SITUATION OVERVIEW

North-West South-West Crisis
North-West South-West Region (English-speaking regions in Cameroon) is characterized by a conflict between non-state armed groups operating and regulating Cameroon army, with consequences of numerous displacements of populations.

Central African Refugees Crisis
The crisis in Central African Republic which caused a massive field of Central African refugees localized for the most them in the eastern facade of Cameroon in Easten region, Adamawa region and North Region.

Nigerian Refugees Crisis
Due to Boko Haram attack, Nigerian refugees have flocked to the far north of Cameroon and with consequences of numerous displacements of populations.

POPULATION KEY FIGURES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Refugee Population</td>
<td>420,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children (0-17)</td>
<td>213,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults (18-59)</td>
<td>124,181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly (60+)</td>
<td>83,157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>210,393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>210,577</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Families</td>
<td>87,899</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees</td>
<td>13,215</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AGE & GENDER BREAKDOWN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-4</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-11</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-17</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;18</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

POPULATION TRENDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Refugees growth for the past 6 months</td>
<td>413,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs growth for the past 6 months</td>
<td>793,037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returns growth for the past 6 months</td>
<td>347,923</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PROTECTION

Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of PoC receiving legal assistance</td>
<td>1,130</td>
<td>1,220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration</td>
<td>1,793</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of PoC registered and issued documentation through procedure for late birth</td>
<td>352</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Level of individual documentation increased

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of identity documents issued for PoC</td>
<td>2,169</td>
<td>347,232</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential for voluntary return realized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport</td>
<td>5,885</td>
<td>65,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Potential for resettlement realized

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted (Urban)</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Protection of children strengthened

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of best interests assessments conducted</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened (Stateless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Advocacy conducted (Stateless)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of advocacy interventions made</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>314 people (192 women, 122 men) reached</td>
<td>347,923</td>
<td>354,328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

153 families of 279 individuals refugees from Yavoudi & Douala during January-February 2020 expressed their intentions to repatriate to CAR |

219 persons (186 refugees and 33 Asylum Seekers) have been issued 216 (40%) to whom case may concern |

53 letters of recommendation were issued to 30 refugees (24: F: 0:3) and 30 (16: M: 13: F: 1) to facilitate the exercise of their right to work |

Advocacy at a special civil status center for the transcription of birth certificates for refugee children to follow up on a favorable decision on supplementary judgment |

35 birth certificates in the process of being issued by the three-tiered civil status office with whom favorable decisions of supplementary judgments were filed by the partner lawyer of the HCR in Douala |

In Far North, Social workers reach 1,179 home visits to 436 boys and 534 girls: 326 listening and counseling sessions, i.e. 176 boys and 150 girls, were also conducted with children, including separated, unaccompanied children, in order to strengthen the protection of these children in the family environment |

In Far North, 693 children (231 boys and 362 girls) were referred to the partners. 24 child protection meetings held, 54 cases (28 boys and 26 girls) identified for follow up with or without disabilities, 2,213 children (1,620 boys and 993 girls) participated in assisted programs (training in small traders, 1,128 children (564 boys and 474 girls) benefited from the various INFS |

In Far North, 356 cases of children (230 girls and 126 boys) reported of abuse, violence of exploitation requiring gender-sensitive services were treated, 527 cases (221 boys and 306 girls) were referred to the partners |

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas are very mobile, which often makes it difficult to monitor their situation, especially with regard to child protection and SGBV cases. These monitoring difficulties only raised the issue with the arrival of COVID-19 and the sanitary measures that need to be respected in this regard.

Due to certain preocupations of resettlement countries, the number of requests for determination of the best interests of the child (OSIS JSS) increased significantly during the first quarter of 2020 while the available human resources remained the same. The deployment of a BID Expert was planned for mid-March 2020 but was suspended following the closure of the borders due to COVID-19.

A culture of silence, fear of reprisals, a general feeling of impunity by the perpetrators, etc. continue to affect the reporting of SGBV incidents in refugee and asylum-seeking communities.

