



Mapping of humanitarian capacities of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs in Cameroon

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACCRONYMS	DESCRIPTION
ACHPR	African Commission on Human Right and People's Rights
AHAC	Association des Handicapés Actifs du Cameroun
ANAC	Association Nationale des Aveugles du Cameroun
APAC	Association pour la promotion des albinos au Cameroun
APHBTB	Association des personnes handicapées de Bassamba, de Tonga, et de Bazou
ASFH –Cam	Avocat sans Frontières humanitaire du Cameroun
ASSEM	Association Soutien Scolaire aux Enfants Malades
CBM	Christian Blind Mission
CAMCULL	Cameroon Cooperative Credit Union League
CAMAC	Cameroon Association of Blind Women
CAMB	Centre d'Accueil des Mineurs de Bertoua
CAMFAAS	Cameroun forum for agricultural advisory service
CAMNAFAW	Cameroon National Planning Association for Family Welfare
CBCHS	Cameroon Baptist Convention Health Services
CBM	Christian Blind Mission
CDHC	Commission des droits de l'homme au Cameroun
CFO	Cameroon Freedoms Observatory
CMB	Centre Multifonctionnel de Bepanda
CNDHC	Commission Nationale des Droits de l'homme au Cameroun
CSCC	Coalition de la Société Civile du Cameroun
CUAPWD	Coordination Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities
FECASDEP	Fédération Camerounaise des Sports pour Déficients Physiques

FECASDI	Fédération Camerounaise des Sports pour Déficients Intellectuels
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IO	International Organisations
JSDI	Jeunes Solidaires Pour le Développement Inclusif
OLPC	Observatoire des libertés publiques au Cameroun
PWD	Persons With Disabilities
MABVI	Movement of Angry Blind And Visually Impaired
MINAC	Ministry of arts and culture
MINAS	Ministry of Social affairs
MINAT	Ministry of territorial administration
NGO	Non-Governmental organisation
NSW	Network of Women with Disabilities
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPD	Organisation of persons with disabilities
PROMHANDICAM	Services pour la Promotion des Handicapés du Cameroun
RECODH	Réseau Camerounais des Organisations des Droits de l'Homme
SDO	Sub Divisionary Officer
SOPHAD	Solidarité des Personnes Handicapées pour le Développement
UEBC	Union des Eglises Baptistes du Cameroun
UN	United Nations

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by humanitarian crises and natural disasters. Environmental, institutional and attitudinal barriers have shown to hinder their participation in humanitarian assistance. CBM is working with partners to implement inclusive humanitarian responses for people with disabilities, to support those affected by humanitarian crises and to positively influence the work of the wider humanitarian community.

Phase 3 of the project – Leave No One Behind, a consortium project with three partners is a combination of global and local actions that aim to benefit the wider humanitarian community by disseminating and operationalising the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities in Humanitarian Action through disability inclusive programming and coordination.

The aim of the mapping exercise is to assess and document the involvement of national and local OPDs and national/ local NGOs working for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian coordination, as well as their capacities and understanding of inclusive humanitarian action. The mapping exercise laid the groundwork for future CBM activities over the next years, which will focus on building the capacities of OPDs and local NGOs and increase their involvement in relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Cameroon.

The study targeted at 500 OPDs and disability-focused NGOs, but attained 311, representing 62,2% of the target. The process of this study faced several challenges, including access to information by some OPDs and the use of new technologies, particularly with the Kobotoolbox.

Data was collected qualitatively and quantitatively during the mapping studies between October 2022 to November 2022 and further triangulated to inform the findings in this report. Main findings from analyses were:

- Existence of a favourable normative and strategic framework for disability inclusion in Cameroon;
- A total of 311 OPDs and disability-focused NGOs have participated to the mapping exercise;
- 78% of the organisations are registered with a formal declaration and operating status, while 22% are not;

- As regards to the leadership of organisations, a total of 27% of the organisations are led by people with physical impairments and 22% are led by people with visual impairments while those with intellectual disability and the deaf and hearing impairments represent 2% each;
- 56% of the OPD leaders are male while 44% are female;
- The Coordinating Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD) is the most dominant network named by the OPDs;
- Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities is the network which has been mentioned by OPDs of the eight other regions (except Northwest and Southwest) ;
- The current involvement of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs in ongoing humanitarian programs and humanitarian coordination remain insufficient because of their limited knowledge on the humanitarian topics: 33% of OPDs understand what humanitarian action is, 28% of OPDs understand what the humanitarian system is and 24% of OPDs understand what humanitarian coordination is.
- Regarding the findings, OPDs in Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon have a better understanding of the Humanitarian Coordination System compared to other regions.
- Limited access to information and communication, and limited access to funding are additional barriers to OPD engagement in humanitarian action.
- A lot of OPDs (59%) have been involved somehow in Humanitarian response, but meaningful participation of OPDs remains an exception in the humanitarian sphere: 31% of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs who were involved in humanitarian activities have participated in needs assessments, 21% during project implementation and only 2% worked as partners with other humanitarian actors. 18% of organisations interviewed, said they participate in cluster meetings, but it seems that these participants are mostly disability-focused NGOs and not OPDs.
- The main capacity building needs identified for OPDs is on structuration and functioning of OPDs and their networks, this is also crucial for efficient collaboration with partners.

To achieve this result, this study used a methodology based on document review and analysis, administration of direct questionnaire to OPDs, focus group discussions with OPD leaders, and key interviews with various NGOs and partner organisations.

At the strategic and institutional level, the study findings indicate that OPDs share common challenges, although their needs vary from one region to another. They also have a divergent understanding of humanitarian action and related terminologies and concepts. However, most OPDs are grouped in networks that are more or less strong and only need to be strengthened or restructured in order to fully play their role. In the same vein, the vision, objectives and missions of these OPDs and their various networks are not sufficiently understood by all members.

In a nutshell, difficulties faced by OPDs and NGOs working for the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action are outlined as: stigmatisation of disability; lack of financial resources of the OPD; poor structuring and functioning of OPDs; difficulties in mobilising financial resources; poor methods of communication (both in terms of target and means of communication); and the constraints linked to the mobility and transportation.

Other difficulties are technical in nature including limited command of the concepts linked to humanitarian action as well as those usually discussed in coordination meetings.

After categorising the difficulties encountered by OPDs, related recommendations were formulated to address capacity building needs, focusing on how to: improve advocacy and raise awareness for a better inclusion and disability mainstreaming; Support the structuring of OPDs so that they are equipped and able to play their role fully; Support the structuring of national OPD networks; strengthen the technical capacities of OPDs in areas such as leadership, fundraising and project management.

Key Words: Person with disability, organisations of persons with disabilities, mapping, humanitarian action, Cameroon

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

CBM is committed to improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities in the world's poorest countries. The barriers faced by persons with disabilities are greatly increased by conflicts and disasters. In the framework of the Phase 3 - Leave No One Behind project, CBM continues to develop and share its joint technical expertise in the field of inclusive humanitarian action with German humanitarian actors, international humanitarian organisations and their local partners, United Nations (UN) agencies and organisations of persons with disabilities (OPDs), not only in Germany but also in six pilot countries.

CBM's activities are implemented in three pilot countries which are: Cameroon, Niger and Nigeria.

Cameroon legislation protects and organizes persons with disabilities. Freedom of association proclaimed by law No 90/053 of 19th December 1990 which provides the legal framework for the creation and running of OPDs in Cameroon. Several other actors are working on disability, including: the government through MINAS and MINEPAT (Directorate of Civil Protection), municipalities, non-governmental organisations, United Nations organisations and other international organisations. Some networks such as the Platform Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities for Inclusive Society and Coordinating Unit of Association of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPDW in the Northwest and Southwest Regions) federate OPDs at national, regional, divisional and sub-divisional levels.

The aim of the mapping exercise is to assess and document the involvement of national and local disability organisations (OPDs) and national/local NGOs working for the inclusion of people with disabilities in humanitarian coordination, as well as their capacities and understanding of inclusive humanitarian action. It will thus lay the foundation for the CBM project "Leave No One Behind" activities over the next three years to strengthen the capacity of these organisations and increase their involvement in relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms in Cameroon.

1.2 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this study were to:

- Provide a brief overview of existing OPDs and disability focussed NGOs in Cameroon, including the national representation structure;
- Provide an analysis of the current involvement/participation of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs involved in ongoing humanitarian response (including sectors and regions) and in humanitarian coordination;
- Provide an analysis of barriers to the participation of persons with disabilities in humanitarian programming, coordination and specific capacity building needs;
- Provide an analysis of the relevance of humanitarian action for OPDs and disability-focused NGOs;
- Identify opportunities and propose concrete solutions for inclusive humanitarian action, including humanitarian programming and coordination for OPDs and disability-focused NGOs.

2. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used to carry out the mapping of humanitarian capacities of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs working on disability in Cameroon was approved in consultation with CBM according to the expected results and taking into account the limited timeframe for the study. The study was carried out from the 12th of October to the 27th of November 2022. 311 direct survey submissions were received, focus group discussions were conducted in eight regions in Cameroon and 30 key informant interviews were held with representatives of different stakeholders (NGOs focused on disability, government, councils and international organisations).

The methodology was broken down into three overlapping phases which included review of secondary data, quantitative and qualitative studies.

Secondary data review

Relevant documentation was acquired either directly from the organisations concerned or through a comprehensive internet search. Reports reviewed included activity reports of some organisations concerned, reports on related studies and official government documents. Information of interest was extracted, adapted and used in the present report.

Quantitative data collection and analysis

A structured questionnaire containing both open-ended and close-ended questions was designed and used for the purpose.

