

SITUATION OVERVIEW



North-West South-West Crisis

North-West South-West Region (English-speaking regions in Cameroon) is characterized by a conflict between non-state armed groups operating and regular Cameroon army, with consequences of numerous displacements of populations.



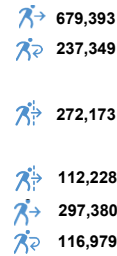
Central African Refugees Crisis

The crisis in Central African Republic which caused a massive fled of Central African refugees localized for the most them in the eastern facade of Cameroon in Eastern region, Adamawa region and North Region.

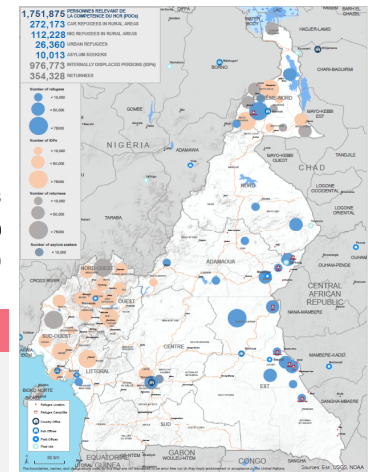


Nigerian Refugees Crisis

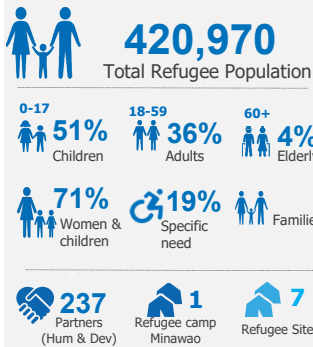
Due to Boko-Haram attack, Nigerian refugees have flocked to the far north of Cameroon and with consequences of numerous displacements of populations.



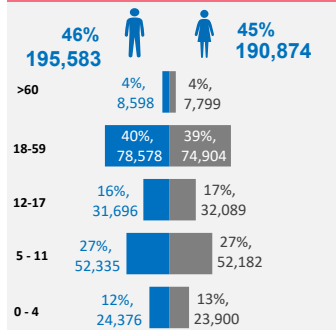
OPERATIONAL MAP



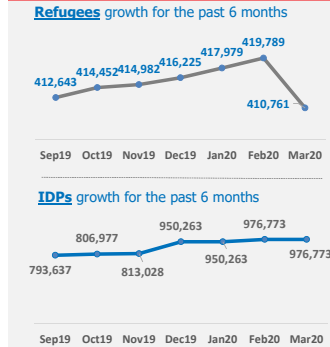
POPULATION KEY FIGURES



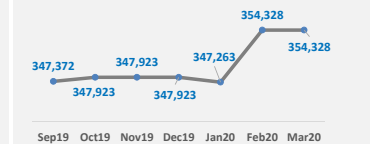
AGE & GENDER BREAKDOWN



POPULATION TRENDS



Returnees growth for the past 6 months



PROTECTION

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved</i> # of PoC receiving legal assistance	1,130	93%		1,220
<i>Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened</i> # of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration	1,793	37%		4,800
# of PoC registered and issued documentation through procedure for late birth	352	23%		1,500
<i>Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained</i> # of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	2,169	1%		347,232
<i>Level of individual documentation increased</i> # of identity documents issued for PoC	5,885	9%		65,000
<i>Potential for voluntary return realized</i> # of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport	500	3%		20,000
# of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	0	0%		150
<i>Potential for resettlement realized</i> # of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted (Urban)	134	34%		400
<i>Protection of children strengthened</i> # of best interests assessments conducted	166	26%		636
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel (Urban)	13	26%		50
<i>Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved</i> # of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and	71	>100%		60
# of awareness raising campaigns on SGBV prevention and response conducted	5	>100%		4
<i>Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened (Stateless)</i> % children under 12 months old who have been issued birth certificates by the	121	>100%		70
<i>Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)</i> # of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	99	3%		3,000
<i>Advocacy conducted (Stateless)</i> # of advocacy interventions made	3	25%		12