Financial constraints have forced UNHCR to review its repatriation strategy for urban refugees. It was recommended to use the

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### EDUCATION

**Population has optimal access to education**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,727</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18,570</td>
<td>&gt;100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>17,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,979</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS**

- The participation of refugee students in competitions and exams (moving students to the composition centers of contests and exams); stopped because of Covid-19. Raise awareness of parents of refugee students regarding payment of school fees Cultural weightlessness. Insufficient of financial means of parents to meet the educational needs of their children.
- Isolation of certain villages in the project operation area.
- Late resumption of classes and periodic school drop-out. Insufficiency of teachers in rural areas. Limited collaboration of certain school leaders and teachers. Distance of secondary schools from large sites. The crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Lack of classroom and the lack of teachers makes the teaching-learning process difficult. The reduction of salaries last September 2019 continues to demotivate teachers who are facing a heavy workload after the curriculum change last August. School dropout (about 45% of children no longer come after registering) for several reasons (overcrowding in the rooms, insufficient school kits, insufficient class and sports attire, insufficient functional water points in schools, exploitation of children for small business by parents or guardians and many other reasons).

### HEALTH

**Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td></td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>&gt;100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>&gt;100%</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS**

- Breakage of HIV inputs, especially HIV tests for two months. Insufficient financial resources.

### NUTRITION

**Nutritional well-being improved**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Gap</th>
<th>Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td></td>
<td>2,650</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS**

- Need to carry out a SENS survey to measure the prevalence of MAG in Minawao camp.
**PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS**

### ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL/ LIVESTOCK/FISHERIES PRODUCTION ENABLED

- **# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries**
  - Achieved: 7,905
  - Progress: 98%
  - Gap: 8,100
  - Target: 2020

### SELF RELIANCE AND LIVELIHOODS IMPROVED

- **# of small business associations formed / supported**
  - Achieved: 1,518
  - Progress: >100%
  - Gap: 250
  - Target: 2020

### % OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SKILLS TRAINING STUDENTS WHO ARE YOUTHS AGED 15-24

- Achieved: 351
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 26
- Target: 2020

### % OF PoC CLIENTS WHO HAVE USED NATIONAL MICROFINANCE INSTITUTIONS OR BANKS

- Achieved: 140
- Progress: 29%
- Gap: 500
- Target: 2020

### % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACCESS TO ARABLE LAND OR OTHER PRODUCITIVE NATURAL RESOURCES

- Achieved: 30
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 20
- Target: 2020

### NATURAL RESOURCES AND SHARED ENVIRONMENT BETTER PROTECTED

- **# of tree seedlings planted**
  - Achieved: 25,725
  - Progress: 95%
  - Gap: 27,000
  - Target: 2020

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Songhaï’s main challenge for the future is related to the support UNHCR needs to bring to its former ambassadors’ trainees at the local level. UNHCR can pledge to include an important number of young people in Songhaï, but its current resources do not allow supporting all of them once they acquire their knowledge and competencies.

Invest in longer-term vocational training, providing expert guidance to refugees & linked to their employability and to potential return in their country of origin.

Lack of expertise of partners and our colleagues in the fields of engaging the private sector: inclusion in supply chains, financial inclusion, skills development, evidence-based advocacy for an enabling environment for inclusion of refugees.

Shift from humanitarian (Care and maintenance, Occupational therapy) assistance to creating employment and self-employment based on market demand (sustainable business models).

### WASH

#### PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

### POPULATION LIVES IN SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS OF SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- **% OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH DROP-HOLE LATRINE OR DROP-HOLE TOILET**
  - Achieved: 69
  - Progress: 76%
  - Gap: 90
  - Target: 2020

### % OF COMMUNAL SANITARY FACILITIES/ LATRINES CONSTRUCTED (EAST, ADAMAOUA, NORTH)

- Achieved: 51
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 50
- Target: 2020

### # OF HOUSEHOLD SANITARY FACILITIES/ LATRINES CONSTRUCTED

- Achieved: 14
- Progress: 1%
- Gap: 1,655
- Target: 2020

### AVERAGE # OF LITRES OF POTABLE WATER AVAILABLE PER PERSON PER DAY

- Achieved: 26
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 19
- Target: 2020

### WATER SYSTEM CONSTRUCTED, EXPANDED AND/OR UPGRADED

- Achieved: 0
- Progress: 0%
- Gap: 67
- Target: 2020

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Population constantly increasing. Insufficient number of water and sanitation works, compared to demand; fundraising for the construction of 739 latrines. The Mokoko-Minawao supply network does not provide enough water. Need a bypass to make the Minawao camp autonomous. Fundraising to improve camp water production.

