



**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency

# Annual Results Report

**2022**

**Cameroon Multi Country**

## Acknowledgements

UNHCR would like to thank all the stakeholders that contributed data and evidence to this report and reviewed their progress against the joint results of the strategy, including forcibly displaced and stateless people, host communities and host governments, United Nations agencies, and international and national non-governmental organizations, civil society and private sector. Their contributions enable us to create positive changes in the lives of the people we serve.

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**Downloaded date:** 11/05/2023

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# Section 1: Context and Overview

## 1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2022, the socio-political situation in the operational areas covered by the UNHCR Cameroon Multi Country Office (MCO) remained relatively calm but tense. Protection continued to be at the heart of the MCO considering the dynamic and the complexity of crises faced by countries under its umbrella. In Northwest and Southwest (NWSW) regions of Cameroon, the socio-political claims have turned into separatist movements with uncontrolled banditry activities and threats. The Far North region continued to witness indiscriminate killings of civilians and violence against women, girls, and youths perpetrated by non-state armed groups. In the Eastern regions, the political instabilities in CAR have exacerbated insecurity in the areas hosting refugees to the extent of deteriorating the social cohesion between refugees and their hosts. The impacts of the climate change have fueled inter-ethnic conflicts in Logone-Birni with massive displacement of populations internally (IDPs) and outside the country. Finally, the negative impacts of the global economic turmoil have greatly impaired the socio-economic capacities of persons of concern (PoCs) and their host communities.

These crises have created protection risks and forced displacements of more than 2,000,000 persons (486,000 refugees, 9,400 asylum seekers, including 1,013,000 IDPs, and 557,900 IDP returnees reported by OCHA/IOM). The analysis of the trend shows an annual increase of 4% of the population of concern in comparison with figures recorded at the beginning of 2022. + 1.8% for refugees, +16.8% for Asylum seekers and 5% for IDPs. This increase is mainly justified by (1) the intensification of the biometric verification and registration activities in areas hitherto unreachable, (2) the displacements caused by ongoing armed conflicts and (3) the increase of asylum requests as Cameroon remains a stable country and the major economy in the sub-region. A protection and solutions strategy has been designed and rolled out to address the plights faced by forcibly displaced persons and the ones at risk of statelessness and their hosts, with the support of other stakeholders, including government, humanitarian, and development actors. Advocacy for the domestication of Kampala Convention and the ratification of the two conventions on the statelessness has been undertaken in all the countries covered by MCO Cameroon.

The overarching objective remained the improvement of the lives of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons in the four countries covered by the MCO.

## 1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

### 1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

**By 2026, populations of concern to UNHCR are registered, documented, and benefit from a strengthened asylum offer in a favourable protection environment.**

Country	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon	1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	89.99%
Cameroon	1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.50%	81.50%
Gabon	1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Gabon	1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

The normative legal framework in Cameroon has remained consistent with international standards. The Government has maintained its open-door policy, despite internal and the effects of the ongoing global socio-economic crisis. No refoulement case has been reported during the period under review. Advocacy efforts was made to transform UNHCR Government counterpart for Refugee Status Management, the Technical Secretariat into a government agency managing refugee and asylum-seeker affairs in Cameroon and capacity building for effective RSD interviews and analysis. High-level instructions from the Presidency of the Republic were given to the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) to create the body; however, the lack of funding has delayed the process.

UNHCR continued to implement registration and Refugee Status Determination (RSD) through a hybrid system (individual RSD for asylum-seekers in urban areas and prima facie mechanisms in rural areas). A total of 8,031 old cases was cleared after the launch of a surge operation aimed at the reduction of the high number of cases awaiting refugee status determination. 98 % of the pending cases have been processed, 2,044 were granted refugee status and 9,265 new asylum-seekers have been recorded in 2022. During RSD interviews and analysis, the Secretariat Technique eligibility officers were coached to build their capacity. This has significantly improved drafting capacity and reduced the time asylum seekers wait for a decision. The RSD waiting room was extended and four new interview rooms increased the reception capacity of the Secretariat Technique improving the RSD quality standards, ensuring confidentiality. Awareness raising using brochures and leaflets were conducted for better understanding of the procedures and timeframes. To improve freedom of movement and access to rights, 5,164 biometric ID cards were delivered by the Government with the support of the World Bank. In Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe, the UNHCR Multi-Country Office advocated for a national asylum system with international protection framework capable of responding to any humanitarian emergency. In Gabon, UNHCR supported the provision documentation to refugees for the enjoyment of their rights.

### 2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

**By 2026, more people, by age group, especially the most vulnerable, including refugees and IDPs, use quality basic social services in an equitable and sustainable manner to realize their full human potential and enhance their social and economic well-being (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17 and United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework).**

**By 2026, populations, in different agro-ecological zones, including youth, women and socially vulnerable groups, live in a healthier environment, sustainably manage environmental resources, including biodiversity, and are more resilient to disaster and climate change shocks (Sustainable Development Goals 5, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework).**

**Framework).**

Country	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	30.00%	38.37%
Cameroon	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6.40%	6.40%
Cameroon	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	IDPs	0.00%	0.00%
Cameroon	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96.00%	97.40%
Gabon	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.93%	91.09%
Gabon	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%

During 2022, refugees and host populations were targeted by UNHCR intervention access to health care. A 1.5% reduction was noted in the accessibility of refugees and asylum-seekers to health care from 98% to 96.5% due to resource constraints, especially in urban areas where UNHCR healthcare assistance target only persons with specific needs and vulnerabilities. Notwithstanding the resource constraints, the standard of acceptable good quality and accessibility to health care and services were assured.

The nutritional surveys carried out in December 2022 showed a deterioration in the nutritional situation of Central African refugees in the 7 sites in the East and Adamaoua regions, with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition reaching 17.4% in certain sites, exceeding the 10% intervention threshold defined by the WHO. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition in host communities in Eastern Façade (Adamaoua, East and North regions) is ranging from 5.7% to 9.0% depending on the region. In the Far North region, acute malnutrition rates of 8.0% and 10.1% have been respectively recorded among host populations and internally displaced persons. In contrast with the improvement of the nutritional status of Nigeria refugees witnessed during the 2021 surveys with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition of 4.3%.

For refugees, the reasons of the deterioration of the situation are mainly the reduced food and nutrition interventions due to limited funding, the suspension of support for community-based activities in the managed sites and the hosting villages, and the drastic reduction of resources allocated to health and nutrition sector. Whereas for IDPs and host communities, the causes are multiple ranging from lack of funding, inundations to multiple displacements due to insecurity. The degradation of the situation has been exacerbated by the impact of COVID 19 pandemic and the negative impacts of the global economic turmoil on the socio-economic capacities of people we serve and their host communities.

### 3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

**By 2026, gaps in key socio-economic indicators are reduced, reflecting greater gender equality and progress in the empowerment of youth, women and girls, and other vulnerable groups including those in humanitarian settings (SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17).(UNSDCF)**

**By 2026, more people, especially youth, women and socially and economically vulnerable groups, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), benefit equitably from increased opportunities in a green, diversified, transformative, resilient and inclusive economy that creates decent jobs in productive sectors (Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 17 and United Nations Susta**

Country	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	IDPs	100.00%	100.00%
Cameroon	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.37%	26.30%
Cameroon	3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	48.00%	50.00%
Cameroon	3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71.00%	80.00%
Cameroon	3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	15.00%	21.00%
Cameroon	3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.20%	36.20%
Gabon	3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Gabon	3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Gabon	3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%
Gabon	3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	89.93%	91.09%

Education is one of the key pillars of the UNHCR Cameroon Multi Country Office's Strategic Plan 2022-2026. Out of 182,870 refugee and asylum-seeking children recorded in the database in 2022, only 54,914 of them have been enrolled in primary and secondary public schools in Cameroon. This represents a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) or the total enrolment in primary and secondary education, of approximately 30%. This represents an increase of 4 % of the GER from 24% in 2021 to 30% in 2022. This improvement is the result of collective efforts which will be pursued in 2023 and beyond through ECW (Education Cannot Wait) Multi-Year Resilience Program (MYRP), Educate A Child and other innovative projects targeting children in situation of forced displacement.

At the higher education level, DAFI program (Education Program funded by the German Government) has supported 139 students in 2022. The overall enhancement in the education sector has been possible due to sustainable efforts in the improvement of school infrastructures, the provision of adequate financial and material support, and the aggressive community mobilization and awareness-raising.

Various interventions by UNHCR and its partners have reduced the pressure on young refugees to drop out of school. However, the risk of boys and girls to be exposed to child labor and its exploitative forms remains important, as many children and young people do not have the opportunity to go to school due to the poverty of their parents. These risks are more acute for girls, whose GERs are lower than those of boys (40% of girls versus 60% of boys).

## 4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

**Expand access to third country solutions (Global Compact on Refugees Objective 3)**

**Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and dignity (Global Compact on Refugees Objective 4)**

Country	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,880	2,021

Cameroon	4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	173	710
Cameroon	4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	18
Cameroon	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24	24
Gabon	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	3
Gabon	4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Gabon	4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	0
Gabon	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10	10

UNHCR provided access to durable solutions to address the protection needs of the forcibly displaced and stateless persons, primarily through reintegration, voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and complementary pathways. The resettlement program represented one of the durable solutions used particularly for refugees with no prospects for local integration or voluntary repatriation.