The questions included in the questionnaire aimed principally to comprehend how OPDs and disability-focused NGOs understand and participate in the different humanitarian activities. The study was carried out using the "leave no one behind" approach, also incorporating the disability identification tool; Washington Group Short Set of questions.

The questionnaire was digitized into the kobo toolbox and the generated link shared with a few targeted organisations with the other organisations being reached snowballing. The data collected was analysed descriptively using excel.

Qualitative study

Focus group discussions were also held in addition to key informant interviews.

The objective of these focus group discussions was to have in-person exchanges with OPD leaders in order to discuss grey areas about the survey as well as map problems faced by the different target organisations in a participative way. These focus groups were also an opportunity to identify other organisations that had not been able to respond to the questionnaire and to encourage them to do so.

The focus group discussions with leaders in eight regions of Cameroon were organised as follows:

N°	Date	Region/Town	Location	Number of participants
1.	26.10.2022	Southwest/ Buea	PCC meeting hall	31
2.	27.10.2022	Littoral/ Douala	Centre Multifonctionnel de Bepanda (CMB)	31
3.	29.10.2022	South/ Ebolowa	Pôle Artcam	19
4.	31.10.2022	West/ Bafoussam	Centre social de Bafoussam 1 ^{er}	60
5.	02.11.2022	Northwest/ Bamenda	CUAPWD meeting hall	27
6.	03.11.2022	East/Bertoua	Centre d'Accueil des Mineurs de Bertoua (CAMB)	9
7.	05.11.2022	North/Garoua	CODAS CARITAS Garoua meeting hall	16
8.	07.11.2022	Center/ Yaounde	PROMHANDICAM meeting hall	22

Table 1: Timeframe and number of participants of focus group discussions

These focus group discussions were important in order to make corrections or additions, to clarify certain grey areas and to discuss in person with certain OPD leaders and other key informants (KIs) from the national OPD coordination organisations, governmental units, civil society, humanitarian actors and UN agencies concerned. This was done with specific NGOs leaders, administrations, councils and

International Organisations acting in the humanitarian field. An interview guide similar to the focus group discussion was used to interview a total of 30 respondents. Annex 1 of the present report indicates the different KII and their positions.

3. RESULTS OF THE STUDY

The main target of this study are organisations of persons with disabilities and disability-focused NGOs. The aim of the mapping exercise is to assess and document the involvement of national and local disability organisations and national/local disability-focused NGOs in humanitarian coordination, as well as their capacities and understanding of inclusive humanitarian action.

The study targeted at least 500 OPDs and disability-focused NGOs. The results presented in this section come from a total of 341 organisations that participated in the study including 311 OPDs and disability-focused NGOs (Representing 62,2 % to the target, focus group discussion (8) and key informant interviews (30).

3.1 Description of respondent organisations

a. Registration status of OPDs

The legal framework in Cameroon provides two options for the creation of OPDs as follows:

- The law No 90/053 of 19th December 1990 on freedom of association which provides the legal framework for the creation and running of OPDs in Cameroon. This law defines the requirements and processes to follow in creating and running OPDs, and states that an organisation has the status of recognized association when it benefits from a declaration of association duly signed by the competent authorities.
- The law No 92/06 of August 1992, completed by its decree of application No 92/455/PM of 23rd November 1992 on the creation and functioning of common initiative groups. CIGs are organisations of an economic and social nature set up voluntarily by individuals or corporate bodies having common interest and working together as a group. They can be created in any domain of activity. However as a CIG the main focus will be on doing thing for mutual interest in the social and economic domain. With this type of registration advocacy cannot

be a focus. The modalities for creation and functioning are clearly stated in the quoted degree.¹

According to the data from our analysis of Figure 1, a total of 78% of the organisations are registered with a formal declaration and operating status, while 22% are not.

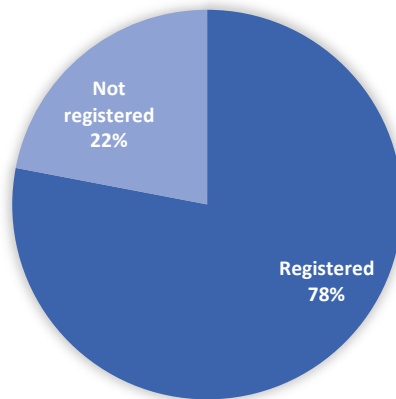


Figure 1: Registration status of OPDs

51% of the organisations that were not yet officially registered said their documents have been submitted at their respective Sub Divisional Offices pending registration, while 11% of them said it was due to no knowledge on procedures for registration that they were not registered, and 22% because of limited financial means. It is therefore important to provide organisations with simplified information on the administrative procedures for registering associations and make it accessible for all types of disability.

¹ Situational analysis of the context of disability and inclusive development in the Northwest Region of Cameroon, CBCHS

b. Respondents per region

The largest proportion of the respondents came from the Northwest Region (61) followed by the Centre Region with 42 respondents and the Southwest 41. West Region came with 35 respondents. The North, Far North, South and Littoral Regions each had respondents less than 10%. The least number of participants came from the East Region eight respondents.

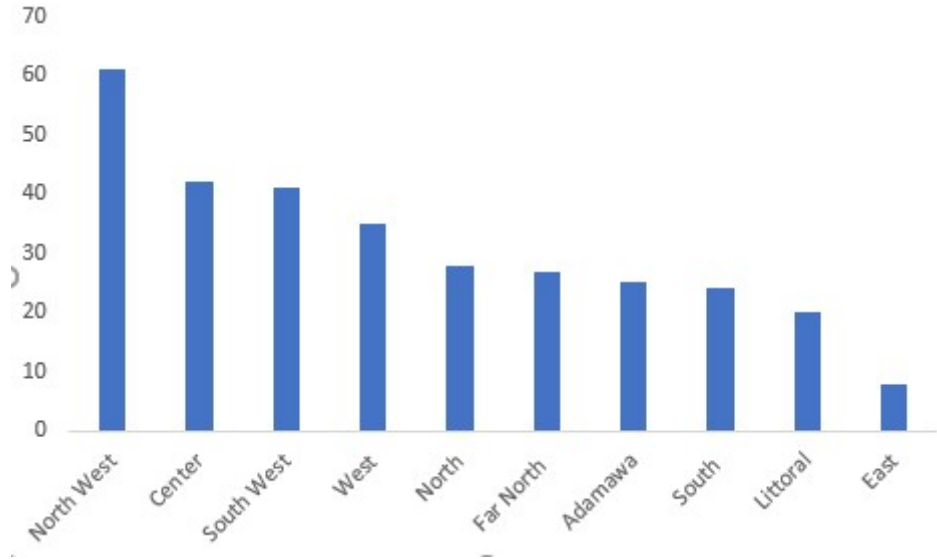


Figure 2: Number of respondents per region

It is important to note that there are two major networks in Cameroon that stand out significantly: at the national level, we have the Plateforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities, and in the Northwest and Southwest Regions we have the Coordinating Unit of Association of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD):

- **Plateforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities**, officially registered in September 2012, brings together various organisations promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities in particular and human rights in general, working for the full rights in general, working for the full participation of persons with disabilities in socio-political, economic and public life. Its mission is to bring communities and political actors to better take into account the disability approach in all sectors of national life, while retaining their autonomy, share the ideal of a just and equitable society and meet the

conditions for membership as prescribed in the rules of procedure.² In order to achieve the expected impact, this national network is still expanding in the different regions of Cameroon. The regional representative of this platform in the Northwest and Southwest Regions is the Coordinating Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD)

- **CUAPWD** is the network of OPDs existing in the Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon. It is an umbrella organisation bringing together the organisations of persons with disabilities in all the subdivisions of the divisions in the Northwest and Southwest Regions and its mission is “*Work with persons with disabilities and other stakeholders to create an enabling and inclusive society for all*”³. CUAPWD Northwest accompanied the creation and implementation of the CUAPWD Southwest, which constitutes a good example of experience sharing and capitalisation to be encouraged within all the OPDs of Cameroon.

CUAPWD in the Northwest and Southwest Regions have benefited from CBM's organisational support for several years, giving them the technical proficiency to work on disability-related projects. This also justifies the higher participation of OPDs in these two regions wherein the online questionnaire was completed with the support of CUAPWD.

The situation is the same in the North Region where OPDs benefit from the support of the Codas Caritas Garoua, also supported by CBM.

The low participation rate in other regions can be explained by the inexistence of a federating structure or OPDs network, as the Platforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities is still being set up in all the regions.

² <https://plateformeinclusivesociety.org/documents/reglement-interieur.pdf>

³ Leaflet of CUAPWD Northwest

c. Scope of Organisations

Most of the organisations (39%) have local/immediate community coverage followed by those with national coverage (30%). The proportion of organisations with Divisional and Regional coverage are 15% and 11% respectively while just a small proportion has international coverage (5%). The high proportion of organisations with local community coverage is normal and interesting since organisations working in such communities will exhibit a good mastery of such communities and make sure that no one is left behind.

