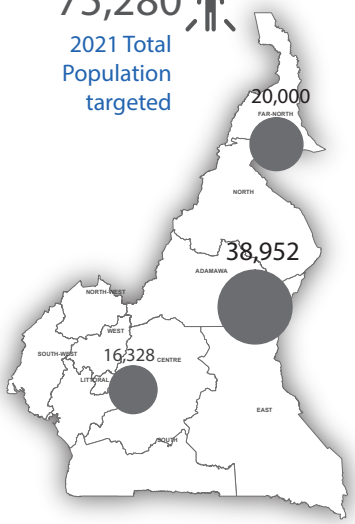
CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to June 2021)

Protection

75,280
2021 Total Population targeted



PROTECTION PARTNERS

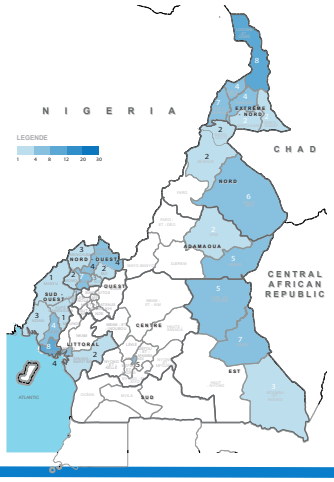
37
Partners

AAH; ALVF; BIHAPH; CAMHELP; CHRAPA; CODAS-CARITAS; CPDH; CRF; DGSN; DRC; FGI; FIED; GCR; ICLA; IMC; INTERSOS; IRC; IYEC Cameroon; LWF; MINAS; MINAT; MINJUSTICE; MINREX; NRC; ONE; PC; PCC; PFS IDA18; PLAN; RAGJ; ST; SUDAHSER; UNFPA; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIPSY; WACameroon

Protection 2021 main 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; (I): Level of individual documentation increased; (J): Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced; (K): Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained; (L): Protection of children strengthened; (M):Community mobilization strengthened and expanded; (N): Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved; (O): Access to and quality of refugee status determination procedures improved; (P): Administrative institutions and practices developed or strengthened; (Q): Public attitude towards persons of concern improved; (R):Law and policy developed or strengthened; (S): International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened; (T): Durable solutions

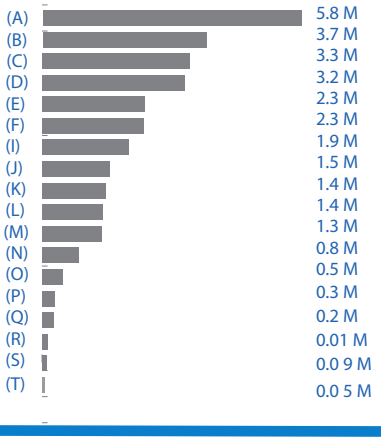
Nb. Protection partners per sub-division



PROTECTION BUDGET

30,3 Musd
Protection budget

Budget per sectorial objectives

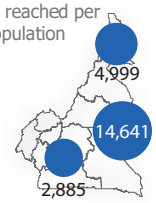


PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

	Achieved 2021	Progress / Gap	Target 2021	Baseline (End of 2020)
Obj: Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened				
# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	2,325	24%	9,500	8,469
Obj: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained				
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	22,525	30%	75,280	443,412
# of government staff trained	26	21%	124	-
Obj: Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved				
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	556	18%	3,150	1,738
Obj: Level of individual documentation increased				
# of identity documents issued for PoC	11,108	61%	18,107	74,408
Obj: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened				
# of PoC receiving cash grants	1,604	12%	12,950	-
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	4,272	20%	21,500	-
Obj: Potential for voluntary return realized				
# of PoC provided withsafe and dignified returnee transport	3,880	18%	22,000	5,498
# of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	19	13%	150	47
Obj: Potential for resettlement realized				
# of cases identified including women and girls at risk	85	85%	100	-
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	63	49%	129	334
Obj: Protection of children strengthened				
# of best interests assessments conducted	504	8%	6,036	799
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	2	0%	3,024	13
% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	10	10%	100	-
% of reported cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	40	40%	100	-
Obj: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved				
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	138	100%	92	171
Obj: Population has optimal access to education				
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	3,5136	88%	4,000	4,335
# of educational facilities constructed or improved	0	0%	60	-
# of children enrolled in primary education	50,754	63%	80,859	50,586
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	3,009	14%	22,219	3,976
# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	236	47%	500	-
# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education	1,133	65%	1,745	-
Obj: Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)				
# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	524	35%	1,500	5,466
Obj: Advocacy conducted (Stateless)				
# of advocacy interventions made	0	0%	12	8

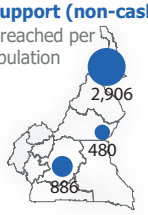
Individual and Biometric registration

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



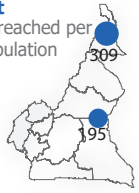
PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



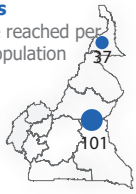
Child Protection - Best interests assessment

