FACT SHEET

UNHCR Cameroon Response

30 September 2025

A multi-faceted **protection crisis** driven by the ripple effects of regional conflicts, inter-communal violence, and the impacts of climate change is ongoing in Cameroon.

UNHCR delivers **protection, coordination, and solutions** while mobilizing resources to meet urgent needs of forcibly displaced people.

Government successfully enrolled **33,000 refugees** for biometric identity cards, and UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of **10,146 refugees** to CAR in safety and dignity.

FORCIBLY DISPLACED PERSONS: 2,100, 000

425,529

Refugees and Asylum seekers in Cameroon*

Cameroun : Statistiques des personnes déplacées de force (June 2025) ; Gouvernement du Cameroun avec le support du HCR. The reduction in the number of refugees is due to ongoing continuous verification/verification and the deactivation of absent refugees.

969,273

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) **

*** IOM, OCHA Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Multi-Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA)*

699,545

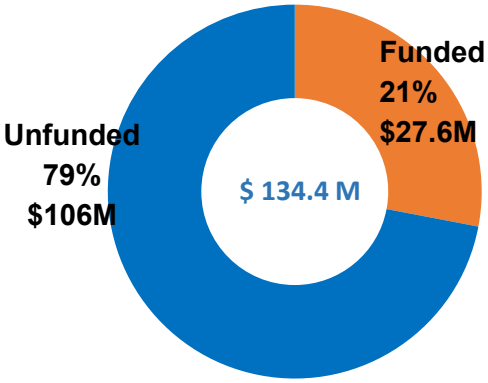
IDP returnees **

*** IOM, OCHA Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA)*

FUNDING (AS OF 30 SEPTEMBER 2025)

USD 134.4 M

requested for the Cameroon Multi Country Office (MCO)



UNHCR PRESENCE

Staff: 103 Staff

81 National Staff

22 International Staff

59 Affiliated Workforce

Offices: 05

01 Branch Office in Yaoundé

03 Sub Offices: Bertoua, Maroua and Douala

01 Field Offices: Meiganga

CAR refugee voluntarily returning home after over a decade in Cameroon. ©UNHCR/Mbang Francine/2025

Working with Partners

UNHCR works closely with wide range of partners including key government ministries and decentralized entities, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society, the refugee community, donors, private sector and other humanitarian and development actors to respond to the most pressing needs of refugees and other displaced persons across the country.

Government partners: UNHCR collaborates with various government counterparts to ensure the protection and inclusion of people affected by multiple humanitarian crises. Key collaborators include Secretariat Technique – facilitating the Refugee Status Determination and bridge with the government entities; statistics institutions, including National Institute of Statistics (NIS), the National Committee for Refugees (CNR) in Gabon; the *Bureau Central des Recensements et des Etudes de Populations* (BUCREP) for registration, and socio-economic data on refugee households, and the Cameroon Human rights Commission with whom UNHCR signed a MOU in 2023 and has carried out several activities this year about protection, promotion of human rights, and torture prevention.

International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) and National Non-Governmental Organizations (NNGO) implementing partners, including seven INGOs: African Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD); Développement Equité Durabilité et Innovation (DEDI), International Medical Corps (IMC), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), INTERSOS, and Plan International (PLAN), and four NNGOs : Action Citoyenne pour le Developpement Communautaire (ACDC), Centre pour la Promotion de la Défense des Droits de l'Homme (CPDH), Research and Advocacy for Gender Justice (RAGJ), and Public Concern (PC).

The Human Cost of Funding Shortfalls

UNHCR Cameroon has been deeply affected by global funding reductions forcing humanitarian actors to reassess and reprioritize their interventions. Since January UNHCR average budget has been reduced by 28% across its implementing partners undermining the organization's ability to deliver critical, life-saving assistance to refugees and forcibly displaced populations. This financial constraint led to widespread disruptions in essential humanitarian services, affecting refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and host communities.

These sustained funding constraints, combined with the global humanitarian reset, led UNHCR Cameroon to progressively adjust its operational footprint through a gradual restructuring and transition of selected field and sub-office operations, including Douala and Bamenda. During this period, activities were reprioritized toward life-saving protection interventions, with a focus on protection monitoring, referrals, coordination, and targeted cash-based assistance for the most vulnerable, while non-essential and resource-intensive activities were scaled down or suspended. These adjustments aimed to preserve core protection outcomes while ensuring continuity of essential services through partners, government counterparts, and community-based mechanisms.