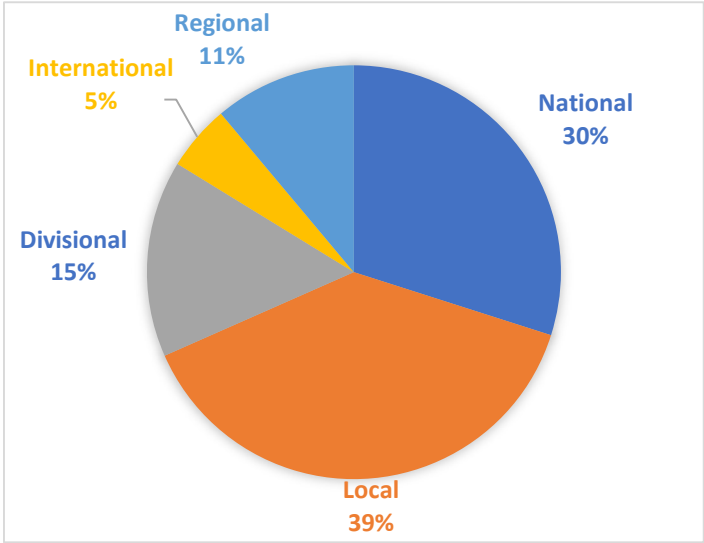


Figure 3: Scope of Organisations

d. Type of impairment of OPD leaders

As regards to the leadership of organisations, a total of 27% of the organisations (OPDs and disability-focused NGOs) are led by people with mobility and physical impairments and 22% are led by people with visual impairments while those with intellectual disabilities, hearing and speech impairment represent 2% each. This representativeness highlights the types of disability where there is the most dynamism. It also shows the types of disability that mostly needs to receive organisational and structural support. Although during different meetings, focus group discussion and interview, OPDs expressed to have only persons with disabilities as leaders of OPDs and proposed that for disability centred projects to succeed, leadership should be given to persons with disabilities, this is contradicted by the fact that at least 46% of the organisations are led by people without any disability.

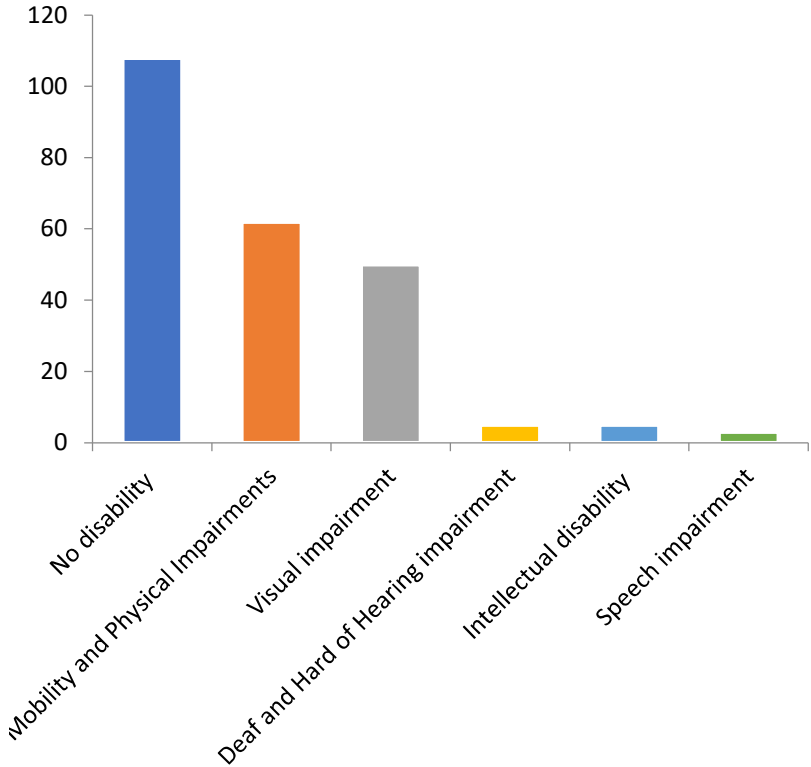


Figure 4: Type of impairment of OPD leaders

e. Gender of organisation leaders

Looking at diversity of organisation’s leadership, 56% of OPD leaders are men while 44% are women. Like most African societies, Cameroonian society is generally patriarchal. Socio-cultural norms also explain the limited participation of women as OPD leaders. In Cameroonian society in general, women often take a back seat to participation, put themselves in a position of exclusion, rather than openly opposing the men (although this sometimes happens). This consideration is valid for all women, but it is aggravated for women with disabilities.⁴ The awareness-raising carried out by various actors is leading to a progressive collective awareness and more women are being seen in leadership positions.

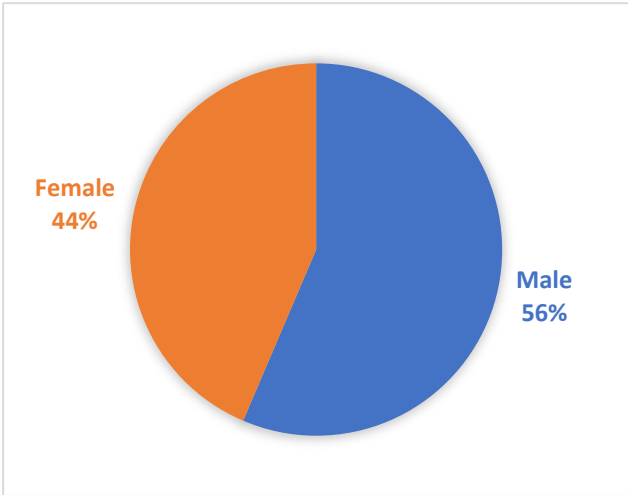


Figure 5: Gender of organisation’s leaders

Regional distribution of OPDs led by women was reported to be:

Regions	Adamawa	Center	East	Far North	Littoral	North	North-west	South	South-west	West
%	13%	75%	25%	75%	57%	25%	36%	50%	42%	27%

Table 2: Regional distribution of OPDs led by women

⁴ Les mouvements œuvrant pour le handicap sont-ils suffisamment inclusifs? Le cas du Nord-Ouest du Cameroun, Daniel Boyco, Willem Elbers et Auma Okwamy, 2022. <https://www.barriersfree.org/uploaded/2022/02/lf039-bdbsheet6-kameroen-fr-web.pdf?x86775>

f. Membership of OPDs

The figure below shows that the greatest number (92) of OPD was reported to have less than 30 members representing 40% of all respondents, followed by OPDs having 30 to 59 members occupying 36%. OPDs having 60 to 99 members represent 26% and 25% of OPDs report having more than 100 members. According to the analyses carried out, this percentage is justified by the fact that several Persons with Disabilities belong to several OPDs at the same time, as well as by the fact that an OPD can belong to several networks at the same time. The 2% who reported that they did not know the number of their members, thus highlight the need for organisational structural strengthening of OPDs.

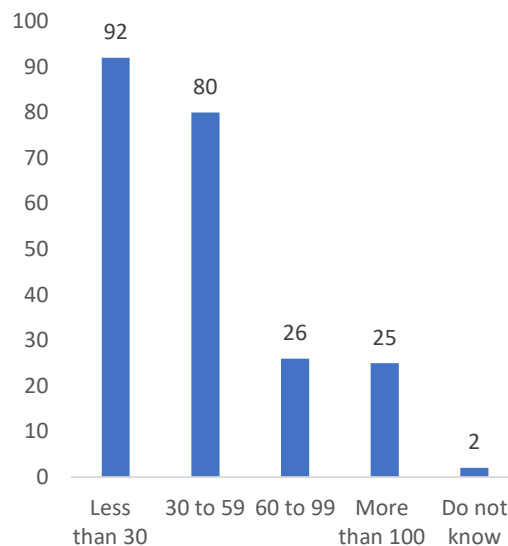


Figure 6: Number of OPD members

g. Type of organisation

With regards to the type of organisation that took part in the survey, 56% were organisations of persons with disabilities while about 10% were disability-focused NGOs. Slightly less than 7% were networks of organisations of persons with disabilities. Focused group discussions indicated that, not much is understood of the different names (OPDs and disability-focused NGOs). This section also highlighted the importance of building the organisational capacity of OPDs so that they better understand specifically the difference between an OPD, an association and an NGO, as well as the other related terminologies used to name organisations.

	Percentage	Frequency
OPD	56	175
Disability-focused NGO	10	31
Network of organisations of persons with disabilities	7	22
Others	7	22
Blank	20	61

Table 3: Type of organisations who participated in the study

3.2 Networks, partnerships and collaboration

There appears to be good collaboration among organisations. Up to 68% of the respondent organisations attested to knowing a few other organisations while 19% claim to know most of the organisations in the area they intervene in. Only 11% of the respondent organisations do not know any other organisation. Although there appears to be some degree of collaboration, focus group discussions revealed that such collaboration is not structured, and organisations mostly meet each other in meetings. Some indicated they have rarely implemented activities with other OPDs, hence the need to structure the OPDs and their networks. This was proposed in all the eight focus group discussions.

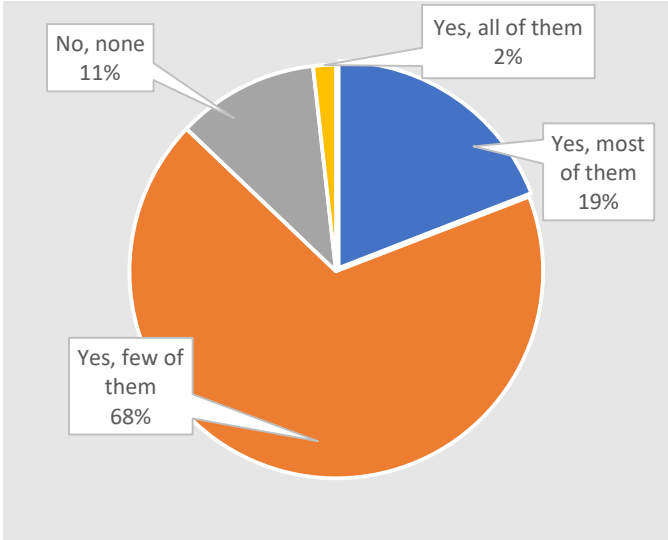


Figure 7: Knowledge about other organisations

In the Adamawa Region, only 25% of respondents know most of the Organisations. Other regions had the following percentages: 29% in the Centre, 28% in the East, 25% in the Far North, 42% in the littoral, 50% in the North, 85% in the Northwest, 5% in the South, 80% in the Southwest and finally 25% in the West.

Membership to OPD networks at regional level stood at:

Regions	Adamawa	Center	East	Far North	Littoral	North	North-west	South	South-west	West
%	62%	81%	50%	80%	47%	25%	85%	60%	80%	47%

Table 4: Membership to OPD networks per region

As mentioned above, OPDs in the Northwest and Southwest Regions are members of CUAPWD, and the Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities is being extended throughout the country.

Although the South Region is one of the regions of Cameroon that has a great need for the structuring of OPDs, the analysis showed that this region has a good percentage of OPD networks. This information from the South Region is informed by the fact that there is a structure called the "Regional Committee of Socially Vulnerable Persons of the South" which federates all the OPDs of the region and represents them. However, this study could not obtain further detailed information with respect to this particular network because, at the end of the focus group discussion, it emerged that the constitutive texts of this structure are not yet validated and available.

This study identified many OPD networks: ANOPHAC, CUAPWD, Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities, APAC, CJARC, Recap+, Dynamique handi, RESACAM, ANOPHAC, RAFHCAM, AFAC, ASSEIM, RECODH.

The Coordinating Unit of Associations of Persons with Disabilities (CUAPWD) is the most dominant and structured network, followed by the Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities. It was also noted that all the OPDs of Northwest and Southwest Regions are members of CUAPWD. The other dominant network is Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities, which was also mentioned by OPDs of the eight other regions.

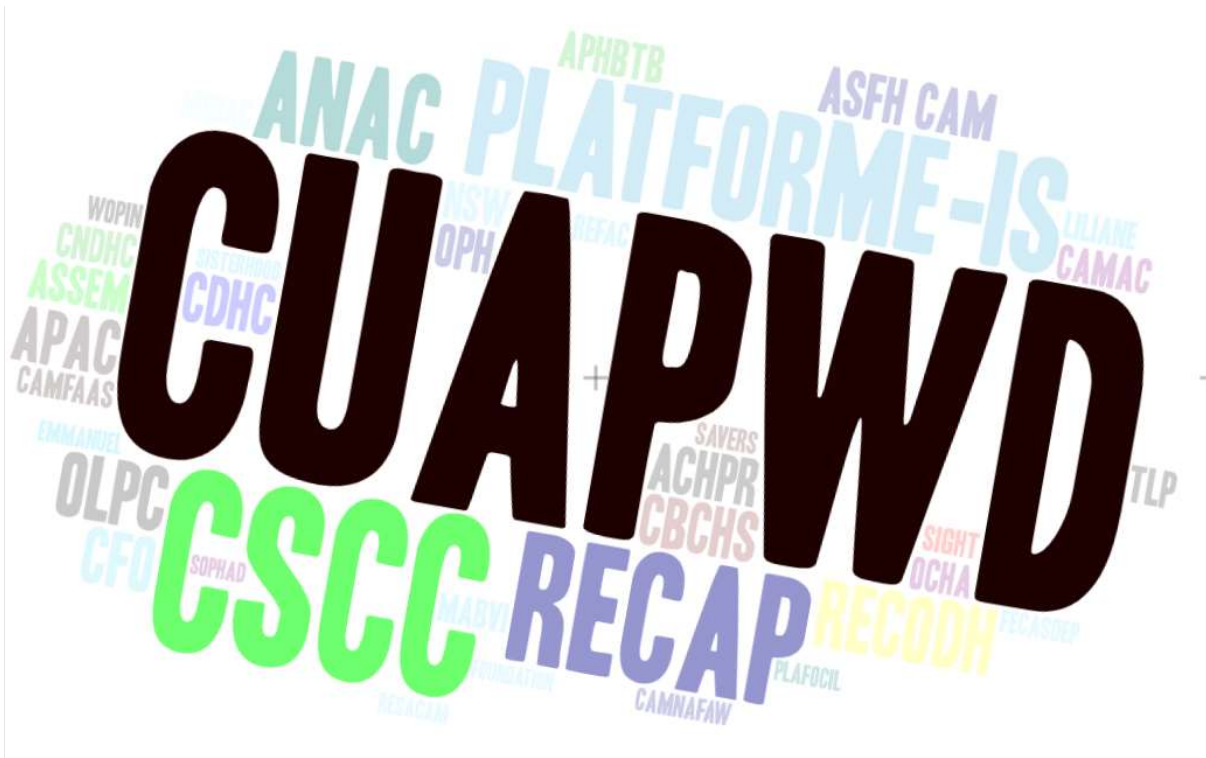


Figure 8: Main networks and organisations mentioned by OPDs

As mentioned before, this network is still being set up in all the regions of Cameroon including Northwest and Southwest, and still have many organisational challenges: for example, many respondents give different names to the Platform inclusive society for Persons with Disabilities (Plateform, Inclusive Society, plateform for inclusive society, National Inclusive platform). During the focus groups discussions, we also identified a challenge related to the knowledge of the platform as a national network, its missions, objectives and achievements by the OPDs. The same applies to the acceptance of the platform as a national network. This poses a major organisational challenge for this national structure which aims to represent all the OPDs in Cameroon.

Only 37% of the organisations who responded to the survey are members of networks that are not focused on disability, while 63% are focused on disability. 34% of them are not members because they did not think about it, while 28% feel stigmatised focusing on disability. Focus group discussions revealed that many OPDs are not easily integrated into such networks since most of the time they are identified as persons who have very little to offer.

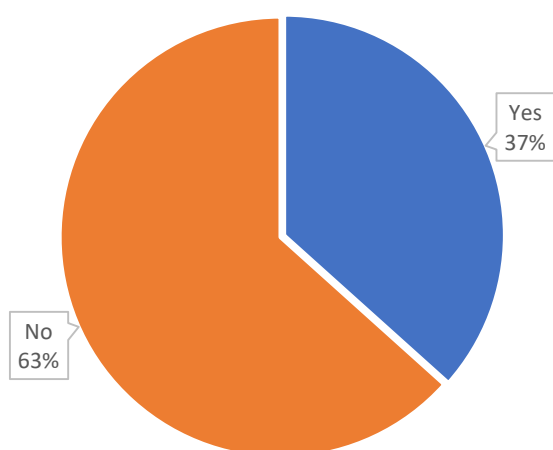


Figure 9: Membership of other networks

It is important that OPDs can join other networks that are not exclusively based on disability for more effective inclusion, in order to be able to take advantage with the rest of society of the openings that are offered and to break the barriers linked to stigmatisation.

As regards to the area of intervention, a total of 77% of organisations who responded to the survey recognize that they are intervening in crisis areas. Such organisations work in areas with different types of conflicts. 53% work in areas with armed conflicts, 32% worked where there is internal displacement and 8% in localities struck by natural disasters. The percentage of respondents who affirmed working in a crisis-struck area were as follows:

Regions	Adamawa	Center	East	Far North	Littoral	North	North-west	South	South-west	West
%	50%	70%	87%	100%	68%	75%	95%	26%	97%	22%

Table 5: Percentage of OPDs working in armed conflicts context

As regard to the involvement of OPDs in humanitarian response, a total of 59% reported to have been involved at one point focusing mainly on food and non-food items distribution, purchasing and distribution of eyeglasses, raising awareness on various issues, intervening in schools to promote academic inclusion, economic empowerment, sign language interpreting, carrying out needs assessments, etc.

Designation	Yes	No
OPD covering crises areas	77%	23%
OPD involved in humanitarian response	59%	41%
OPD participating in meetings with humanitarian actors	69%	31%

Table 6: Involvement of OPDs in humanitarian action

Many participating organisations (69% of the organisations) have once taken part in meetings with humanitarian actors. Most of the meetings were at the community level (58%), 32% at the regional level while 10% of the meetings were at the National level.

Figure 11 below gives a breakdown of the different proportions of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs that collaborate or have good working relationships with the different humanitarian actors. National NGOs are the leading collaborator across the different regions except for the East, West and South Regions. The Northwest and Southwest are the regions where collaboration is strongest among National NGOs. There seems to be a strong government collaboration in the East, Littoral, South and West Regions. International NGOs have relatively good collaboration in the Centre and East Region

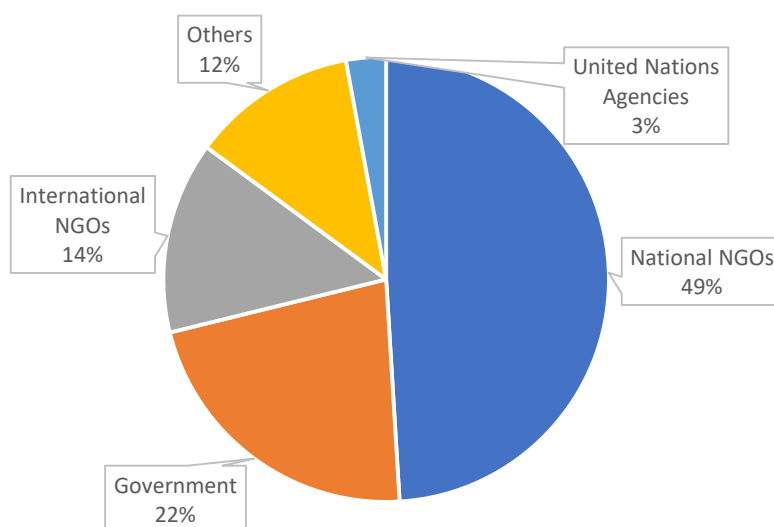


Figure 10: Collaboration with humanitarian actors

3.3 Humanitarian experience

There is a fair understanding of humanitarian action with 33% of respondents giving a close-to-accurate definition (explanation). Also, the concepts of humanitarian action, humanitarian systems and humanitarian coordination did not appear to be well understood. Understanding seems to be better in the Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon compared with other regions. This state of affairs is probably linked to the security crisis situation that has prevailed in these two regions for the past years and to the various capacity-building activities from which the OPDs have benefited in these regions. CBM is one of the organisations that, through their partners in the field, have accompanied the OPDs on this subject on disability mainstreaming.

