

CAMEROON

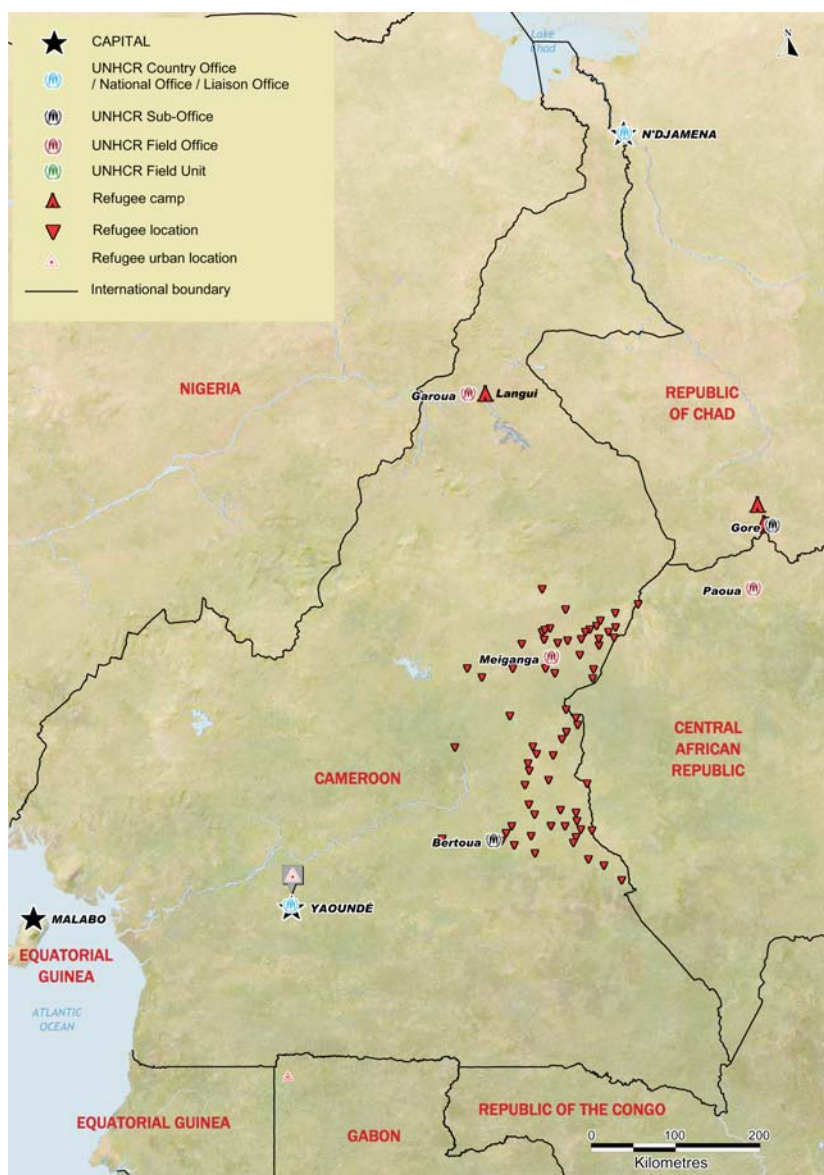
Operational highlights

- Protection and assistance were provided to some 106,500 refugees and asylum-seekers.
- UNHCR registered more than 4,000 urban asylum-seekers and conducted refugee status determination (RSD) for more than 2,600 people.
- The school enrolment rate for refugee children rose and access to health care was improved.
- Some 400 officials and community leaders were trained to understand and implement international legal instruments on refugee protection.

Working environment

Cameroon, which celebrated the 50th anniversary of its independence in May 2010, was able to reach a growth rate of 4 per cent in 2010 despite the global economic crisis. Nonetheless, the country's economy remained vulnerable owing to its limited productivity in industry and agriculture and its reliance on imports. The price of food has steadily increased, there are frequent water and electricity cuts, and the unemployment rate stands at 15 per cent. Some 40 per cent of the population live below the poverty line, maternal mortality is rising and acute malnutrition grew from 7.2 per cent in 2008 to 11.6 per cent in 2010.

In addition to its economic woes, Cameroon has concerns about security, both in the east at the border with the Central African Republic (CAR) and along the border with Nigeria, where several attacks and abductions have taken place.



Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Central African Rep.	89,900	89,900	53	60
	Chad	8,500	8,500	45	34
	Nigeria	2,900	2,900	53	48
	Rwanda	1,500	1,500	49	30
	DRC	700	700	46	37
	Various	800	800	33	22
Asylum-seekers	Central African Rep.	1,100	1,100	44	42
	Chad	460	460	36	32
	Guinea	350	350	2	3
	DRC	190	190	35	29
	Rwanda	130	130	43	41
	Various	160	160	9	6
Total		106,690	106,690	-	-

| Achievement and impact |

● Main objectives and targets

UNHCR worked to reinforce the national protection framework and ensure refugees and asylum-seekers could avail themselves of reliable and efficient asylum procedures and documentation. UNHCR also sought to improve the access of people of concern to basic services, secure durable solutions for them, and respond to sexual and gender-based violence.

Favourable protection environment

- UNHCR organized five workshops on international instruments relevant to refugee protection, training a total of 400 officials, community leaders and refugee representatives from the regions hosting CAR and Chadian refugees. These sessions resulted in a better understanding of refugee law and fewer cases of abuse of refugees.

Fair protection processes

- UNHCR registered more than 4,000 urban asylum-seekers and conducted refugee status determination (RSD) for some 2,600 of them and more than 1,100 were granted refugee status. In addition, over 7,000 identification documents were issued for urban refugees.
- In the eastern and Adamaoua regions, where most CAR refugees live, UNHCR facilitated the issuance of some 6,100 birth certificates. Over 6,900 identification cards and 8,300 attestations of family composition were also distributed. These documents improved the protection of

refugees and helped boost the enrolment of refugee children in school.

Security from violence and exploitation

- In urban areas, UNHCR trained some 50 community-health workers on how to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence, including by providing psychosocial support for survivors. Survivors of sexual violence benefited from counselling and legal aid.
- In Langui camp, social counselling and psychological support were offered to more than 100 refugee victims of sexual violence. Training on the prevention of and response to such violence was organized in the camp for some 70 staff and community leaders.

Basic needs and services

- All camp-based refugees continued to receive basic health care. UNHCR delivered medical supplies to some 50 existing health centres in the east and constructed and equipped three new centres. Two fully equipped mobile clinics were created to reach patients in remote areas. To cover urban refugees, six new agreements were signed with health centres and pharmacies in Yaoundé and Douala. Some 300 community workers and 80 health-care personnel were trained to address malnutrition.
- The primary school enrolment target was surpassed for both urban refugees and Chadian refugees in Langui camp, where 95 per cent of refugee children attended primary school. In the eastern and Adamaoua regions, UNHCR constructed 22 classrooms and conducted campaigns to encourage enrolment. However, although



the enrolment rate increased from 24 to 35 per cent in these regions, it remained below acceptable standards.

- All refugee households in Langui camp received non-food items, including fuel, improved stoves, soap and sanitary materials. Special attention was paid to pregnant women and women of child-bearing age. In urban areas, hygiene kits were distributed to women and girls of child-bearing age. These activities ensured a better standard of living for refugees, while the use of improved stoves reinforced environmental protection.
- UNHCR supported 74 nutrition centres and seven therapeutic feeding sites. Some 75,800 people (90 per cent of those eligible) received food aid during the year.
- Refugee self-reliance was strengthened, in particular through livelihood projects. In the eastern and Adamaoua regions, some 5,300 hand-tool kits and more than 5,400 seed kits were distributed to 2,500 CAR refugees and 500 people from the hosting communities. In addition, some 700 vulnerable refugee women and over 260 vulnerable Cameroonian women received training in poultry farming. These activities led to a reduction in the number of people depending on food aid.
- In Langui camp, some 770 refugees were assisted to produce cereals and vegetables to supplement their food supplies and earn some cash through sales. In addition, 66 people were granted microcredit and received training in the management of small projects. More than 100 refugees living in urban areas received grants to operate income-generating projects. Loan beneficiaries were trained to run small businesses.
- In 2010, more than 50 permanent shelters were built in Langui camp, improving living conditions for some 500 refugees. Camp residents were provided with nearly 24 litres of water per person per day, a three-litre increase over 2009.

Community participation and self-management

- UNHCR conducted participatory assessments in urban centres, as well as in Langui camp and in the eastern and Adamaoua regions.
- In the eastern and Adamaoua regions, three refugee committees were constituted with balanced gender representation. In addition, specialist committees were set up in sectors such as health and nutrition, education, sexual and gender-based violence, agriculture and livestock breeding, hygiene and sanitation.

Durable solutions

- Some 52 urban refugees of different origins were assisted by UNHCR to return to their home countries; but only eight Chadian refugees repatriated. In 2010, more than 270 people were submitted for resettlement; at the end of the year some 220 had departed from Cameroon.

External relations

- UNHCR actively engaged with donors and other organizations such as UNDP, FAO and the World Bank to explore all funding opportunities. As a result, UNDP has

integrated refugees' needs into its development projects in the eastern region.

Logistics and operational support

- UNHCR's fleet of 26 vehicles was available for the use of partners, who were also assisted with information technology and communications equipment.

| Constraints |

Most urban refugees in Cameroon are caught up in a protracted situation and have few prospects for local integration. Despite the optimism expressed by the Government over the improvements in the country's economy, current conditions do not guarantee enough employment to absorb the mass of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Access to refugees living in remote areas was limited due to logistical constraints. In addition, red tape slowed down several initiatives aimed at addressing protection issues.

The paucity of experienced humanitarian organizations in Cameroon has limited the availability of efficient implementing partners. Furthermore, the nomadic lifestyle of the CAR refugee population, and cultural factors, such as early marriage, have hindered the attainment of set standards.

| Financial information |

UNHCR's budget for Cameroon was set at some USD 19.8 million in 2010. Expenditure was over USD 12 million, accounting for a funding shortfall of some USD 7 million. As a result, some needs in the areas of water and sanitation, health, shelter and education remained unmet.

UNHCR's budget and expenditures in Cameroon have been on the increase over the past five years due to the doubling of the population of concern, which grew from some 58,800 in 2005 to some 106,000 in 2010.

| Organization and implementation |

The office structure changed with the opening of a new field office in Meiganga to improve the delivery of assistance to refugees in the Adamaoua Region.

| UNHCR's presence in 2010 |

□ Number of offices	5
□ Total staff	60
International	6
National	35
UNVs	18
Others	1

| Working with others |

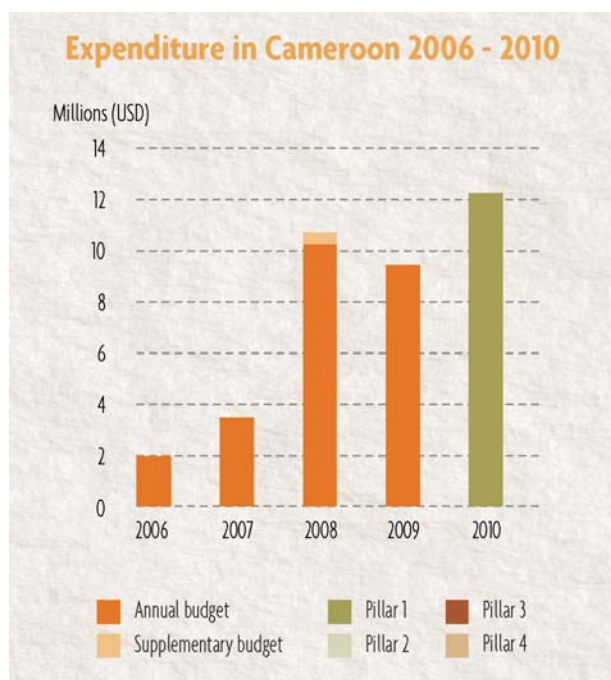
UNHCR worked closely with government departments and a total of 10 international and national NGOs. It also benefited from the support of local communities and other UN agencies such as WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP.

| Overall assessment |

Despite some constraints related to the security situation, the bureaucracy and the limited number of effective implementing partners, UNHCR met most of its objectives through partnerships with the Government, particularly at the regional level, and other relevant actors. Interventions in

the eastern and Adamaoua regions had a greater impact thanks to a review of responsibilities, as well as the signing of new implementing agreements.

No significant progress has been achieved on the voluntary repatriation of some 1,000 Chadian refugees from Langui Camp since the inception of the programme in late 2009, as the draft tripartite agreement on voluntary repatriation submitted to the Cameroonian authorities has remained unsigned since March 2010.



Partners	
Implementing partners	
NGOs: Adamaoua Solidarité, Association de Lutte contre les Violences Faites aux Femmes, Public Concern, Action Aid International Cameroon, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Plan International Cameroon, <i>Première Urgence</i>	
Others: Croix-Rouge camerounaise, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	
Operational partners	
Government: Ministry of External Relations; Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization; Ministry of Public Health; Ministry of Basic Education; Ministry of Secondary Education; Ministry for Women's Empowerment and the Family	
Others: FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP	

Budget, income and expenditure in Cameroon | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
FINAL BUDGET	19,834,768	19,834,768
Income from contributions ¹	152,495	152,495
Other funds available	12,057,606	12,057,606
TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE	12,210,101	12,210,101
EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN		
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>		
National legal framework	71,048	71,048
National administrative framework	61,996	61,996
Co-operation with partners	989,942	989,942
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	55,040	55,040
Subtotal	1,178,026	1,178,026
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>		
Registration and profiling	321,821	321,821
Fair and efficient status determination	247,114	247,114
Family reunification	34,330	34,330
Individual documentation	56,738	56,738
Civil status documentation	167,515	167,515
Subtotal	827,518	827,518

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>		
Impact on host communities	17,170	17,170
Community security management system	35,267	35,267
Gender-based violence	142,338	142,338
Protection of children	30,091	30,091
Non-arbitrary detention	97,807	97,807
Access to legal remedies	37,680	37,680
Subtotal	360,353	360,353
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>		
Food security	52,110	52,110
Nutrition	121,451	121,451
Water	152,467	152,467
Shelter and other infrastructure	107,946	107,946
Basic domestic and hygiene items	149,612	149,612
Primary health care	843,499	843,499
HIV and AIDS	90,803	90,803
Education	726,333	726,333
Sanitation services	93,967	93,967
Services for groups with specific needs	187,010	187,010
Subtotal	2,525,199	2,525,199
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>		
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	114,240	114,240
Community self-management and equal representation	235,087	235,087
Camp management and coordination	58,418	58,418
Self-reliance and livelihoods	492,008	492,008
Subtotal	899,754	899,754
<i>Durable solutions</i>		
Durable solutions strategy	14,137	14,137
Voluntary return	121,114	121,114
Resettlement	116,724	116,724
Local integration support	74,757	74,757
Subtotal	326,731	326,731
<i>External relations</i>		
Donor relations	15,304	15,304
Public information	70,612	70,612
Subtotal	85,916	85,916
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>		
Supply chain and logistics	964,693	964,693
Programme management, coordination and support	1,237,595	1,237,595
Subtotal	2,202,289	2,202,289
Instalments to implementing partners	3,803,966	3,803,966
Other objectives	349	349
Total	12,210,101	12,210,101

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