**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT**

**Obj:** Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened
- # of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure
  - Achieved 2021: 2,325
  - Target 2021: 9,500
  - Gap: 24%

**Obj:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
- # of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required
  - Achieved 2021: 22,525
  - Target 2021: 75,280
  - Gap: 30%

**Obj:** Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved
- # of government staff trained
  - Achieved 2021: 26
  - Target 2021: 124
  - Gap: 21%

**Obj:** Level of individual documentation increased
- # of identity documents issued for PoC
  - Achieved 2021: 11,108
  - Target 2021: 18,107
  - Gap: 61%

**Obj:** Services for persons with specific needs strengthened
- # of PoC receiving cash grants
  - Achieved 2021: 1,604
  - Target 2021: 12,950
  - Gap: 12%

**Obj:** Potential for voluntary return realized
- # of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport
  - Achieved 2021: 3,880
  - Target 2021: 22,000
  - Gap: 18%

**Obj:** Potential for resettlement realized
- # of cases identified including women and girls at risk
  - Achieved 2021: 85
  - Target 2021: 100
  - Gap: 85%

**Obj:** Protection of children strengthened
- # of best interests determinations
  - Achieved 2021: 504
  - Target 2021: 6,036
  - Gap: 8%

**Obj:** Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved
- # of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response
  - Achieved 2021: 138
  - Target 2021: 92
  - Gap: 100%

**Obj:** Population has optimal access to education
- # of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education
  - Achieved 2021: 3,513
  - Target 2021: 4,000
  - Gap: 88%

**Obj:** Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)
- # of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation
  - Achieved 2021: 524
  - Target 2021: 1,500
  - Gap: 35%

**Obj:** Advocacy conducted (Stateless)
- # of advocacy interventions made
  - Achieved 2021: 0
  - Target 2021: 12
  - Gap: 0%

Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 25 Janvier 2021, update date: 24 July 2021
With the aim of improving protection of refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR and partners conducted several advocacies for the government of Cameroon to issue ID cards to refugees, in order to enable inclusion in development plans and programmes, access to their rights and facilitate their freedom of movement. As an interim measure, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

### CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to June 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Refugees in Cameroon</th>
<th># of Refugees and Asylum per Group of population (PPG)</th>
<th>Disaggregation of Refugee and Asylum per Group of population (PPG)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22,525</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,999 Nigerian refugee (22%)</td>
<td>14,641 Central African Refugees (65%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,885 other nationalities (13%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Legal assistance - Justice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th># of legal proceeding cases per Group of population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt;150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 - 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

2 March 2021: During a meeting with MINEPAT and the World Bank, UNHCR advocated for the funding, under the IDA-18 refugee sub window, of the issuance, by the Government, ID cards to refugees.

15 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the National Action plan to combat statelessness in Cameroon validated on the 8th October 2020.

18 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for granting access to 26 persons of Concern in detention at the central prison of Yaoundé.

### Refugees Status Determination (January to June 2021)

| # of refugee ID cards (UNHCR) | 24,879 |
| # of family composition certificates | 15,693 |
| # of attestation of “To whom it may concern” | 4,158 |
| # of Asylum seekers certificates | 3,209 |
| # Convention Travel Document | 18 |

**Data source:** UNHCR Offices, Date: 25 Janvier 2021, update date: 24 July 2021

For more details please contact Peggy Pentshi Maneng <maneng@unhcr.org>; Kramo Jean-Luc (kramoj@unhcr.org)
2021 Repatriation:

3,880 Nigerian refugees have repatriated from January to June 2021. Most of them returned to Borno state in Bama Banki Division.

To Remember:
From 2019 to 2021, 9,378 refugees have been repatriated from Cameroon.

Disaggregation by nationality

- Centrale African: 5,482
- Nigerian: 3,880
- Other Nationality: 20

Disaggregation by year of repatriation

- 2019: 3,470
- 2020: 2,028
- 2021: 3,880

2021 Resettlement:

- 267 Refugees submitted for Resettlement
- 41 Refugees accepted for Resettlement
- 31 Refugees who departed on resettlement

Ressettlement (RST) Process main contraintes in 2021

- COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted on resettlement activities, especially regarding the number of departures in several ways:
  - Decisions from resettlement countries on approval or rejection of refugees submitted for resettlement consideration were slowed down due to COVID-19 measures in resettlement countries.
  - Departures to resettlement countries have been postponed due to travel restrictions.
  - The previous USA Administration ban on resettlement submissions and missions.
  - Suspension of preparatory missions of the US circuit ride in support of the US Refugee Admissions Program.
GAPS, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Protection framework

- Cameroon has not ratified the 2 Conventions on Statelessness nor has the country domesticate the Kampala Convention on the protection and assistance to IDPs
- Lack of a Government institution for refugee management and coordination at central and regional levels
- Low state response capacity in case of major influx of refugees
- Little demonstrated engagement in fulfilling the pledges Cameroon made at the High Level Segment on Statelessness
- Delays in the implementation of the 4 projects funded by the World Bank under the IDA 18 SRW

Registration & Documentation

- Voluntary repatriation: Due to the lack of dedicated human resources for voluntary repatriation, registration staff are diverted from continuous registration and documentation activities to bridge the gap in voluntary repatriation; thus increasing the waiting period for refugees in need.
- Logistical and budgetary constraints to support verification exercise in in the eastern part of Cameroon and the Far North region in one hand and on the other for the deployment of the Global Distribution Tool that is meant to be operational in all field offices as a fraud mitigation measure and improved distribution system.
- 75% of refugee certificates issued during the last verification exercise expired by 31st of December 2020 and new adults are left without ID cards, hence exposing them to 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 persons of concern in rural locations
- High and unharmonized cost for late birth registration and declaratory judgement across the country
- 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
- High mobility of refugees mostly in search of a means of livelihoods.
- Insufficient human resources and equipement for registration.
- Large area to be covered (around 8 regions)

Community-based Protection 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 thematics 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 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

Access to solutions

- Lack of verification exercise in the field locations where most refugees are residing, and a currently understaffed file management system affect the identification of eligible cases.
- Security situation in RCA obliged UNHCR to put on hold repatriation of all individuals returning out of Bangui
- The Covid-19 situation continues to affect negatively access to solutions with the deduction of number of individuals to be supported for return in RCA.
- Lack of rehabilitation of the repatriation convoy route in the Far North.