

MAPPING OF HUMANITARIAN CAPACITIES OF OPDS AND DISABILITY-FOCUSED NGOS IN CAMEROON



The project “Phase 3 – Leave no one behind!” is implemented in partnership with Handicap International e.V. (HI) and the Ruhr University Bochum Institute for International Law of Peace and Armed Conflict (IFHV).

SOMMARY

1. Context of the study
2. Objectives
3. Methodology
4. Main findings
5. Recommendations
6. Main capacity building needs

1- Background of the study

- CBM - Phase 3 of the "Leave No One Behind" project, 2.5 years
- **Overall objective:** To mainstream disability in global and local humanitarian action, in accordance with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) guidelines on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in humanitarian action.
- **In Cameroon:** Mapping of OPDs and NGOs focusing on disability and analysis of their involvement in humanitarian action in order to propose capacity building actions where appropriate.

2- Objectives

Specific objectives:

- Provide a brief overview of existing OPDs and disability-focused NGOs in Cameroon, including national representation structures
- Provide an analysis of the current involvement of OPDs and disability NGOs in ongoing humanitarian programs (including sectors and regions) and humanitarian coordination
- Provide an analysis of barriers to the participation of people with disabilities in humanitarian programming and coordination and specific capacity building needs
- Propose measures to promote the participation of people with disabilities in humanitarian programming and coordination
- Provide an analysis of the relevance of humanitarian action for OPDs and disability-focused NGOs.

3- Methodology

- Literature review and analysis
- Individual interviews and focus groups with active members of national and local OPDs, disability NGOs and
- Elaboration of a questionnaire to be disseminated to the largest number of OPDs: <https://ee.kobotoolbox.org/x/BocWrVfo>

- Meetings with OPD leaders in the 8 regions: Focus group discussion and individual interviews:

Buea	26.10.2022	Douala	27.10.2022
Ebolowa	29.10.2022	Bafoussam	31.10.2022
Bamenda	02.11.2022	Bertoua	03.11.2022
Garoua	05.11.2022	Yaoundé	07.11.2022

- Presentation of the results of the study in Bertoua: 16.11.2022

3- Methodology

Some images of focus group discussion

Douala



Garoua

Bertoua



Bafoussam

Bamenda



Ebolowa

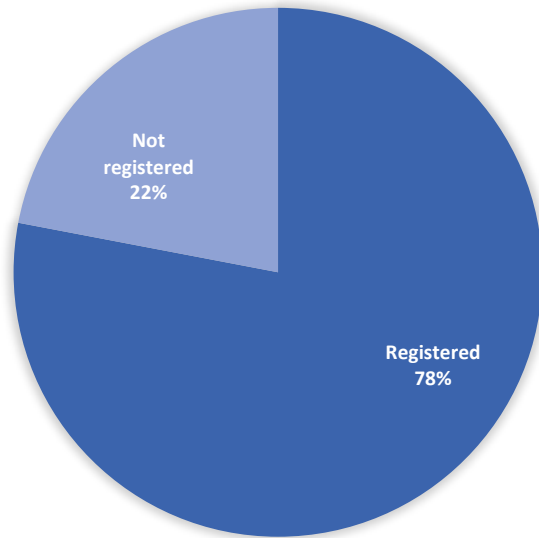
4- Principaux résultats

- 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 Nord west and South west) ;

