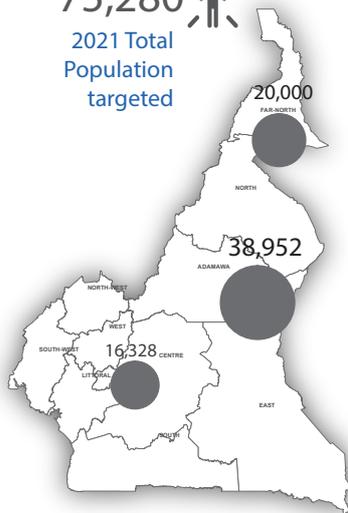




Protection

75,280
2021 Total Population targeted



PROTECTION PARTNERS

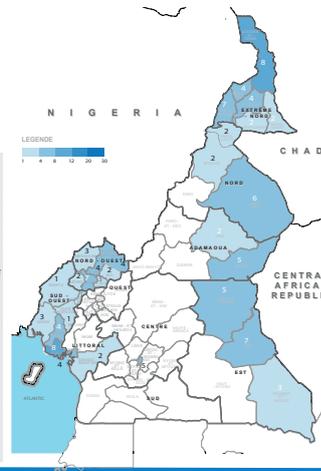
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Partners

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; (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 refugee status determination procedures improved; (N): Administrative institutions and practices 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 solutions

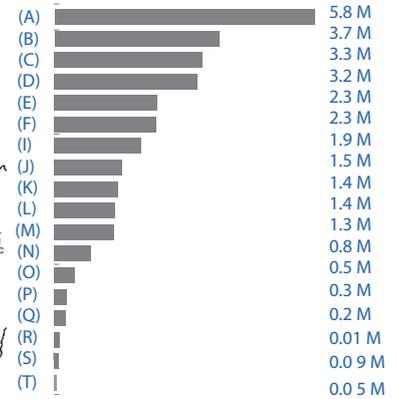
Nb. Protection partners per sub-division



PROTECTION BUDGET

30,3 M USD
Protection budget

Budget per sectorial objectives



PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

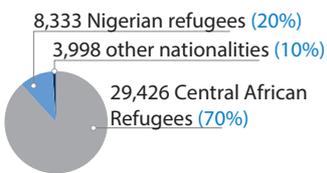
Obj:	Indicator	Achieved 2021	Progress	Gap	Target 2021	Baseline (End of 2020)	Additional Info
Obj: Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	7,257	76%		9,500	8,469	Individual and Biometric registration # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 8,333
Obj: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained	# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	41,757	55%		75,280	443,412	29,426
	# of government staff trained	104	84%		124	-	3,998
Obj: Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved	# of PoC receiving legal assistance	975	25%		3,150	1,738	
Obj: Level of individual documentation increased	# of identity documents issued for PoC	13,145	73%		18,107	74,408	PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash) # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 3,617
Obj: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened	# of PoC receiving cash grants	5,161	40%		12,950	-	690
	# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	5,579	26%		21,500	-	1,272
Obj: Potential for voluntary return realized	# of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport	3,880	18%		22,000	5,498	
	# of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	94	63%		150	47	
Obj: Potential for resettlement realized	# of cases identified including women and girls at risk	204	>100%		100	-	Child Protection - Best interests assessment # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 511
	# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	168	>100%		129	334	290
Obj: Protection of children strengthened	# of best interests assessments conducted	801	13%		6,036	799	
	# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	6	0%		3,024	13	
	% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	337	>100%		200	-	SGBV - of community based committees # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 54
	% of reported cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	301	>100%		100	-	101
Obj: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved	# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	155	>100%		92	171	
Obj: Population has optimal access to education	# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	7,892	>100%		4,000	4,335	
	# of educational facilities constructed or improved	47	78%		60	-	
	# of children enrolled in primary education	72,816	>100%		68,181	50,586	Refugee children enrolled in Primary school # of children enrolled in primary education per Group of population (PPG) 35,117
	# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	3,906	18%		22,219	3,976	33,620
	# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	308	62%		500	-	4,079
	# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education	2,564	>100%		1,745	-	
Obj: Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)	# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	19,430	>100%		3,000	5,466	
Obj: Advocacy conducted (Stateless)	# of advocacy interventions made	5	41%		12	8	