Designation	Understand	Do not understand
What is humanitarian action?	33%	67%
What is humanitarian system?	28%	72%
What is humanitarian coordination?	24%	76%

Table 7: Understanding of humanitarian concepts

During the focus group discussions, it was noted that many OPDs do not understand the term 'crisis zone', with many limiting their understanding of the term to the state of war such as the situation currently prevailing in the Northwest and Southwest Regions. It was important to ensure that all participants had a good understanding of "crisis zone", humanitarian action and related terminology before starting exchanges in each region with OPD leaders and thus guarantee the quality of the data collected. There was then a clarification of these different terms at the beginning of each focus groups meeting in the eight regions.

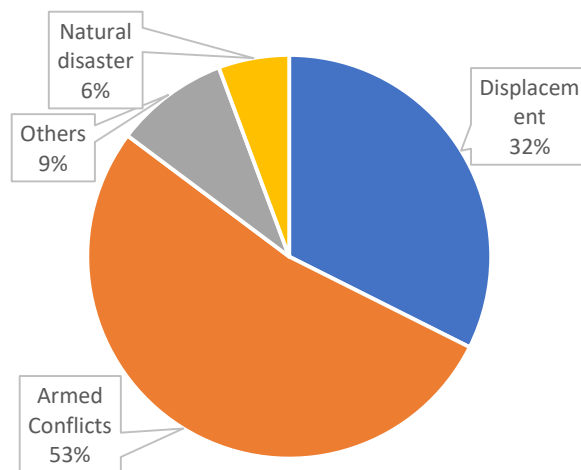


Figure 11: Nature of humanitarian crisis.

Considering experience working in a crisis situation, 79% of respondent organisations affirmed to have some experience among which 53% have worked in areas with armed conflicts and 32% have experience working in a displacement crisis.

The greatest number of participant organisations have worked in the crises area in the capacity of an OPD /disability-focused NGOs (79%). Of next numerical importance has been their participation as humanitarian actors (10%) followed by participation as individual beneficiaries. It is worth noting that partnership with more established organisations in humanitarian action has been weak with only 2% participating as a partner organisation in a crisis situation.

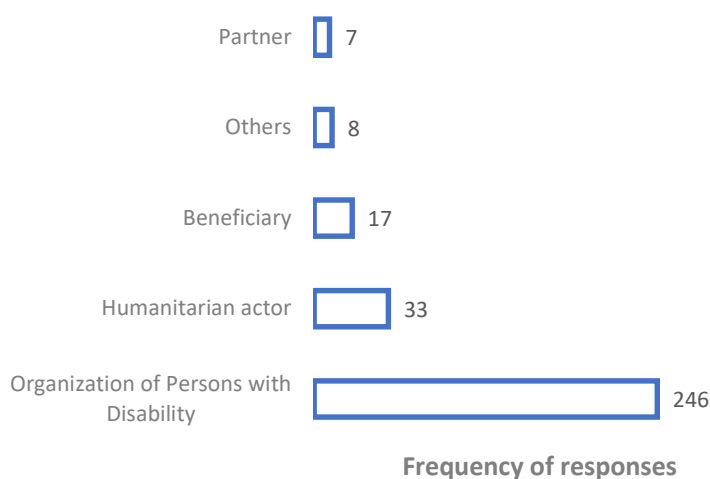


Figure 12: Status of OPDs participating in humanitarian response

Participation has been at various levels: organisations (OPDs and disability-focused NGOs) have mostly participated in needs assessments (31% of the different participation activities). The next activities in which participation has been high was during project implementation (21%) although participation has mostly been as beneficiary organisations rather than implementing partners. Participation in cluster meetings stood at 18% of total activities which is rather good although there were recurrent claims in focus group discussions and interviews that OPDs were not represented in cluster meetings. It could be highlighted, that since disability-focused NGOs are mostly led by persons with no disabilities, OPDs may still feel excluded even when such organisations are represented in meetings and diverse events.

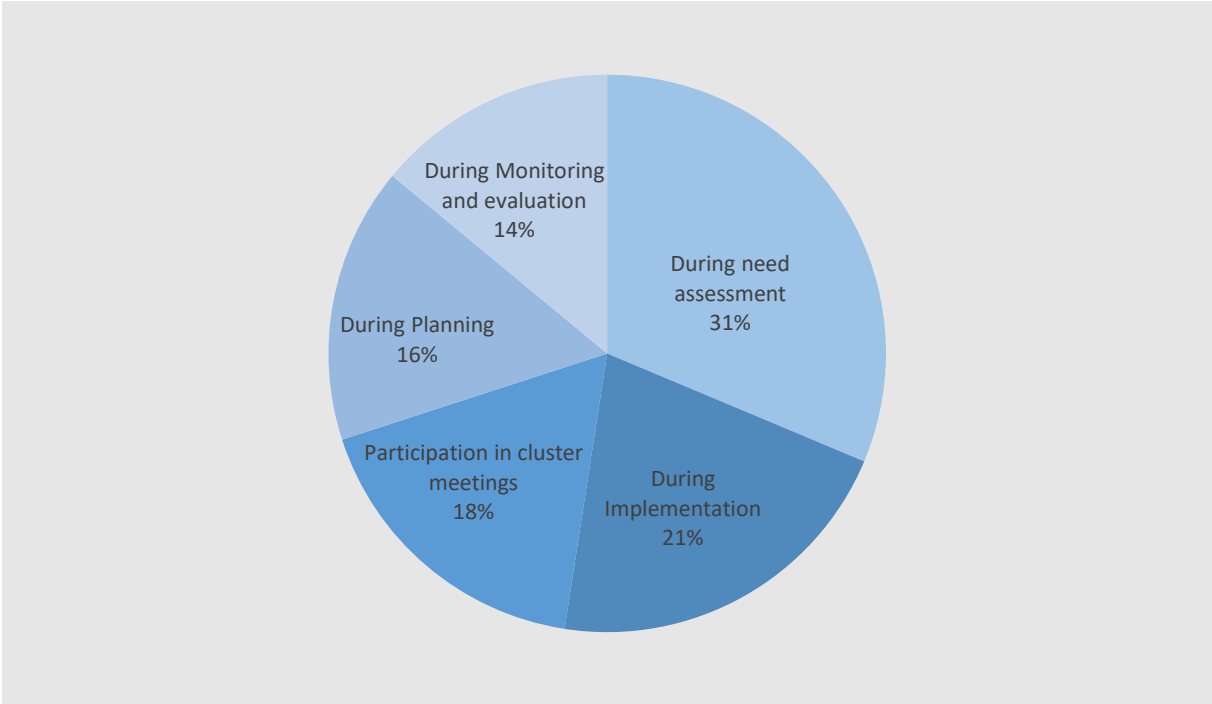


Figure 13: Level of involvement of OPDs in humanitarian response

Using two different questions to compare the reasons why organisations do not participate in humanitarian response (Figure 15) and the general problems faced by organisations (Figure 16), there appears to be a consensus on the idea that lack of information, of financial resources and difficulties in accessibility of premises are among the greatest challenges that OPDs and disability-focused NGOs face. It emerged from focus group discussions and interviews in sign language for example used by people with speech and hard of hearing impairments is not known to the general public. OPDs have limited knowledge on disability inclusion by humanitarian coordinating agencies. There is a limited technical knowledge and coordination among

OPDs and also a limited participation of OPDs in humanitarian program cycle. Financial resources for the functioning of OPDs come mainly from the low membership fees of the organisations. Most OPDs do not succeed in setting up bankable projects, nor in attracting the funding available from the various donors and international NGOs.

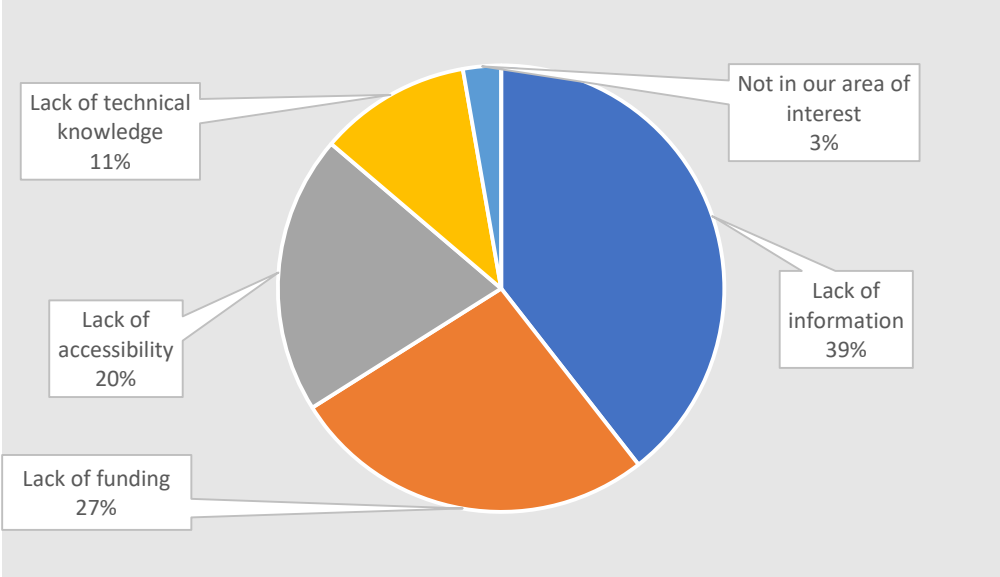


Figure 14: Reasons for no participation in humanitarian response

As participants were asked to state the barriers to OPDs' engagement in humanitarian action, 24% thought limited financial resources was the most outstanding challenge followed by accessibility and transportation for individual members (22%). Other challenges in descending order were mentioned to be poor communication among actors (12%), limited technical knowledge in humanitarian action and related activities (7%), limited material resources like wheelchairs and lenses (7%), difficulties to operate due to insecurity (7%), poor collaboration as well as among OPDs and other humanitarian actors (6%), lack of information (6%), prejudices (5%) and finally lack of qualified staff (5%).