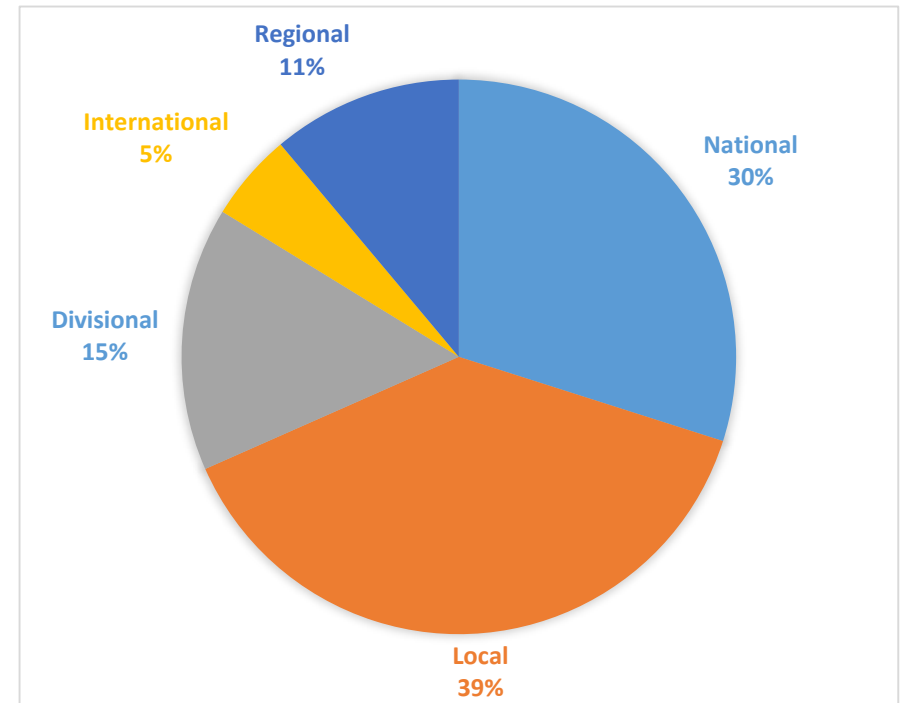
4- Principaux résultats

- The current involvement of OPDs and disability-focused NGOs : 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.
- 59% of OPDs have been involved somehow in Humanitarian response, but meaningful participation of OPDs remains an exception in the humanitarian sphere: 31% 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% said they participate in cluster meetings
- 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.

Description of organizations



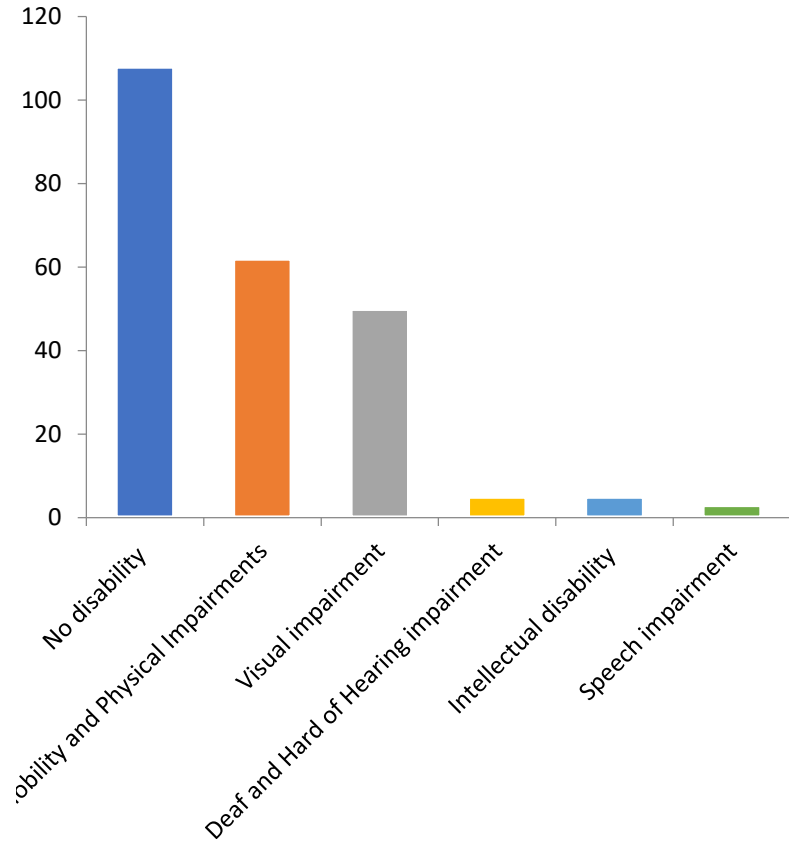
- 78% of participants said their organisations registered



