



Protection

75,280  
2021 Total Population targeted

## PROTECTION PARTNERS

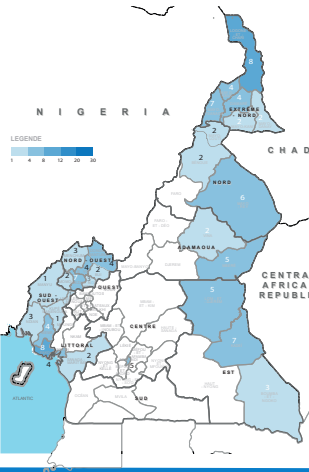
33  
Partners

IRD; ALDEPA; AMEF; CARITAS; CHAMEG; CODAS; COOPI; CRF; CRS; DMF; DRC; FID; HIR; HSR; IDF; IMC; INTERSOS; IRC; LUKMEF; LWF; MdM; MUVSUD; NRC; PLAN INTERNATIONAL; REO; SUDASHER FOUNDATION; VIWOSUD; MINEDUB; MINEE; MINEFOP; MINAS;

### Protection 2021 main sectorial Objectives

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

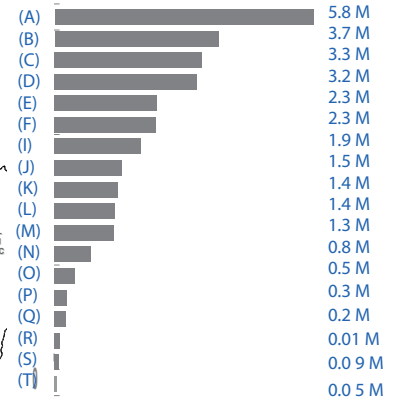
Nb. Protection partners per sub-division



## PROTECTION BUDGET

30,3 M usd  
Protection budget

Budget per sectorial objectives



## PERFORMANCE INDICATORS MEASUREMENT

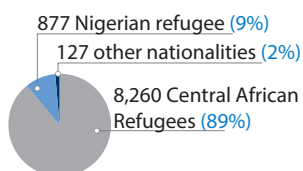
Obj:	Achieved 2021	Progress	Gap	Target 2021	Baseline (End of 2020)	Additional Info
<b>Obj:</b> Civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened # of children registered and issued documentation under regular birth registration procedure	348	4%		9,500	8,469	Individual and Biometric registration # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 8,260
<b>Obj:</b> Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained # of PoC registered on an individual basis with minimum set of data required	9,264	12%		75,280	443,412	
<b>Obj:</b> Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved # of PoC receiving legal assistance	320	10%		3,150	1,738	PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash) # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 1,157
<b>Obj:</b> Level of individual documentation increased # of identity documents issued for PoC	13,411	74%		18,107	74,408	
<b>Obj:</b> Services for persons with specific needs strengthened # of PoC receiving cash grants	755	6%		12,950	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Services for persons with specific needs strengthened # of PoC with specific needs receiving support (non-cash)	1,467	7%		21,500	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Potential for voluntary return realized # of PoC provided with safe and dignified returnee transport	3,880	17%		22,000	5,498	
<b>Obj:</b> Potential for voluntary return realized # of PoC receiving return packages (Urban)	1	1%		150	47	
<b>Obj:</b> Potential for resettlement realized # of cases identified including women and girls at risk	29	29%		100	-	Child Protection - Best interests assessment # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 294
<b>Obj:</b> Potential for resettlement realized # of Resettlement Registration Forms (RRFs) submitted	2	2%		129	334	
<b>Obj:</b> Protection of children strengthened # of best interests assessments conducted	332	6%		6,036	799	
<b>Obj:</b> Protection of children strengthened # of best interests determination decisions taken by BID panel	0	0%		3,024	13	
<b>Obj:</b> Protection of children strengthened % of registered unaccompanied children in alternative care who receive regular monitoring visits	148	74%		200	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Protection of children strengthened % of reported cases of child abuse, violence or exploitation receiving age and gender sensitive services	70	79%		100	-	SGBV - of community based committees # of people reached per Group of population (PPG) 17
<b>Obj:</b> Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved # of community-based committees/ groups working on SGBV prevention and response	81	88%		92	171	
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education	1,617	40%		4,000	4,335	
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of educational facilities constructed or improved	0	0%		60	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of children enrolled in primary education	68,221	100%		68,181	50,586	Refugee children enrolled in Primary school # of children enrolled in primary education per Group of population (PPG) 67,035
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of students enrolled in lower secondary education	2,775	12%		22,219	3,976	
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of students enrolled in upper secondary education	84	17%		500	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Population has optimal access to education # of households receiving conditional cash grants or vouchers for education	960	55%		1,700	-	
<b>Obj:</b> Issuance of civil status documentation by national institutions supported (Stateless) # of PoC assisted with civil status registration or documentation	0	0%		3,000	5,466	
<b>Obj:</b> Advocacy conducted (Stateless) # of advocacy interventions made	1	8%		12	8	



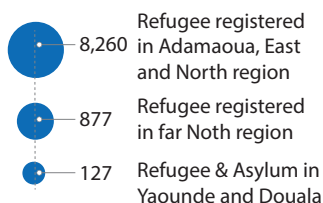
## Refugee Resgistration

## Documentation

**9,264** Total Refugees in Cameroun



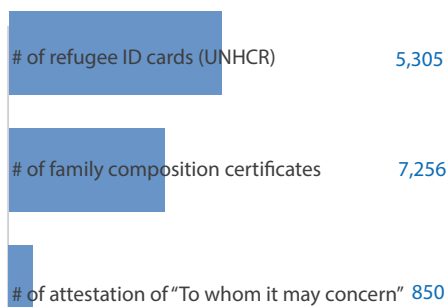
**# of Refugees and Asylum per Group of population (PPG)**



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

PPG/Regions	New Births	In-Situ ref.	New arrival	RSD ref.	Asylum seeker
Adamaoua, East, North regions	514	432	7,314	-	-
Far North region	228	491	158	-	-
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	108	-	-	19	38
<b>Total</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>7,472</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>

**13,411** Documents have been produced and delivered



With the aim of improving protection of refugees and asylum seekers, UNHCR and partners conducted several advocacies for the government of Cameroon to issue ID cards to refugees, in order to enable inclusion in development plans and programmes, access to their rights and facilitate their freedom of movement. As an interim measure, UNHCR continued to issue protection documents to refugees and asylum seekers.

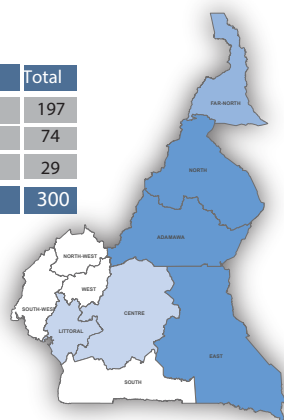


## Legal assistance - Justice

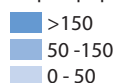
## UNHCR Cameroon advocacies

**320** of legal proceeding cases (January - March 2021)

PPG/Regions	Penal	Civil	Social	Total
Adamawa, East, North Reg.	196	1	-	197
Far North region	74	-	-	74
Urban (Yaoundé & Douala)	20	1	8	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>300</b>



**# of legal proceeding cases per Group of population**



2 March 2021: During a meeting with MINEPAT and the World Bank, UNHCR advocated for the funding, under the IDA-18 refugee sub window, of the issuance, by the Government, ID cards to refugees.

15 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for the implementation of the National Action plan to combat statelessness in Cameroon validated on the 8th October 2020.

18 March 2021: UNHCR advocacy towards Ministry of Justice for granting access to 26 persons of Concern in detention at the central prison of Yaoundé.

## Refugees Status Determination (January to March 2021)

**166** cases Submitted / **234** individuals

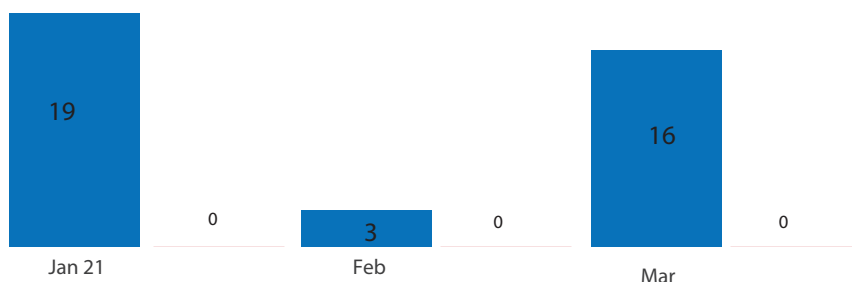
**38** Total Decisions:

**38** Recognition

**0** Rejection

**33** Recognition In first instance

**5** Recognition on appeal





## 2021 Repatriation:

**3,880** Nigerian refugees have repatriated from January to March 2021. Most of them returned to Borno state in Bama Banki Division.

### To Remember:

From 2019 to 2021,

**9,378** refugees have been repatriated from Cameroon

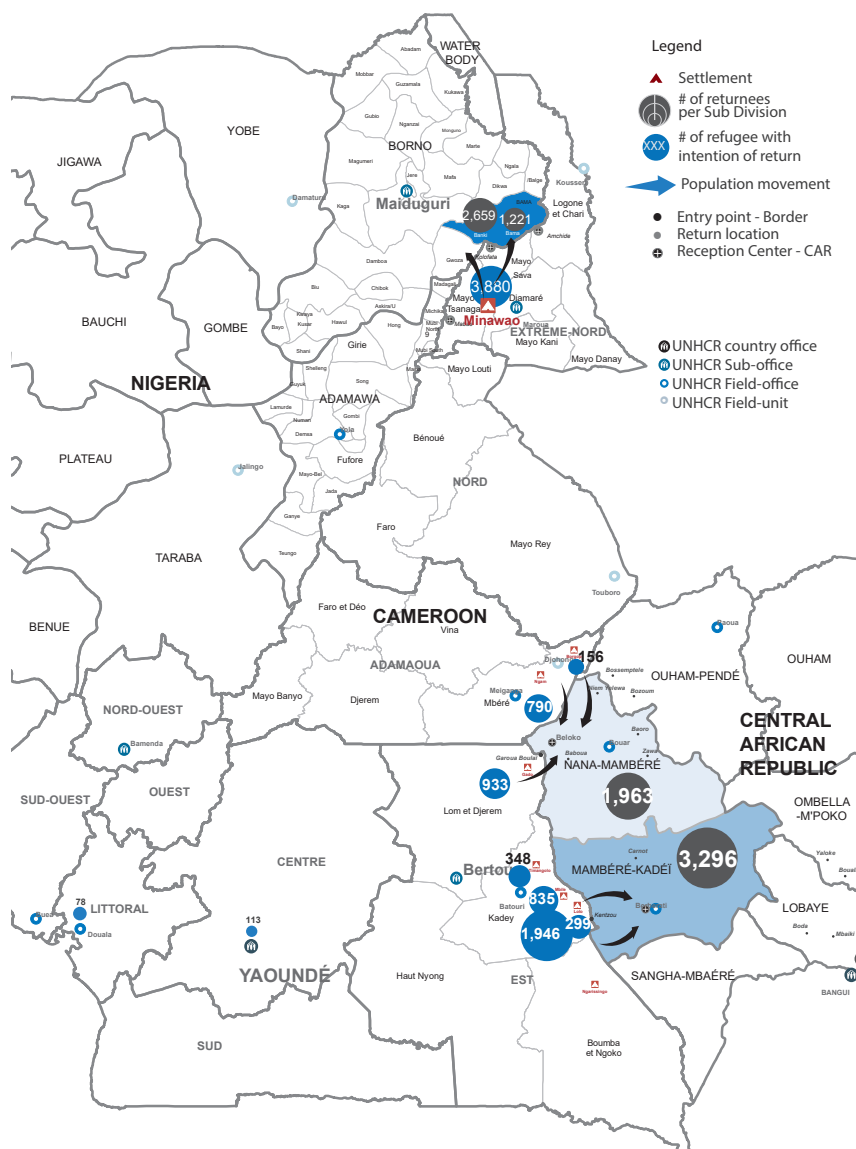
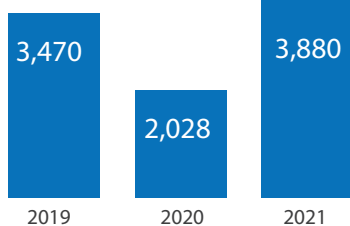
### Disaggregation by nationality

Centrale african 5,482

Nigerian 3,880

Other Nationality 16

### Disaggregation by year of repatriation



## 2021 Resettlement:

**15 cases/29** refugees Have been identified and proposed to Regional bureau - RST process

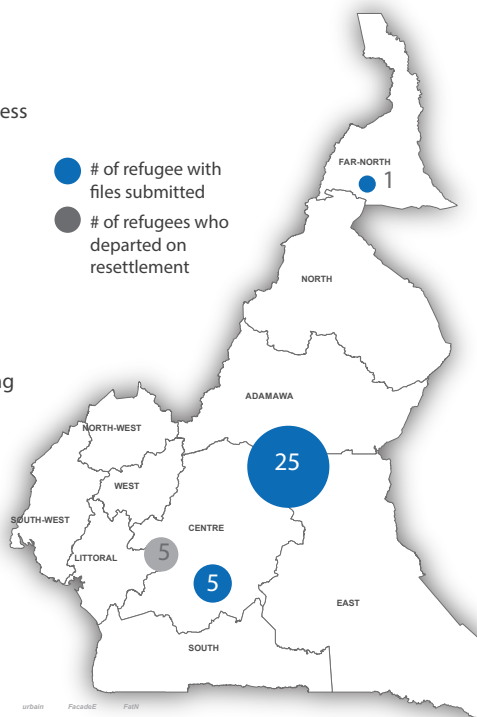
**4 cases/11** refugees have been approved by France and USA

**2 cases/5** refugees Refugees who departed on resettlement

### Resettlement (RST) Process main contraintes in 2021

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

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



## GAPS, CONSTRAINTS AND CHALLENGES

### Protection framework

- Cameroon has not ratified the 2 Conventions on Statelessness nor has the country domesticate the Kampala Convention on the protection and assistance to IDPs
- Lack of a Government institution for refugee management and coordination at central and regional levels
- Low state response capacity in case of major influx of refugees
- Little demonstrated engagement in fulfilling the pledges Cameroon made at the High Level Segment on Statelessness
- Delays in the implementation of the 4 projects funded by the World Bank under the IDA 18 SRW

### Registration & Documentation

- Voluntary repatriation: Due to the lack of dedicated human resources for voluntary repatriation, registration staff are diverted from continuous registration and documentation activities to bridge the gap in voluntary repatriation; thus increasing the waiting period for refugees in need.
- Logistical and budgetary constraints to support verification exercise in in the eastern part of Cameroon and the Far North region in one hand and on the other for the deployment of the Global Distribution Tool that is meant to be operational in all field offices as a fraud mitigation measure and improved distribution system.
- 75% of refugee certificates issued during the last verification exercise expired by 31st of december 2020 and new adults are left without ID cards, hence exposing them to adverse consequences.
- Lack of financial resources to support the issuance, by the Government, of biometric identity cards to refugees
- Lack of knowledge on the importance and on procedures related to civil status documentation among persons of concern in rural locations
- High and unharmonized cost for late birth registration and declaratory judgement across the country
- Connectivity to PRIMES remains a major challenge, particularly outside sites / camps or urban areas.
- The Covid-19 situation is having a negative impact on the capacity of registration teams
- High mobility of refugees mostly in search of a means of livelihoods.
- Insufficient human resources and equipment for registration.
- Large area to be covered (around 8 regions)

### Community-based Protection services

- Limits to refugees and asylum seekers' empowerment due to high unemployment rate, low level of education and limited resources for livelihoods
- Full inclusion of refugees and asylum seekers in state services' responses hampered by insufficient capacity in terms of human, material and financial resources.
- Social/cultural norms and the culture of silence are conducive for violation of rights of boys, girls, women and men.
- Heavy workload for community-based protection staff in terms of thematic and geographical areas to cover.
- Coordination mechanisms in child protection and SGBV not always very effective
- Difficulties to cover the needs identified in terms of prevention of/and response to child protection, GBV and support to persons with specific needs due to financial and human resources' limitations
- Lack of a formal family-type alternative care system for unaccompanied children and other children in need of alternative care; in addition to limited institutional capacity
- In the context of SGBV incidents, medical, legal and security services often limited or inadequate due to a lack of appropriate training for services providers
- In education, structural gaps in the national education system, including insufficient school infrastructure, teachers, school materials, etc