**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT**

**Obj:** Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened

- Number of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure: 7,257
- Target: 9,500
- Baseline (End of 2020): 8,469

**Obj:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained

- Number of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required: 41,757
- Target: 75,280
- Baseline (End of 2020): 44,312

**Obj:** Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved

- Number of PoC receiving legal assistance: 104
- Target: 124
- Baseline (End of 2020): -

**Obj:** Level of individual documentation increased

- Number of identity documents issued for PoC (PPG): 975
- Target: 3,150
- Baseline (End of 2020): 1,738

**Obj:** Services for persons with specific needs strengthened

- Number of PoC receiving cash grants (PPG): 13,145
- Target: 18,107
- Baseline (End of 2020): 74,408

**Obj:** Potential for voluntary return realized

- Number of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport (Urban): 5,161
- Target: 22,219
- Baseline (End of 2020): 5,498

**Obj:** Potential for resettlement realized

- Number of cases identified including women and girls at risk of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted: 3,880
- Target: 22,200
- Baseline (End of 2020): 5,498

**Obj:** Protection of children strengthened

- Number of best interests assessment conducted: 38,952
- Target: 150
- Baseline (End of 2020): 47

**Obj:** Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved

- Number of cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services: 155
- Target: 92
- Baseline (End of 2020): 171

**Obj:** Population has optimal access to education

- Number of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education: 7,892
- Target: 4,000
- Baseline (End of 2020): 4,335

**Obj:** Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)

- Number of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation: 19,430
- Target: 3,000
- Baseline (End of 2020): 5,466

**Obj:** Advocacy conducted (Stateless)

- Number of advocacy interventions made: 5
- Target: 12
- Baseline (End of 2020): 8

**Protection budget**

- Total budget: 30.3 Msf
- Protection budget: 5.8 M
- Individual and Biometric registration budget: 29.426 Msf
- PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash): 3,617
- Child Protection - Best interests assessment budget: 541
- SGBV - of community based committees: 103
- Refugee children enrolled in Primary school budget: 33,620
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 their inclusion in development plans and programmes and access to their rights including freedom of movement.

As an interim measure, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

**Refugee Registration**

- **Total registered Refugees (Jan-Dec 21):** 41,757
  - 8,333 Nigerian refugees (20%)
  - 3,998 other nationalities (10%)
  - 29,426 Central African Refugees (70%)

  **Refugees and Asylum seekers per Group of population (PPG):**
  - Adamawa, East, North regions: 29,426
  - Far North region: 8,333
  - Urban (Yaoundé & Douala): 3,998

  **Disaggregation of Refugees and Asylum seekers registered per Group of population:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPG/Regions</th>
<th>New Births</th>
<th>n-Sit ref</th>
<th>New arrival</th>
<th>BSD ref</th>
<th>Asylum seeker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa, East, North regions</td>
<td>6,646</td>
<td>8,053</td>
<td>14,697</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far North region</td>
<td>3,003</td>
<td>4,784</td>
<td>534</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban (Yaoundé &amp; Douala)</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>2,382</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10,775</td>
<td>12,837</td>
<td>15,231</td>
<td>532</td>
<td>2,382</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legal assistance - Justice**

- **960** of refugees with legal proceeding cases (January - December 2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PPG/Regions</th>
<th>Civil</th>
<th>Social</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adamawa, East, North Reg</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Far North region</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban (Yaoundé &amp; Douala)</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>860</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.
- 06 August 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards the UN Secretary General Special Envoy for West Africa and the Sahel for support to UNHCR’s advocacy to the Government of Cameroon regarding the prevention, reduction and eradication of statelessness in the Lake Chad Basin and in the Bakassi peninsula.

**Refugees Status Determination (January to December 2021)**

- **1,205** cases interviewed / **1,738** individuals
- **558** cases Submitted / **868** individuals

- **503** Recognition / **794** individuals
  - 500 Recognition In first instance
  - 3 Recognition on appeal

- **55** Rejection / **74** individuals
  - 46 Rejection In first instance
  - 9 Rejection on appeal

**Documents have been produced and issued**

- **101,508**
  - 52,488 refugee ID cards (UNHCR)
  - 35,387 family composition certificates
  - 9,527 attestation of “To whom it may concern”
  - 4,128 Asylum seekers certificates
  - 18 Convention Travel Document

Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 25 Janvier 2021, For more details please contact Peggy Pentschi Maneng (maneng@unhcr.org), Kramo jean-Luc (kramoj@unhcr.org)
2021 Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation:

3,989 Nigerian refugees have repatriated from January to December 2021.

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

109 urban refugees have repatriated from January to December 2021. Most of them returned to Bangui.

To Remember:
From 2019 to 2021, 9,487 refugees have voluntarily returned home from Cameroon.

Disaggregation by nationality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th># of refugees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Centrale African</td>
<td>5,578</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigerian</td>
<td>3,880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nationality</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disaggregation by year of repatriation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3,470</td>
<td>2,028</td>
<td>3,989</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2021 Resettlement

554 Refugees submitted for Resettlement
306 Refugees accepted for Resettlement
173 Refugees who departed on resettlement

Resettlement (RST) Process in 2021

While the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to negatively impact on resettlement, processing and departures have increased in 2021 compared to the previous year:

- The large majority of submissions were to France (244 persons) followed by Canada (173 persons), the USA (133 persons) and other resettlement countries.
- The large majority of departures were to France (114 persons), followed by Canada (31 persons) and the USA (15 persons) and other resettlement countries.

Main constraints in 2021

- Logistical challenges in contacting and interviewing refugees, due to their remote location and high mobility.
- Unavailability of civil documentation among refugees under consideration for resettlement, which can potentially give raise to integrity concerns in case processing.
- Lack of a systematic referral system for case identification, particularly in urban areas.
- Absence of human resources for the management of physical files in urban areas.
- Delays in recruitment procedures and in obtaining visas and work permits for new internationally-recruited staff.
- Heavy reliance on remote processing methodologies in the lack of staff on the ground.
GAPS, CONSTRAINTES AND CHALLENGES

Legal and institutional framework

• Cameroon has not ratified the 2 Conventions on Statelessness nor has the country domesticated 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
• Non functional public aid mechanism for access to justice and legal remedies.
• Lack of Government's capacity to adjudicate asylum seekers' claims for refugee status
• Little knowledge of civil servants and law enforcement agents on international protection

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 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.
• 67% 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 to refugees card
• Lack of knowledge on the importance and on procedures related to civil status documentation among persons of concern
• 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 equipment for registration.
• Large area to be covered (around 8 regions)

Community-based Protection services

• Limits to refugees and asylum seekers'global high unemployment rate in the country, insufficient job opportunities, low level of education and limited resources for livelihoods, hence increasing vulnerabilities
• 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.
• 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