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

- 314 people (192 women, 122 men)** reached During the first quarter of 2020, an awareness campaign through on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in Douala
- 153 families of 279 individuals** refugees from Yaoundé & Douala during January-March 2020 expressed their intentions to repatriate to CAR
- 219 persons (186 refugees and 33 Asylum Seekers)** have been issued 216 (AQDD) to whom it may concern
- 53 letters of recommendation** were issued to 20 refugees (M: 17; F: 03) and 33 DAs (M: 32; F: 01) to facilitate the exercise of their right to work
- Advocacy at a special civil status center** for the transcription of birth certificates for refugee children to follow up on a favorable decision on supplementary judgment
- 35 birth certificates** in the process of being issued by the New-Bell Haoussa civil status officer with whom favorable decisions of supplementary judgments were filed by the partner lawyer of the HCR in Douala
- In Far North, Social workers made **1,179 home visits to 636 boys and 534 girls, 326 listening and counseling sessions**, i.e. 176 boys and 150 girls, were also conducted with children, including separated, unaccompanied children, in order to strengthen the protection of these children in the family environment
- In Far North, **693 children** (ie 311 boys and 382 girls) are placed in 526 host families identified. **24** child protection meetings held. **54** cases (28 boys and 26 girls) identified at least with a disability. **2,613 children** (1,620 boys and 993 girls) participated in targeted programs (training in small trades). **1,128 children** (654 boys and 474 girls) benefited from the various in NFIs.
- In Far North, **356 cases** of children (230 girls and 126 boys) reported of abuse, violence or exploitation requiring gender-sensitive services were treated. **527 cases** (321 boys and 206 girls) were referred to the partners.

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas are very mobile, which often makes it difficult to monitor their situation, especially with regard to child protection and SGBV cases. These monitoring difficulties only raised the issue with the arrival of COVID-19 and the sanitary measures that need to be respected in this regard.

Due to certain prerequisites of resettlement countries, the number of requests for determination of the best interests of the child (DIS / BID) increased significantly during the first quarter of 2020 while the available human resources remained the same. The deployment of a BID Expert was planned for mid-March 2020 but was suspended following the closure of the borders due to COVID-19.

A culture of silence, fear of reprisals, a general feeling of impunity by the perpetrators, etc. continue to affect the reporting of SGBV incidents in refugee and asylum-seeking communities.

Financial constraints have forced UNHCR to review its repatriation strategy for urban refugees. It was recommended to use the road trip for more CAR refugees repatriation. This new approach requires a certain preparation, organization and involvement of the RMC and CAR field offices. The process has been launched and will follow the normal course when the repatriation activities are restarted

Lack of interest in refugees whose children are affected by the supplementary judgments. The registrar continues to wait in vain for many parents for the establishment of birth certificates for their children. The measures to limit movement and close borders put in place by the government and the measures taken by the Senior management to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

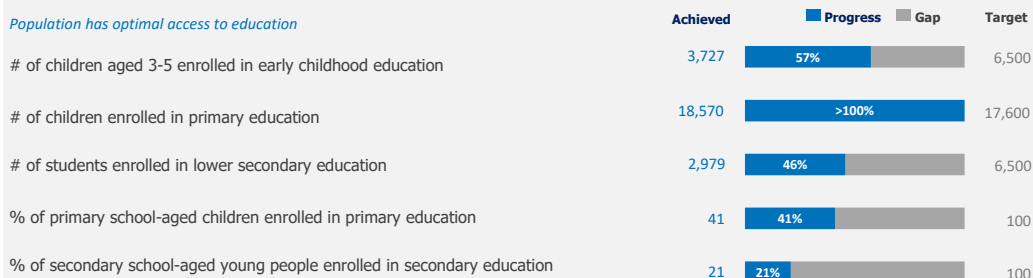
Birth registrations remain a challenge for the establishment of birth certificates, with the risk of statelessness for some;

The reluctance of some parents who do not allow schooling children subject of exploitation and abuse;

The assistance of refugee children outside the camp. the scarcity of foster families, the search and family reunification of unaccompanied and separated children in a context of crisis and the persistence of violations of children's rights.