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



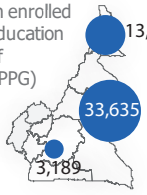
SGBV -of community based commitees

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



Refugee children enrolled in Primary school

of children enrolled in primary education per Group of population (PPG)



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)

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

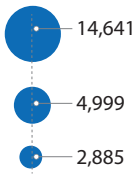
Protection

General protection

Refugee Resgistration

22,525 Total Refugees in Cameroun

4,999 Nigerian refugee (22%)
2,885 other nationalities (13%)
14,641 Central African Refugees (65%)



# of Refugees and Asylum per Group of population (PPG)

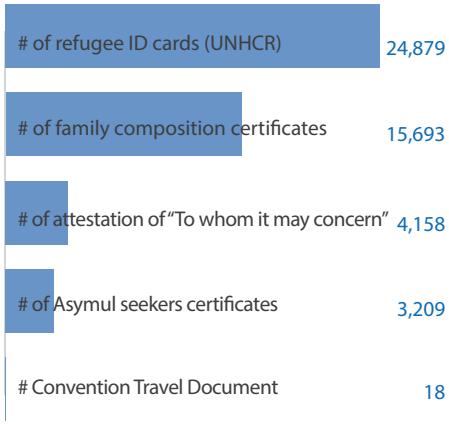
Refugee registered in Adamaoua, East and North region
Refugee registered in far Noth region
Refugee & Asylum in Yaounde and Douala

Disaggregation of Refugee and Asylum registered per Group of population (PPG)

PPG/Regions	New Births	In-Situ ref.	New arrival	RSD ref.	Asylum seeker
Adamaoua, East, North regions	3,097	3,653	7,891	-	-
Far North region	1,558	3,153	288	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	457	-	-	127	1,388
Total	5,112	6,806	8,179	127	1,388

Documentation

47,957 Documents have been produced and delivered



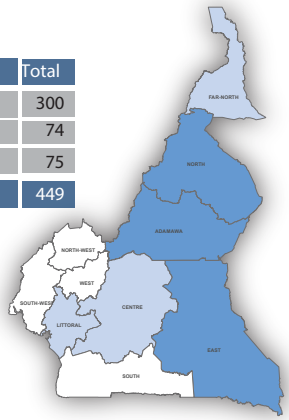
- With the aim of improving protection of refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR and partners conducted several advocacies for the government of Cameroon to issue ID cards to refugees, in order to enable inclusion in development plans and programmes, access to their rights and facilite their freedom of movement.
  As an interim measure, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

Legal assistance - Justice

449 of legal proceeding cases (January - June 2021)

PPG/Regions	Penal	Civil	Social	Total
Adamawa, East, North Reg.	297	3	-	300
Far North region	73	1	-	74
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	56	4	15	75
Total	426	8	15	449

# of legal proceeding cases per Group of population
>150
0 - 100



UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

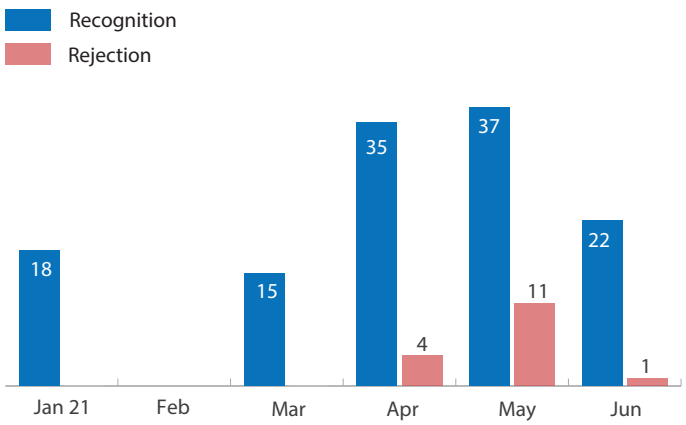
- 2 March 2021: During a meeting with MINEPAT and the World Bank, UNHCR advocated for the funding, under the IDA-18 refugee sub window, of the issuance, by the Government, ID cards to refugees.
- 15 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the National Action plan 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)

111 cases Submitted / **143** individuals

127 Recognition
120 Recognition In first instance
7 Recognition on appeal

16 Rejection
16 Recognition In first instance
0 Recognition on appeal



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

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

Durable Solution

2021 Repatriation:

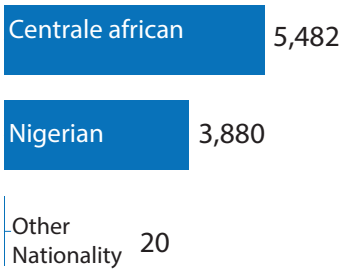
3,880 nigerian refugees have repatriated from January to June 2021. Most of them returned to Borno state in Bama Banki Division.