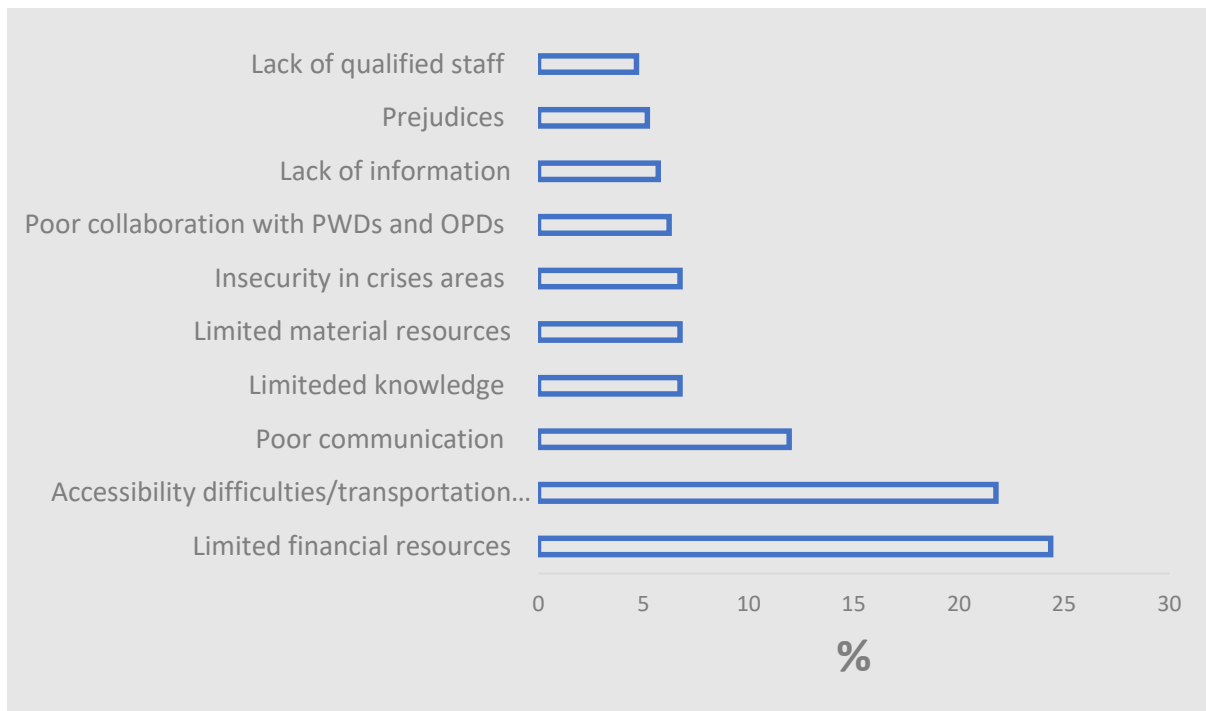


Figure 15: Barriers to OPD engagement in Humanitarian response

Organisations of persons with visual and physical impairments seem to be better at voicing their members concerns and promoting their interests than associations of persons with hearing (deaf and hard of hearing) and intellectual impairments, which face greater challenges related mostly to the lack of information, prejudice and material resources.

4. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Success stories and lessons learned

Several good practices and lessons learned on structuration of OPDs and their participation in humanitarian action were identified throughout the study. These were gathered from the responses to the questionnaire, the focus group discussions and the various interviews with different stakeholders.

4.1.1 Some success stories

- **Good practice in setting up and running a microfinance for people with disabilities including IDPs**

In the Menoua Division, in the city of Dschang as in several other cities, people with disabilities are exposed to the problem of poverty. To solve this problem, they have to work to meet their own needs. To this end, COPECPHAM sensitized its members and strengthened their capacities in several livelihood areas such as handicrafts, trade, etc. At the end of these trainings, the members are equipped and operational, but they lacked financial resources to launch their activities. After having been oriented towards microfinances, several obstacles were observed due to their disability (notably the need for a personal guarantor, who must be or not be a person with disability who stands as guarantor). This led to the idea of creating a microfinance institution for persons with disabilities, called COPECPHAM (Cooperative for Savings and Credit of Disabled Producers in Menoua). Persons with disabilities subscribed to shares costing 1,000 CFA francs at the beginning. A credit committee was set up and is made up of representatives of the person with disability from the different districts of the Menoua division. As of today, the cooperative is on its 15th credit committee. The figures are there, the production (wood, egg trays, chicks, hens, ...) and the income of all the persons with disabilities members of the cooperative have been multiplied by more than half.

COPECPHAM is currently affiliated to the CAMCULL network according to the requirements of COBAC (Central African Banking Commission) and is awaiting approval from COBAC. The main challenge within the cooperative remains the lack of working capital, because although credit applications are well prepared and backed by

all the necessary guarantees, at the end of several credit committees, several applications remain unanswered because of the lack of available funds.

In the immediate future, COPECPHAM planned to modify its texts in December 2022 so that the people with disability who are internally displaced persons from the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest can benefit from the advantages of the Cooperative. In the medium term, it plans to create branches in the various districts in order to form a network. It also plans to support the creation of cooperatives for persons with disabilities in the ten regions of Cameroon, following the example of Menoua. In the long term, the cooperative intends to reach out to other African countries and form an African network of cooperatives for people with disabilities. It will therefore need the support of partners to accompany it in this project, which aims to facilitate the socio-economic integration of people with disabilities.

One of the lessons learned here is that Organisations of Persons with Disabilities are best placed to propose and manage realistic and adapted livelihood solutions for Persons with Disabilities

- **Good practice in implementing humanitarian activities on their own initiative, without external funding**

Following the issuance of a decree by the governor of North Region of Cameroon prohibiting begging, an activity practiced by many persons with disabilities in the North Region, the Association pour la Réhabilitation et le Bien-être des Aveugles (ARBEA), in the absence of finances, nevertheless undertook several activities including the organisation of various workshops in different regions and towns in the North of Cameroon (Mokolo, Guider, Maroua, Ngaoundéré). These workshops focused specifically on law n°2010/002 of 13 April 2010 on the protection and promotion of persons with disabilities. Through sensitisation, accessibility to that law for a better appropriation was enabled by translating it into several local languages such as Fulfulde, Arabic and Mafa. In addition, at least 500 disability cards for persons with disabilities in the North were issued.

The lesson learned here is that even without substantial financial means, an OPD can carry out activities on the ground that do not require considerable financial means yet will have a positive impact on persons with disabilities.

- **Good practice in structuring OPD networks: example of CUAPWD⁵**

CUAPWD is an umbrella organisation bringing together the organisations of persons with disabilities in all the Sub-divisions and Divisions in the Northwest and Southwest Regions of Cameroon. CUAPWD consists of a solid network of organisations of persons with disabilities all over these two regions and is the Regional Representative of the National Platform for Inclusive Society in Cameroon. It is governed by a board of directors with all four main categories of disabilities (mobility, visually impaired, speech impaired, and hearing impairment) represented. Each CUAPWD per region has a general coordinator and is represented in every Division and Subdivision by Management Committees which include a President, Vice President, Women Representative, and 2 Advisers whose main purpose is to ensure the representative and communication needs at the grassroots level of associations of persons with disabilities. Its main objectives are focused on: capacity building, coordination, networking, advocacy, health and sustainability, policies. CUAPWD Northwest was created in 2005 and CUAPWD Southwest in 2000. The success and good results of this organisation led to the modelling of the same model in the Southwest Region. The process of creating CUAPWD in Southwest benefited from the support of CUAPWD Northwest. Moreover, this organisation has legitimacy and is unanimously recognised by all OPDs in the two regions (who mentioned it as being member) and by NGOs and international humanitarian organisations working in the area, as the structure that defends the interests and federates the organisations of people with disabilities.

Governance being a key element in the functioning of organisations, the structuring of CUAPWD is mentioned as a good example of structuring and functioning of an OPD network, which should serve as a model and be capitalised on by other Organisations of persons with disabilities and networks in Cameroon.

4.1.2 Some Lessons learned

Several lessons learned have been:

- Involving existing local OPDs and their umbrella, or disability focus NGOs in humanitarian actions give greater outputs, less time constraints and facilitates

⁵ <https://cuapwdcenco.org/about/>

easy identification, assessment effective and sustainable use of assistive devices/ functional rehabilitation;

- OPDs that receive support from partners are better equipped for disability inclusion;
- Capacity building of the staff of humanitarian agencies on mainstreaming disability in humanitarian response helps to scale up results;
- Capacity building of members to play advocacy role increases results;
- Creating a referral pathway and working in synergy by humanitarian actors on the ground increased collaboration and scaling of results;
- The management of disability inclusion projects by persons with disabilities seems to produce more impact and results;
- Well-structured OPDs and OPD networks ensure good advocacy for a better inclusion of disability in all aspects of life in society.
- The organisation and structuring of OPDs facilitates the defence of the interests of persons with disabilities, the respect of their rights and a better involvement in humanitarian action.