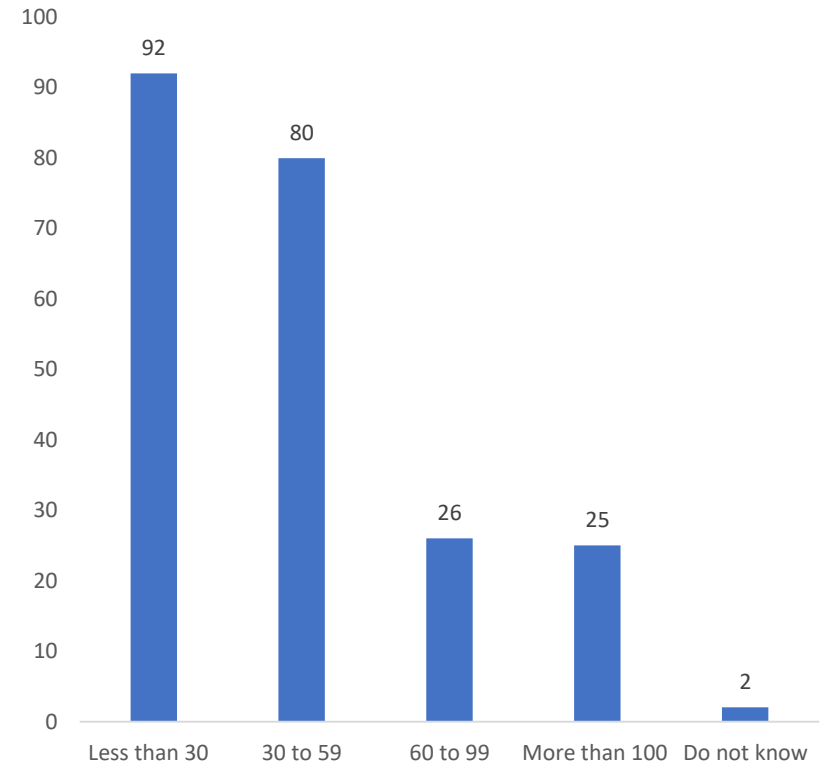
- Most organisations (39%) have local coverage
- 5% claim to work internationally

Description of organizations

- 56% of the OPD leaders are male while 44% are women

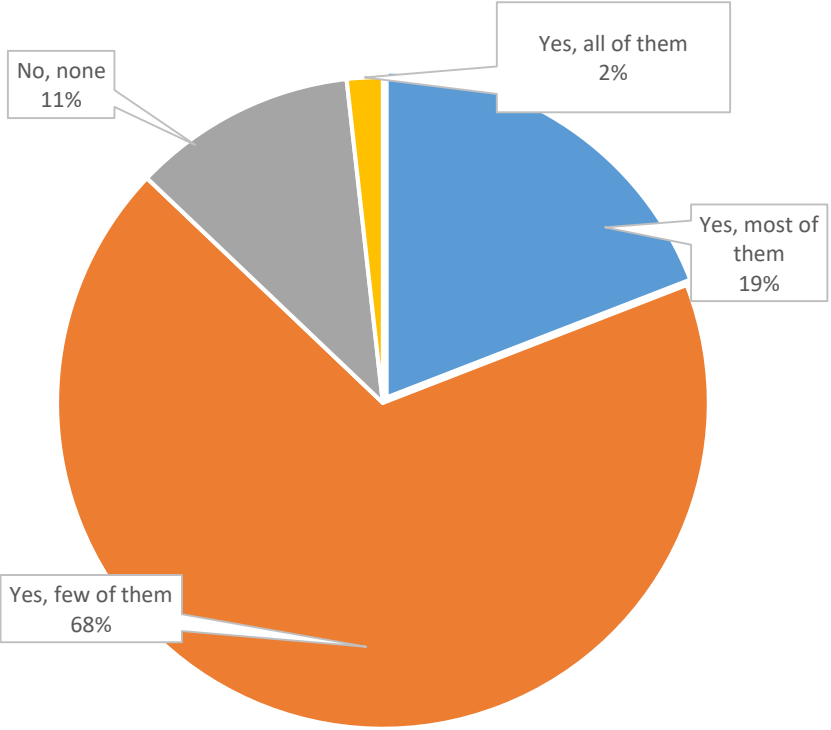


Type of impairment of OPD leaders



Number of OPD members

Networks, partnerships and collaboration



68% of OPDs know a few others OPDs, while only about 2% claim to know all the other OPDs