As a result, key sectors such as child protection, education, health, and shelter were significantly impacted. For example, voluntary repatriation targets dropped from 28,000 to 10,000, reproductive health and HIV services in Eastern Cameroon were reduced by 90%, and two health posts in Maroua were closed. Protection services saw a 50% cut, drastically reducing support for GBV survivors and persons with disabilities, while shelter and WASH interventions were scaled back, including the elimination of 400 latrines and water treatment inputs.

Beyond immediate service delivery, the funding shortfall undermined strategic planning and operational oversight. The Secrétariat Technique faced a 16% budget cut, affecting coordination and inter-country exchanges, while the eligibility commission remained inactive. Although few partners such as JRS, Plan-DAFI, CNR, and MINAS maintained or slightly increased their budgets, these exceptions were insufficient to counterbalance the broader systemic challenges. Looking ahead to 2026, UNHCR is developing a renewed partnership strategy involving government bodies, direct implementation, and private sector collaboration.

Despite donor contributions exceeding $27.6 million as of September 2025, the funding remains inadequate to meet the growing humanitarian needs across Cameroon.

Despite these challenges, careful planning and collaboration with all stakeholders allowed to mitigate the negative impacts and ensure the safety and well-being of staff and refugees while reinforcing internal controls. UNHCR remains steadfast in its commitment to providing protection, enhancing coordination, and seeking solutions for forcibly displaced persons, and people at risk of statelessness in the country. The Agency continues to carry out its activities with the goal of achieving key objectives outlined in its Multi-Year and Multi-Partner Strategy 2022-2026 (MYMP 2022-2026). This strategic plan is aligned with the UNHCR Global Strategic Direction 2022-2026, the Cameroon 2030 National Development Plan, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, The Sustainable Development Goals and others national and local development plans. Through its protection and response activities, UNHCR and its partners are reaching thousands of refugees, IDPs, returnees, and other vulnerable host populations.

Update on Main Achievements

Alternatives to the Minawao Camp: Supported by the European Union, the project is currently in elaboration. This project, which targets both host populations and refugees, is structured around improving the local provision of public services through the construction/equipment of socio-community infrastructure, the development of economic opportunities and support for the national governance system on the prevention and management of the consequences of forced displacement. The project also undertakes to establish all facilities to encourage and accelerate voluntary repatriations.

The CAR Solution Support Platform: The second session of the CAR Solution Support Platform Steering Committee, held in Brazzaville in February 2025 set new priorities for the year. Participants agreed to emphasize on socio-economic inclusion of CAR refugees, their dignified return, and sustained engagement with country-level stakeholders. Operational progress included the resumption of voluntary repatriation (VolRep), enabling the returns of over 10,000 CAR refugees between January and September 2025. A joint initiative involving MINREX, DGSN, and UNHCR facilitated the biometric registration of refugees, resulting in the issuance of 2,912 identity cards. To strengthen inclusion, the National Technical Committee conducted a mission to assess the employment, vocational training, and entrepreneurship needs of both refugees and host communities. This informed the development of targeted socio-economic projects under the national action plan. Additionally, civil society organizations were engaged to enhance project inclusivity, leading to the creation and presentation of three new initiatives to the Core Group in June 2025.

Advancing Localization Through Legalization of Refugee-Led Associations in the Far North – UNHCR is actively supporting the formal recognition of refugee-led associations in the Far North region, in line with the global commitment to reinforce localization. Out of nine associations presented for legalization, eight have already been approved by **Prefect of the Mayo Tsanaga Department**, with efforts ongoing to secure approval for the final one. This initiative strengthens community-based protection and promotes refugee participation in local governance, reflecting UNHCR's commitment to shifting power closer to affected populations.

Strengthening of UNHCR Coordination role: In partnership with the United Nations system, a structured operational coordination framework was established in Cameroon's Eastern corridor, including the adoption of Terms of Reference and an action plan formalized during a mini-workshop. UNHCR was appointed as the lead agency for the regional UN team in 2025, in addition to its ongoing role as security lead. These efforts are aimed at operationalizing key frameworks, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the refugee inclusion roadmap.