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

Population has optimal access to education



OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

32 children with disabilities (ie 20 in Yaoundé and 12 in Douala) continued to benefit from education assistance in specialized structures which meet their individual needs.

In Far North, To take ownership of the new curriculum, **04 teachers** received Capacity-building sessions were organized for **87 teachers** including 19 women and 68 men. 02 follow-ups and 04 educational days were organized. In addition, a capacity-building session for children on the rights of the child was held and 53 teachers, including 17 women and 36 men participated.

In Far North, Awareness sessions were conducted by the education committee throughout the year and **9,523 people were reached** (2,208 boys, 2,575 girls, 2,065 men and 2,675 women) on various topics such as "the importance of 'education'; "The importance of being in the classroom"; "The right of all children to education" among others. 09 candidates out of 10, representing a participation rate of 90% participated in the GCE / AL and OL of which 07 were admitted all of the boys.

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

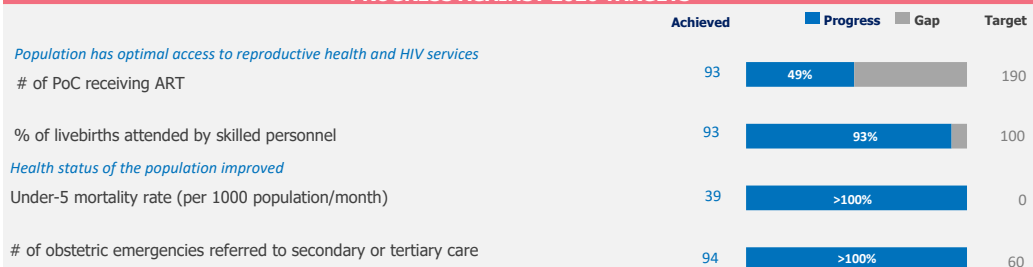
The participation of refugee students in competitions and exams (moving students to the composition centers of contests and exams); stopped because of Covid-19. Raise awareness of parents of refugee students regarding payment of school fees Cultural weightlessness. Insufficient of financial means of parents to meet the educational needs of their children. Isolation of certain villages in the project operation area.

Late resumption of classes and periodic school drop-out. Insufficiency of teachers in rural areas. Limited collaboration of certain school leaders and teachers. Distance of secondary schools from large sites. The crisis of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Lack of classroom and the lack of teachers makes the teaching-learning process difficult. The reduction of salaries last September 2019 continues to demotivate teachers who are facing a heavy workload after the curriculum change last August. School dropout (about 45% of children no longer come after registering) for several reasons (overcrowding in the rooms, insufficient school kits, insufficient class and sports attire , insufficient functional water points in schools, exploitation of children for small business by parents or guardians and many other reasons).

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services



OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

In Far North, Referencing pregnant women (CPN), newborns (CPON) from the community to the FOSA

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Breakage of HIV inputs, especially HIV tests for two months. Insufficient financial resources

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

Nutritional well-being improved



OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

All cases of SAM with medical complications have been successfully referred and managed.




CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Need to carry out a SENS survey to measure the prevalence of MAG in Minawao camp

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Access to agricultural / livestock / fisheries production enabled</i>				
# of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries	7,905	98%		8,100
<i>Self reliance and livelihoods improved</i>				
# of small business associations formed / supported	1,518	>100%		250
% of vocational and technical skills training students who are youths aged 15-24	351	>100%		26
# of PoC clients who have used national microfinance institutions or banks	145	29%		500
% of households with access to arable land or other productive natural	30	>100%		20
<i>Natural resources and shared environment better protected</i>				
# of tree seedlings planted	25,725	95%		27,000

