**PROTECTION PARTNERS**

AJA, ALDIPA, AMEF, ATRUD, CAMHELP, CARE International, CHARPA, CHIDDA, CDDAS, CDDENET, COOP, CRF, CRS, CUSAPD, CUSAPW, DAI, DEMITOU, DRC, DYSWOS, ECOCAM, EPDA, FAPS Development, FIDA Cameroon, FRED, FOWECAM, GLODEV, GLOWA, HOA, ICRC, INTERSOS, IOM, IRC, JEPF, JF, LAW Cameroon, LIBRA, LUMMER, LWF, MACAPFB, MBOSG, MINAS, MUNJUSTICE, MRREX, NCHMF, NRC, ONU Femmes, PC, PIPAFRIA, PLAN INTERNATIONAL, REACH OUT NGO, REIWA, SSA, SSU, SUARDER Foundation, TA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WACameroon, WAWA

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**PROTECTION BUDGET**

Budget per sectorial objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Achieved</th>
<th>Progress</th>
<th>Gap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual and Biometric registration</td>
<td>30,300</td>
<td>347,232</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child Protection - Best interests assessment</td>
<td>6,500</td>
<td>6,360</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SGBV -of community based committees</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.19</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee children enrolled in Primary school</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>3,199</td>
<td>99%</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT**

**Obj:** Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved
- # of PoC receiving legal assistance
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 0

**Obj:** Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened
- # of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration
- Progress: 89%
- Gap: 11%

**Obj:** Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained
- # of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required
- Progress: 6%
- Gap: 94%

**Obj:** Level of individual documentation increased
- # of identity documents issued for PoC
- Progress: 37%
- Gap: 63%

**Obj:** Potential for voluntary return realized
- # of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport
- Progress: 3%
- Gap: 97%

**Obj:** Protection of children strengthened
- # of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel (Urban)
- Progress: 55%
- Gap: 45%

**Obj:** Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved
- # of awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 0%

**Obj:** Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened (Stateless)
- % of children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the authorities
- Progress: >100%
- Gap: 0%

**Obj:** Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)
- # of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation
- Progress: 9%
- Gap: 91%

**Obj:** Advocacy conducted (Stateless)
- # of advocacy interventions made
- Progress: 42%
- Gap: 58%

**Obj:** Population has optimal access to education
- # of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education
- Progress: 29%
- Gap: 71%

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**Data source:** UNHCR Offices, Date: 23 November 2020

For more details please contact Peggy Pentschi Maneng <maneng@unhcr.org>; Kiamo jean-Luc <kiamojeunhcr.org>
UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 23 November 2020

For more details please contact Peggy Pentzhi Maneng <maneng@unhcr.org>; Kramo Jean-Luc <kramoj@unhcr.org>

CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (as of October 2020)

General protection

Refugee Registration

# of Refugee and Asylum per Group of population (PPG) in 2020 (January to October)

Disaggregated of Refugee and Asylum registered from January to October 2020 per Group of population (PPG)

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 decision, 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, IOM takes over with regard to departure procedures (cultural orientation courses, medical examination, exit visa). 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.

Legend:
- Settlement
- # of refugees with intention of return
- # of refugees with intention of return confirmed
- Population movement

Durable Solution

2020 Repatriation:

500 refugees have been repatriated in March 2020 from Cameroon to Central African republic

Rapatriation: return intention survey

10,168 individual including 236 urban refugees have declare the intention of return.

7,702 individuals including 61 urban refugees have confirmed their intention.

Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 23 November 2020

For more details please contact Peggy Pentzhi Maneng <maneng@unhcr.org>; Kramo Jean-Luc <kramoj@unhcr.org>
CAMEROUN: REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (as of October 2020)

Child Protection

- # of persons reached by awareness campaign on Sexual and Gender-based violence: 7,877
- 96% of GBV cases affected Women

Gender Based Violence

- # of Cases of GBV reported and assisted per Group of population
  - 66 - 400: 523
  - 51 - 65: 2,613
  - 1 - 50: 1,178

- GBV assistance consists of:
  1. Identification
  2. Counseling
  3. Health assistance
  4. Legal assistance
  5. Psychosocial assistance
  6. NFI assistance

GAPS, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

Registration & Documentation

- The Volorep: the registration team has been managed by the Volorep 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).
- 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.
- The Covid-19 situation is having a negative impact on the capacity of registration teams.
- Connectivity to PRIMES remains a major challenge, particularly outside sites / camps or urban areas.
- 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.
- Heavy workload for community-based protection staff in terms of thematic and geographical areas to cover.
- Social-cultural norms and the culture of silence are conducive for violation of rights of boys, girls, women and men.
- Full inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in state services’ responses hampered by insufficient capacity in terms of human, material and financial resources.

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.
- Heavy workload for community-based protection staff in terms of thematic 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.

Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 23 November 2020
For more details please contact Peggy Pentzhi Maneng <maneng@unhcr.org>; Kramo Jean-Luc (kramoj@unhcr.org)