In 2022, over 1,200 refugees, specifically 639 females and 574 males, were submitted to various resettlement countries, including 355 girls (age 0-17), 335 boys (age 0-17), 284 females and 239 males. 75% of the submitted cases were from rural and camp locations, while 25% were from urban areas. Submitted cases encompassed various vulnerabilities and protection needs such as survivors of violence and torture.

Concerning effective departures to resettlement countries, 710 refugees departed to Canada (468), France (234), Sweden (5), and the USA (3). As of August 2022, (06) refugee students in Cameroon were accepted and departed to various universities in France under the 2022 University Corridor Program-UNIV'R, while 12 other refugees were accepted under the University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE) scholarship program to attend universities in Italy.

A total of 2,036 refugees voluntarily repatriated to CAR, DRC, Rwanda, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, and Burundi. Due to security volatility in the countries of origin, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has not yet started promoting repatriation as preferred path for durable solutions for CAR and NIG refugees. However, on voluntary basis, UNHCR will continue to facilitate the return in safety and dignity of refugees intending to go back home. In anticipation, the UNHCR MCO Cameroon has planned to assist 5 000 CAR and 5 000 Nigerian refugees for return in 2023.

In close collaboration with the "Commission Nations des Refugies (CNR), UNHCR MCO Cameroon has assisted ten refugees in Gabon with the processing of residence permit documents to facilitate legal local integration, thus refugees benefited from all rights attached to people residing permanently in the country of asylum.

## 1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Resettlement - Due to limited budget and resources, resettlement staff could not reach refugees in remote locations and sites, mostly in the Far North and East regions, to undertake profiling and full resettlement interviews. This also negatively impacted other core resettlement activities such as sensibilization, counselling and anti-fraud messaging, outreach, and processing of vulnerable refugees. Furthermore, in some locations, such as Kousseri, in the Far North region, UNHCR had to provide transportation and accommodation to selected refugee for resettlement, since most were not residing near a UNHCR processing office. Only 1,213 refugee cases were submitted to resettlement countries out of the 40,000 in need. Most locations also had inadequate interview rooms, stationery, and equipment, limiting the capacity of the staff to efficiently undertake their duties. These challenges will be addressed in 2023 with the aim of enhancing the resettlement processing capacities of the



operation.

Complementary Pathways - 18 students were successfully awarded scholarships to undertake their master's degree courses in France and Italy. Unfortunately, many applicants have faced language barriers considering that B-2 level English proficiency was the major requirement for admission into the scholarships proposed by most of universities. Refugee students also had limited access to computers and to Internet. There is a need to have a dedicated workspace with computers and internet connectivity where refugee students across the operation can access and apply for education opportunities whenever they are advertised.

Repatriation - Ongoing insecurity and political instability have been a hindrance for Central African and Nigerian refugees who wish to return to their country of origin. Both country Operations (Cameroon and RCA) will exploit pockets of stability in Central African Republic (CAR) to continue the facilitated repatriation of refugees only in secure areas.

Reintegration - IDPs in Cameroon spontaneously returned to their places of origin. However, they have not been able to access assistance and support due to lack of documentation, the limited budget from the humanitarian actors and reduced humanitarian access imposed by non-state armed groups.

## 1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

By the end of 2021, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has broadened its partnership with various stakeholders, including government entities, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, and development actors. It resulted in reaching some outcomes of the Global Compact on Refugee. In alignment with the 2022-2026 UNHCR Global Strategic Directions, 17 partners, including the Governmental counterpart, were selected to implement the 4 impact areas (Protect, Assist, Empower and Solve) of the plan on professionalism, competency, and complementarity basis.

Joint initiatives were implemented for a complementary response and included: the Blueprint initiative (UNHCR and UNICEF) on Child protection, WASH and Education; the joint program of excellence hub (WFP and UNHCR) on joint targeting, complaints and feedback mechanisms, livelihoods support, UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission in the Far North and data sharing; Mandjou Joint project designed by UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNWOMEN, IOM, FAO for the provision of humanitarian response and building the resilience and sustainable livelihoods of persons we serve and their hosts.

At the central level, UNHCR worked effectively with key ministries, including the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX), Social Affairs (MINAS) and Territorial Administration (MINAT). In the search of improving the coordination of the refugee response in accordance with GCR's strategic objectives, UNHCR MCO Cameroon and the MINREX jointly organized a Multi-Stakeholders' Dialogue to serve as a platform of concertation on refugee management led by the Government of Cameroon. In Addition, a strategic workshop was also organized in close collaboration with MINREX for the operationalization of Yaounde Declaration's recommendations to support the establishment of the regional platform on solutions for CAR refugees. With the aim of fulfilling its catalytic role, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has established impactful partnerships with development actors to strengthen the Humanitarian–Development–Peace Nexus in areas hosting persons we serve. Development actors (World Bank through the IDA 18 refugee sub–window), Agence Francaise de Developpement (AFD) have put in place mechanisms and funding to help mitigate the impacts of the presence of refugees in hosting areas.

In line with its strategic directions, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has reinforced the tri-cluster leadership and coordination by dedicating coordinators and supporting them effective with operational response. Through an effective collaboration and impactful partnership, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has been able to mount an effective response, with the involvement of UNICEF, WHO, MSF, Ministry of Health, to stop Cholera outbreak in Minawao refugee camp and worked together with World Bank to identify the source of funding for the delivery of more than 5 000 biometric refugee cards by the Government of Cameroon.

## Section 2: Results

### 2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

#### 1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

**By 2026 PoCs to UNHCR continue to enjoy access to asylum while registration and documentation are conducted by the government**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Effects of armed conflicts -registration and profiling - Civil registration)**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	55.46%	100.00%	70.00%
Cameroon MCO	1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	IDPs	0.00%	22.00%	21.00%
Cameroon MCO	1.3 Proportion of PoC with legally recognized identity documents or credentials [GCR 4.2.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.00%	50.00%	24.00%

#### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR Cameroon, in collaboration with the governmental counterpart in charge of the refugee status determination (RSD), the Technical Secretariat and implementing partners, organized registration and verification activities for refugees and asylum seekers in urban areas, in the Far North, East, Adamaoua and North regions. These activities contributed to strengthening international protection (by promoting freedom of movement and access to rights) through the identification and individual registration of more than 60,000 people, including 17,000 newborns, 35,000 new Central African and Nigerian refugees who arrived before or during the year 2022, and 3,000 new asylum seekers.

UNHCR and Cameroon authorities registered and verified around 113,000 refugees and asylum seekers through verification and continuous registration activities 2022.

Following these activities, 351,000 refugees and asylum seekers received valid identification documents from UNHCR, including refugee cards, family composition certificates, and asylum seeker certificates while 5,164 received Refugees ID Card from the government in Eastern façade (Nord, Adamaoua and East regions) and Far North regions. UNHCR' database shows at the end of year a proportion of 73% of refugees having valid documents and 27% are still in need. With the collaboration of MINREX, 159 certificates were established. It enabled refugees born in their country of origin to enroll in school or conduct any other action requiring a birth certificate. A total of 5,001 birth certificates were issued throughout the operation.

In the Northwest, Southwest, Littoral and West regions, 2,062 persons of concern to UNHCR were supported in obtaining civil documents, of which 1,504 received birth certificates, including 147 children 0 – 17 years, 344 national identity cards and 214 disability cards. This enabled the person UNHCR serves to access services such as education, health and even apply for jobs, as they were able to restore their civil rights. This equally reduced the risk of arbitrary arrests as thanks to identification documents forcibly displaced can enjoy their right to freedom of movement. In addition, 187 individuals were able to register for official examinations such as General Certificates of Education (GCE) Ordinary and Advanced Level and First School Leaving Certificates (FSLC). The registration process will be continued in 2023 in the 300 villages to improve the protection of persons we serve. Special efforts will be made in the advocacy for the delivery of biometric cards to all adult refugees recognized the state of Cameroon.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In the Northwest and Southwest, challenge to achieving impact include security constraints, humanitarian access, and funding availability. There is a rise in criminality in both regions and a myriad of NSAGs which are not coordinating between them. Despite the volatility of security landscape, UNHCR and key partner have successfully regularized over 73,000 refugees and asylum seekers in 2022, thousands of individuals are still in need of registration. The registration of 3,000 Nigerian refugees is pending in the North region; Over 8,000 CAR refugees are awaiting identification, individual registration, and documentation in the North, Far North, Adamaoua, and Eastern regions. The constraints to cover registration and verification missions include limited human resources, poor logistics, and insufficient budget, in addition to the need for better coordination with authorities. The Sub-Office Bertoua lacks a Registration Officer, and the additional staff is needed to handle the activities as per required standards and to better serve over 300.000 CAR refugees living in the three regions and spanned in over 300 villages.