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

-  **8 farmers**, including 07 Refugees and 01 Cameroonian (04 men, 04 women) from the East, Adamawa, Centre and Littoral regions accompanied by UNHCR and its partners LWF and Plan Cameroon, undertook a visit from 04 to 11 July to the Songhai Centre. The inspirational and training visit was to enable participants gain practical knowledge on integrated system of farming and adapt to new and sustainable farming methods. The idea is to train young entrepreneurs who can replicate the Songhai model everywhere, starting mainly in their own village. Small ruminants in the regions of Adamaoua and the North, particularly goats and sheep are major assets to small-holder farming communities. The potential of livestock products to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable refugees and local communities' households is very important.
-  **180 organized vulnerable farmers'** groups received 506 goats, sheep and poultry to build resilience and for income generation.
-  **8996 head of HH** trained on good and sustainable agricultural practices by the public agricultural extension services MINADER.

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Songhai's main challenge for the future is related to the support UNHCR needs to bring to its former ambassadors' trainees at the local level. UNHCR can pledge to include an important number of young people in Songhai, but its current resources do not allow supporting all of them once they acquire their knowledge and competencies.

Invest in longer-term vocational training, providing expert skills to refugees & linked to their employability and to potential return in their country of origin.




Lack of expertise of partners and our colleagues in the fields in engaging the private sector: inclusion in supply chains, financial inclusion, skills development, evidence-based advocacy for an enabling environment for inclusion of refugees

Shift from humanitarian (Care and maintenance, Occupational therapy) assistance to creating employment and self-employment based on market demand (sustainable business models)

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Population lives in satisfactory conditions of sanitation and hygiene</i>				
% of households with drop-hole latrine or drop-hole toilet	69	76%		90
# of communal sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed (East, Adamaoua,	51	>100%		50
# of household sanitary facilities/ latrines constructed	14	1%		1,655
<i>Supply of potable water increased or maintained</i>				
Average # of litres of potable water available per person per day	26	>100%		19
<i>Water system constructed, expanded and/or upgraded</i>				
# of successful boreholes drilled (East, Adamaoua, North)	0	0%		67

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

-  In East, Adamawa and North, latrine is used by an average of **23.34 people in the CAR refugee sites**. The block construction of community latrines as well as the self-construction of family latrines initially planned in the PPA 2020 would be well advanced by the end of May because all the construction materials are delivered on site after launching a CAD and selection of suppliers.
-  The average number of liters of water / person / day varies from one season to another (rainy season and dry season). Added to this is the obsolescence of certain DWS networks, which cause repetitive breakdowns in the sites. No construction of drilling planned for 2020.
-  In Fat North, Implementation of WASH activities in schools, Management of solid and liquid waste from the camp. Acquisition and installation of the high pressure motor pump; Restructuring and training of water point management committees.




CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Population constantly increasing, Insufficient number of water and sanitation works, compared to demand; Fundraising for the construction of 739 latrines. The Mokolo-Minawao supply network does not provide enough water. Need a bypass to make the Minawao camp autonomous. Fundraising to improve camp water production

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS

	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained</i>				
# of transitional shelters provided	177	15%		1,200
# of emergency shelters provided	45	2%		2,000
# of kilometers of access road constructed	0	0%		22
# of PoC receiving shelter support	35	0%		10,000
<i>Population has sufficient basic and domestic items</i>				
# of households receiving core relief items	1,531	5%		29,000
# of households receiving cash grants for construction materials for shelter	64	6%		1,000

OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS

-  In East, Adamawa and North, The relatively low figures for shelters built during this first quarter are explained by the fact that the activity started after purchase and delivery of construction materials by suppliers following a procedure for launching a CAD and selection of these.
-  The people who received shelter support are the members of the CAL and Shelter committees for support. **64 households** benefiting from cash for the building materials, which brings the total number of transitional shelters built to **241**. Insufficiency of the non-food items in the UNHCR stores to cover all the needs
-  In Far North, Assessment in favor of **78 New Households** including 47 men and 31 women in Shelter / NFI in Tourou who came from Toufou2 in the arrondissement of Mokolo; Beginning of shelter needs assessments / NFI in Djakana in the locality of Amhidé in Mayo sava; Awareness in Djakana on the transformation of their emergency shelters into transitional shelters