Strategic Cooperation Framework to Advance Refugee Education in Cameroon: UNHCR Cameroon and the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) signed a cooperation framework to expand access to inclusive, quality education for refugee children nationwide. Cameroon hosts over 410,000 refugees, 53% of whom are children, with more than 118,000 refugee children of preschool and primary age without access to education, particularly in the East, Far North, Adamawa and North regions. The framework supports the Government's commitment to refugee inclusion in national education systems and to leaving no child behind and will be implemented through a joint action plan developed by UNHCR and MINEDUB technical teams, with regular reviews to ensure effective implementation.

Cameroon Protection Environment

Security incidents: UNHCR's operational areas have experienced numerous security incidents impacting humanitarian efforts and civilians. From January to September 2,119 security incidents were recorded across Cameroon's Far North, Eastern side, and Northwest Southwest (NWSW) regions with few of them in West-Center-Littoral-South region. The NWSW regions accounted for the highest number of incidents at 55%, followed by the Far North at 33%, and the Eastern Façade at 7%. The incidents were categorized as follows: criminality (51%), terrorism (25%), armed conflict (19%), civil unrest (2%), and hazards (3%). The Far North region was primarily affected by terrorism and criminality, while the NWSW regions faced significant armed conflict and criminality. Of particular concern in the NWSW regions is the increasing use of improvised explosive devices (IEDs) by non-states armed groups in Bamenda and Buea, posing significant access risks to the people in need.

Protection analysis of the environment: Cameroon continues to face multifaceted protection crisis, intensified with UNHCR has been forced to scale back its operation due to the dwindling funding, limiting its ability to provide essential protection and assistance. This reduction coincides with a concerning security situation, marked by increased use of sophisticated warfare tactics by non-state armed groups (NSAGs), such as drones and IEDs. Political and intercommunal tensions characterized the pre-electoral period eroding social cohesion. Climate-related disasters, including destructive fires and severe flooding, have compounded vulnerabilities, affecting over 3,000 people and damaging critical infrastructure. Additionally, the return of more than 30,000 Cameroonians from Chad, following intercommunal conflicts in the Far North, is placing pressure on local resources, particularly in education and protection services.

UNHCR response

Protect – Effort has been made to enhance the protection of forcibly displaced persons, including:

Protection Monitoring and Analysis: As part of the reprioritization within the protection sector under the Humanitarian Reset, UNHCR has drastically reduced its protection monitoring coverage from 18 to 12 areas resulting in a visible decline in incident reporting and beneficiaries reached. From January to September 2025, a total of 8,233 protection incidents were recorded across the Far North, North-West and South-West regions in addition to 637 community-level violations.

The Far North accounted for the majority with 5,706 incidents – involving 41% female and 59% male. The most prevalent protection violations included property-related abuses (56%), physical and psychological harm (32%), and offences against liberty and security (5%). In the North-West, 1,327 incidents were reported, with 72% of victims male. Violations primarily concerned offences against liberty and security (34%), property violations (27%), and physical/psychological harm (27%), largely perpetrated by unidentified armed groups. In the South-West, 1,200 incidents were documented, with a more balanced gender distribution (51% male, 49% female). Key violations included property-related abuses (34%), physical and psychological harm (24%), and offences against liberty and security (24%). Across the NWSW regions combined, unidentified armed groups (NSAGs) were the primary perpetrators, contributing to persistent insecurity, extortion, intimidation, and movement restrictions. Community-level violations—particularly looting/destruction of property, forced displacement, and attacks on protected facilities—further

exacerbated vulnerabilities and eroded access to essential services. In response to these violations, UNHCR and partners maintained critical protection services across the Far North, North-West and South-West from January to end of September 2025, despite reduced coverage and significant access constraints.

In the Far North, protection monitoring reached 93,536 persons, with 24,391 people participating in community sensitization sessions on GBV and protection risks. Partners identified 1,890 persons with specific needs, conducted 3,594 home visits, and provided material support to 869 individuals through targeted assistance. A total of 255 GBV cases were documented, with 99 survivors referred to specialized services. Community-based protection structures remained active, with 10 community committees strengthened and 223 members trained, including women and youth leaders.

Biometric registration and continuous verification of refugees: As of 30 September 2025, a total of 9,849 individuals were added to the system, including 6,287 newly registered urban asylum seekers—primarily from Niger (3,722), CAR (1,542), Sudan (208), and other countries (815)—and 3,562 newborns. During the same period, 10,146 CAR refugees were voluntarily repatriated, 625 refugees (338 women, 287 men) were resettled to third countries, and 785 cases were inactivated/closed due to reasons such as death or spontaneous departure.