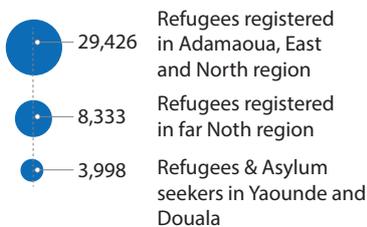
Refugee Registration

Documentation

41,757 Total registered Refugees (Jan-Dec 21)



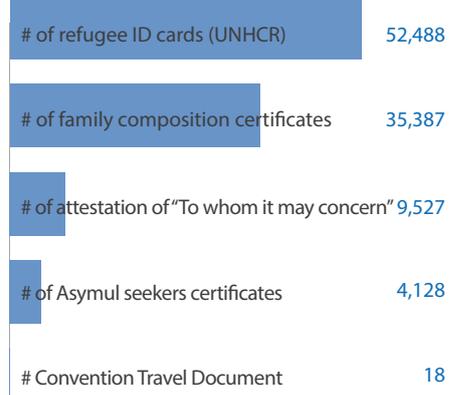
of Refugees and Asylum seekers per Group of population (PPG)



Disaggregation of Refugees and Asylum seekers registered per Group of population

PPG/Regions	New Births	In-Situ ref.	New arrival	RSD ref.	Asylum seeker
Adamaoua, East, North regions	6,646	8,053	14,697	-	-
Far North region	3,003	4,784	534	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	1,126	-	-	532	2,382
Total	10,775	12,837	15,231	532	2,382

101,508 Documents have been produced and issued



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.



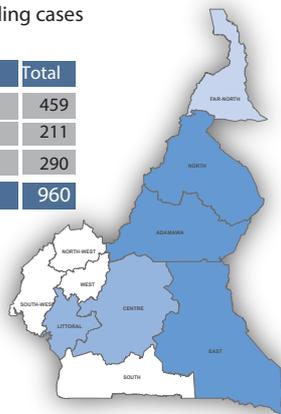
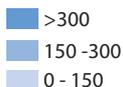
Legal assistance - Justice

UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

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

PPG/Regions	Penal	Civil	Social	Total
Adamawa, East, North Reg.	450	9	-	459
Far North region	200	11	-	211
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	167	43	80	290
Total	817	63	80	960

of legal proceeding per Group of population



- 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.
- rédaction de documents de plaidoyer et interventions de la hiérarchie auprès (i) de la Commission des Lois de l'Assemblée Nationale en décembre 2021, (ii) du Représentant du Secrétaire Général des Nations Unies pour l'Afrique de l'Ouest et le Sahel en août 2021, (iii) Président de l'Assemblée Nationale en juillet 2021, (iv) de l'Ambassade des Etats Unis à certains Ministres au nom des réfugiés et (v) du Directeur des Affaires Non Répressives et du Sceau du Ministère de la Justice en mars 2021 pour la mise en œuvre des engagements pris par le Cameroun.

Refugees Status Determination (January to December 2021)

1,205 cases interviewed / **1,738** individuals

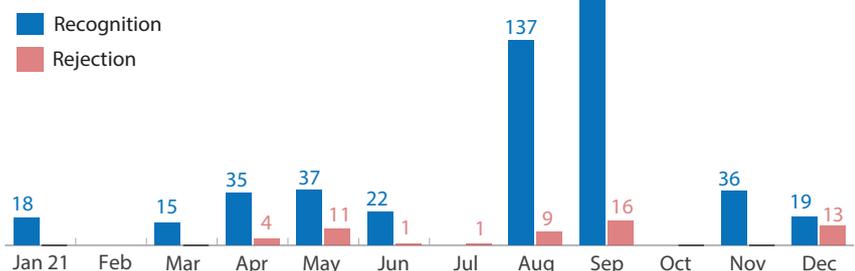
558 cases Submitted / **868** individuals

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





2021 Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation:

