

PROTECTION PARTNERS

UNICEF; UNIPSY

AJA; ALVF; BIHAPH; CAMHELP; CHRAPA; CODAS-CARITAS; CPDH; CRF; CUAPWD; DRC; ECOCAM; GLOWA; IMC; INTERSOS; IRC; LIBRA LAW OFFICE; LWF; MINAS; MINJUSTICE; MINREX; NRC; ONE; PC; PCC/PCRS Kumba; PFS IDA18; PLAN INTERNATIONAL; RAGJ; REO; STOGSR; SUDAHSER Foundation; UNFPA; UNHCR;



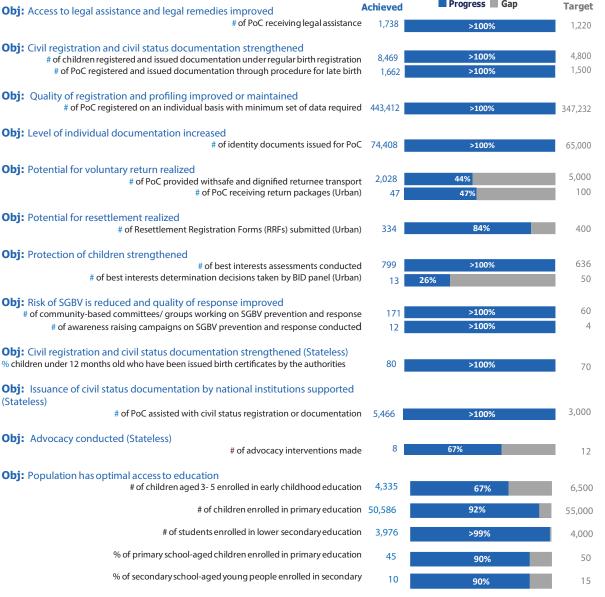
Progress Gap

(A): Population has optimal access to education; (B):Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved; (C): Risks (A): Population has optimal access to education; (B):Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved; (C): Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased; (D): Protection from effects armed conflict strengthened; (E): Services for persons with specific needs strengthened; (F): Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened; (I): Level of individual documentation increased; (J): Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced; (K): Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained; (L): Protection of children strengthened; (M):Community mobilization strengthened and expanded; (N): Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved; (O): Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved; (P): Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened; (O): Public attitude towards persons of concern improved; (R):Au and policy developed or strengthened; (S): International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened; (T): Durable solution

PROTECTION BUDGET 30,3 Musd Protection budget



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT



Individual and Biometric registration

of people reach per Group of population (PPG)

Identity documentation

of people reach per Group of population (PPG)

Child Protection - Best interests

assessment # of people reach per Group of population (PPG)



of people reach pe Group of population (PPG)

Refugee children enrolled in **Primary school**

of children enrolled 13.93 in primary education per Group of population (PPG) 33,440 2,916

CAMEROON: REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to December 2020)



General protection 🐶

Refugee Resgistration

57,750

2020 Repatriation:

Documentation

Durable Solution

Legend

436,397 Total Refugee

Disaggregated of Refugee and Asylum registered per Group of population (PPG)

9.800

2,877

4.424

1,351

of refugee with

of refugee with

decision relased

files submitted

5.948

3.848

382

117,422 Nigerian refugee (27%) 2,847 other nationalities (1%) 316,128 Central African Refugees (72%)

Adamaoua, East, North regions

Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)

of Refugee and Asylum registered per Group of

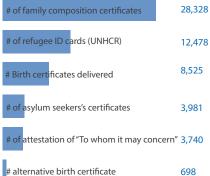


1,347

1,171

population (PPG) in 2020

produced and delivered



Documents have been

■ With the aim of improving protection of refugees and other persons of concern, UNHCR and its operational implementing partners have conducted several advocacies for the government of Cameroon to issue birth certificates to children born on the territory and other documents to allow refugee children born out of Cameroon to access basic services and facilite their freedom of movement and their socio-inclusion in the Natonal Development Plan.

Discussions with the government are going on for the issuance of biometric cards to all refugees to avoid UNHCR to continue to deliver To Whom May Concern Certificates which is contrary to the law.