Refugee profile: As of September 2025, there are 425,529 refugees and asylum-seekers in Cameroon. They originate primarily from CAR (66 %) living in Eastern regions (North, Adamawa and East regions), Nigeria (30%) mainly in the Far North and other nationalities (4%) in urban areas of Yaounde and Douala. In terms of demographic, 52% are women and girls and 53% are children. Furthermore, 31% are persons with specific needs, including persons with legal and protection needs (57%), children at risk (21%), women at risk (9%), single parents (9%), older adults at risk (8%), persons living with disabilities (5%), with serious medical conditions (5%) and those unaccompanied and separated minors (4%). Regarding duration, 12% over 11 years, 59% 6 to 10 years, 18% 3 to 5 years and 12% less than two years. Living conditions vary, with 31% residing in camps or camp-like situations.

Refugee Status Determination (RSD): As of 30 September 2025, a total of 6,287 new applicants have been registered, bringing to 17,206 asylum seekers in need of RSD. Thus far, 1,284 individuals have been granted refugee status.

Documentation: The Government of Cameroon has successfully enrolled 33,677 refugees to receive biometric refugee identity cards; thus far 20,120 cards were produced and 30% (5,995) have been distributed to refugees in the Eastern façade and Yaounde, enhancing their freedom of movement, access to essential services, and ensuring better inclusion and support within the community. The continuation of distribution is contingent upon the availability of funding, which is essential to support the effective mobilization of communities and ensure the timely and orderly discharge of the documents.

Gender-based violence mitigation and response: 430 cases identified: 255 in the Far North and 175 in NWSW). Of these, 91% were women, 7% girls, 1% men and 1% boys. In terms of typology, in the Far North, most common types were psychological trauma (30%), denial of resources (30%), and physical assault, and in the NWSW, Physical assault (30%) was the most frequent, followed by rape (29%), psychological trauma (20%), and denial of resources (17%).

Community-Based Protection: 1,129 awareness sessions were conducted across 31 communities in the Far North, East, North, Adamawa and Centre regions, reaching 52,901 individuals (23,037 females and 16,354 males, 9,234 girls and 7,100 boys). Topics included human rights, personal safety, and environmental protection. These sessions were led by community focal points and included outreach to 1,882 persons with specific needs.

Promoting Women's Leadership and Community Engagement: 1,819 sensitization sessions were conducted across various sites, reaching 37,546 individuals, including 17,104 women, 8,752 men, 7,353 girls, and 4,352 boys. These sessions focused on key themes such as women's rights and empowerment, the importance of

female participation in community governance, and the education of girls. As a result, 45.5% of active members in community governance structures were women—an encouraging indicator of growing female leadership and engagement in community affairs.

Capacity building in four Women and Girls Safe Spaces (Minawao, Mora, Makary, Kousseri), involved 2,240 participants (2,149 women, 91 girls) in tailoring, embroidery, weaving, and baking to enhance resilience

In the NWSW regions, **community engagement activities** reached over 6,500 individuals during the reporting period. Protection teams facilitated awareness-raising sessions for more than 4,500 community members on GBV prevention, human rights, safety, and complaint and feedback mechanisms. Psychosocial support (PSS) remained a key intervention, with over 350 individuals receiving tailored PSS support (individual and group). Over 300 protection cases involving persons at heightened risk were referred to legal, health, psychosocial and GBV services as needed. Community feedback and hotline mechanisms continued to function, receiving and responding to more than 300 calls in August–September alone, mainly related to threats, GBV concerns, requests for information, and emergency assistance.

MINPROFF launched the **"Girls' Movement" caravan** in collaboration with sister agency UNICEF. The overall objective is to develop a national program on girls' rights, designed by and for girls, adapted to the local context, and aligned with national priorities. In areas hosting forcibly displaced people, internally displaced and refugee girls (200) are systematically included in activities at the regional level. 10 refugee girls from Far-North, East, Adamawa, Littoral, and Centre regions attended the launch event.

In August 2025, refugees participated in the opening of the 4th edition of "*Na we we*" in Bertoua, an initiative aimed at promoting social cohesion among young refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities through sport. The event was organized in partnership with the Ministry of Youth, and brought together local authorities, humanitarian partners, and refugee associations, with exhibitions and sporting competitions in which the Bertoua refugee football team won the final trophy. A total of 50 young refugees, including 36 boys and 14 girls, participated in this initiative.