4.2 Recommendations

Several recommendations have been made as a result of this study and addressed to the various stakeholders.

In general, there is a need for capacity building of OPDs for better participation in disability-inclusive humanitarian action, particularly a need of structuration of OPDs and their networks. There are also specific recommendations that can be addressed:

To the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS)

- Strengthen the collaboration between MINAS and the organisations of persons with disabilities by clarifying the roles of both, which seem not to be always understood;
- Continue to support the dissemination and capacity building of DPOs on all national and international laws related to disability inclusion.

To the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT), particularly the Directorate of Civil Protection

Continue to raise awareness of all the stakeholders, including OPD's, on risks and disasters.

To CBM partners and other humanitarian organisations

- Continue to support OPDs in the direct implementation of projects;
- Continue to strengthen organisational, technical, material and logistical capacities of OPDs to enable them to be better involved in humanitarian action and coordination (See Part. 5 on Capacity building needs).

To OPDs

- Adhere to strong structures or OPD networks to ensure effective advocacy and defence of their rights and interests;
- Reinforce the proactivity and leadership of OPDs in humanitarian action;

- Organise several experience-sharing sessions between OPDs from different regions of Cameroon (They will learn more from each other);
- Put in place all the governance tools necessary for the proper functioning of organisations, so that they are credible

5. CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS

Following the various data collected, exchanges, consultations, and in view of facilitating the interventions of actors at national level in favour of a better participation of OPDs in humanitarian action, capacity building needs were identified in the different regions of the study.

In general, five main areas of capacity building have been identified and are common to all OPDs in Cameroon:

- 1- **Structuring and functioning of OPDs and OPD networks;**
- 2- **Set up and management of humanitarian response projects;**
- 3- **Capacity building in finance: Initiating income-generating activities;**
- 4- **Technical capacity building for OPDs and other organisations working on disability: inclusive humanitarian action, IASC guidelines on the inclusion of people with disabilities, the UN Convention, national law;**
- 5- **Development, implementation and monitoring of a communication plan based on the communication needs of OPDs.**

Capacity building needs have been identified per region:

N°	Priority capacity building needs by region
Southwest Region	
1.	Technical capacity building on: humanitarian action, capacity building of journalists/reporters on disability inclusion.
2.	Capacity building on finance: Initiate the implementation of income generating activities.
Littoral region	
3.	Organisational development: Leadership and personal development of leaders.
4.	Technical capacity building on: inclusive humanitarian action, human and financial resource management, fundraising.
5.	Providing training grants for people with hearing impairments, outreach communication.

South Region	
6.	Organisational development so that they function as real structures (production of activity reports, regular meeting, elected board members, ...).
7.	Strengthen capacities in the use of communication tools.
8.	Organise awareness-raising actions on disability through educational talks with all stakeholders.
9.	Popularising legal texts on disability (use the media, organise consultations with MINAS, communications).
10.	Capacity building in leadership, entrepreneurship and management.
11.	Strengthening government services for people with disabilities.
West Region	
12.	Train and equip organisations with communication equipment.
13.	Capacity building on humanitarian action, disability rights, project development, fund raising, leadership, advocacy and entrepreneurship.
14.	Training in access to capital, to develop knowledge on easy access to capital.
15.	Material capacity building: locomotion: motorized devices, devices for the hearing-impaired devices by type of disability.
Northwest Region	
16.	Strengthening in advocacy resources (so that CUAPWD is a member of all clusters and can conduct continuous advocacy).
17.	Strengthen the negotiation capacity of CUAPWD and OPD leaders.
18.	Strengthen the effective communication of CUAPWD and OPDs (on marketing and how to better present themselves to be more attractive).
19.	Strengthen the capacities of OPDs on the rights of persons with disabilities, especially by popularizing the United Nations Convention on Disability and the Cameroon law of 2010.
20.	Develop training curricula on disability inclusion.

21.	Organisational development on how to set up inclusive development projects, how to raise funds for inclusion.
East Region	
22.	Capacity building on what humanitarian action is and all related terminologies (humanitarian system, humanitarian aid, humanitarian coordination, humanitarian principles, ...).
23.	Capacity building for organisations in order to support them in their structuring (associative spirit, what is an association, how does it work, its purpose, its structure, etc.).
24.	Structuring a network of OPDs in the East Region.
25.	Strengthen the capacities of OPDs on economic inclusion.
26.	Strengthen the capacities of NGOs and partners on the inclusion of disability in all stages of project implementation by providing them with the necessary tools, methods and strategies.
North Region	
27.	Capacity building on what humanitarian action is and all related terminology (humanitarian system, humanitarian aid, humanitarian coordination, humanitarian principles, etc.).
28.	Capacity building for organisations in order to support them in their structuring (associative spirit, what is an association, how does it work, its purpose, its structure, etc.).
29.	Structuring a network of OPDs in the Eastern Region.
30.	Strengthening the capacities of OPDs on economic inclusion.
Center Region	
31.	Accompanying member organisations: By training them on advocacy, lobbying, leadership and fundraising.
32.	Organisational restructuring of the national network:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - support the Platform Inclusive Society for persons with disabilities in the revision of its status, internal regulations and specific texts of functioning of its local branches for a strong and better structured organisation; - Strengthen the capacities of its Executive Bureau and the members of Federative Organisations on organisational management; associative leadership; advocacy and lobbying; -Support the Executive Management of the national network in the implementation of advocacy actions as a technical and/or financial partner in order to promote the inclusion of people with disabilities at all levels (access to education, access to public and open infrastructures, health, vocational training, employment, sports, leisure, ...).
General proposals	
33.	Strengthen the capacities of OPD leaders in order to make them trainers of trainers (Advocacy skills, humanitarian guidelines, principles institutional and protection policies, leadership skills, resource mobilisation, data collection tools and reporting)
34.	Systematically allocate slots during cluster meetings for disability inclusion
35.	Encourage experience sharing between OPDs

6. CONCLUSION

The objective of this study was to map OPDs and disability-focused NGOs in Cameroon and to analyse their involvement in humanitarian action, in order to propose capacity building actions where necessary. At the end of this study, 311 OPDs and disability-focused NGOs have been identified. Their involvement in humanitarian action varies from one region to another depending on the humanitarian situation, on structuring and capacity building of the organisations.

Although all the OPDs and disability-focused NGOs are interested in participating in humanitarian action, they do not have technical, logistical and material capacities necessary to be involved in humanitarian action. They face many difficulties, mostly related to organisational development challenges: lack of financial resources, lack of accessibility and transportation, lack of communication and information among actors, limited technical knowledge in humanitarian action and related activities. The Northwest and Southwest Regions have the highest level of structuring and involvement due to the prevailing security situation and to the capacity building they have received from partners for several years. At the central level, there are also umbrella organisations that federate different types of disability. Platform inclusive society for persons with disabilities seems to be the most represented network with coverage in the other eight regions of Cameroon. This umbrella structure still faces some challenges with the support of all the stakeholders in order to provide OPDs with a strong national structure.

The main recommendation for a better participation of OPDs in humanitarian action is the structuring and enhancing the functioning of OPDs and their networks, as well as the strengthening of their technical capacities.

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- Law No 90/053 of 19th December 1990 on freedom of association which provides the legal framework for the creation and running of OPDs/Associations of Persons with Disabilities. in Cameroon;
- Law No 92/06 of August 1992; completed by its decree of application No 92/455/PM of 23rd November 1992 on the creation and functioning of common initiative groups;
- MINATD (2015): Plan National de Contingence (PNC)', elaborated by the Office of coordination of humanitarian affairs (OCHA);
- MINAS (2009) : Politique nationale de protection et de promotion des personnes handicapées au Cameroun;
- Status of Plateforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities: <https://plateformeinclusivesociety.org/documents/reglement-interieur.pdf>
- Livre blanc sur la condition des personnes handicapées au Cameroun, (UNAPHAC), Sous la direction de Ondoua Abah Gabriel, Presses Universitaires d'Afrique, 70p.

Annexes

Annexe 1: List of interviewees

N°	Noms et prénoms	Institutions	Titre occupé	Contacts	Villes	Date de l'interview
1.	TCHOTCHOM Emmanuelle Flaure Virginie	Plateforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities	Executive Director	Tel.: 672538137 / 690380825 Email: etchotchom@yahoo.com ; plateforme.aepwd@gmail.com	Yaounde	08.10.2022
2.	MWADA Koukou	MINAS	Chef de service de la protection et de la promotion des droits des personnes handicapées	Tel.: 696121378 Email: kokobeckie@gmail.com	Yaounde	18.10.2022
3.	DJOKO Solange	MINAT	CEA/2 DPC	Tel.: 699243651 / 674995238 Email: sosomotue02@gmail.com	Yaounde	18.10.2022
4.	HOPP BITEP Emmanuel	MINAT	APC Agent	Tel.: 671 28 77 78 Email: emmanuelhoppbitep@gmail.com	Yaounde	18.10.2022

5.	KAMEN Claude François	PROMHAN DICAM	Coordinator	Tel.: 699886762/ 670678692 Email: claudekamen@yahoo.fr	Yaounde	11.11.2022
6.	AGBOR Valery	CUAPDW Southwest	Coordinator	Tel.: 675 30 66 99	Buea	10.10.2022
7.	Ali Abdelrahman A. DAWOUD	OCHA	HAO/Head of Sub Office – NWSW Regions- Buea	Tel.: 691511590 Email: abdelrahmana@un.org	Buea	09.11.2022
8.	MBA Ignace Joel	MINAS	Agent	Tel.: 675977197 Email: ignacejoelmba@gmail.com	Buea	09.11.2022
9.	NTUBA Thomson	Nicky's Foundation	Coordinator	Tel.: 677793197	Buea	2.11.2022
10.	Julius Penn NCHUMU	PCRS	Programm manager	Tel.: 675371627	Buea	26.10.2022
11.	Hilary EWANG NGIDE	Centre for community regeneratio n and developme nt (CCREAD)	Team Leader	Tel.: 675451405 Email: hilaryngide@ccreadcameroon.org	Buea	26.10.2022

