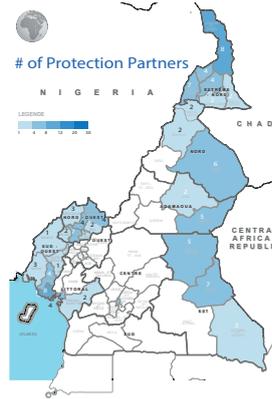


## PROTECTION PARTNERS

60 Partners

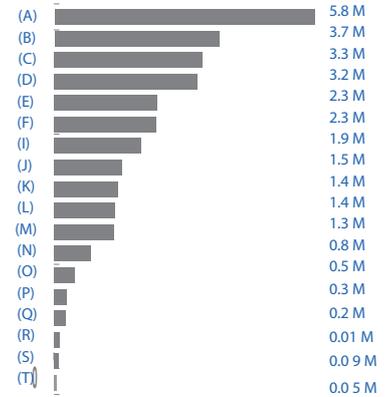
AJA; ALDEPA; AMEF; ATRUD; CAMHELP; CARE International; CHRAPA; CHRDA; CODAS; CODENET; COOP; CRF; CRS; CUAPD; CUAPWD; DAG; DEMTOU; DRC; DYWOVIS; ECOCAM; EPDA; FAPS Development; FIDA Cameroon; FIED; FOWECAM; GLODEV; GLOWA; HOA; IMC; INTERSOS; IOM; IRC; IYEC; JEPFC; LAW Cameroon; LIBRA; LUKMEF; LWF; MACAFOBI; MBOSCUA; MINAS; MINJUSTICE; MINREX; NCHRF; NRC; ONU Femmes; PC; PEPAFRICA; PLAN INTERNATIONAL; REACH OUT NGO; REO; RWSDA; ST; SUDAHSER Foundation; TA; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; WACameroon; WAWA