Support to Persons with Specific Needs (PBS): UNHCR and partners identified and followed up with 5,089 persons with specific needs (PBS) in the Far North. Of these:

- 4,948 individuals (3,224 women and 1,724 men) received regular home visits for psychosocial support, service verification, and referral to appropriate assistance.
- 1,953 individuals (1,256 women and 697 men) received in-kind support, including 747 shelter kits, 838 sanitation and hygiene kits by LWF. Additionally, 819 PBS were referred to specialized services based on their needs:
  - UNHCR and shelter partners for protection and shelter assistance
  - LWF for hygiene and sanitation support
  - WFP for food assistance.

Cash-based protection remained essential, with over 4,200 individuals profiled for emergency cash assistance between July and September.

Material assistance: 673 individuals (172 males, 433 females) were supported with Shelter and NFIs.

Child Protection: As part of the child protection policy in its Key Programmatic Action No. 1, a memorandum of understanding with MINAS made it possible to establish a framework for collaboration with State technical services for the inclusion of refugee and internally displaced children in social protection programs. A project launch workshop brought together the 10 Regional Delegates of the Ministry of Social Affairs and their teams of social workers for discussions on international protection, social protection according to UNHCR's child protection policy. An operational workshop brought together 45 social workers/heads of social centers from the East and Adamawa to discuss aspects related to the effective inclusion of forcibly displaced people in the programs of these centers.

The participation of children in addressing protection risks was reflected in the holding of the 26th session of the Children's Parliament in Cameroon. Among the Junior Deputies, there were 7 refugees (4 boys and 3 girls); this occasion allowed the Junior Refugee Deputies to engage with their peers to communicate their concerns, as well as potential solutions, to government members and senior deputies for full participation in matters affecting them.

Empower and assist – Effort has been made to enhance the well-being of refugees, including:

Education: UNHCR's ability to support refugee education in Cameroon has reduced by over 60%. While the school-age refugee population has grown from 155,000 to over 200,000, only 46,549 children currently have access to education through UNHCR interventions. The gross enrolment rate has therefore decreased from 30% in 2023–2024 to 25% in 2024–2025. This leaves around 157,000 children in urgent need of school supplies, hygiene kits, examination support, and adequate infrastructure.
The suspension of school monitoring, awareness campaigns, and family orientation activities has disrupted educational continuity and weakened community engagement. Moreover, the absence of personnel for guidance and emergency response has heightened protection risks, particularly for children and survivors of gender-based violence. Without renewed funding, the education gap will continue to widen, jeopardizing the future of thousands of displaced children.

Food and nutrition: In the Far North, refugees remain vulnerable due to disrupted food supplies and limited funding. Since January, food distribution has reached 92,606 refugees in Minawao camp in collaboration with WFP and DRC. UNHCR and partners continue to promote self-reliance through income-generating activities and land access, but funding gaps remain critical. In the East, North, and Adamawa regions, five distributions supported 42,000 refugees. A UNHCR survey of 547 households in Eastern Cameroon revealed that 31% had only one meal a day, 45% two meals a day, and 24% three meals per day, highlighting persistent food insecurity.

Non-food Items assistance: Since January, UNHCR has assisted 29,450 forcibly displaced and host communities' people - mostly flood-affected people - with NFI kits. It has also provided dignity kits to 7,226 women and girls aged 11 to 49, helping to safeguard their well-being and uphold their dignity in displacement settings.

Shelter assistance: UNHCR supported 24,157 forcibly displaced persons and host community members with shelter kits, emergency shelter construction, and home repairs to improve living conditions.

Water and Sanitation: Water supply in Minawao camp has slightly improved, reaching an average of 15.16 litters per person per day—an increase of 2.5 l/p/d—thanks to consistent production at the Louggère and Cameroon water stations. While 88.25% of refugees now have access to this improved water quantity, only 43.8% have adequate storage capacity, highlighting a gap in water management infrastructure.

Healthy environment: UNHCR distributed 1,139 fruit and forest seedlings to 384 IDP and refugee households in Minawao and nearby sites and replaced 1,560 trees lost to harsh climatic conditions.

Alternative source of energy: Since January, **418,311 kg** of ecological briquettes were produced and used by **7,601** households, representing 41% of the population in the Minawao camp.

Livelihood: First agricultural yield on land provided by the Government: The evaluation of dry-season sorghum (Muskwari) cultivation by Nigerian refugees and the Cooperative in the Far North on 151 hectares provided by the Cameroonian Government showed that households of 200 cooperatives (COOP-CA) TINARE and 120 refugee households (about 600 individuals) exploited 110 hectares, yielding 228.8 tonnes of sorghum (2.1 tonnes per hectare). Each refugee household produced an average of 1,040 kg on 0.5 hectares. In addition, 40 hectares of rice were cultivated, yielding a production of 62.5 tonnes.

Healthcare: To date, 93,000 (24%) refugees in Cameroon are enrolled in the national health insurance programme, sensitization efforts are ongoing for refugee enrolment. Refugee enrolled benefit from free or subsidized healthcare coverage for diseases like Malaria, TB, HIV and maternal health care.

According to the UNHCR Integrated Refugees Health Information System, as of 30 September, UNHCR and partners supported access to healthcare for 82,214 refugees (46,861 female and 35,353 male) and 9,622 host community members. Of these, 6,563 were new consultations. The most common diseases observed were upper respiratory tract infections, malaria, intestinal parasitosis, diarrheal diseases, gastric issues, urinary tract infections, lower respiratory tract infections and skin diseases. Additionally, anti-retroviral therapy has been provided to 1,267 refugee patients, with 8% of these patients being under 20 years of age. Following US funding cuts, 56 patients requiring medical evacuation to a resettlement country due to the poor quality of the available technical platform are still waiting. 8 deaths were recorded among them in the first half of 2025. Meanwhile, the nutritional situation of refugees continues to deteriorate. 622 new cases of severe acute malnutrition to nutritional units, compared to 272 cases in 2024, were admitted in the nutritional unit.

Cash modality reached 30,003 beneficiaries – IDPs, refugees and host populations-. Of the total 37% of forcibly displaced persons received cash for NFIs, 27% dignity kits, 18% shelters, 9% cash to mitigate protection risk, 9% education and 1% others. 307 people with specific needs in urban areas also benefitted from cash support.

Providing durable solutions - Effort has been made to provide lasting solutions for refugees, including:

Voluntary repatriation: As of September 30, 2025, Cameroon has facilitated the return of **10, 146** individuals to CAR and over 20,000 refugees (including those repatriated) have expressed their intention to return; on another hand UNHCR has facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 973 people from Chad to Cameroon. Throughout this process, UNHCR ensured that returns were voluntary, well-informed, and conducted in safety and dignity. In addition, a short satisfaction survey on pre-departure services was carried out with 94 households (232 Central African refugees) included in one of the September convoys. The survey covered key aspects such as security, transport, hygiene, and accommodation. Overall, 88% of respondents reported being satisfied with the services provided, while areas for improvement included enhancing security in the rest areas, optimizing the distribution of hygiene kits, and improving travel conditions to ensure greater comfort.

Submissions: Between 01 April and 30 September 2025, UNHCR has submitted 234 refugees (122 women, 112 men) to various resettlement countries for consideration. These refugees with resettlement needs were proposed to: France (102), Canada (104), Australia (05), and the United Kingdom (26). This is also in line with the available resettlement quota of 375 new submissions allocated to the operation for the year 2025. [Notably the French quota for 2025 for 300 places included 175 new submissions and 125 for already accepted refugees pending departure to France in 2025].

Departures: During the period, 01 April and 30 September 2025, 459 Refugees 246 women, 213 men) departed from Cameroon to the following countries: Australia (08), Canada (148), France (299) and Germany (04). Of these refugee departures, (373 refugees) were Central Africans, (79) Nigerian refugees, (03) from the Democratic Republic of Congo [DRC], (02) Chad and (02) Cameroon. The two Cameroonians who departed were children with a refugee parent.

Thus, there were (02) refugees, 1 Beninese and 1 Cameroonian, who departed from Equatorial Guinea to Norway.

Complementary Pathways: UNHCR Cameroon continues to explore other safe and regulated avenues that complement refugee resettlement, including Education Pathways, Labor Mobility and Family Reunification.

Education Pathways:

EU Passworld Scholarship Program in Brussels, Belgium: 25 students had expressed interest in ULB scholarship. Three (03) students accepted by University Libre de Brussels (ULB) out of which 01 student granted full scholarship. UNHCR supported the student to obtain Convention Travel Document (CTD). The student travelled on 28 September 2025.