3,989 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

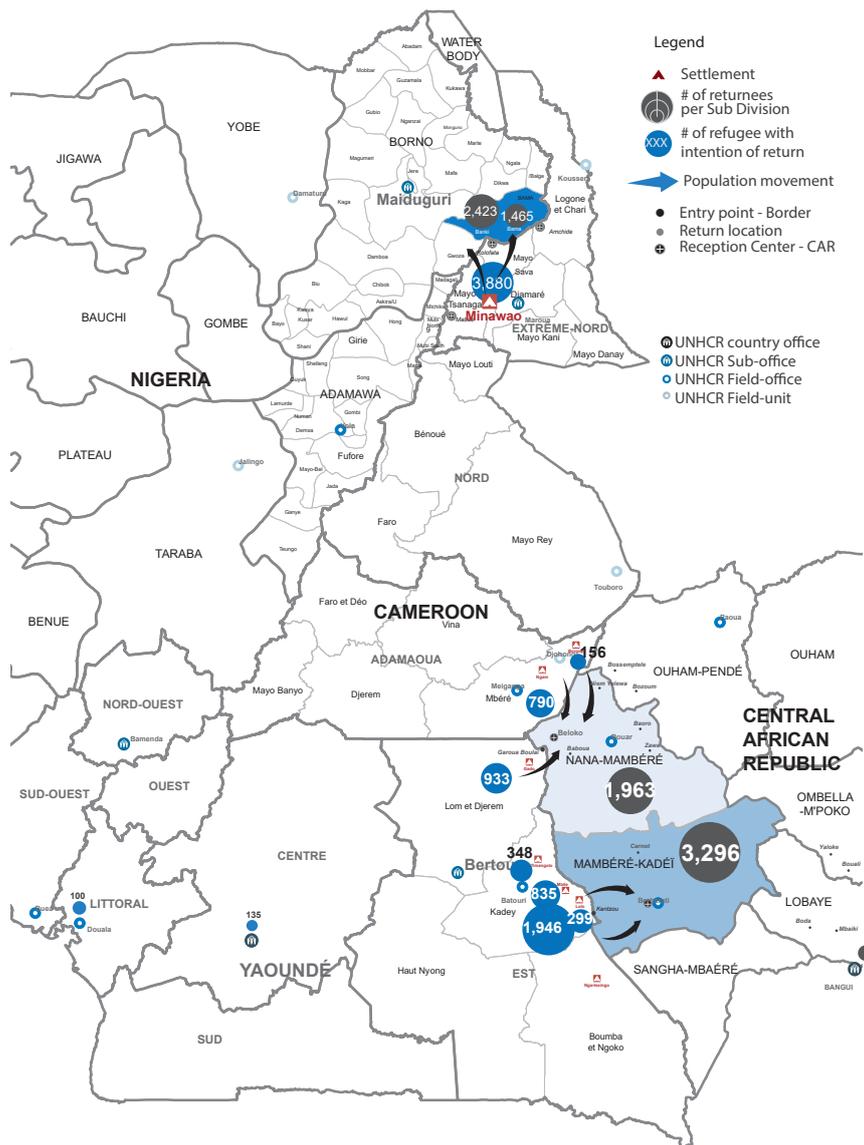
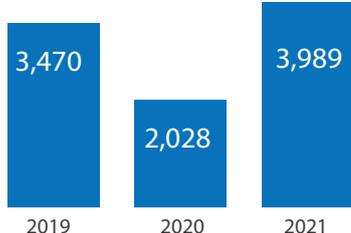
Disaggregation by nationality

Centrale african 5,578

Nigerian 3,880

Other Nationality 29

Disaggregation by year of repatriation



2021 Resettlement

554 Refugees submitted for Resettlement

306 Refugees accepted for Resettlement

173 Refugees who departed on resettlement

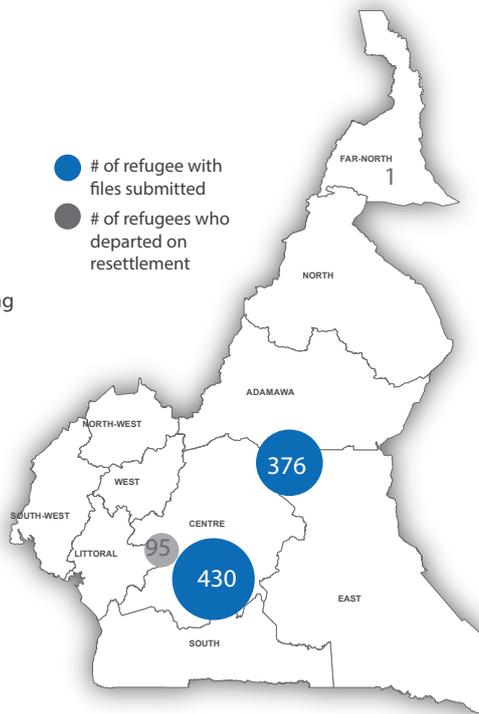
Resettlement (RST) Process in 2021

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 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 equipement 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 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