Networks, partnerships and collaboration



Humanitarian experience

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

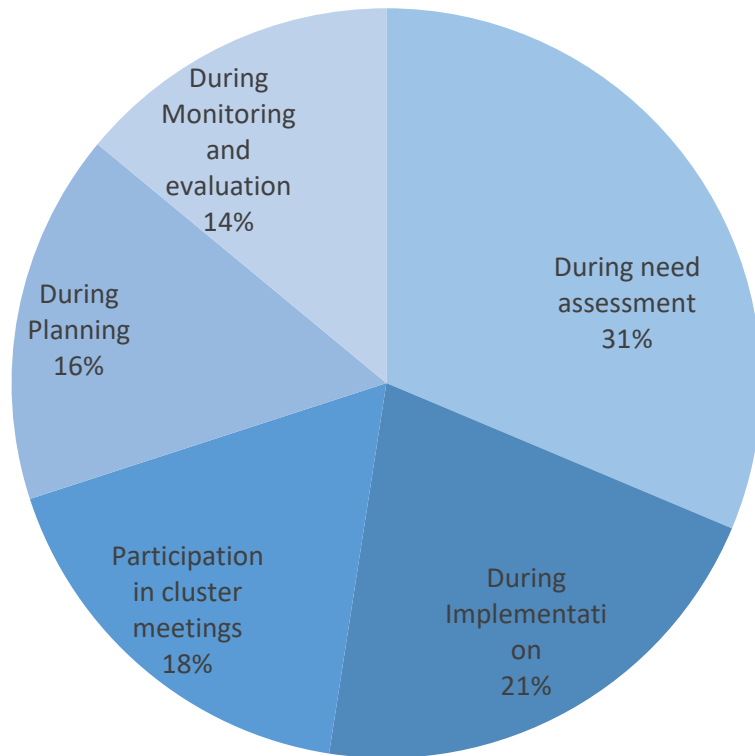
- 100% of OPDs are interested in participating in humanitarian action.
- Some outstanding motivations to participate:
 - ✓ To improve inclusion and social integration while helping PWDs in distress alleviate their suffering
 - ✓ To advocate for the rights of PWDs in humanitarian interventions
 - ✓ To leverage personal experience and perspective for the execution of humanitarian projects. And finally,
 - ✓ To have their capacities built on some important humanitarian aspects.

Humanitarian experience

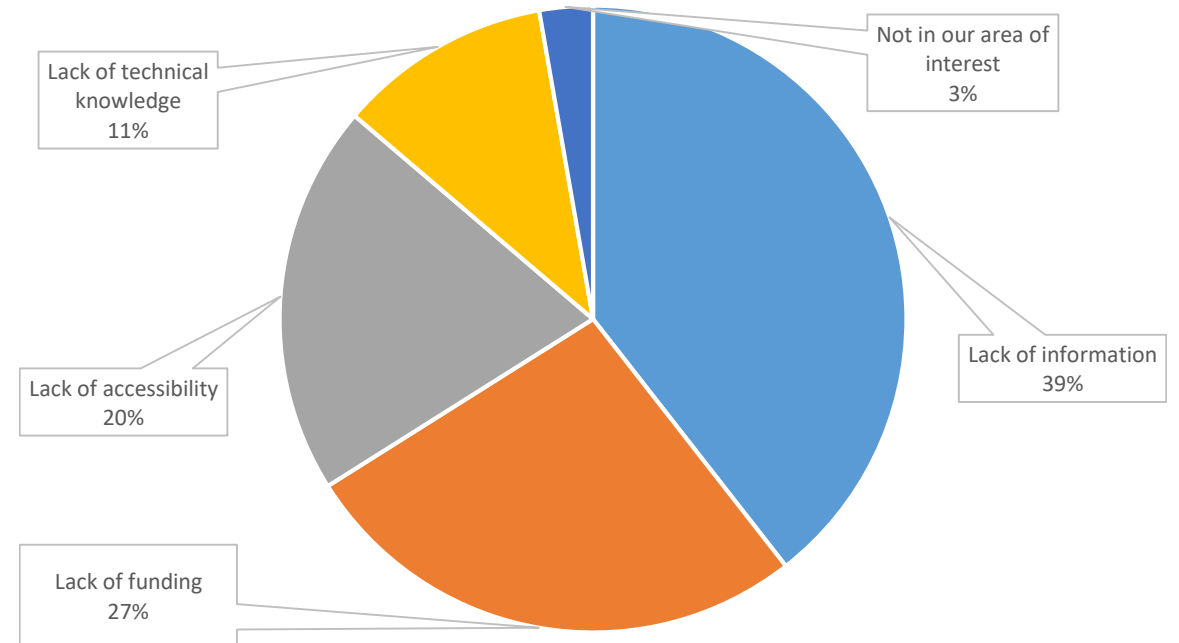
Designation	Yes	No
OPD covering crises areas	77%	23%
OPD involved in humanitarian response	59%	41%
OPD participating in meetings with humanitarian actors	69%	31%

As high as 77% work in crisis areas...