Labour mobility Pathways:

Around 500 refugees have registered their profiles with organizations that help refugees access employment opportunities outside Cameroon, such as Talent Beyond Boundaries and Talent Lift. Additionally, a total of 26 refugees have been proposed for job openings as truck drivers in Italy for consideration. A total of 16 successful refugees will be offered employment opportunities if successful in the recruitment process. Follow up is ongoing with the remaining refugees to develop their CVs.

Family reunification programme: two (2) refugees from the Central African Republic left Cameroon for France to be reunified with their parent.

Strenghtened Coordination

UNHCR continues to lead both Protection and Shelter/NFIs clusters, ensuring coordinated and principled delivery of protection and assistance services across affected regions. UNHCR sustained Protection Cluster coordination despite significant funding constraints, while progressively adapting coordination modalities in line with the humanitarian reset and evolving operational realities.

Throughout the reporting period, Protection Cluster coordination focused on preserving core functions, including protection analysis, information management, and referral pathways, while supporting partners to reprioritize interventions towards life-saving and high-risk protection needs. Monthly coordination meetings, involving around 100 protection partners, and targeted sub-national exchanges were maintained to monitor protection trends, address access constraints, and promote harmonized responses despite reduced partner presence in some locations.

In parallel, UNHCR advanced discussions on the gradual transition and localization of Protection Cluster coordination functions, engaging OCHA, government counterparts, and protection partners to ensure continuity of protection analysis and accountability mechanisms under reduced resources, while progressively strengthening national and local ownership of coordination processes.

In response to the global funding crisis, the Protection/Shelter Clusters have reprioritized their focus, in line with the strategic objectives of the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), specifically objectives 1 and 2, which emphasize life-saving assistance and protection. Operational plans were adjusted accordingly to maximize the impact of limited resources and ensure that the most vulnerable populations continue to receive critical support.

Fundraising and Financial Information

UNHCR Cameroon has significantly diversified its resource mobilization efforts through strategic engagement with a broad range of governmental, multilateral, and private sector partners. In collaboration

with KOICA, Switzerland, and Canada, and through missions such as the April visit by the Priority Situations Core Group (PSCG) to the Far North—co-chaired by Canada and the USA—UNHCR strengthened resettlement programs and aligned them with broader development goals. Engagements with Germany, and Spain, and IOM further reinforced multilateral support.

Bilateral cooperation was expanded with Belgium to enhance refugee education and complementary pathways, while Japan, through JICA, explored resilience-building initiatives including vocational training and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) development.

In July, Turkey pledged infrastructure support during a visit to Minawao camp, and the European Union conducted a mission to Eastern Cameroon, advocating for increased funding under the SOLID project. EU development Aid's monitoring mission in the Far North emphasized protection and GBV response, while France deepened humanitarian engagement with a focus on health and early warning systems.

UNHCR also strengthened regional coordination with African embassies to promote durable solutions and political will.

On the private sector front, partnerships with companies like Toyota Tsusho Corporation and Schneider Electrics are advancing refugee vocational training and employment opportunities, showcasing a holistic and inclusive approach to fundraising and refugee support.

As of September 2025, the total recorded contributions for the Cameroon MCO amount to $27,6 million. UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed directly to this operation, as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with broadly earmarked and unearmarked funds.

UNHCR Cameroon says thanks to the Government of Cameroon and other donors, including Canada | Education Cannot Wait | European Union | Germany |Japan for UNHCR | Netherlands, (Kingdom of) | Norway | Spain for UNHCR | Sweden | Switzerland | UNCERF| UNAIDS | UN Joint SDG Fund | United States of America.

Special thanks to the major donors of softly restricted and regional funds in 2025: Australia for UNHCR| Denmark, | Italy | Norway

Special thanks to the major donors of unrestricted funds which allow critical flexibility for UNHCR response in 2025: Sweden 74.1 million | Norway 56.9 million | Denmark 37.8 million | Netherlands (Kingdom of the) 36.3 million | España con ACNUR 31.3 million | United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 28.5 million | Switzerland 20.4 million | Japan for UNHCR 19.3 million | Republic of Korea 16.8 million | Australia 14.3 million | France 13.9 million | Ireland 13.6 million | Private donors in the Republic of Korea 13.4 million | Germany 10.8 million | Belgium 10.7 million

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