## 2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

**Persons of concern to UNHCR have better access to a procedure that meets international standards**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision (disaggregated by individual and group procedures).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	749.00	60.00	37.00
Cameroon MCO	2.3 Proportion of individuals undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Urban Refugees from 35 nationalities - In 2022, UNHCR significantly reduced the time required to process refugee status determination (RSD) cases for individual and group applicants (from about two years to 37 days. New cases were processed within 30 to 45 days, from the registration of the asylum application to the first instance decision.

UNHCR continued to implement registration and Refugee Status Determination through two modalities depending on the geographic areas (individual RSD for asylum-seekers living in Douala and Yaoundé and through prima facie mechanisms for the ones in rural areas). In 2022, UNHCR clear the backlog of 8,031 pending RSD cases in Yaounde and Douala. Already, UNHCR has cleared 98% of its backlog of RSD cases of urban refugee residing in Yaounde, enabling them to enjoy their rights as refugees living in Cameroon.

To assist the Cameroonian Government with its commitment to realize the full ownership of the asylum and RSD process, UNHCR has provided technical support to the Technical Secretariat (ST) to help this entity improving its capacity and enhancing its ability to process asylum claims. Through this process, the waiting time for asylum process has been reduced, the number of interviews doubled during the year, asylum applications were analyzed, and those eligible for refugee status received better protection and greater access to services. Space allocated for RSD was also improved by extending the RSD waiting room and adding 4 new interview rooms. This has increased the reception capacity of the ST and has allowed interviews to be conducted in accordance with RSD quality standards, and in confidentiality. Awareness raising was conducted for asylum seekers by providing information, brochures and leaflets on asylum procedure in Cameroon. Thus, the asylum seekers have a better understanding of the procedures and the

time limits and act accordingly.

The deployment of the "Operation Coup de Poing" team to Douala allowed clearance of all backlogs of asylum applications. UNHCR also supported the Technical Secretariat to become more familiar with the asylum process. The processing of asylum applications is provided and managed by the Technical Secretariat, a good step toward the Government's full ownership of the asylum and RSD process. UNHCR will continue to provide technical support in the completion of this strategy of government ownership of the asylum and RSD process.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Several challenges have been the hinderance for achieving expected results. This including the need to enhance government structure for refugee management to support the Refugee Eligibility Commission and the Refugee Appeals Commission as provided by the 2005 law and its 2011 implementing decree. The gradual shift of competencies to government is still not effective and operational. Also, in addition to continue arrival of new asylum-seekers from several neighboring countries, notably Chad and CAR, there are limited human resources dedicated to the RSD procedure hindering the effectiveness of the process. The creation of a national structure for the coordination of all matters regarding refugees and persons at risk of statelessness will solve most of described challenges and will facilitate the full transfer of competencies. The Office of the President of the Republic has given the green light for the creation of this organ but the lack of financial resources remains the big impediment.

## 3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

**Persons of concern to UNHCR benefit from protection offered by international, regional and national legal instruments and frameworks adopted and promulgated by the government**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.	Stateless Persons	Not adequate	Adequate	Not adequate

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, in collaboration with the Government and stakeholders, UNHCR supported the implementation of a national plan to reduce the risk of statelessness, and the advocacy for the ratification of the two conventions, which will hopefully be ratified soon. In December 2022, UNHCR organized an information and discussion session on statelessness issues with parliamentarians, targeting members of the Constitutional Law Commission of the National Assembly and the Senate. The session was an opportunity to implement the commitments made by Cameroon during the N'Djamena initiative and the Geneva High-Level Segment on Statelessness Conventions and legislative reforms (on birth and nationality registration). As an outcome of this session, the parliamentarians recognized the urgency of taking appropriate measures to prevent the risk of statelessness in Cameroon and called on the need to finalize the process of Cameroon's accession to the two conventions on statelessness and ensure, , their internalization, after ratification; (b) for a qualitative study on the risks of statelessness to be conducted in Cameroon to ensure accurate data on statelessness and appropriate response; (c) ensure active participation to the various ongoing regional consultations on the project Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights relating to specific aspects of the right to nationality and the eradication of statelessness in Africa.

A joint Ministry of External Relations / Ministry of Justice and UNHCR mission carried out at the National School of Local Administration in Buea strengthened advocacy to introduce a course on statelessness in this new school dedicated for the training of local authorities from regions. The introduction of this course is foreseen in 2023. It is expected that this course will allow the staff to receive knowledge on statelessness, nationality, and on other different topics jointly agreed. The process to enable the digitization of civil registry records and reforming the civil registry framework is underway. The master plan has been drawn up, allowing the system of establishing civil status records to be cleaned up and ensuring that the population has access to civil status documents. A draft law on the modernization of the civil registry is currently being prepared.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenges to achieve this impact were related to Cameroon accession to the conventions on birth registration and statelessness. In March 2019, a study was conducted on the risks of statelessness and the Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development promised to instruct all prefectures to lessen the process of acquiring birth certificates. Unfortunately, up to now this decision is still pending. The draft law on civil status in Cameroon, if adopted, would facilitate birth registration, and the State and municipalities would provide free mobile court hearings. There is a need to strengthening collaboration with other UN agencies, Civil Society Organizations, and human rights defenders to ensure legal identity for all by 2030 and ensure no one is left behind.

## 4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

**Women and young girls and boys are protected from all forms of violence and discrimination against them in all areas of public life. (UNSDCF)**

**Protection monitoring is established and effective in relevant locations**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Response and prevention of VBG**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	37.40%	100.00%	37.40%
Cameroon MCO	4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37.40%	100.00%	37.40%
Cameroon MCO	4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	81.20%	100.00%	37.40%
Cameroon MCO	4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	81.20%	100.00%	89.00%
Cameroon MCO	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	10.10%	30.00%	23.00%
Cameroon MCO	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.10%	100.00%	23.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Under the leadership of Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) , and in collaboration with all actors working on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) , the new national GBV strategy for 2022-2026 has been published. This strategy facilitates the inclusion of persons served by UNHCR into the State decentralized services by encouraging them to seek services provided from the Ministry for Empowerment of Women and Family.

In 2022, Refugees, IDPs and affected host communities were supported in the following GBV key mechanisms: community prevention, response, and coordination. Survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) received psychosocial support (100%), referrals to medical services (34%), legal and judicial services (8%), enabling them to rebuild their lives and strengthen their resilience.

In the Eastern façade, UNHCR and its partner relied on 139 community organizations and 92 local protection committees to provide information to 89,257 people (63,955 refugees and 25,302 host communities) through 2,449 sessions on the consequences of GBV and the importance of seeking timely help. The various information, education and awareness sessions contributed to a gradual change in behavior among traditional and religious leaders are increasingly collaborating with the various committees and actors in managing GBV situations.

Also, the involvement of women in community decision-making mechanisms is increasing and assessment conducted showed that communities' perception and sensitivity to GBV have improved in preventing and denouncing GBV-related acts. The management of GBV enhanced during the second semester, thanks to donor funding support for GBV clinical management and community organizations with additional staff. In Northwest and Southwest, 100 beneficiaries, including women and girls at risk of GBV and GBV survivors, underwent -economic activities and vocational training and received cash for startup kits. An additional 49 women undertook socio-recreational activities, such as dressmaking and sewing, while 50 women and 80 men participated in the economic and social empowerment discussions how they could improve their support at the household level. A total of 4 women-led community-based organizations, including 42 women, were identified, and capacity was reinforced in gender equality.

In North West South West, additional 611 GBV survivors received comprehensive case management, psychosocial and psychological support, and referral to services such as medical, food, income-generating activities, and vocational training. A total of 950 survivors received dignity kits for support, and 120 (90 Southwest, 30 Northwest) girls participated in a program provided by the Ministry of Women Affairs. It includes capacity building in using the GBV Information Management Systems (GBVIMS), establishing community groups, coordinating actors, and conducting awareness campaigns in the prevention and GBV risk mitigation. It also improves the prevention and response to violence against adolescent girls and women by equipping them with skills and knowledge to identify types of GBV and seek support services when needed.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges to achieving the impact for gender-based violence survivors are centered on the limited livelihood or empowerment programs due to limited funding. Other challenges included a late denunciation of cases of rape, thus limiting the rapid and optimal treatment of survivors' cases. The fear to file a complaint or the slowness of justice was identified as one of keys challenges observed, including cultural barriers - several families preferred arrangements in families; harmful cultural practices, early marriages; the fear of perpetrator retaliation or communities disregarding the rights of survivors. Further, the high cost of psychologist services and the limited access to survivors in remote areas. Finally, budgetary limitations, and disparate data collection practices in areas where the GBVIMS is not used.

## 5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

**The social protection system are strengthened to adequately address the needs of children, teenagers, youth and people left behind according to best interest of children and with a view to reduce inequalities (UNSDCF)**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE-Protection of Children**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	IDPs	36.20%	100.00%	36.20%
Cameroon MCO	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36.20%	100.00%	36.20%
Cameroon MCO	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	30.00%	100.00%	30.00%
Cameroon MCO	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30.12%	100.00%	30.00%
Cameroon MCO	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	IDPs	80.00%	100.00%	80.00%
Cameroon MCO	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an appropriate alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	100.00%	85.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, UNHCR and partners supported 16,291 children at risk (61% of the caseload among refugees and 223 internally displaced persons) with case management and communication to strengthen their capacities and build resilience.

was conducted for partners. A total of 11 best interest panels meeting took place and participants included the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry for the Promotion of Women and the Family, UNICEF, UNHCR and among other partners. Decisions on 194 cases of unaccompanied and separated children and facilitated their voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and family reunification.

A total of 5,813 children at risk, including children out of school, children living with disabilities, or without a birth certificates, forced into married and single mothers, received psychosocial support, and were referred to relevant services, school placements, or to organizations able to support them in obtaining birth certificates. With the support the Ministry of Social Affairs' decentralized services, displaced children were able to present complete files for the exams at school and follow up for harmonious development.

UNHCR reinforced its collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs by providing capacity building and through capacity building and coordinating their intervention in placing children at risk in private reception centers, thus promoting secure supervision. In addition, increasingly available and the accessible social protection services at government level and non-state organizations are willing to integrate refugees into their programs. Children have access to services for social protection whenever required, and each year, refugee children are systematically included in the Children's Parliament where they present their point of view to ministers and parliamentarians.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The challenges to achieving impacts included limited resources, lack of funding has not allowed UNHCR to address the needs of refugee children with disabilities, limited programs for adolescent boys and girls, especially teenage mothers; cultural barriers remain an issue in families where cases of unreported abuse

are hidden to preserve family image, thus flouting the rights of the child, and jeopardizing the harmonious development of the latter. The lack of equipment hinders the construction of child-friendly spaces. Collaboration and coordination with “Ministere des Affaires Sociales” (MINAS), “Ministere de la promotion de la Femme et de la Famille” (MINPROFF), judicial actors, and other relevant authorities and stakeholders must continue to be developed and strengthened for better inclusion of children under UNHCR’s mandate in the protection systems.

The system of continuous identification of children at risk must be strengthened through the various existing channels to improve and adapt the response in a targeted manner.

## 6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

### Persons of concern to UNHCR have fair and equitable access to justice

#### LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Access to justice

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

During the reporting period, demands for travel document have increased due the augmentation of number of “ road hassles” or extortions faced by refugees, internally displaced persons, and persons at risk of statelessness during their road travel. Over 50 persons served by UNHCR reported being harassed during road travel. The government’s issuance of refugee identity cards facilitated the population’s free movement. No refugee was arrested and detained by security forces in Cameroon for immigration-related offenses. Approximately 90% of the violations and threats experienced by the refugees concerned their civil rights (violations of physical integrity, individual freedoms including abusive police custody), and 10% concerned their socio-cultural and economic rights (withholding salaries and abusive closure of commercial activity by individuals). Except for serious offenses cases, the majority of refugees arrested and held in police custody were released with the assistance of the lawyer cabinet. UNHCR ensured that detention remained exceptional and that no minors were detained. 5 cases of GBV were registered, 04 of which were withdrawn. In the socio-economic field, UNHCR, with the lawyer’s help, ensured that non-judicial recoveries were favored to consider the nature of the claims in view of the time required for the procedures. Refugees have also been perpetrators of offenses such as theft, skimming of rent, and night-time vagrancy; 74 persons we serve received counseling in the framework of the legal hotlines.

In the Southwest, with a target of 3,260 beneficiaries in 2022, UNHCR, through its implementing partner reached 3,326 IDPs and vulnerable populations Fako, Meme and Manyu Divisions. The achievements included awareness raising (radio) through (2,000), Community educative talks (614), distribution of flyers and leaflets targets (200), legal assistance to persons we serve, including to GBV survivors (102), legal consultations and counseling (400). UNHCR legal intervention facilitates the release of 18 IDPs arbitrarily arrested from Police, Gendarmerie, and prisons. Through legal consultations, some persons served by UNHCR are now aware of the possibilities of seeking justice for their cases and know where to submit their cases for appropriate legal proceedings to obtain fair justice on issues affecting them.

In the Far North, six perpetrators of GBV were brought to justice. Compared to 2021, there is an increase of survivors filing complaints with the judicial authorities; with 06 persons we serve as opposed to 4 in 2021. In Façade East, 281 refugees benefitted from the legal and judicial assistance provided by UNHCR and partner.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Despite the excellent collaboration with administrative authorities in the Northwest and Southwest, UNHCR has limited access to the detention center. Also, the security situation remained challenging in Northwest and Southwest regions with lockdowns during official celebrations, hindering field access despite efforts undertaken by the government.

GBV survivors are abandoning judicial procedures due to delays, multiple trial postponements, inability to pay the legal proceeding costs, and lacking confidence due to the slowness of judiciary processes. In Eastern part of the country, access to some localities by the lawyer cabinet and UNHCR were limited due to the vastness of the region.



## 7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

**Communities are mobilized to ensure gender equality and progress in the empowerment of young people, women, girls, and other vulnerable groups**

**Community based approach is strengthened and effective in relevant locations**

### LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Peaceful co-existence

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	IDPs	62.00%	100.00%	62.00%
Cameroon MCO	7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.00%	100.00%	61.98%
Cameroon MCO	7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	IDPs	62.00%	100.00%	62.00%
Cameroon MCO	7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62.00%	100.00%	61.98%
Cameroon MCO	7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	IDPs	47.40%	50.00%	47.40%
Cameroon MCO	7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47.40%	50.00%	47.40%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

A communication plan by 150 committees reached 75,630 persons and included awareness-raising sessions within host communities, refugees, IDP, and radio programs. They were conducted in close collaboration with local authorities and persons we serve. Working with the focal points in municipalities led to including of refugees as trainees in 4 councils, supporting school supplies for students. IDPs and staff also approached other national organizations such as "AFRO GIVENESS". The organization has included 22 illiterate refugees in its functional literacy program, "Well-being for single mothers," a program for single refugee mothers.

The State technical services of the Ministry of Youth and Civic Education gave access, and 12 refugees (6 women) from the urban refugee committee (CRCC) were among the 100 nationals trained in leadership skills and setting up projects. As part of the "Raising UNHCR Capacities for Youth" program, groups of young produced silent films - "Nobody knows"- to raise awareness about GBV in the community and short films with GBV and anti-fraud awareness messages. With this support, young refugees and nationals are gradually aware of the dangers of these practices and share their knowledge with their peers and the whole community.

In North-West and South-West regions (NWSW), UNHCR supported 32 community-based protection committees and 71 focal points efforts to reduce and prevent GBV (Gender-Based-Violence) risks and human rights violations in the NWSW regions. In Far North region (FN), a women's committee of 85 women (one woman per block) and several others played an essential role in GBV and activities involving persons with specific needs (PSN). Through their leadership and mobilization, women monitored the situation of children at risk, cases of GBV, and PSN with reduced mobility unable to access services. They were also trained in human rights, protection risks, protection legal frameworks, GBV-related issues, protection risks analysis, psychological first aid, and safe referrals to service providers in their communities.

Community action plans were developed and implemented by the community-based organizations, emphasizing accountability to affected populations through feedback and complaints mechanisms. As a result, 668 complaints (625 in FN and 43 in NWSW) and 248 positive feedbacks were received from the

community members. In NWSW, the complaints related to documentation, housing, general food distribution, GBV, cohesion, and latrines, while in the FN, community members provided positive feedback in appreciation for the interventions. The approach allowed the affected populations to voice their concerns and receive feedback on their queries while improving accountability of actors providing humanitarian aids. Of the 625 complaints filed, 190 have been resolved (30%). In the Far North, Care International mobilized the host communities for awareness-raising sessions regarding women suffering from fistula and other young women excluded from farming lands. These actions, in addition to supporting surgery, the partner positively changed the community's perception. Regarding access to farmland, women, including refugees and IDPs, the actor rehabilitated and concluded land management agreements with local authorities, enabling access to farmland and agricultural production.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The lack of legal recognition of the urban refugee committees (CRCC) as Refugees-led associations limits their consideration for meaningful economic and financial opportunities. Requests were filed through the MINAT and there is a big chance for having positive feedback in 2023. In the present context, there is a stringent need to strengthen UNHCR and partners to provide greater opportunities for refugees to participate in community development initiatives for their effective engagement and participation to the development of their communities through reel empowerment schemes.

Several activities such as the feedback and complaint management mechanisms, the community participation of women, etc., were not fully implemented due mainly to budget constraints leaving most of complaints and women needs not properly addressed. The dissemination of the SOP on the feedback mechanisms and complaints management and the revitalization of the complaints management committees will be given priority to improve the awareness of persons we serve and their effective participation to the protection of their communities. The aim is to improve the effectiveness and the responsiveness in finding real solutions to complaints filed by persons we serve.

## 8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

**People with special needs benefit from assistance appropriate to their situation allowing them to access basic social services of quality in an equitable and sustainable manner in order to realize their full human potential and increase their social and economic well-being.**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE-People with special needs benefit from assistance appropriate to their situation allowing them to access basic social services of quality in an equitable and sustainable manner in order to realize their full human potential and increase their social and economic well-being.**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	IDPs	19.88%	25.00%	21.00%
Cameroon MCO	8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20.00%	25.00%	21.00%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2022, an amount of USD 1,329,992 was distributed to 54,434 refugees and forcibly displaced persons using mobile money as the delivery mechanism. The cash assistance targeted 10, 628 persons for basic needs. This assistance was provided as multipurpose cash to vulnerable refugees, IDPs and host community individuals, including GBV survivors, women, and girls at risk of GBV. This enabled them to build resilience, access basic social services such as medical and legal care and meet their immediate protection needs, reduce their exposure to negative coping mechanisms, helping restore their dignity and

wellbeing to an extent. 21,275 students received cash for education and helped them to pursue their education, 3,929 household of 19,645 persons received cash grant to kick-start income generating activities (IGA) and to support the creation of joint economic initiatives for persons we serve who have completed the various vocational trainings. 482 household of 2,886 persons received cash for shelter to improve the living conditions and the dignity, while also reducing protection risks.

In addition, UNHCR conducted activities to facilitate access to energy for refugees and host community, limiting the excessive cutting of firewood, through capacity building beneficiaries in the home production of ecological briquettes, construction of improved clay stoves and the popularization of ecological briquettes use through awareness-raising to encourage communities to produce charcoal for cooking and IGA. This activity has allowed 28% of households of refugees in camp and sites to use briquettes as their cooking energy.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There is no state program to rehabilitate persons with specific needs (PSN) and disabled refugees are not eligible for the national disability card. The budgets allocated to basic social services do not meet the PSN needs, and refugees are not yet included in the decentralization services. Advocacy must be reinforced for the municipal development plans to consider them.

The main challenge in providing multipurpose cash assistance in Northwest and Southwest is reaching IDPs and vulnerable populations, as they are often on the move due to insecurity they lack (Mbororo) the necessary civil documents or phones for issuing money transfers. In-kind distribution does not consider large family sizes, leading to security issues for the distribution teams.

## 9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

**Person of concern to UNHCR have access to adequate shelter according to their situation of displacement, within a framework that meets international humanitarian standards, national building code and urban plan**

**Institutional and community actors are equipped to design and implement inclusive, integrated and innovative actions to improve the state of the environment and biodiversity, and contribute to the fight against climate change.(UNSDCF)**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Shelter and infrastructure - Populations of concern to UNHCR have access to housing appropriate to their displacement situation, within a framework that meets national standards in terms of town planning**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	9.1 Proportion of PoCs living in habitable and affordable housing.	IDPs	30.00%	100.00%	40.00%
Cameroon MCO	9.2 Proportion of PoC that have energy to ensure lighting (close to Sphere).	IDPs	7.07%	5.00%	4.69%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

At the end of 2022, sustainable housing and settlement sector saw the participation of 33 different partners including UNHCR in addressing habitable and affordable housing response. Thus, starting from a baseline of 58%, with a target of 8280 families, 5132 families have been reached: giving an achievement rate of 62%.

At mean time, 4000 shelter kits have been distributed to 3727 families for the rehabilitation of their existing units to achieve shelter adequacy result through construction services or in-kind distribution of repair kits supported by technical assistance.

For refugees in Minawao camp (Far North), 1,815 transitional shelter kits and 1,372 tents and emergency shelters were installed and constructed for newly arrived refugees in Minawao the camp.

The Out-of-camp refugees, mainly in Logone & Chari, were assisted with 240 emergency shelter kits for a better settlement.

In the eastern part, 340 transitional shelters have been rehabilitated for the most vulnerable to improve protection by increasing the access of PoCs to quality Shelter.

All these actions, have impacted the POCs by providing them better protection against bad weather, especially prevent gender-based violence, and improved their living conditions.

The energy / lightning at household level, was not monitored during the year. But according to the multisectoral assessment conducted in 2021 in Northwest and Southwest regions, 23% of households have lighting availability at night, and the main three sources are the electrical source at 35%, solar lamps at 22%, and flashlights for the remaining 43%.

Nevertheless, it's essential to remember the importance of energy / lightning at household level in the protection of POCs, by preventing and reducing the risk of accidents (snakebites) due to darkness, VSBG, impact on the education of children who can revise their lessons at home at night, and on the well-being.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The main challenges are reliable data collection and their availability for better planning on shelter / NFI needs. The limited funding, the accessibility and security issues, the non-harmonization of construction material kits are other important challenges that the sector is facing.

The climate change effects with the floodings and violent winds are other factors contributing to the slowness of interventions and diminishing efforts by the destruction of existing infrastructure thus increasing the needs.

The very low income of Persons we serve with significantly hinders the implementation of shelter strategy. The proposed solutions to these identified issues, will focused in 2023, to shift most of its distributions into cash except for emergency situations, and working to further use the Shelter Cluster post distribution monitoring tool to monitor both repair and rental interventions, and improve the interventions by including factors in the projects to be friendly environmental for a better impact on the environment and mitigate climate change effects.

## 10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

**Newborns, children, teenagers, women and men have equitable and sustainable access to quality services for the prevention and treatment of diseases and malnutrition (UNSDCF)**

**The capacities of the national health system are strengthened to provide essential, high-quality services to all, and respond effectively to emergencies and epidemics. (UNSDCF)**

**Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, teenagers, the elderly and vulnerable communities have increased and equitable access to safe, nutritious, adequate, diversified and secure food and malnutrition prevention services.(UNSDCF)**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

The enhancement of the cold chain for the conservation of vaccine has improved the vaccination coverage in the areas hosting refugees. This improvement has facilitated the reachability of 97,4% of refugee children

through the vaccination against measles for an annual target of 95%. The overall vaccination rate was improved in comparison with 2021 rate which stood at 96%.

Meanwhile, the rate of births attended by qualified personnel was 95.71% for a target of 98%. This is a slight improvement in comparison to the rate recorded in 2021 (95.20%). Furthermore, 52 awareness-raising sessions on the importance of vaccination and assisted deliveries were conducted in refugee camps and sites, reaching 23,800 women.

In 2022, over 229,703 consultations were recorded in refugee camps and sites. Children under five represented 34.10% of new consultations. UNHCR also provided Nigerian refugees with the supply of essential drugs to compensate the stock shortages of drugs observed. The most common pathologies recorded were respiratory tract infections (36.30%), malaria (23.26%), intestinal parasites (6.29%), and diarrheal diseases (5.77%).

Regarding reproductive health, particularly the fight against HIV and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), 22,873 prenatal consultations were carried out and 6,608 deliveries were recorded. 422 new users of modern contraceptives methods were also documented during the year. A total of 21,101 people made voluntary HIV tests and 137 persons amongst were tested positive and put on ARV treatment.

The epidemiological surveillance report of the Minawao health area officially declared a cholera epidemic outbreak on October 17, 2022. The epidemic ended on 25 November 2022, with a total of 144 notified cases and 04 deaths a 2.8% lethality rate (Standard < 1%).

The nutritional surveys carried out in 2021 and 2022 showed a deterioration in the nutritional situation of Central African refugees in the 7 sites in the East and Adamaoua regions, with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition reaching 17.4% in certain sites (Standard < 10%). In contrast, the same surveys conducted in 2021 showed an improvement in the nutritional status of Nigerian refugees in the Far north, with a prevalence of global acute malnutrition of 4.3%. The survey also demonstrated that almost 1 in 2 refugee children suffered from chronic malnutrition in host communities in the East, Adamaoua, North and Far North regions (above the 20% threshold). These dire results are attributed to the reduced food and nutrition support, and the suspension of support for community activities in the eastern sites, the impact of COVID 19, and inflation related to the Russian-Ukrainian crisis.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Challenges to achieving impact included constant reduction of funding for the health sector of people under UNHCR's mandate; difficult access for urban refugees to access health care and services due to financial constraints and heightened social misery among the persons we serve. The pharmacies faced frequent stock-outs of essential drugs and medical consumables; limited management of mental and neurological illnesses (rarity of psychotropic drugs and lack of mental health staff).

At the community level, shortage of community relays and community mobilizers in Central African refugee sites (East, Adamaoua, North regions). Also, the weak technical capacity of health facilities is aggravated by the reduction of health personnel, particularly doctors with surgical skills in the Central African refugee sites. The reluctance of refugees to vaccinate against covid-19 and routine EPI, and low coverage in food distributions (only about 15% of refugees are receiving food assistance). Finally, absence of a targeted food supplementation program (TSFP), and the closing of general supplementary feeding programs (BSFP).

## 11. Outcome Area: Education

**Increased access of children, teenagers, youth, especially girls, and vulnerable groups to inclusive quality education, including literacy training. (UNSDCF)**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.00%	5.00%	0.33%

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

For several years, UNHCR Cameroon has been engaged in discussions with the Cameroonian Ministries of Education, within the Local Education Group (LEG) and in collaboration with other UN agencies, international and national NGOs and other actors in the education sector, to ensure that refugees are effectively integrated into national education policies. UNHCR has also worked with some members of the LEG to improve access and quality of Education for refugees and host populations through joint initiatives such as Blueprint, jointly developed with UNICEF. UNHCR has strengthened its collaboration with other stakeholders in the sector, notably with the Ministries of Education and UNESCO, in the operationalization of the Education Management Information System (EMIS) to integrate refugee data while ensuring that protection aspects are respected in data management.

As part of developing the National Education and Training Sector Strategy (NETS 2022-2030) and related plans and budgets, UNHCR contributed to the National Education System Status Report, that served as the basis for the new NETS currently under development. With the technical support of partners, including UNHCR, and the Cameroonian Government developed its Multi-Year Resilience Programme (MYRP) funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW), -September 2022 to August 2025. Also, UNHCR is a member of the Consortium in charge of implementing the MYRP-ECW in 64 communes highly impacted non state armed groups conflicts, including the NWSW and Far North regions.

By the end of 2022, corresponding to the beginning of the 2022-2023 school year, 54,914 refugee and asylum-seeking children out of 182,870 primary and secondary school children have been identified by implementing partners as enrolled in public schools in Cameroon. This represents a Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) of approximately 30%. Globally, thanks to the interventions of UNHCR, ministries of education, and other education stakeholders, access to education for refugee children has increased significantly.

Globally, access to Education for refugee children has increased significantly with a national gross enrolment ratio (GER) or the total enrollment in primary and secondary level of education from 29% in 2021 to 40% (national GER). The GER for girls were about 40%, while boys were at 60%. However, in primary school, the number of girls enrolled was almost equal to that of boys. There was only a 5% difference at this level. The disparity was more important at the secondary level, with a difference of almost 20% between boys and girls. The GER was almost 80% at the primary level, while at the secondary level it remained very low at 5%. Despite these low enrolment rates, access to inclusive, equitable and quality education in Cameroon's education system creates conditions where refugee children and youth can learn, grow, and develop their potential, build individual and collective resilience, and contribute to peaceful coexistence and civil society. At the higher education level, the DAFI (a scholarship Programme funded by the German Government) supported 139 students in 2022, including 62 girls, representing about 45% of girls. Through the complementary education pathways, 18 young refugees, including 3 girls, were admitted to universities for the master's degree in Italy (UNICORE project) and in France (UNIV'R project).

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR's main challenges in achieving impact included were having comprehensive and realistic refugee education data in Cameroon; Efforts have been deployed at all levels for UNHCR to access data on Education at the beginning of the school year (between September and December) and before the end of the school year (between March and May). Also, children who do not have refugee status may be categorized in school collection forms as refugee. Furthermore, parent with limited means need financial support to send their children to school as school is not their priority. This increases the protection risks for these children who are, thus, forced to drop out of school.

## 12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Person of concern to UNHCR, as well as the host communities, have sufficient access to adequate hygiene and sanitation services, and to quality drinking water in quantity**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - The populations of concern to UNHCR, as well as the host populations in the host areas or villages, have sufficient access to adequate hygiene**

**and sanitation services, and to quality drinking water in quantity**

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

By the end of 2022, water services reached 93% out of 100% of the targeted 183,099 people, and according to the 2022 KAP (Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices) survey results, the ration increased from 14L/p/d (ref.2021) to 15L/p/d. The survey also showed that the storage capacity of households with more than 10L per person rose from 31% to 39%. Although significant, this result has not reached the 40% target set for 2022. Nevertheless, despite the limited funding, partners, and line ministries - Ministry of Water and Energy, Cam Water, WHO, MINSANTE, ALIMA, ICRC, and UNICEF- contributed to the response, particularly during a cholera epidemic in Minawao. This has allowed UNHCR to improve potable water access and water quality, with an impact on the population's health and well-being. The Survey show a 5% reduction in the prevalence rate of diarrheal diseases compared with 2022.

From a sanitation perspective, the results enabled only 69% of 60,240 people to have improved access to sanitation. The percentage of access to soap, and access to waste management has been maintained at 70% and 39%, respectively. During the year, we have recorded an improvement in hygiene, privacy, safety, and well-being conditions, particularly in managing menstrual hygiene, the satisfaction rate of which has increased from 13% in 2021 to 32% by the end of 2022.

Further, WASH in School and WASH in Nut actions as part of the special education projects (Education Cannot Wait and Educate A Child) have contributed to improving WASH services in these sectors. For instance, through the Education Cannot Wait, the boreholes constructed & equipped in the schools improve access to potable water to over 2,500 persons in Schools, and the use of latrines in privacy and dignity, particularly for girls and, contribute to limit risks of harassment.

The results that varied from site to site was largely conditioned by the limited funding. The awareness and hygiene education level has positively impacted behavior change, health, and participation to their socio-economic development.

UNHCR mainly contributed to these results through the WASH strategy focused on solar pumping systems. With the aim of turning GREEN, the replacement of Diesel generators by solar plants to power water pumping and distribution systems in Minawao, Gado, and Mbile camps/sites will roughly cost \$350K. The Programme has increased by 40% the proportion of boreholes solarized while reducing fuel consumption by 35%. It also increased water availability for refugees from 15 to 18L/p/d in the eastern sites and from 11 to 13 L/p/d in Minawao camp.

For The governmental agency (CamWater) as per the KAP Survey, the water quantity received has increased from 250 m<sup>3</sup>/day to 400 m<sup>3</sup> /day with the finalization of the by-pass.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The challenge to achieving impact was related to the influx of refugees into Minawao camp, the declining CamWater production for Minawao and rundown of pumps that no longer offer adequate pumping capacity. The rate of the population getting supplies from potable drinking water sources declined from 89% in 2021 to 84% 2022.

Difficulties in emptying drainable latrines, representing 60% of latrines in the developed sites and Minawao camp, and the rapid rate of filling non-drainable latrines, have led to an increase rate of open defecation from 11% in 2021 to 26% in 2022.

The situation in host communities was worse. The glaring insufficiency and the non-functionality of a large part of the drinking water points in the villages increase the conflicts and the stigmatization of refugees and IDPs. The phenomenon of open defecation and its corollary of diseases and epidemics remains a major public health concern.

To address these issues in host communities, UNHCR has implemented some activities, such as improving access to drinking water in host communities, by constructing five (5) autonomous water stations with photovoltaic pumping installed in Firkiliwa, Almagoche, Iyagrama, Blangafe, and Bogo IDP site. Four (04) of these structures are equipped with drinking troughs, supplying water for livestock. These achievements, in addition to their contribution to peaceful coexistence between refugees and host

communities, and their positive impact in mitigating inter-community conflicts, have also enabled around 21,000 people to have improved access to good quality water and about a thousand head of cattle (small and large domestic ruminants) to drink without traveling great distances.

### 13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

**Refugee and host community self-reliance is strengthened (GCR Outcome 2.2) through Promising value chains (plant, forest, animal and fishery) with high export potential are developed and promoted (UNSDCF)**

**Very small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperative societies and start-ups, led primarily by youth, women and vulnerable groups, have better access to inclusive financing mechanisms (UNSDCF)**

**Refugees are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries (GCR Outcome 2.1)**

**Increased equitable and sustainable access of youth aged 15-35 to vocational training and learning opportunities, relevant to the productive sector (UNSDCF)**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - Livelihoods and Self-reliance-**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE-Market information mechanisms are strengthened**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	IDPs	0.00%	100.00%	4.00%

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In collaboration with FAO, local organizations and relevant state actors), UNHCR supported empowerment activities to vulnerable individuals and communities (IDPs and hosts) to restore their dignity and ability to provide for their basic needs. Empowerment initiative prioritised identified beneficiaries among the most vulnerable IDPs, hosts and IDPs returnees, through facilitating the creation of Common Initiative Groups (CIG) and support to existing groups. Six Community Investment Groups (CIGs) were created in both regions (0Three in the Northwest and three in the Southwest) and are functional. The 143 members were supported with start- up capital to either kick off or reinforce their existing business and general provision stores. Their activities range from poultry farming, petit trade, food business and general provision stores. In the Southwest, agricultural tools like hoes and shovels have been provided to the CIGs. UNHCR also supported one local NGO with agricultural tools which include hoes, shovels, raincoats, rainboots, wheel trucks, two grinding machines to support IDP women in the production of cassava in Mile 16 located in Buea. Additionally, over 1,000 hoes and shovel were donated to Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) to support farmers in the Southwest region. Through the support provided by UNHCR, the 143 members of the 6 CIGs are economically empowered and feel dignified. According to chairperson of the Mekongi Helping Hands CIG, the support received has permitted its 15 members to expand their businesses and has favoured the creation of a compulsory saving scheme for members who now received small loans at very low interest rates.



## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Limited resources are the main gaps in livelihood. Indeed, nearly 60% of agricultural assets have not been covered with agro-pastoral kits, being the bottleneck to developing real value chain projects. This leads to the arduousness of work, to the decrease in market gardening potential and to the very low diversification of agricultural incomes. Gradually, the proliferation of gold mining sites that attracts the majority of able-bodied populations, thus destabilizing the production systems put in place. Advocacy for more involvement of other actors (humanitarian, private development, public) for the inclusion of refugees in their programs should be among the priorities for 2023-2026 to minimize the use of negative coping mechanisms (banditry, aggression, prostitution, early marriage.) and the peaceful cohabitation. It is important to improve the offer in 2023 for the enhancement of the attractiveness and the improvement of the protection response through socio-economic inclusion Programme.

## 14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

**Refugees and IDPs are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically (GCR Outcome 4.2)**

**LOGONE BIRNI EMERGENCY RESPONSE - IDPs are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically (GCR Outcome 4.2)**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Voluntary repatriation of Nigerians from the Minawao camp was restarted in 2022, following a break in repatriation since May 2021. The intention was to repatriate some 1,100 – 1,300 refugees from the camp to Banki, Borno State, Nigeria in the last trimester of 2022, under the Tripartite agreement. The consultation process between the authorities of Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR was open and systematically inclusive, resulting in a joint Plan of Action, covering all practical aspects of the return movements. The information sharing and management of return intention processes specifically reflect the voluntariness of the return and were designed for received special attention in 2022 and enabled the refugees to fully understand implications of voluntary repatriation, make informed decisions, and adjust decisions at any point, include the day of departure. process and make informed decisions on return. A consultation process between the authorities of Nigeria, Cameroon and UNHCR for the resumption of convoys to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Nigerian refugees were conducted on regular basis.

In 2022, sensitization and information activities were launched in Minawoa camp. Refugees were sensitized on the voluntary nature of repatriation, and security and living conditions in the areas of return.

Approximately 60,000 refugees were reached through door-to-door sensitization, in the various refugee committees at Minawao camp, with mobile caravans and other means of communication. Approximately More than 7 cross-border meetings with colleagues, and government counterparts in Nigeria were held to review and update the joint Plan of Action. information. Nigerian authorities visited the Minawao camp in November and interacted with the refugees and respond to their questions.

A “Go and See” visit was organized by UNHCR allowing six refugees to go to the areas of return to see the basic social services available, the living conditions and security and come to share the findings with their compatriots, so that the refugees make informed decisions

During the year, some 35,000 spontaneous returnees to Cameroon from Chad were registered by UNHCR, including some 13,000 registered earlier by UNHCR Chad. These were people displaced in the intercommunal crisis of late 2021. Limited assistance was provided to returnees within an area-based approach that prioritized communities of hosting bot returning IDPs and refugees, with the Programme of social cohesion and peace building. Nevertheless, the returns have proven stable from a protection and security perspectives, despite limited direct assistance to the returnees The lack of documentation among returnees is perhaps the key protection problem after peaceful coexistence, as the many of the few who had civil documentation prior to their flight to Chad, lost them in the conflict.

In the Façade East, since 2019, 6771 refugees have been voluntary repatriated to Central African Republic. The planning figure for Central African refugees to be repatriated for the year 2022 has been revised downwards from 5,000 to 2,500 people. This planning figure was retained during the regional strategy meeting held in Dakar from 17 to 18 March 2022. The official launch itself took place in June 2022 on the

Gado-Badzeré site under the supervision of Minister Territorial Administration, in the presence of UNHCR Representative and international partners. 1,493 individuals/400 households repatriated in safety and dignity between June and September 2022 in 10 convoys, out of a planning of 2,500 people (16 convoys). 8,015 individuals expressed an intention to return out of 117,267 refugees verified during 2022. That is 6.84% of the population concerned.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In 2022, the general security, socioeconomic and political situation in CAR were not conducive to voluntary repatriation, and the reintegration programs suffered from a lack of funding. From the initial target of 10,000 individuals to be repatriated, only 1,998 assisted returned were conducted due to various constraints, including the uncertain political and security situation in CAR, limited reintegration programs, budget limitations and a limited choice of return areas do not allow all beneficiaries who may wish to return to the Central African Republic.

Although individuals spontaneously return to their place of origin, no registration, or profiling activities were undertaken to facilitate cash assistance.

Additional challenges to impact include flooding and the Cholera outbreak in IDP return areas in Far North, and unstable security situations in the Northwest and Southwest. Finally, the lack of aggregated data on returnees and IDPs, and lack of infrastructure for repatriating refugees were additional challenges to achieving impact.

## 15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

**Refugees in need have access to resettlement opportunities in an increasing number of countries (GCR Outcome 3.1)**

**Refugees have access to complementary pathways for admission to third countries (GCR Outcome 3.2)**

Plan	Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
Cameroon MCO	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	554	1,200	1,213
Cameroon MCO	15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3.00	2.50	3.00
Cameroon MCO	15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	30	18

## Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Under the sponsorship of private partners and with the support of UNHCR, France and Italy, 18 refugees received scholarships from these two countries aimed at furthering their university studies. As a result, these new opportunities have facilitated students to learn, train and develop careers of their choice.

Furthermore, these opportunities have increased persons we serve's chances of securing employment globally, the likelihood of being autonomous, and to effectively support their families who have remained in Cameroon.

Far North Region , 200 individuals were considered as target to be submitted for resettlement to the USA.

A total of 167 individuals were submitted, hence an 83.5% rate of realization. Four individuals also departed to Canada, where they are now settled in Winnipeg. These resettled individuals are now permanent residents in Canada and are benefiting from better health care, education, and employment services.

For complimentary pathways, the main difficulties faced were in identifying potential candidates for the

UNICORE project due to low GPA (Grade Point Average) of applicants and the lack of reliable Internet connectivity in the areas hosting refugees. With support from the UNHCR Education focal points and from resource persons of the UNICORE projects, most of these issues have gradually been addressed. A total of 7 individuals traveled to Italy by the end of 2022 to continue with their Master's degree. These students are already integrated in their different universities and are benefiting from good education and exposure to the job market.

## Challenges to Achieving Outcome

- Eligibility criteria such as language requirements coupled with budgetary constraints have caused delays in issuing travel documents/Visas. The lack of biometric refugee cards was identified as the main constraint faced by refugees in 2022, especially students chosen for complementary pathways solutions.
- In Far North Region, in the year 2022, the main difficulties experienced by the resettlement team were that several individuals identified for resettlement did not wish to be resettled, or withdrew during the process for various reasons, including not understanding the meaning and the importance of resettlement. Awareness-raising campaigns have been conducted to provide accurate to vulnerable refugees targeted by the programme and since improvements have been witnessed.

## 16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

**Refugees are able to locally integrate socially and economically**

### Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Despite a proven open-door policy and a very progressive law on the management of refugees, authorities have reserve in accepting local integration of refugees as a durable solution due to national security reason. However, the socio-economic inclusion remained an acceptable alternative as authorities have allowed persons we server to freely implement empowerment activities and legally recognized mixed marriages. In the East and Adamawa zones, out of 41 successful cooperatives, refugees are present in 36 and are part of the governing bodies of 16.

### Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Cameroon has hosted refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) since the conflict began in 2013. Many CAR refugees settled in Cameroon, hoping to build a better future. Still, their lack of documentation and access to legal employment have thwarted their plans for effective integration. In 2022, UNHCR supported the voluntary repatriation of refugees in safety and dignity of , and over 380 refugees benefited from resettlement; Given the limited prospect for voluntary repatriation and resettlement, many refugees in the protracted situation are willing and have socially integrated. However, working in an informal sector limited their ability to contribute to Cameroon's economy.

## 2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

During armed conflict and insecurity, women, and girls in forced displacements are the most exposed to gender-based violence and abuses (GBV). The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the socioeconomic disadvantage of forcibly displaced and women, and deepening gender inequality, with diminished educational and livelihood opportunities coupled with increased GBV risks and abuse. In search of appropriate venues to reinforce efforts to strengthen gender-based violence prevention, risk mitigation and response, the UNHCR MCO Cameroon and key stakeholders have strongly engaged into:

- Enhancing the community-based (CB) approach to prevent and respond to GBV by establishing or/and revitalizing of CB protection mechanisms and mainstreaming of GBV prevention, response, and risk mitigation across sectors .
- Strengthening the case management systems to progressively handing it over to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) by 2026.
- Providing psycho-social supports and facilitating access to other relevant services (medical, legal, and material) to GBV survivors in areas hosting forcibly displaced and stateless persons.
- The six commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations, a commitment to use power responsibly by taking, giving and be held accountable by the persons UNHCR serve - leadership and governance, transparency and information dissemination, feedback and complaints, participation, design, monitoring and evaluation and, collaboration with partners and stakeholders, have been successfully implemented. To avoid the marginalization of crisis-affected persons, the following key priorities have been identified:
  - a. Fostering of the CB approach using the capacity of the community to strengthen their own protection.
  - b. Tailoring assistance and protection response to suit the right of crisis-affected persons to participate in decision-making processes for impactful outcomes.
  - c. Strengthened the integration and analysis of people with disabilities needs.
  - d. Paying close attention to girls and women's effective involvement in humanitarian decisions, including through separate consultations during assessments and surveys.
  - e. Ensuring that interventions are more accountable to affected communities; effectively designed with them, and use their strengths and insights to meet their need.
  - f. The promotion of partnership with refugee-led organizations and the employment of UNV refugees to improve effective participation and ownership of the protection response by persons of concern.

Together with key partners, UNHCR MCO Cameroon has organized comprehensive assessments in all the operational zones to allow persons we serve to identify areas of priority to guide planning and programming orientation. Additionally, refugee committees were created and supported to help monitoring the implementation of projects and to provide feedbacks on service satisfaction. UNV Refugee was hired to monitor the Education sector and three more UNV refugees are in the pipeline for the monitoring and evaluation of projects. At all the levels, the gender quality was taken into consideration.

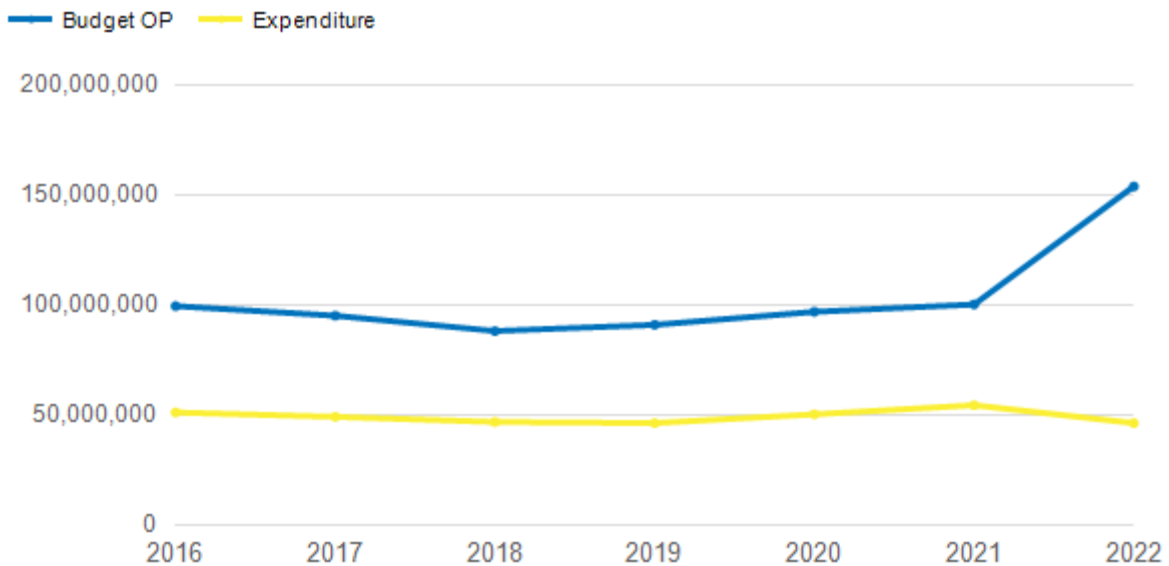
## Section 3: Resources

### 3.1 Financial Data

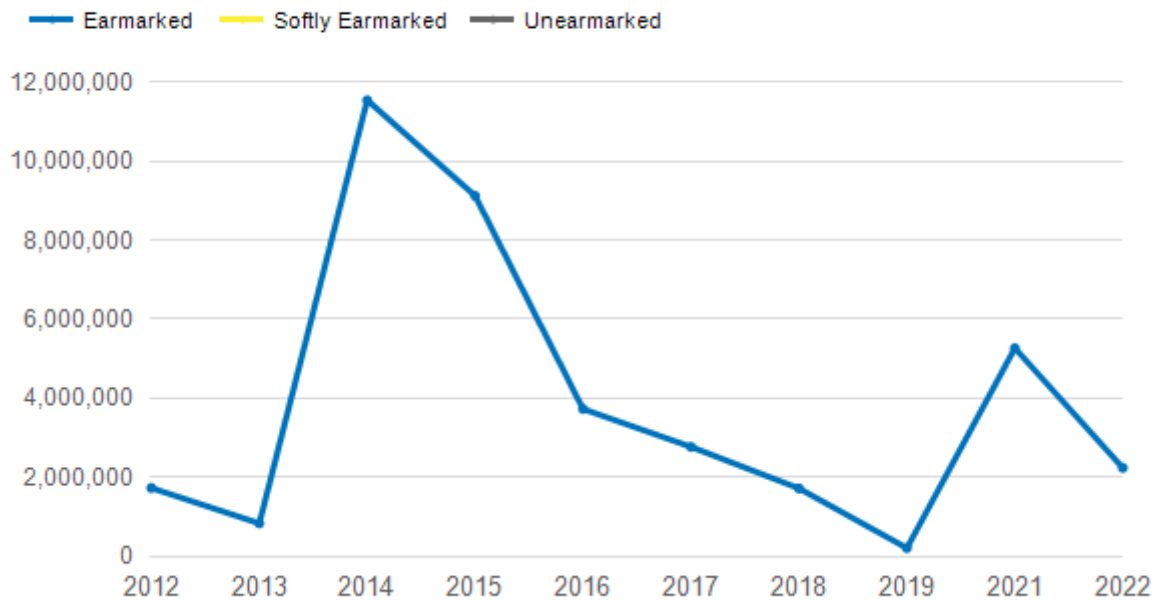
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	12,910,860	6,029,763	46.70%	6,029,760	100.00%
IA2: Respond	70,156,916	18,119,064	25.83%	18,180,410	100.34%
IA3: Empower	60,528,058	19,204,776	31.73%	19,204,777	100.00%
IA4: Solve	10,060,986	2,939,422	29.22%	2,760,018	93.90%
All Impact Areas		192,939	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,656,819</b>	<b>46,485,964</b>	<b>30.25%</b>	<b>46,174,964</b>	<b>99.33%</b>

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	9,072,912	3,596,558	39.64%	3,596,558	100.00%
OA2: Status	458,113	906,166	197.80%	906,166	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	1,126,166	683,284	60.67%	683,284	100.00%
OA4: GBV	9,606,399	2,906,950	30.26%	2,906,950	100.00%
OA5: Children	2,078,907	775,222	37.29%	768,163	99.09%
OA6: Justice	1,773,023	371,808	20.97%	371,809	100.00%
OA7: Community	3,907,885	2,289,333	58.58%	2,289,333	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	23,799,772	2,686,028	11.29%	2,669,553	99.39%
OA9: Housing	13,373,683	2,416,930	18.07%	2,385,881	98.72%
OA10: Health	5,696,296	2,375,803	41.71%	2,366,390	99.60%
OA11: Education	5,396,969	2,187,097	40.52%	2,367,244	108.24%
OA12: WASH	5,805,184	748,231	12.89%	743,525	99.37%
OA13 Livelihood	42,195,945	10,062,593	23.85%	10,060,240	99.98%
OA14: Return	7,636,317	913,625	11.96%	913,625	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	1,569,470	1,157,287	73.74%	977,883	84.50%
OA16: Integrate	855,199	831,886	97.27%	831,886	100.00%
EA17: Systems	6,596,470	5,221,327	79.15%	5,185,344	99.31%
EA18: Support	6,702,113	5,120,898	76.41%	5,109,132	99.77%
EA19: People		38,146	0.00%	38,146	100.00%
EA20: External	6,005,995	1,003,853	16.71%	1,003,853	100.00%
All Outcome Areas		192,939	0.00%		0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>153,656,819</b>	<b>46,485,964</b>	<b>30.25%</b>	<b>46,174,964</b>	<b>99.33%</b>

### Budget and Expenditure Trend



### Contributions Trend by Type



## 3.2. Resources Overview

Since 2022, UNHCR MCO Cameroon is implementing the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan. The budget has been aligned to the plan reflecting the implementation strategy year after year.

The 50% of the budget is explained by the complexity and diversity of the operation with three pillars (Refugees, Stateless and IDPs) and the high need to conduct advocacy and to be represented in regions where UNHCR lead the coordination of the refugee response.

Impact Area Empower accounted for 41% of the final budget. This reflects the aim of the operation to improve the resilience and self-reliance of the persons UNHCR serve. Cameroon operation, being a protracted situation, has set several initiatives to alleviate the longstanding dependency of persons

we serve by working on the root causes that hinder the development of livelihood in the operation. In this regard, one of the main achievements is the distribution of ID cards to the first group of refugees in collaboration with the Government and World Bank. Unfortunately, the three other projects funded under IDA-18 Refugees Sub-Window did not yield the expected impacts. The lack of impacts of projects funded by World Bank in the areas hosting refugees and implemented by government has revived the question of UNHCR's involvement in the implementation of projects and revealed the inefficiency of the current model of partnership that needs drastic change to align with the reality of the current operational context. It is important to highlight that with the funding from PNDP (one of 4 projects of IDA-18 RSW) that allow the issuance of biometric cards to refugees that has greatly improve their protection. Refugees are now authorized to open a bank account, move freely in the country, and open a recognized company. Efforts will be pursued in 2023 to provide cards to 220 000 refugees in need of the famous sesame.

Impact Area Respond comprised 39% of the budget due to the emergency in the Far North during which forcibly displaced people received emergency shelter and Core Relief Items to improve their physical security and respond to other basic needs. One of the main budget lines consumed during the emergency of the Respond budget, was logistic support, due to the harsh operating environment. The Impact Areas Protect and Solve represented 20% of the budget. While the percentage of the two impact tallies is low, a considerable package of activities has strategically been categorized and recorded under Empower and Respond, laying out the groundwork of the two Impact Areas (Solve and Protect).



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