Networks, partnerships and collaboration

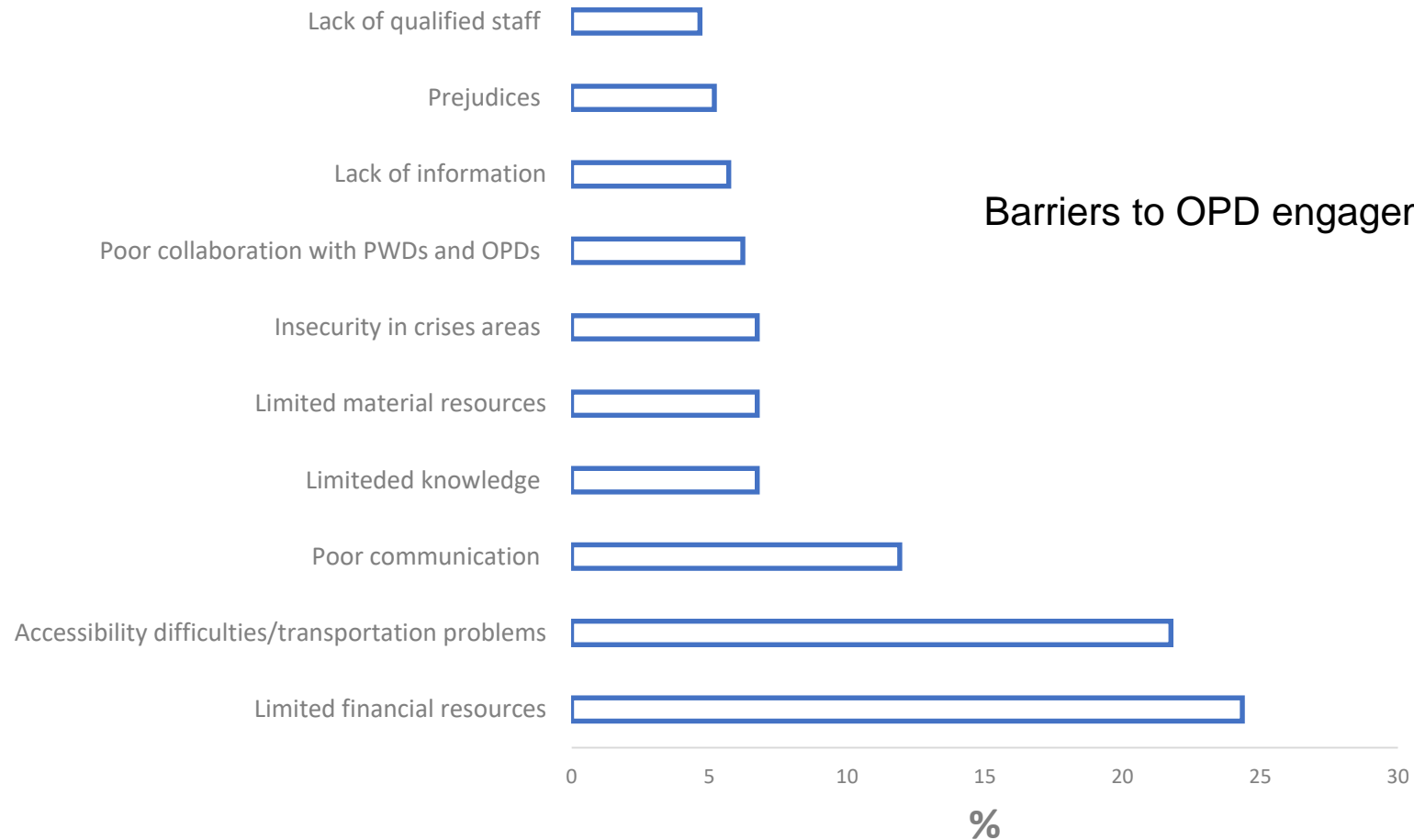


Level of involvement of OPDs in humanitarian response



Reasons for no participation in humanitarian response

Difficulties encountered by OPDs



Barriers to OPD engagement in humanitarian response

5. Recommendations

Some recommendations

- 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.

6. Main Capacity building needs

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

- Structuring and functioning of OPDs and OPD networks;
- Set up and management of humanitarian response projects;
- Capacity building in finance: Initiating income-generating activities;
- 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;
- Development, implementation and monitoring of a communication plan based on the communication needs of OPDs.

Akiba

Ossoko

Njomi

Thank You

Danke

Thank you for your kind attention

Nkagah

Me siakni

Nandak

Merci

Akpe

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