### SHELTER/NFI

#### PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

### SHELTER AND INFRASTRUCTURE ESTABLISHED, IMPROVED AND MAINTAINED

- **# OF TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS PROVIDED**
  - Achieved: 177
  - Progress: 71%
  - Gap: 1,200
  - Target: 2020

- **# OF EMERGENCY SHELTERS PROVIDED**
  - Achieved: 45
  - Progress: 2%
  - Gap: 2,000
  - Target: 2020

- **# OF KILOWATTS OF ACCESS ROAD CONSTRUCTED**
  - Achieved: 0
  - Progress: 0%
  - Gap: 22
  - Target: 2020

- **# OF PoC RECEIVING SHELTER SUPPORT**
  - Achieved: 35
  - Progress: 0%
  - Gap: 10,000
  - Target: 2020

- **POPULATION HAS SUFFICIENT BASIC AND DOMESTIC ITEMS**
  - Achieved: 1,531
  - Progress: 5%
  - Gap: 29,000
  - Target: 2020

- **# OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING CORE RELIEF ITEMS**
  - Achieved: 64
  - Progress: 6%
  - Gap: 1,000
  - Target: 2020

### OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

- **220 organized farmers’ groups**
  - Achieved: 506
  - Progress: 100%
  - Gap: 250
  - Target: 2020

### CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Urgent need for family shelters to relocate households that are currently in community shelters; Growing insecurity in some out-of-camp intervention areas with repeated attacks.
ENVIRONMENT & ENERGY

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

| Population has sufficient access to energy | 1,100 | >100% | 78 |
| % of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind) | | | |
| % of public places with access to electricity/lighting | 1 | 0% | 20 |
| % of households provided with energy saving equipments | 0 | 0% | 30 |
| % of households trained on energy saving practices | 100 | >100% | 40 |

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Massive production of coal briquette. Lack of the proper functioning of ecological coal sales outlets. Lack of mastery of accounting / rural economics by women in briquette production. market disposal and use of briquettes by households.

The camp is located in an arid area, the best time for planting trees is in the rainy season which begins in June and ends in late September. At present, we are in the dry season, which has a considerable impact on water production in the camp. Indeed, the technology by Cocoon experimentation could be used, the technique of which is favorable for planting trees during the dry season, however the insufficient resources for 2020 did not allow the project to be relaunched with this technology. Insufficient financial means to purchase machines with a capacity to produce at least 5 tonnes per week. (Indeed, each household needs 3kg / day for cooking meals) and improved stove equipment.

CCCM & SOCIAL COHESION

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

| Camp management and coordination refined and improved | Yes | Yes | Yes/No |
| Camp management and camp coordination actors are participating in camp | | | |
| Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted | 18,737 | >100% | 4,000 |
| # persons participating in peace education projects | | | |
| # of campaigns conducted | 14 | 3% | 200 |

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Appropriation of conflict management and complaints by committees. Effective participation of communities in awareness-raising, popularization of messages of peace; Mobility/demotivation/abandonment of certain committee members. Resurgence of conflicts.

Inter-community tensions persist (problem of logging in the Zamai forest, rape, theft, assaults, flight, scam refugees in their search for cultivable land, etc.). Insufficient community projects involving refugees and host communities and the promotion of community projects (community fields); Training and revitalization of mixed protection members (refugees-host communities).

THANK YOU

UNHCR's humanitarian response in Cameroon is made possible thanks to the generous support of major donors who have contributed unrestricted funding to UNHCR’s global operations, and to donors who have generously contributed directly to UNHCR Cameroon operations.

DONOR SUPPORT

The response of the Government and people of Cameroon is extraordinarily generous. More support is required from the international community to assist the ongoing humanitarian response in Cameroon for refugees and host communities.

UNHCR Cameroon is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have provided unrestricted and broadly earmarked funds, as well as to donors who have contributed directly to the Operation in 2017 and 2018: