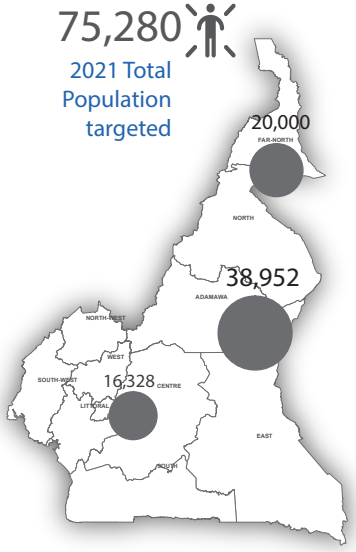
CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to September 2021)

Protection

75,280
2021 Total Population targeted



PROTECTION PARTNERS

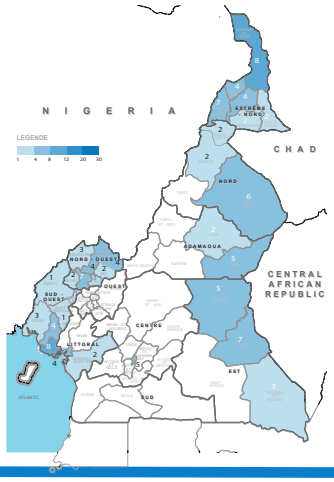
37 Partners

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

Protection 2021 main sectorial Objectives

(A): Population has optimal access to education; (B):Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved; (C): Risks related to detention reduced and freedom of movement increased; (D): Protection from effects of armed conflict strengthened; (E): Services for persons with specific needs strengthened; (F): Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened; (I): Level of individual documentation increased; (J): Access to the territory improved and risk of refoulement reduced; (K): Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained; (L): Protection of children strengthened; (M):Community mobilization strengthened and expanded; (N): Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved; (O): Access to and quality of refugee status determination procedures improved; (P): Administrative institutions and practices developed or strengthened; (Q): Public attitude towards persons of concern improved; (R):Law and policy developed or strengthened; (S): International and regional instruments acceded to, ratified or strengthened; (T): Durable solutions

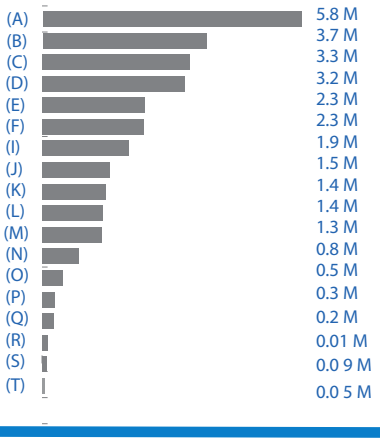
Nb. Protection partners per sub-division



PROTECTION BUDGET

30,3 Musd Protection budget

Budget per sectorial objectives

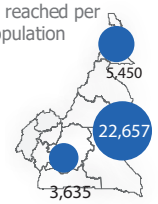


PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

	Achieved 2021	Progress / Gap	Target 2021	Baseline (End of 2020)
Obj: Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened				
# of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	3,737	39%	9,500	8,469
Obj: Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained				
# of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	31,742	42%	75,280	443,412
# of government staff trained	79	64%	124	-
Obj: Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved				
# of PoC receiving legal assistance	785	25%	3,150	1,738
Obj: Level of individual documentation increased				
# of identity documents issued for PoC	12,244	68%	18,107	74,408
Obj: Services for persons with specific needs strengthened				
# of PoC receiving cash grants	1,843	14%	12,950	-
# of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	4,830	20%	21,500	-
Obj: Potential for voluntary return realized				
# of PoC provided withsafe and dignified returnee transport	3,924	18%	22,000	5,498
# of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	44	29%	150	47
Obj: Potential for resettlement realized				
# of cases identified including women and girls at risk	108	>100%	100	-
# of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	126	98%	129	334
Obj: Protection of children strengthened				
# of best interests assessments conducted	684	11%	6,036	799
# of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	14	0%	3,024	13
% of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	409	>100%	200	-
% of reported cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	200	>100%	100	-
Obj: Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved				
# of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	151	>100%	92	171
Obj: Population has optimal access to education				
# of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	5,441	88%	4,000	4,335
# of educational facilities constructed or improved	34	57%	60	-
# of children enrolled in primary education	60,709	89%	68,181	50,586
# of students enrolled in lower secondary education	3,516	16%	22,219	3,976
# of students enrolled in upper secondary education	245	47%	500	-
# of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education	1,470	65%	1,745	-
Obj: Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless)				
# of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	620	21%	3,000	5,466
Obj: Advocacy conducted (Stateless)				
# of advocacy interventions made	3	25%	12	8

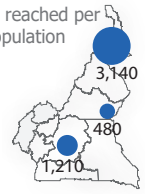
Individual and Biometric registration

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



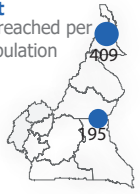
PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



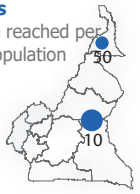
Child Protection - Best interests assessment

of people reached per Group of population (PPG)



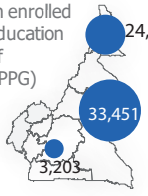
SGBV -of community based commitees

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)



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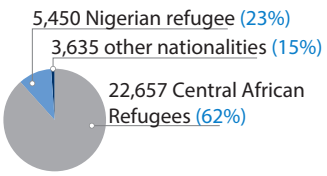
CAMEROON : REFUGEE PROTECTION ACTIVITY MONITORING DASHBOARD (from January to September 2021)

Protection

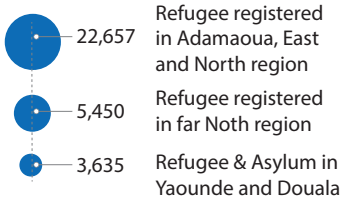
General protection

Refugee Resgistration

31,742 Total registered Refugees (Jan-Sep 21)



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

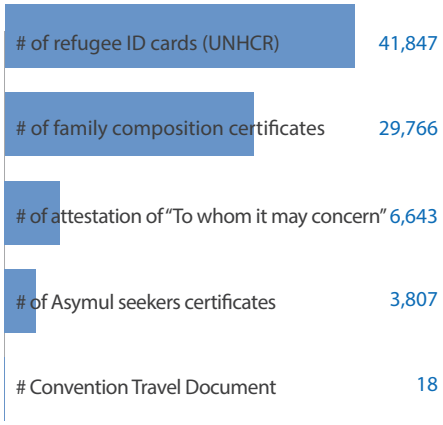


Disaggregation of Refugee and Asylum registered per Group of population (PPG)

PPG/Regions	New Births	In-Situ ref.	New arrival	RSD ref.	Asylum seeker
Adamaoua, East, North regions	5,013	5,128	12,516	-	-
Far North region	1,906	3,224	320	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	1,102	-	-	490	2,043
Total	8,021	8,352	12,836	490	2,043

Documentation

82,081 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 inclusion in development plans and programmes, access to their rights and facilite their freedom of movement.
  As an interim measure, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

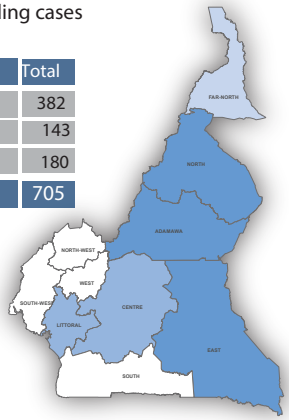
Legal assistance - Justice

705 of refugees with legal proceeding cases (January - September 2021)

PPG/Regions	Penal	Civil	Social	Total
Adamawa, East, North Reg.	379	3	-	382
Far North region	142	1	-	143
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	135	12	33	180
Total	656	16	33	705

# of legal proceeding per Group of population

- >300
- 150 -300
- 0 - 150



UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

- 2 March 2021: During a meeting with MINEPAT and the World Bank, UNHCR advocated for the funding, under the IDA-18 refugee sub window, of the issuance, by the Government, ID cards to refugees.
- 15 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the National Action plan to combat statelessness in Cameroon validated on the 8th October 2020.
- 18 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for granting access to 26 persons of Concern in detention at the central prison of Yaoundé.
- 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.

Refugees Status Determination (January to September 2021)

418 cases Submitted / **490** individuals

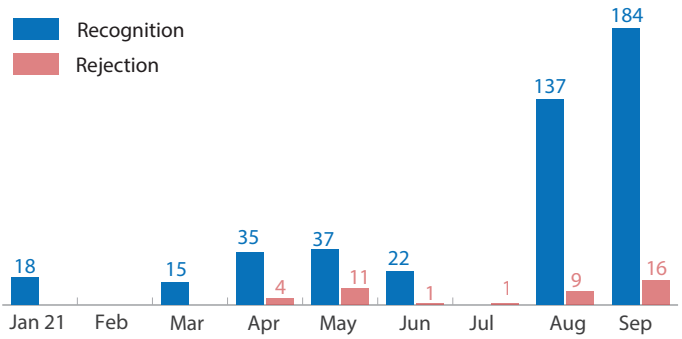
490 Total Decisions:

448 Recognition

- **441** Recognition In first instance
- **7** Recognition on appeal

42 Rejection

- **35** Rejection In first instance
- **7** Rejection on appeal



Data source: UNHCR Offices, Date: 25 Janvier 2021, update date: 04 May 2021

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

Durable Solution

2021 Facilitated Voluntary Repatriation:

3,924 refugees have repatriated from January to September 2021.

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

44 urban refugees have repatriated from January to September 2021. Most of them returned to Bangui.

To Remember:

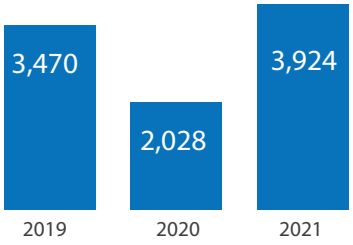
From 2019 to 2021,

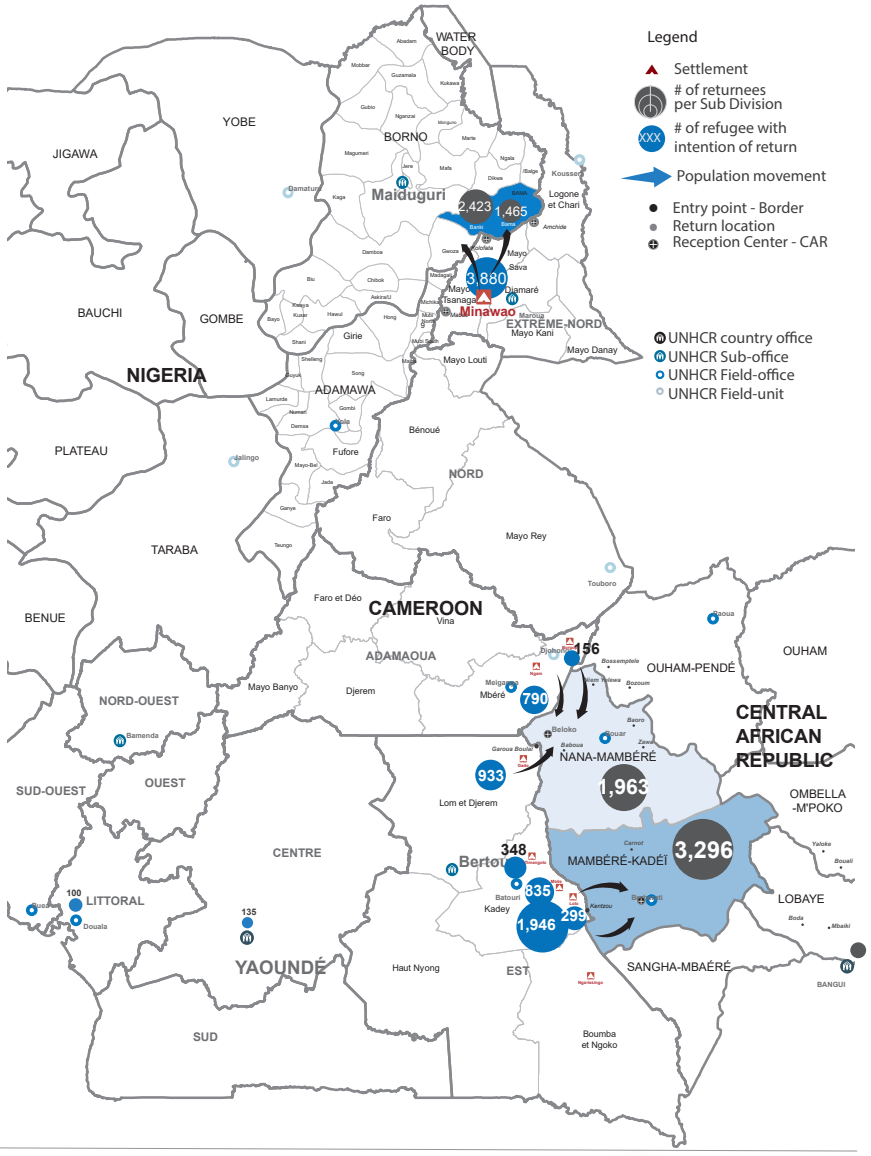
9,422 refugees have voluntarily returned home from Cameroon

Disaggregation by nationality

Centrale african	5,522
Nigerian	3,880
Other Nationality	20

Disaggregation by year of repatriation



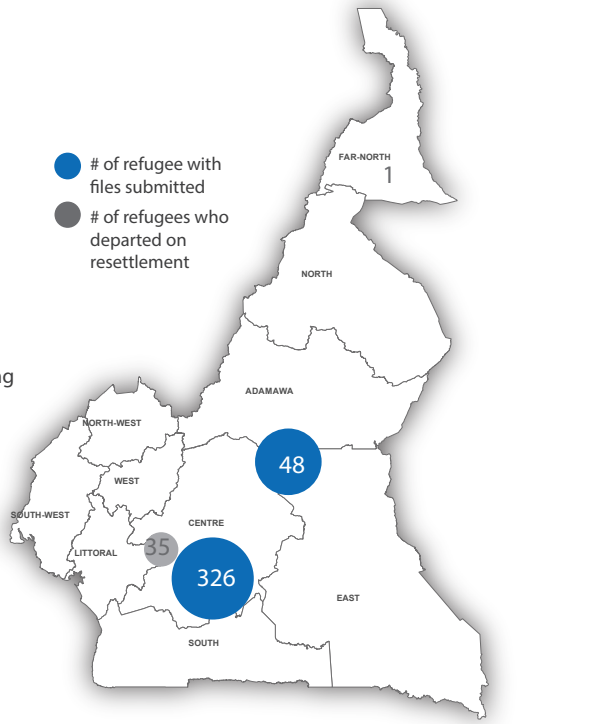


2021 Resettlement:

375 Refugees submitted for Resettlement

167 Refugees accepted for Resetlement

35 Refugees who departed on resettlement



Ressettlement (RST) Process main constraints in 2021

COVID-19 pandemic has negatively impacted on resettlement activities, especially regarding the number of departures in several ways :

- Decisions from resettlement countries on approval or rejection of refugees submitted for resettlement consideration were slowed done due to COVID-19 measures in resettlement countries.
- Departures to resettlement countries have been postponed due to travel restrictions
- The previous USA Administration ban on resettlement submissions and missions
- Suspension of preparatory missions of the US circuit ride in support of the US Refugee Admissions Program.

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

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
• 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.
• 75% of refugee certifcates issued during the last verification exercise expired by 31st of december 2020 and new adults are left without ID cards, hence exposing them to adverse consequences.
• Lack of financial resources to support the issuance, by the Government, of biometric 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' 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 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

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