## PROTECTION BUDGET

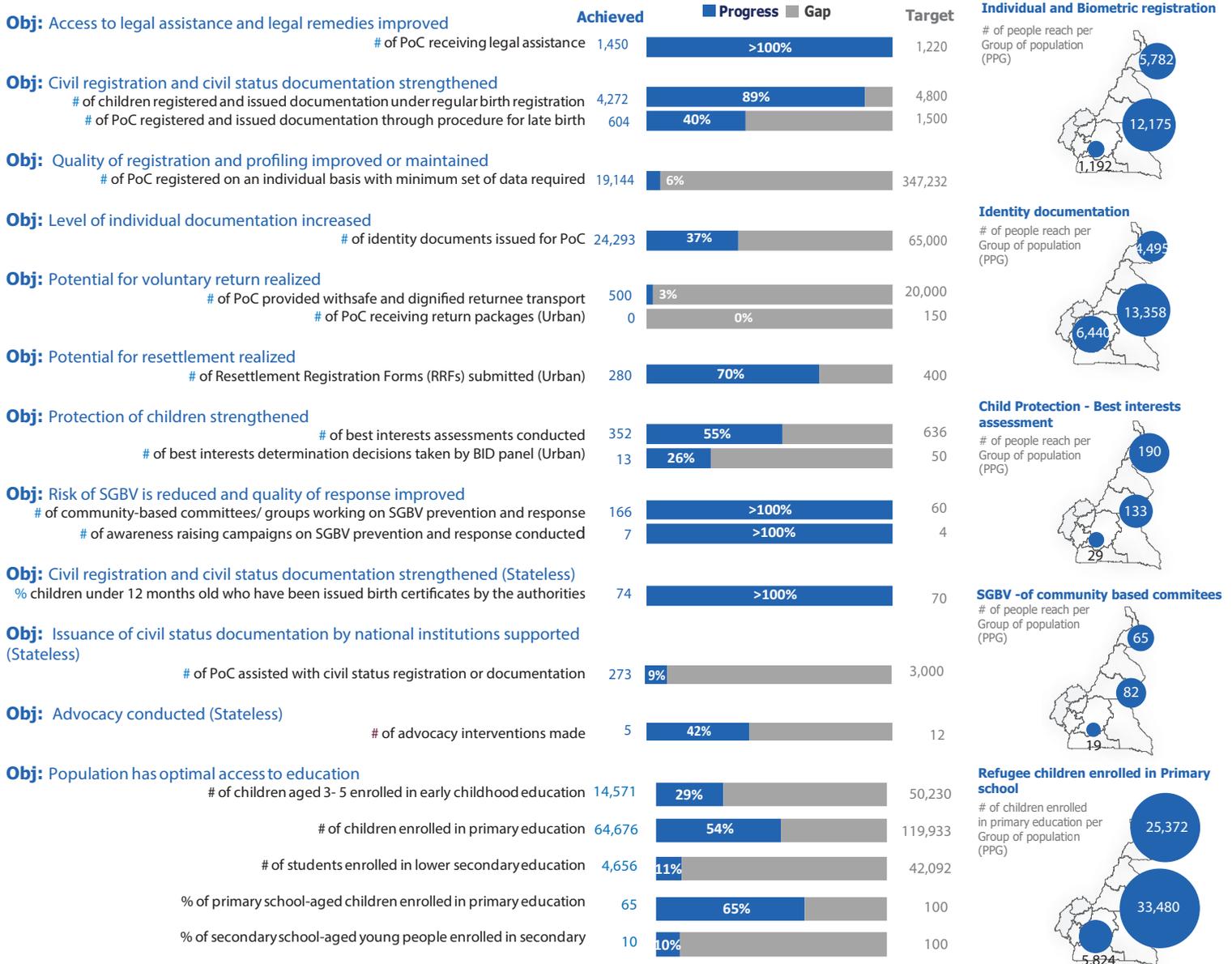
30,3 M usd  
Protection budget

### Budget per sectorial objectives



(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 of armed conflict strengthened; (E): Services for persons with specific needs strengthened; (F): Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened; (G): Level of individual documentation increased; (H): Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced; (I): Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained; (J): Protection of children strengthened; (K): Community mobilization strengthened and expanded; (L): Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved; (M): Access to and quality of status determination procedures improved; (N): Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened; (O): Public attitude towards persons of concern improved; (P): Law and policy developed or strengthened; (Q): International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened; (R): Durable solution

## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT



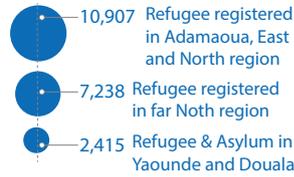
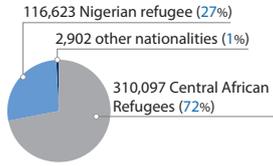
General protection



Refugee Registration

**429,622** Total Refugee in Cameroon

# 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)

PPG/Regions	New Births	In-Situ ref.	New arriva	RSD ref.	Asylum seekers
Adamaoua, East, North regions	4,440	3,152	3,315	-	-
Far North region	3,390	2,679	1,169	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	334	-	-	1,133	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,164</b>	<b>5,831</b>	<b>4,484</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>948</b>



2020 Resettlement:

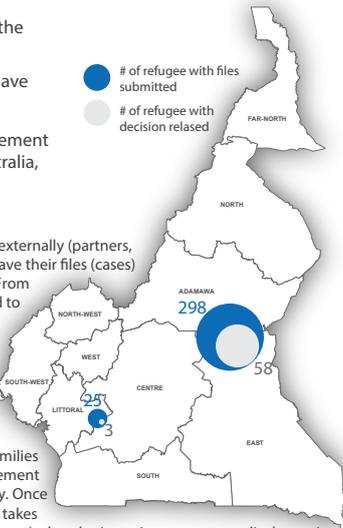
**384** Refugee Resettlement files submitted

323 refugees are still in the process  
61 refugees' decision have been taken

78 refugees (old cases) resettlement departures in Canada, Australia, Norway, Finland, USA

Resettlement (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, 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.