2020 Resettlement:

Far North region

417 Refugee Resettlement files submitted

- refugees are still in the process
 - refugees' decision have been taken
- refugees (old cases) resettlement 101 departures in Canada, Australia, Norway, Finland, USA

Ressettlement (RST) Process

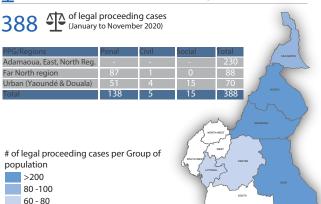
Once identified internally (UNHCR) or externally (partners, NGOs), the refugees after interviews have their files (cases) referred to Dakar, the regional office. From Dakar, refugee files have been forward to the resettlement countries. After a selection mission, resettlement countries approve or not refugees cases. In case of a negative deci-

sion, some countries allow an appeal process (ex: USA within 90 days). In the majority of cases, the appeal process is not allowed when families can be resubmitted to another resettlement country if major changes and necessity. Once the families have been approved, OIM takes over with regard to

departure procedures (cultural orientation courses, medical examination, exit visas) UNHCR produces the necessary documents for IOM for visas (A Who Concerns) and provides financial assistance to refugees in the procedures aimed at obtaining criminal records, photos, parental authorization, certificate of residence. Once the exit visa is obtained, IOM drives the refugees to the airport for departure. The resettlement country takes over on arrival (nutrition, housing, language training, education) pending the empowerment and full integration of the resettled.

5,498 Have been repatriated in December 2020 from Cameroon to Central African republic Settlement # of returnees per Sub Division # of refugee with Repatriated population intention of return per year Population movement Entry point - Border Return location Reception Center - CAR 2019 Rapatriation per nationality 5,482 Central African Republic 11 Democratic Republic of Congo 4 Chad 1 Burundi @UNHCR country office **OUNHCR** Sub-office UNHCR Field-office UNHCR Field-unit

Legal assistance - Justice

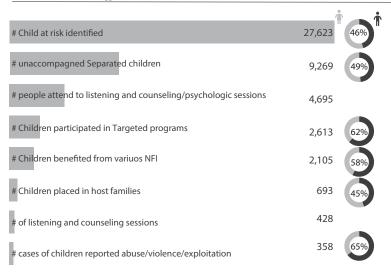


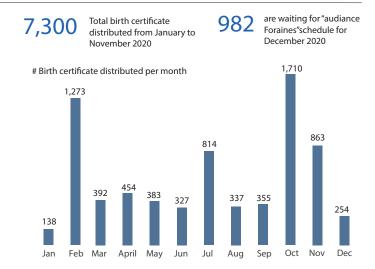
UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

- On 08th October 2020, the Ministry of Justice jointly with UNHCR organized a workshop aiming at validating the National Action Plan to fight against Statelessness in Cameroon. This National Action Plan was developed in September 2019 with contributions from relevant Ministries, the BUNEC, NGOs, members of the civil society and academics.
- From October 27 to 29, 2020, the capacity building workshop for members of the Eligibility and Appeals committees of refugee in Cameroon took place at DJEUGA Palace Yaoundé. The main objective was to consolidate the knowledge of committee members in RSD procedures and also to enable a common understanding of RSD procedural requirements within committees. (Refugee Status Determination: RSD).
- advocate for the mobilization of resources for refugee verification exercises and the issuance of refugee identity cards in Cameroon

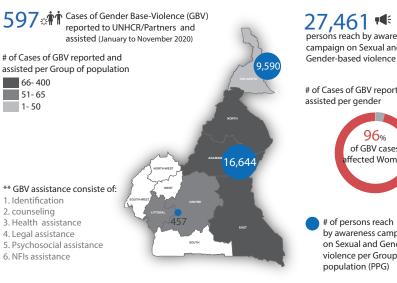


Child Protection 🙌





Gender Based Violence 🚮



27,461

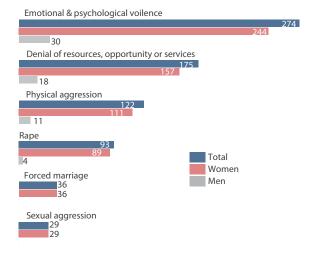
persons reach by awareness campaign on Sexual and

