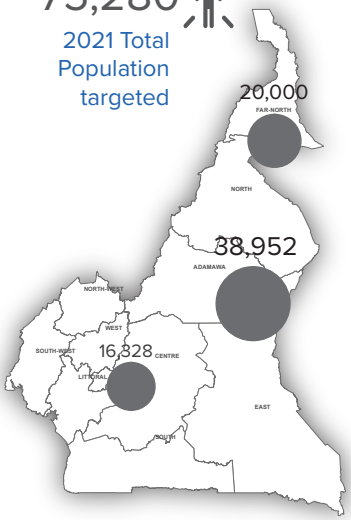
CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to August 2023)

Protection

75,280

2021 Total Population targeted



PROTECTION PARTNERS

37

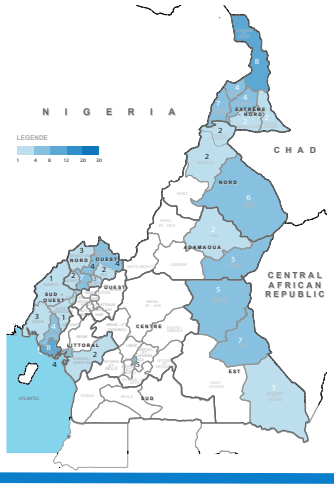
Partners

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

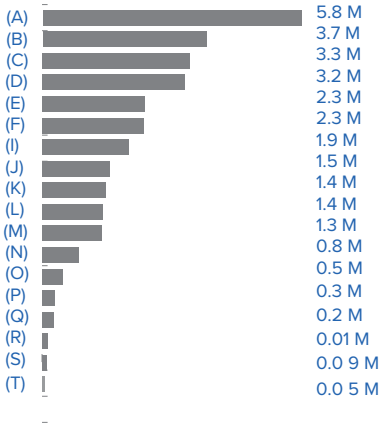


PROTECTION BUDGET

30,3 Musd

Protection budget

Budget per sectorial objectives

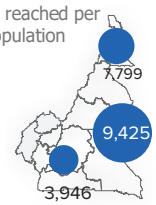


PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

	Achieved 2023	Progress / Gap	Target 2023	Baseline (End of 2022)
Obj: Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened				
# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	3,427	63%	5,400	8,469
Obj: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained				
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	21,170	46%	45,909	473,887
# of government staff trained	102	82%	124	-
Obj: Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved				
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	996	49%	2,050	1,738
Obj: Level of individual documentation increased				
# of identity documents issued for PoC	2,540	14%	18,107	74,408
Obj: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened				
# of PoC receiving cash grants	426	3%	12,700	-
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	608	3%	20,100	-
Obj: Potential for voluntary return realized				
# of PoC provided withsafe and dignified returnee transport	2,315	30%	7,800	5,498
# of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	56	11%	500	47
Obj: Potential for resettlement realized				
# of cases identified including women and girls at risk	236	236%	100	-
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	-	0%	129	334
Obj: Protection of children strengthened				
# of best interests assessments conducted	798	13%	3,236	799
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	61	2%	3,024	13
% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	-	0%	200	-
% of reported cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	-	0%	100	-
Obj: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved				
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	24	24%	99	171
Obj: Population has optimal access to education				
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	2,330	27%	8,541	4,335
# of educational facilities constructed or improved	-	0%	60	-
# of children enrolled in primary education	47,358	59%	80,859	50,586
# of students enrolled in secondary education	2,929	13%	22,719	3,976
# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education	-	0%	1,745	-
Obj: Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)				
# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	-	0%	3,000	5,466
Obj: Advocacy conducted (Stateless)				
# of advocacy interventions made	-	0%	12	8

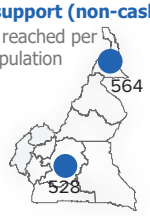
Individual and Biometric registration

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



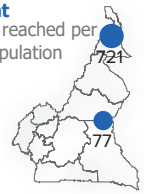
PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



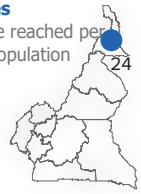
Child Protection - Best interests assessment

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



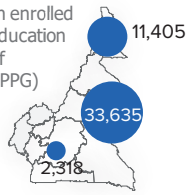
SGBV -of community based commitees

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)



For more information: Amoin Felicite Koko (koko@unhcr.org); Claudric De Kalambak (nguenade@unhcr.org)

CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to August 2023)

