwest regions.	This figure was obtained from data collected and validated by the IFRC, Red Cross Divisional Committees, OCHA, and local authorities. It is based on data collected through assessments developed by volunteers of the Red Cross Divisional Committees, interviews with key informants, and displacement figures provided by the governor of the Littoral region. When no other data is available, the source is IDMC, based on triangulated media reports, and may use housing destruction to estimate the figure. Main media sources include: Floodlist, which cites local authorities.	We have medium confidence in this figure because of the limited geographic coverage. Most of the information obtained on disaster displacement in Cameroon is only available for regions already affected by violence and conflict where organisations can extend the scope of the monitoring to disaster events such as floods and where data collection teams are already present. In other regions, assessments on disaster displacement were therefore not available.
Total number of IDPs as of 31 December 2020 <i>Pending further information and evidence, those who are in a situation of displacement, but progressing towards a durable solution have not been included.</i>	30,000	Our year-end estimate is based on time series data and housing destruction data for specific disaster events, as well as aggregated figures on the number of people displaced by disasters recorded by governments and other stakeholders. In addition to the people displaced by disasters in 2020, this figure includes cases from previous years where there was information on the number of people still displaced. We used an algorithm that reduces tens of thousands of data points entered into IDMC's database into a final IDP stock estimate per country. The script also filters the data into a variety of pre-defined scenarios and to ensure that no overestimation can occur. The code was written by the Department of Statistics, University of Oxford, and funded by the Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council (EPSRC) Impact Acceleration Account grant. Our methodology remains a work in progress.		Providers of disaster displacement data tend not to include information about when, how and for how long people were displaced. One of the main gaps and challenges in accurately estimating the number of IDPs is the lack of measurement of return flows. Data tends not to be collected on people who have achieved durable solutions either by local integration or resettlement elsewhere in the country. Our headcount does not include people displaced from hundreds of events for which we recorded only one data point (i.e. one figure provided at only one moment in time). These figures often reflect the maximum number of people displaced, commonly during an evacuation, and including these figures would have led to an overestimate.