To Remember:

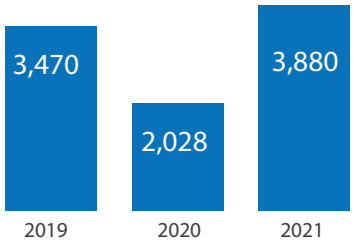
From 2019 to 2021,

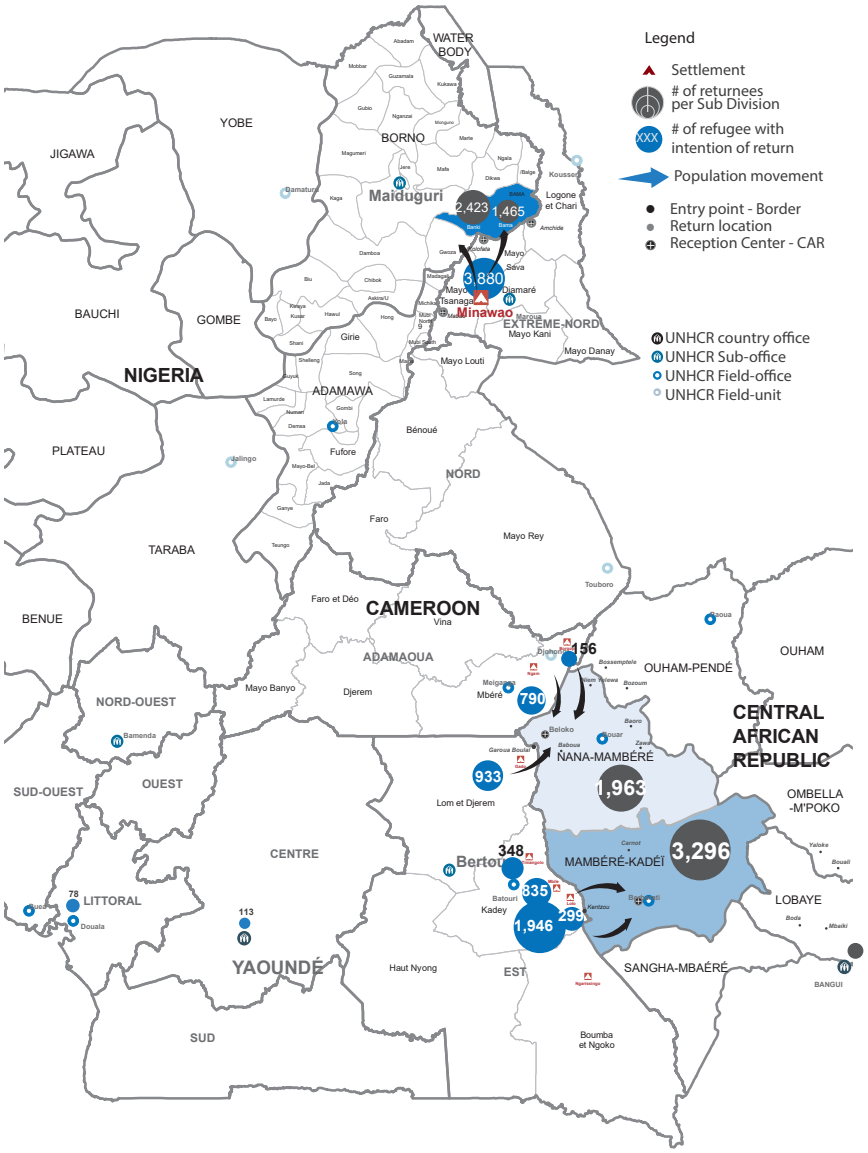
9,378 refugees have been repatriated from Cameroon

Disaggregation by nationality



Disaggregation by year of repatriation



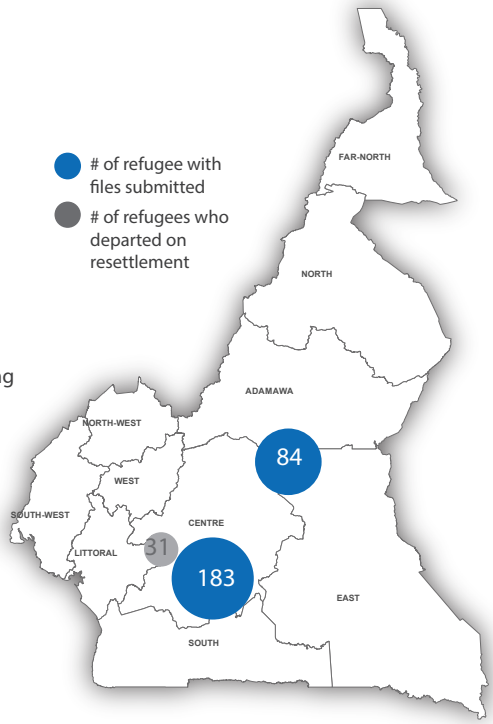


2021 Resettlement:

267 Refugee submitted for Resettlement

41 Refugees accepted for Resetlement

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 done 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.

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

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

GAPS, CONSTRAINTES AND CHALLENGES

Protection

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

• VVoluntary repatriation: Due to the lack of dedicated human resources for voluntary repatriation, registration staff_ are diverted from continuous registration and 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 certifcates 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 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

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.

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