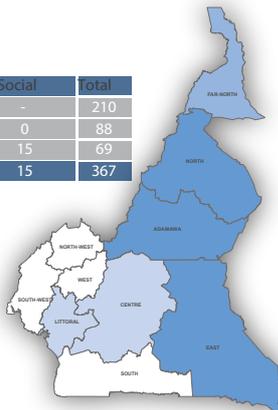
Legal assistance - Justice

**367** of legal proceeding cases (January to October 2020)

PPG/Regions	Penal	Civil	Social	Total
Adamaoua, East, North Reg.	-	-	-	210
Far North region	87	1	0	88
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	50	4	15	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>367</b>

# of legal proceeding cases per Group of population

- >200
- 80 -100
- 60 - 80



Documentation

**39,203** Documents have been produced and delivered

# of family composition certificates	24,529
# of refugee ID cards (UNHCR)	10,502
# Birth certificates delivered	6,183
# of asylum seekers's certificates	3,981
# of attestation of "To whom it may concern"	2,321
# alternative birth certificate	168

With the aim of improving protection of refugees and other persons of concern, UNHCR and its operational and 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 facilitate their freedom of movement and their socio-inclusion in the National 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.

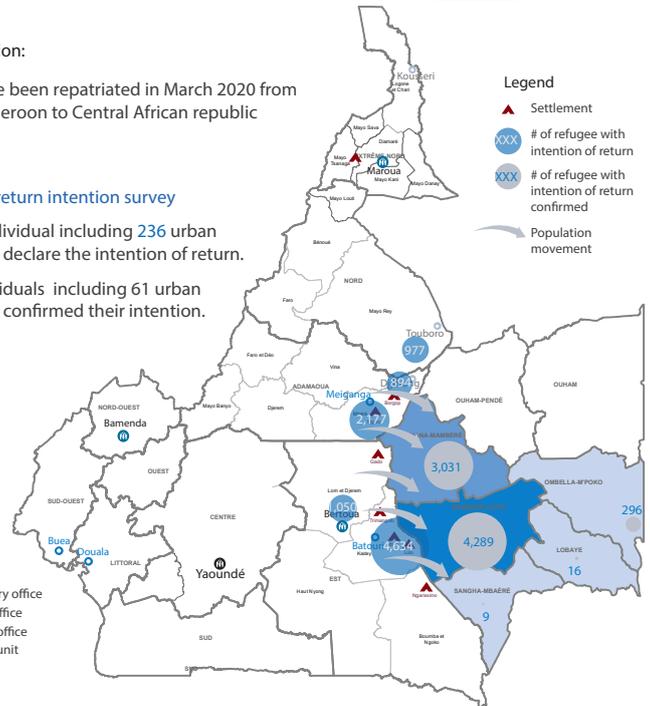
Durable Solution

2020 Repatriation:

**500** Have been repatriated in March 2020 from Cameroon to Central African republic

Repatriation: return intention survey

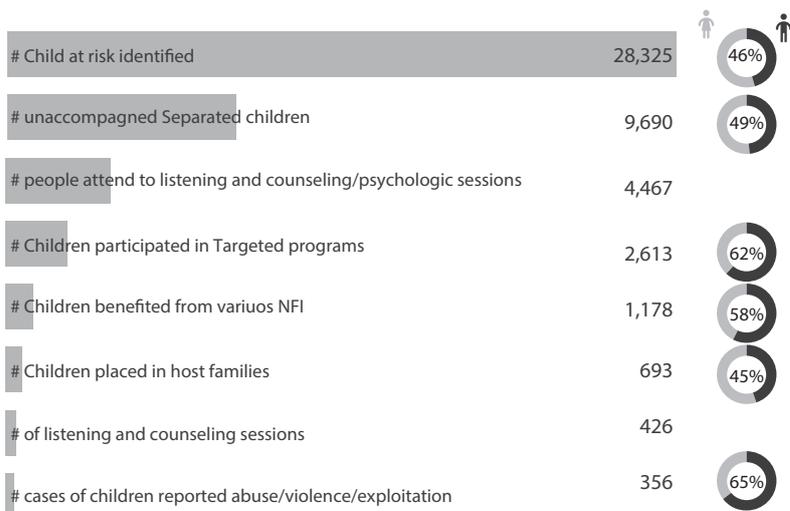
10,168 individual including 236 urban refugees have declare the intention of return.  
7,702 individuals including 61 urban refugees have confirmed their intention.