Obj: Children of concern to UNHCR who are at risk benefit from services adapted to their individual needs through best interests procedure BIP

# Of children at risk identified (including unaccompanied and separated children) and followed up	64	64%	100	-

Obj: Persons of concern to UNHCR actively participate in preventing and responding to child protection risks

# of child protection actions that are led by community members, including children	186	93%	200	-
# of community mechanisms implemented and which are functional	8	100%	8	-
# of panel DIS conducted	2	50%	4	-

Obj: Community based protection commitees and working groups are established and efficient

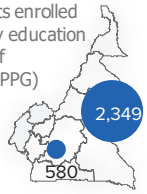
# of community committees work plan developed and implemented	7	100%	7	-
% of active female participants in leadership structures	51	102%	50	-

Obj: Persons of concern to UNHCR have access to functional feedback and response mechanisms

# of feedback mechanisms available in the community sensibilisations diverses	8	100%	8	-
# of Persons of concern who have access to effective and response mechanisms	3,063	51%	6,000	-

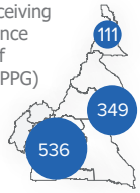
# of students enrolled in secondary education

# of students enrolled in secondary education per Group of population (PPG)



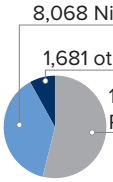
# of PoC receiving legal assistance

# of PoC receiving legal assistance per Group of population (PPG)

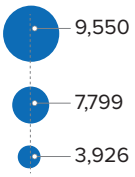


Refugee Resgistration

21,275 Total registered Refugees (Jan-Aug 23)



# 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 arriva	RSD ref	Asylum seeke
Adamaoua, East, North regions	4,441	4,343	797	-	-
Far North region	20,396	16,063	32,967	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	513	195	-	3,295	3,238
Total	25,350	20,601	38,764	3,295	3,238

Documentation

92,076 Documents have been produced and issued

# of refugee ID cards (UNHCR)	43,508
# of family composition certificates	43,221
# of Asymul seekers certificates	5,246
# of attestation of "To whom it may concern"	91
# Convention Travel Document	10

With the aim of improving the protection of refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR and its partners have carried out several successful advocacy actions with the government of Cameroon to issue identity cards to refugees, in order to enable their inclusion in development plans and programs, access to their rights and facilitate their freedom of movement. movement.

On an interim basis, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

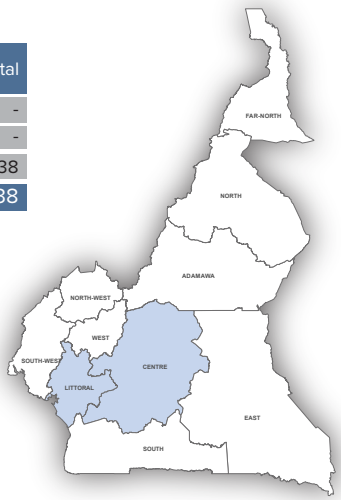
Legal assistance - Justice

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

PPG/Regions	Atteintes aux droits civil et politique	Atteintes aux droits socioeconomiques	Total
Adamawa, East, North Reg.	-	-	-
Far North region	-	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	24	14	38
Total	24	14	38

# of legal proceeding per Group of population

0 - 100



UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

Advocacy

1. Continue to advocate to the judicial authorities that refugees should be released under a guarantor, rather than being required to pay bail, which is not always available due to the refugees' poverty.

2. Advocate for refugees and asylum seekers to have access to legal aid.

3. Advocate for UNHCR access to forcibly displaced people and those at risk of statelessness, incarcerated in the Kondengui central prison

Refugees Status Determination (January to August 2023)

3,295 cases Submitted / **4,848** individuals

4,813 Total Decisions:

3,295 Recognition

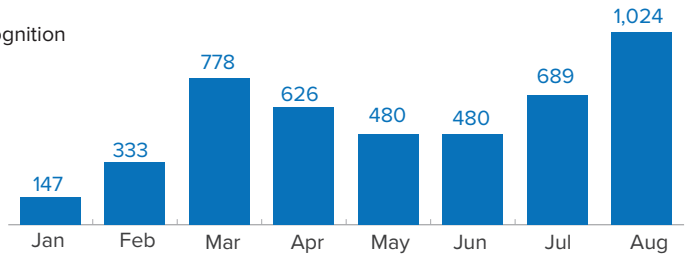
3,268 Recognition In first instance

27 Recognition on appeal

1,553 Rejection

1,338 Rejection In first instance

215 Rejection on appeal



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CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to August 2023)

Durable Solution

2023 Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation:

997 central africans refugees have repatriated from January to August 2023.

1,319 nigerian refugees have repatriated from January to August 2023 . Most of them returned to Borno state in Bama divisions.

00 urban refugees have repatriated from January to august 2023. Most of them returned to Bangui.

To Remember:

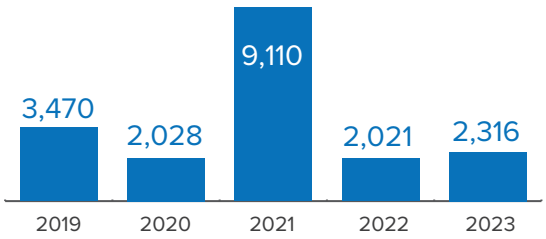
From 2019 to 2023,

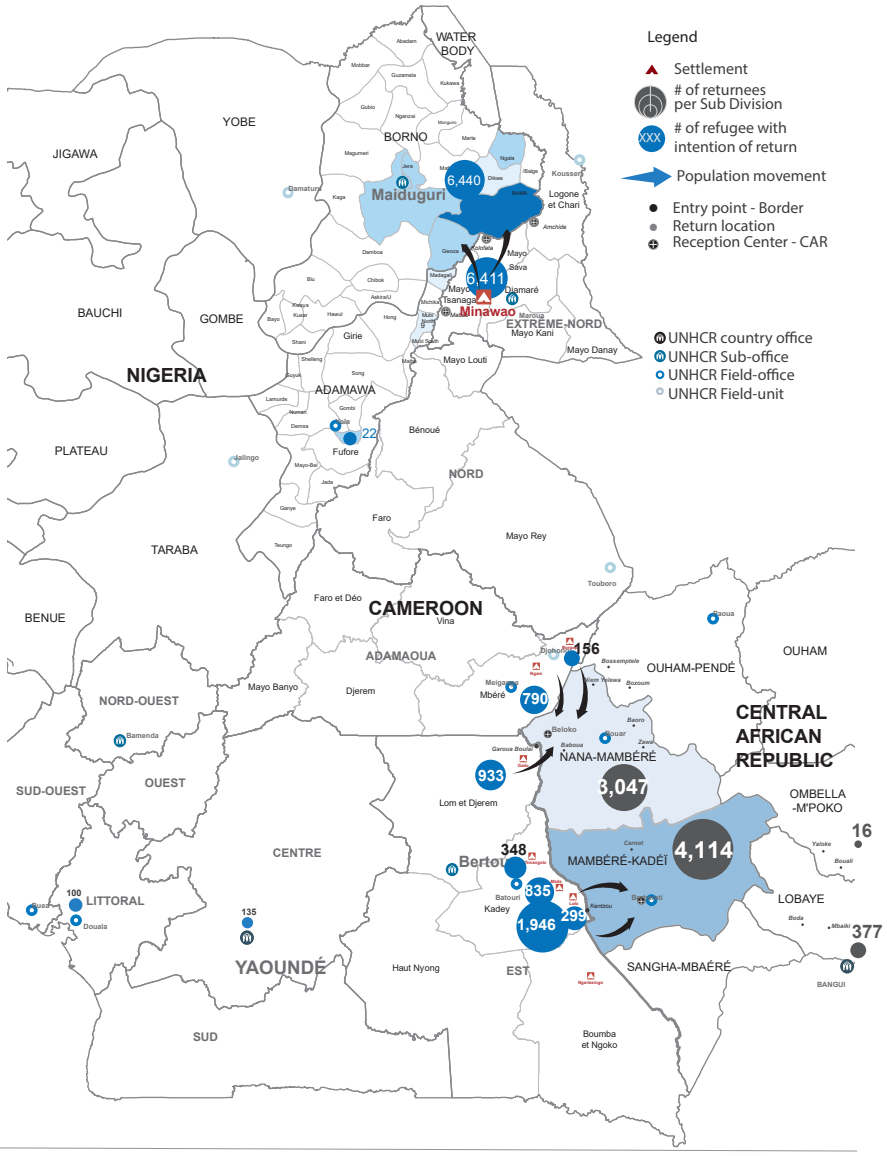
18,922 refugees have voluntarily returned home from Cameroon

Disaggregation by nationality

Centrale african	12,460
Nigerian	6,411
Other Nationality	51

Disaggregation by year of repatriation



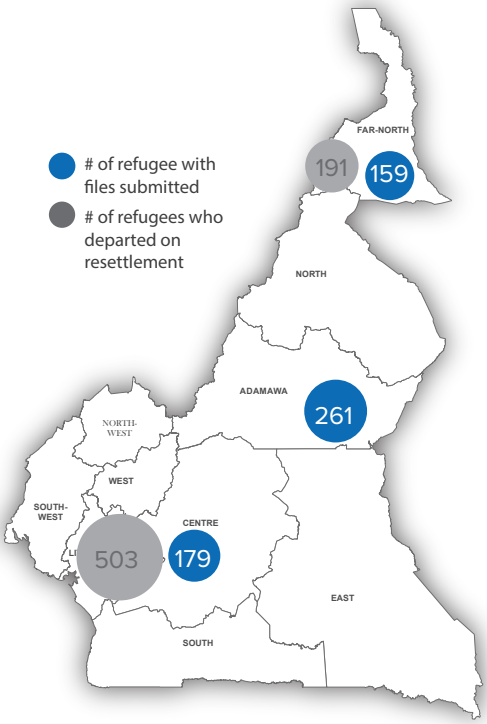


2023 Resettlement

599 Refugees submitted for Resettlement

737 Refugees accepted for Resetlement

694 Refugees who departed on resettlement



Ressettlement (RST) Process main constraints in 2023

- Most refugees in remote locations such as Kousseri , Djohong, Ngarissingo were not able to be reached during the period due to lack of internet or phone connectivity and limited or no resettlement missions to these locations linked to budgetary reasons.
- Reduced staffing or closure of some office, has impacted some of our activities particularly in the identification of cases for resettlement in certain locations such as Touboro.
- Most resettlement cases have pending determination of Best Interest Determination reports in some offices. This affects the evolution of the cases with children requiring such report.
- Some resettlement country require official legal guardianship/ child custody order for separated or unaccompanied children. This poses a challenge for refugees who cannot afford the costs related to the legal fees to take up the cases to the High Court to obtain the order.
- Lack of access to civil documentation such as birth certificate for children born in Cameroon or marriage certificate for refugees married in Cameroon or even death certificate remains a key challenge for refugees in the resettlement pipeline particularly from the rural or remote camp locations.
- Lack of biometric travel document possess a challenge for refugees who wish to travel for education purposes in some third countries.

Creation date: 02 May 2021 Sources: UNHCR, UNHCR offices and partners

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Protection

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
- ★ Many government institutions managing refugees but need for a single coordination structure at national and regional level.
- ★ Low state response capacity in case of major influx of refugees
- ★ Slow implementation of commitments made by Cameroon at the High-Level Segment on statelessness.
- ★ Delays in the implementation of some of the 4 projects funded by the World Bank under the IDA 18 SRW
- ★ Non-effective implementation of the public aid mechanism for access to justice and legal remedies.
- ★ Delay in the complete transfer of asylum processing to the government.
- ★ Little knowledge of civil servants and law enforcement agents on international protection

Registration & Documentation

- Due to the lack of dedicated human resources for voluntary repatriation, registration staffs are diverted from continuous registration and documentation activities to bridge the gap in voluntary repatriation and sometimes for distribution activities; thus increasing the waiting period for refugees with registration in needs.
- Logistical and budgetary constraints to support verification exercise in the eastern part of Cameroon in one hand and on the other for the deployment of the Global Distribution Tool (GDT) that is meant to be operational in all field offices as a fraud mitigation measure and improved distribution system.
- Lack of financial resources to support the issuance, by the Government, of biometric to refugees ID cards
- Lack of knowledge on the importance and on procedures related to civil status documentation among persons we serve.
- 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.
- High mobility of refugees mostly in search of a means of livelihoods.

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, 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 thematics and geographical areas to cover.
- Coordination mechanisms in child protection and GBV not always very effective in some localities
- 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 GBV incidents, medical, legal and security services often limited or inadequate due to a lack of appropriate training for services providers and lack of services in rural localities Impunity when GBV cases are raised in court
- Need of MoU with key ministries like Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of women empowerment and family, Ministry of Youth and Civic education, Ministry of Local Development and Decentralization
- Lack of projects targeting the youth
- In education, structural gaps in the national education system, including insufficient school infrastructure, teachers, school materials, etc. Also, insufficient of collaboration between PAREC (Programme d'Appui à la Reforme de l'Education au Cameroun) and UNHCR.

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