12.	FOKOU Dimitri	Centre d'Alphabéti sation Fonctionne lle pour Déficients Auditifs (CAFDA)	Coordinator	Tél.: 697 488 843	Douala	27.10.2022
13.	FOPA Jean Pierre	plateforme littoral	Regional Delegate	Tel.: 697363946 Email: jpfopa@yahoo. fr	Douala	27.10.2022
14.	BIWOLE Alex	Communa uté urbaine d'Ebolowa	Chef de service des affaires sociales et culturelles	Tel.: 694 34 18 10	Ebolowa	29.10.2022
15.	BAOSSAS Carène	MINAS - Centre social d'Ebolowa 2	Chef de centre	Tel.: 699 66 08 37	Ebolowa	29.10.2022
16.	CHELEWA Christelle	Centre social de Bafoussam 1 ^{er}	Assistante sociale- interim du chef de centre social de Bafoussam 1 ^{er}	Tel.: 678005619	Bafoussa m	31.10.2022
17.	MAFOMDJO Agathe	Centre social de Bafoussam 1 ^{er}	Assistante sociale	Tel.: 69432648	Bafoussa m	31.10.2022

18.	FONDOP Samuel	SOFAD	West Regional delegate Plateforme Inclusive Society for Persons with Disabilities	Tel.: 677683258/ 699797280	Bafoussam	31.10.2022
19.	FRU Chick SAMA	CUAPDW – Northwest	General Coordinator	Tel.: 674170606 Email: cuapwd2008@gmail.com ; info@cuapwdenco.org	Bamenda	02.11.2022
20.	MBIYDZENYU Y Ferdinant SONYUY	Reconciliation and Development Association (RADA)	President / CEA	Tel.: 674733730 Email: ferdinantmbiy@recdev.org	Bamenda	1.11.2020
21.	AWA Jacques Chirac	CBCHS	Program manager	Tel.: 676177732 Email : spd@cbchealthservices.org	Bamenda	1.11.2020
22.	ASHU BOKWE Jeslen	International Rescue Committee (IRC) Northwest	Protection officer	Tel.: 673472925 Email: ashubokwe.jeslen@rescue.org	Bamenda	02.11.2022
23.	BONGWONG Justin	International Rescue	Protection assistant	Tel.: 681460825	Bamenda	02.11.2022

		Committee (IRC)		Email: justinberinyuy.bongwong@rescue.org		
24.	NKWENTI Roxane BIH	Norwegian Refugee council (NRC)	Information and legal assistance Officer	Tel.: 675047380 Email: nkwenti.bih@nrc.no	Bamenda	02.11.2022
25.	DAMENI Oussematou	Fondation pour le Développement Intégré (IDF)	Director	Tel.: 677755975 Email: idfbamenda@gmail.com	Bamenda	02.11.2022
26.	MPOT Armelle Diane	MINAS	Cheffe service de la promotion des droits des personnes handicapées	Tel.: 691818782/ 681416361	Bertoua	03.11.2022
27.	ABOU Berte	Jesuite Relief Services (JRS)	Life Wood Coordinator	Tel.: 674153323 Email: Abou.berte@jrs.net	Bertoua	03.11.2022
28.	KEDE Charles Christian	Plan International	Coordinnator of the project du projet « Protection et éducation des enfants réfugiés, Est – Adamaoua – North »	Tel.: 681332923 Email: Charles.kede@plan-international.org	Bertoua	16.11.2022

29.	MAHAMAT MAHAMAT Lamine	Première Urgence International (PUI)	Référent Protection & Problématique du Do No Harm	Tel.: 655 56 66 13 Email: mar.prot.rrm@premiere-urgence-cmr.org	Maroua	11.11.2022
30.	DAGUE Monique	Codas Caritas-Projet de lutte contre le handicap	Coordinator	Tel.: 696043870 Email: monique.dague@yahoo.com	Garoua	05.11.2022

Annexe 2: Questionnaire for OPDs

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR OPDs

<https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/BocWrVfo>

INTRODUCTION

CBM (Christian Blind Mission) is actually implementing the Phase 3 of the “Leave No One Behind” project, which is aiming at: Mainstreaming Disability in Global and Local Humanitarian Action in Line with the IASC Guidelines on Inclusion. In Cameroon, the project intends to map OPDs and analyze their involvement in humanitarian action and humanitarian coordination mechanisms in order to propose capacity-building actions where appropriate and to serve as a base to promote meaningful participation of OPDs in humanitarian response in Cameroon. To carry out this work, CBM contracted an independent consultant who developed this questionnaire to collect information.

After completing the questionnaire, please send a scanned copy of your association receipt to the following email address: nadtakougang@yahoo.fr

N°	Questions	Propositions of answers
	A- IDENTIFICATION	
1.	Name of the organisation	
2.	Address (Telephone, Email)	
3.	What is the main way to reach you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Email- Phone- Others

	If others, kindly precise.	
4.	How do you define yourself?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - OPD - Network of OPDs - Disability-focused NGO - Others
	If others, precise.	
5.	What is the main objective of your organisation?	
6.	Are you formally registered?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No
	If yes, kindly provide the registration number and year of creation.	
	If not, what hindered your registration?	
7.	In which region are you based?	List of the ten regions
8.	In which city are you based?	
9.	What is the scope of your organisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local - Departmental - Regional - National

		- International
10.	Why are you covering this geographical area?	
11.	What is the name and function of the main person responsible of the organisation?	
12.	Gender	- Male - Female
	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all
	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all
	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all
	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all
	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all
	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?	a. No – no difficulty b. Yes – some difficulty c. Yes – a lot of difficulty d. Cannot do at all

13.	Is your organisation specialized on a particular type of impairment?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No
	If yes, select the type of impairment you are working on.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobility and Physical Impairments. - Visual impairment - Deaf and Hard of Hearing impairment - Intellectual disability - Speech impairment - Person with epilepsy - Albinos - Others - all of the above
	If other, please specify.	
14.	Who are members of your organisation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Individuals - Associations - Others
	If others, precise.	
15.	Number of active members to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 30 - 30 to 59 - 60 to 99 - More than 100 - Do not know

16.	Do you know other OPDs and disability-focused NGO in your region?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No, none - Yes, few of them - Yes, most of them - Yes, all of them
17.	Are you a member of any national network of organisations of persons with disabilities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No
	If yes, kindly precise.	
18.	Is your organisation a member of any national network of Civil Society Organisations which is not focused on persons with disabilities?	- Yes No
	If yes, kindly precise.	
	If no, what are the reasons?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We did not think about it - We don't know any - We are not interested - We have difficulties to integrate other national network of civil society organisations which are not focused on persons with disabilities
	If there are any difficulties to integrate other national networks, kindly list the three main difficulties encountered / Si vous avez des difficultés à intégrer d'autres réseaux nationaux, veuillez	

	lister les trois principales difficultés rencontrées.	
	B. EXPERIENCE IN HUMANITARIAN ACTION / EXPERIENCE DANS L'ACTION HUMANITAIRE	
18.	According to you, what is Humanitarian action, in less than 10 words?	
19.	What do you know about humanitarian systems in less than 10 words?	
20.	What do you know about humanitarian coordination?	
21.	Are you interested to get involved in humanitarian action?	- Yes - No
	If yes, what are the main drivers for you interest?	
	If no, why the lack of interest?	
22.	Is your coverage area experiencing (or had experienced) a humanitarian crisis?	- Yes - No

	If yes, what is the nature of this crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Armed Conflicts - Displacement - Natural disaster - Others
	If others, kindly precise.	
23.	Are you actively involved in the response to this humanitarian crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No
	If yes, how did you assist persons with disabilities affected by the crisis?	
24.	Did you take part in any meeting with humanitarian actors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - No
	If yes, at what level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community level - regional level - national level
	In what capacity do you intervene?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Beneficiary - Humanitarian actor - Organisation of Persons with disabilities - Partner - Others
	If others, kindly precise.	

	If no, what are the reasons?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of accessibility - Lack of funding - Lack of information - Not in our area of interest - Lack of technical knowledge - Others
	If others, kindly specify.	
25.	At what level is your organisation involved in the humanitarian response?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During need assessment - During planning - During Implementation - During Monitoring and evaluation - Participation in cluster meetings - All the above - Others
	If others, kindly specify.	
26.	What justifies your involvement in the humanitarian response to this crisis?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The social object of our organisation - Availability of Funding opportunities - Humanitarian purpose - Assistance to Persons with disabilities - Others
	If others, kindly precise.	

27.	What difficulties do you encounter in your interventions in humanitarian areas?	
28.	Which humanitarian actors had/are you working with?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government - International NGOs - UN Agencies - National NGOs - Others
	If others, kindly precise.	
29.	Kindly name which humanitarian actors actually have strong partnerships with your organisation.	
30.	What is the aim of your partnership?	
31.	Could you propose 4 recommendations for a better participation of OPDs in humanitarian programming and/or coordination?	
32.	Have you identified any good or innovative practice that you can share with us regarding your active involvement in the humanitarian response? If yes, kindly precise.	

33.	Have you identified any bad practice you can share with us regarding your active involvement in the humanitarian response? If yes, kindly precise.	
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