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

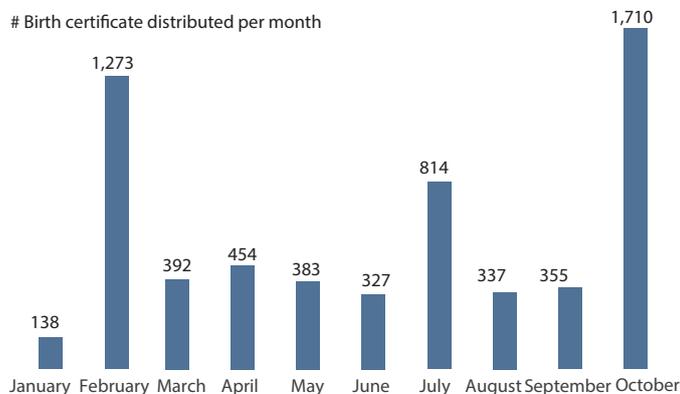
## Child Protection



**6,183** Total birth certificate distributed from January to October 2020

**982** are waiting for "audiance Foraines" schedule for December 2020

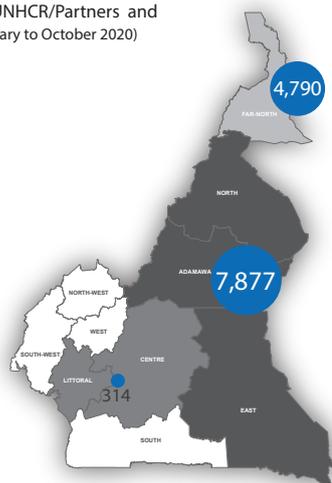
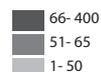
# Birth certificate distributed per month



## Gender Based Violence

**523** Cases of Gender Base-Violence (GBV) reported to UNHCR/Partners and assisted (January to October 2020)

# of Cases of GBV reported and assisted per Group of population



\*\* GBV assistance consist of:

1. Identification
2. counseling
3. Health assistance
4. Legal assistance
5. Psychosocial assistance
6. NFIs assistance

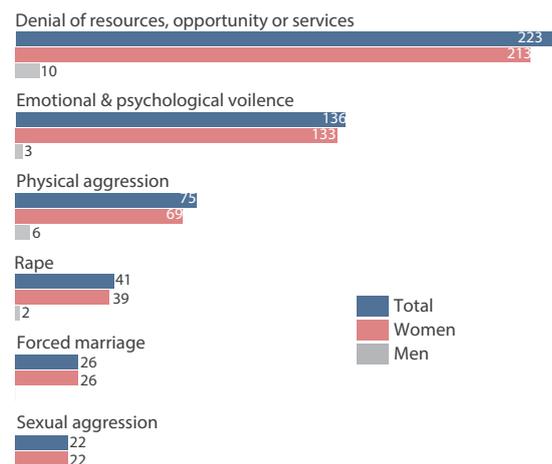
**7,877** persons reach by awareness campaign on Sexual and Gender-based violence

# of Cases of GBV reported and assisted per gender



# of persons reach by awareness campaign on Sexual and Gender-based violence per Groupe of population (PPG)

Type of cases of GBV reported to UNHCR/partners and assisted (January to October 2020)



## GAPS, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

### Registration & Documentation

- 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).
- 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 equipment 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