of Cases of GBV reported and

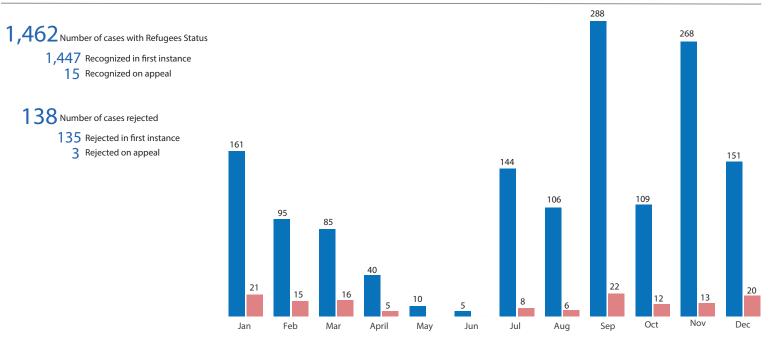
of GBV cases ffected Womer

by awareness campaign on Sexual and Gender-based violence per Groupe of

Type of cases of GBV reported to UNHCR/partners and assisted (January to

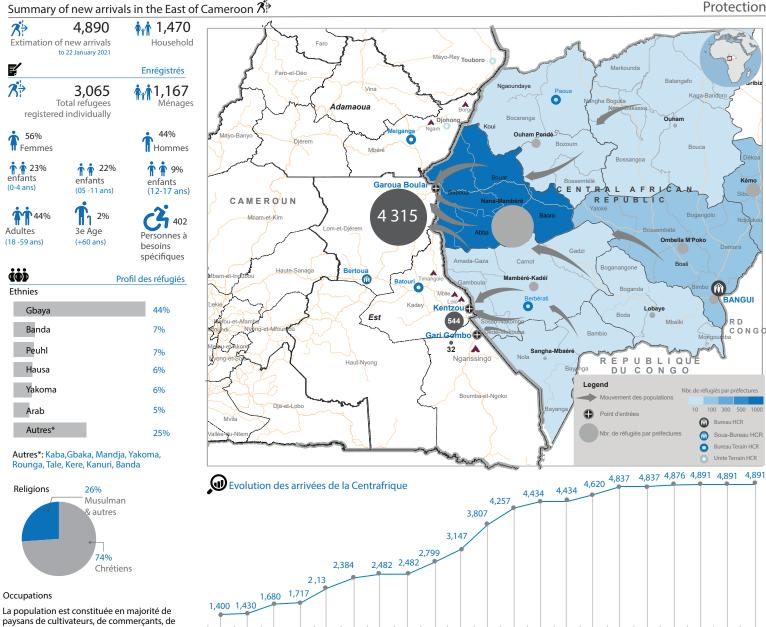


Refugees Status Determination (January to December 2020)









GAPS, CONSTRAINTES AND CHALLENGES

Registration & Documentation

bergers, de fonctionnaires et d'autres

• The Volrep: the registration team have been used to manage the Volrep activity in the offices due to a lack of dedicated staff which have impact on the registration of refugees. This situation has the consequence of increasing the number of refugees awaiting registration (more protection issue of refugees).

29 Dec 30 Dec 1 Jan 21 2 Jan

- Logistical and budgetary constraints to support registration missions. The budget constraint did not allow the deployment of the GDT tool to be implemented in all offices
- 75% of refugee certificates issued during the last verification exercise will be expired by the 31st of december 2020 and new adults are left without ID cards and are confronted with adverse consequences.
- Lack of financial resources to support the issuance, by the Government, of biometric identity cards to refugees
- · Lack of knowledge on the importance and on procedures related to civil status documentation among refugees in rural locations
- · High and unharmonized cost for late birth registration and declaratory judgement across the country
- There are 9,600 registered asylum seekers pending interviews and decisions. In addition, there is an estimate of 4,000 families pending registration in Douala.
- Connectivity to PRIMES remains a major challenge, particularly outside sites / camps or urban areas. • The Covid-19 situation is having a negative impact on the capacity of registration teams
- Need Urgently verification operation to update Cameroon MCO data and statistics.
- · High mobility of refugees mostly in search of a means of subsistence.
- About 4,000 asylum seekers in standby need to be registered
- Insufficient human resources and equipement for registration.
- · Large area to be covered (around 8 regions)

Community based-services 🔇



- · Limits to refugees and asylum seekers' empowerment due to high unemployment rate, low level of education and limited resources for livelihoods
- Full inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in state services' responses hampered by insufficient capacity in terms of human, material and financial resources.
- Social-cultural norms and the culture of silence are conducive for violation of rights of boys, girls, women and men.
- · Heavy workload for community-based protection staff in terms of thematic and geographical areas to cover.
- Coordination mechanisms in child protection and SGBV not always very effective
- Difficulties to cover the needs identified in terms of prevention of/and response to child protection, GBV and support to persons with specific needs due to financial and human resources' limitations
- · Lack of a formal family-type alternative care system for unaccompanied children and other children in need of alternative care; in addition to limited institutional capacity
- In the context of SGBV incidents, medical, legal and security services often limited or inadequate due to a lack of appropriate training for services providers
- In education, structural gaps in the national education system, including insufficient school infrastructure, teachers, school materials, etc