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Urgent need for family shelters to relocate households that are currently in community shelters; Growing insecurity in some out-of-camp intervention areas with repeated attacks

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS				OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS
	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Population has sufficient access to energy</i>				
% of households using alternative and/or renewable energy (e.g. solar, biogas, ethanol, environmentally friendly briquet, wind)	1,100	>100%		78
% of public places with access to electricity/lighting	1	6%		20
% of households provided with energy saving equipments	0	0%		30
% of households trained on energy saving practices	100	>100%		40

 In East, Adamawa and North, Structuring of women briquette production in working group; Women's awareness of briquette production on COVID-19. Installation of the hand washing material to the briquette production area. Prospecting and selection of ecological coal sales outlets. Maintenance of briquette machines

 In Far North, Since the first semester, **1,000** fruit and nutritional trees have been planted in camp establishments and those of the host communities. In addition, **56,250** pots of fruit, nutritional and forest trees were sown in **04** nurseries in Minawao camp and in the surrounding villages of Gawar, Gadala and Zamai, i.e. 34,300 for Minawao camp and 21,950 for host villages.


CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS


Massive production of coal briquette, lack of The proper functioning of ecological coal sales outlets. Lack of mastery of accounting / rural economics by women in briquette production, market disposal and use of briquettes by households.

The camp is located in an arid area, the best time for planting trees is in the rainy season which begins in June and ends in late September. At present, we are in the dry season, which has a considerable impact on water production in the camp. Indeed, the technology by Cocoon experimentation could be used, the technique of which is favorable for planting trees during the dry season, however the insufficient resources for 2020 did not allow the project to be relaunched with this technology. Insufficient financial means to purchase machines with a capacity to produce at least 5 tonnes per week. (Indeed, each household needs 3kg / day for cooking meals) and improved stove equipment

CCCM & SOCIAL COHESION

PROGRESS AGAINST 2020 TARGETS				OTHERS ACHIEVEMENTS
	Achieved	Progress	Gap	Target
<i>Camp management and coordination refined and improved</i>				
Camp management and camp coordination actors are participating in camp	Yes	Yes		Yes/No
<i>Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted</i>				
# persons participating in peace education projects	18,737	>100%		4,000
# of campaigns conducted	14	7%		200

 In East, Adamawa and North, revitalization, animation and monitoring of listening clubs, peace forums, complaints committees; production of a radio program; conflict and complaint management; creation of 02 listening clubs in 02 schools; organization of a session of cultural and recreational activities

 In Far North, 06 intercommunity meetings organized with 207 participants (refugees and host communities); Support for members of host communities for their various participations in camp activities (dance groups, women participating in culinary competitions, support during international days, etc.).

CHALLENGES & CONSTRAINTS

Appropriation of conflict management and complaints by committees. Effective participation of communities in awareness-raising, popularization of messages of peace; Mobility/demotivation/abandonment of certain committee members. Resurgence of conflicts.

Inter-community tensions persist (problem of logging in the Zamai forest, rape, theft, assaults, flight, scam refugees in their search for cultivable land, etc.). Insufficient community projects involving refugees and host communities and the promotion of community projects (community fields): Training and revitalization of mixed protection members (refugees-host communities).

THANK YOU

UNHCR's humanitarian response in Cameroon is made possible thanks to the generous support of major donors who have contributed unrestricted funding to UNHCR's global operations, and to donors who have generously contributed directly to UNHCR Cameroon operations.

DONOR SUPPORT

The response of the Government and people of Cameroon is extraordinarily generous. More support is required from the international community to assist the ongoing humanitarian response in Cameroon for refugees and host communities.

UNHCR Cameroon is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have provided unrestricted and broadly earmarked funds, as well as to donors who have contributed directly to the Operation in 2017 and 2018:

