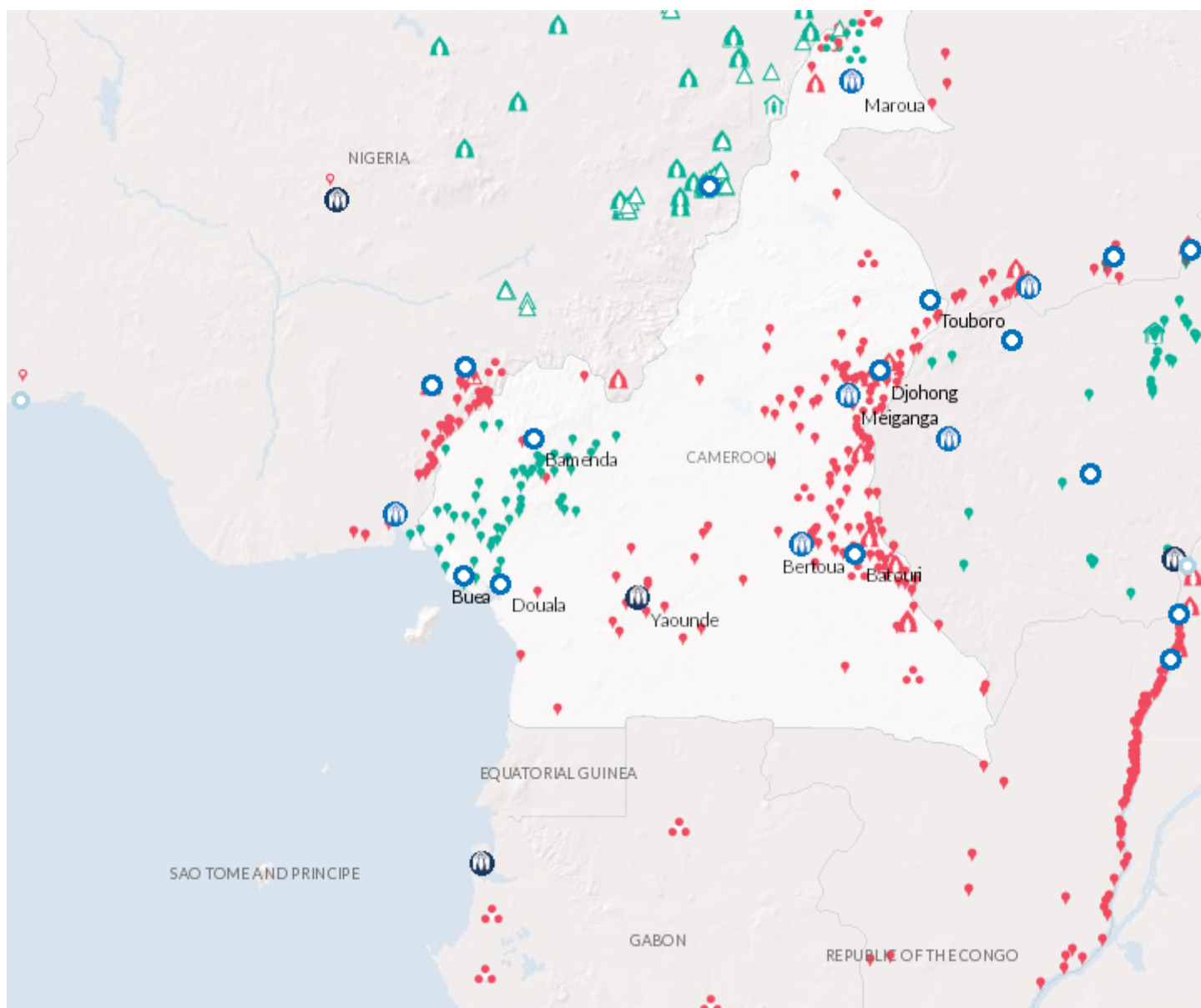


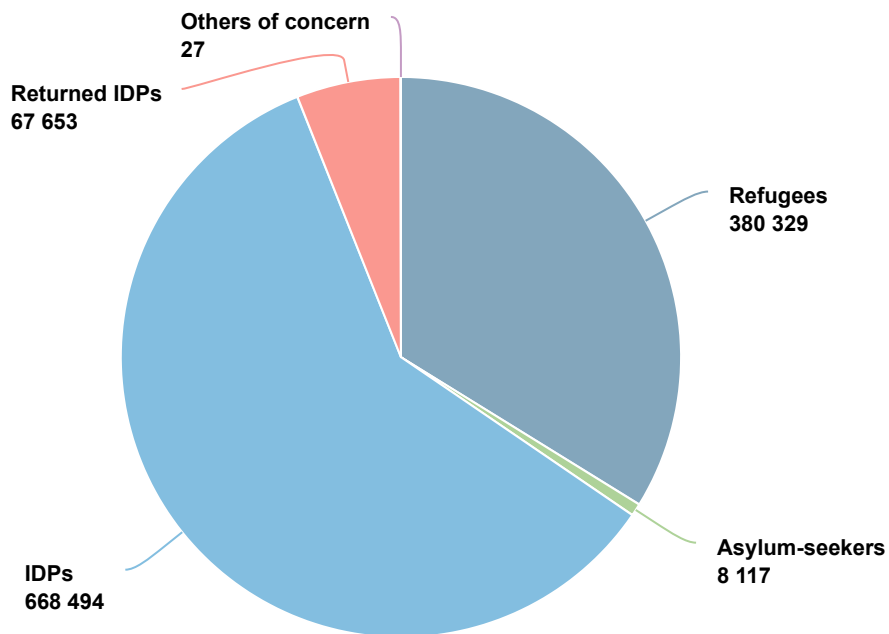
Operation: Cameroon



People of Concern

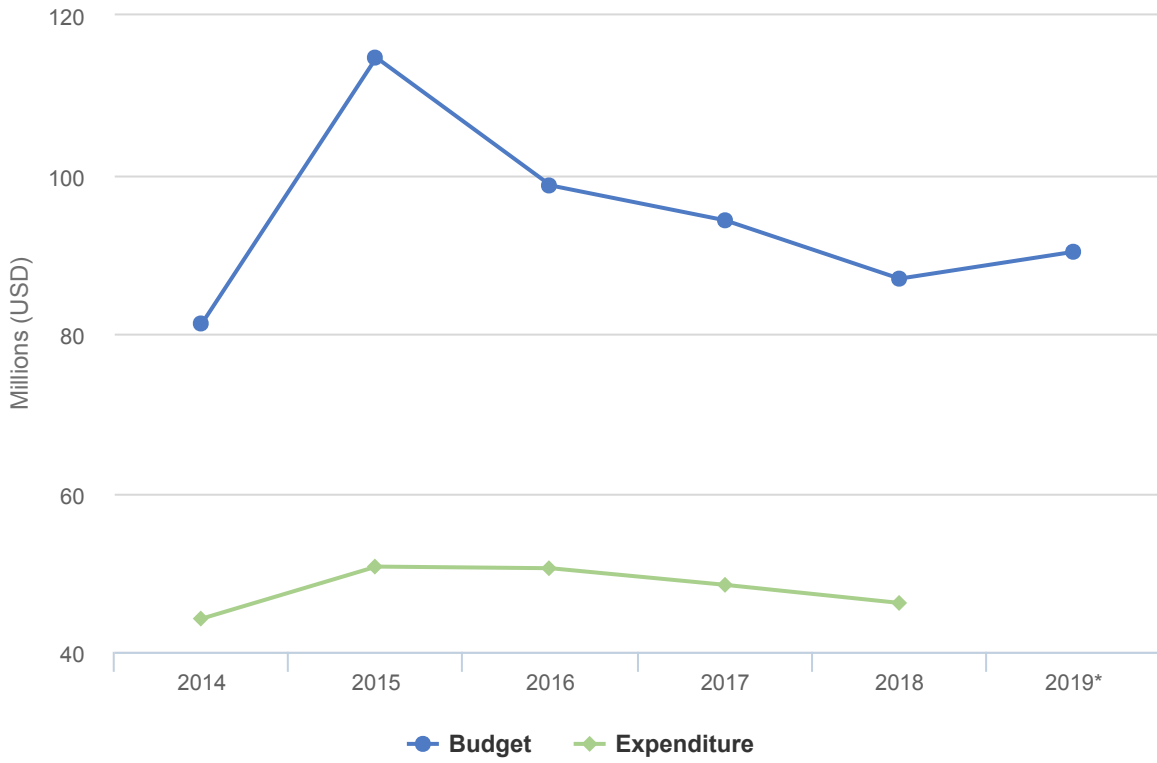
88% INCREASE IN
2018

2018	1,124,620
2017	598,570
2016	595,935



■ Refugees ■ Asylum-seekers ■ IDPs ■ Returned IDPs ■ Others of concern

Budgets and Expenditure for Cameroon



Operational context

The conflicts in both Nigeria and the Central African Republic (CAR) had spill-over effects, increasing insecurity in border areas with Cameroon – especially along the north-western border with Nigeria. The conflict in the Far North led to a generalized suspicion towards certain groups, including Nigerian refugees, inspiring a much more restrictive policy with regard to refugees; including an encampment policy for Nigerian refugees, limited access to asylum; and repeated forceful/involuntary returns of newly arrived refugees.

Along the eastern border, crime rates were reported to have risen with the arrival of refugees from the CAR, and there were concerns that the largely unemployed and disenfranchised refugee youth were at risk of radicalization. Prospects for return or other durable solutions are limited, even if the peace agreement signed in 2018 brought back discussions about a Tripartite Agreement between Cameroon, CAR and UNHCR to facilitate voluntary returns when and if the situation in CAR will stabilize.

The influx of refugees from Nigeria and CAR placed greater strain on remote and poor border regions, with refugee-hosting regions (Adamawa, East, North and the Far North) presenting the lowest human development indicators and deepest levels of poverty in the country. Altogether, they account for 66% of the poor households in the country with only 38% of the total population. Despite the challenging environment, refugees continued to arrive.

Given the complexity and volatility of the situation in the Lake Chad Basin region, safe and dignified voluntary returns were not a viable option in 2018. Irrespective, spontaneous returns were reported. UNHCR remains fully committed to the implementation of the 2017 Tripartite Agreement once conditions for safe and dignified returns will be met.

Finally, the conflict in the North and South West regions between separatist non-state actors and the Cameroonian army increased in the course of 2018, producing population displacement within the two regions, towards other parts of Cameroon and the flight of 32,000 Cameroonian refugees to Nigeria. UNHCR took the lead of the Protection and Shelter/NFI clusters and started the response to the needs of IDPs, in collaboration with other UN agencies.

Population trends

Cameroon hosted a total of 380,330 refugees at the end of 2018. Some 40,000 refugees from CAR arrived in 2018, while the estimated number of returnees to CAR was 5,000. The total number of refugees from CAR stood at some 223,200 at year-end. The number of Nigerian refugees increased by 10%, to approximately 100,000. Close to 60,000 refugees are reported to be residing in urban areas.

At the end of 2018, there were a total of 668,490 IDPs throughout the country, including some 437,000 IDPs in the north-west and south-west regions of Cameroon, and about 280,000 people who remained internally displaced in the Far North.

Key achievements

- Approximately 49,000 school-aged refugee children were enrolled in school in 2018 as a result of advocacy and assistance provided by UNHCR.
- Water supply was reinforced in 7 villages in the Far North region, benefitting both people of concern and host communities.
- Protection coordination and monitoring were established in the South-West region increasing access to affected populations and enhancing data collection on human right abuses.

Unmet needs

- Some 25% of adult women did not receive sanitary kits.
- Births that took place outside or far from main settlements were not registered within the usual 90 days. Due to the large geographical size of the border area between Cameroon and Nigeria, coupled with limited resources, UNHCR was unable to carry out border and protection monitoring to the extent necessary in order to prevent all refoulement cases.
- Due to limited funding, medical assistance to urban refugees was constrained, allowing UNHCR only to assist the most vulnerable cases. Livelihood support for urban refugees was also inadequate.
- Due to funding shortfall, delays were noted in addressing the capacity-building needs of authorities in terms of international protection.

2018 Expenditure for Cameroon | USD

The following table presents the final budget and funds available by pillar and the final expenditure at the objective-level, as reported at year-end.

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Final Budget	74,158,771	375,533	12,377,502	86,911,806
Income from contributions*	36,939,689	0	2,304,606	39,244,294
Other funds available / transfers	5,432,408	284,636	1,665,343	7,382,386
Total funds available	42,372,096	284,636	3,969,948	46,626,681

Expenditure by Objective

Favourable Protection Environment				
International and regional instruments	0	90,705	0	90,705
Law and policy	35,091	78,737	0	113,828
Administrative Institutions and Practice	167,802	0	0	167,802
Legal remedies and legal assistance	455,730	0	373,741	829,471
Access to territory	559,347	0	0	559,347
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	195,955	0	0	195,955
Subtotal	1,413,925	169,442	373,741	1,957,108
Fair Protection Processes and Documentation				
Reception conditions	345	0	0	345
Registration and profiling	1,214,136	0	10	1,214,146
Status determination	254,038	0	0	254,038
Individual documentation	201,318	0	69,502	270,820
Civil status documentation	409,701	86,768	34,751	531,220
Subtotal	2,079,537	86,768	104,264	2,270,570
Security from Violence and Exploitation				
Protection from effects of armed conflict	484	0	443,880	444,363
SGBV prevention and response	1,090,843	0	217,804	1,308,647
Non-arbitrary detention	334,102	0	34,751	368,853
Child protection	1,122,762	0	0	1,122,762
Subtotal	2,548,191	0	696,434	3,244,626
Basic Needs and Essential Services				
Health	4,752,011	0	27,812	4,779,823
Reproductive health and HIV/ Aids response	1,840,318	0	0	1,840,318

	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Nutrition	1,590,034	0	0	1,590,034
Food security	1,110,992	0	0	1,110,992
Water	1,345,861	0	36	1,345,897
Sanitation and hygiene	2,097,774	0	5	2,097,779
Shelter and infrastructure	2,887,276	0	711,765	3,599,041
Energy	295,592	0	0	295,592
Basic and domestic and hygiene Items	1,259,789	0	1,158,205	2,417,993
Services for persons with specific needs	1,066,613	0	0	1,066,613
Education	2,984,978	0	0	2,984,978
Subtotal	21,231,238	0	1,897,822	23,129,060
Community Empowerment and Self Reliance				
Community mobilization	1,028,280	0	0	1,028,280
Co-existence with local communities	769,753	0	0	769,753
Natural resources and shared environment	723,409	0	0	723,409
Self-reliance and livelihoods	2,376,204	0	0	2,376,204
Subtotal	4,897,646	0	0	4,897,646
Durable Solutions				
Voluntary return	1,074,440	0	4,503	1,078,943
Integration	355,434	0	0	355,434
Resettlement	210,709	0	0	210,709
Greater reduction of statelessness	105	28,425	0	28,530
Subtotal	1,640,688	28,425	4,503	1,673,616
Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships				
Coordination and partnerships	263,881	0	316,130	580,012
Camp management and coordination	1,244,211	0	0	1,244,211
Donor relations	0	0	231	231
Subtotal	1,508,092	0	316,362	1,824,453
Logistics and Operations Support				
Supply chain and logistics	4,027,678	0	322,992	4,350,670
Operations management, coordination and support	2,542,351	0	253,831	2,796,182
Subtotal	6,570,028	0	576,824	7,146,852
2018 Expenditure Total	41,889,346	284,636	3,969,948	46,143,930

*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the "New or additional activities – mandate-related" (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.

