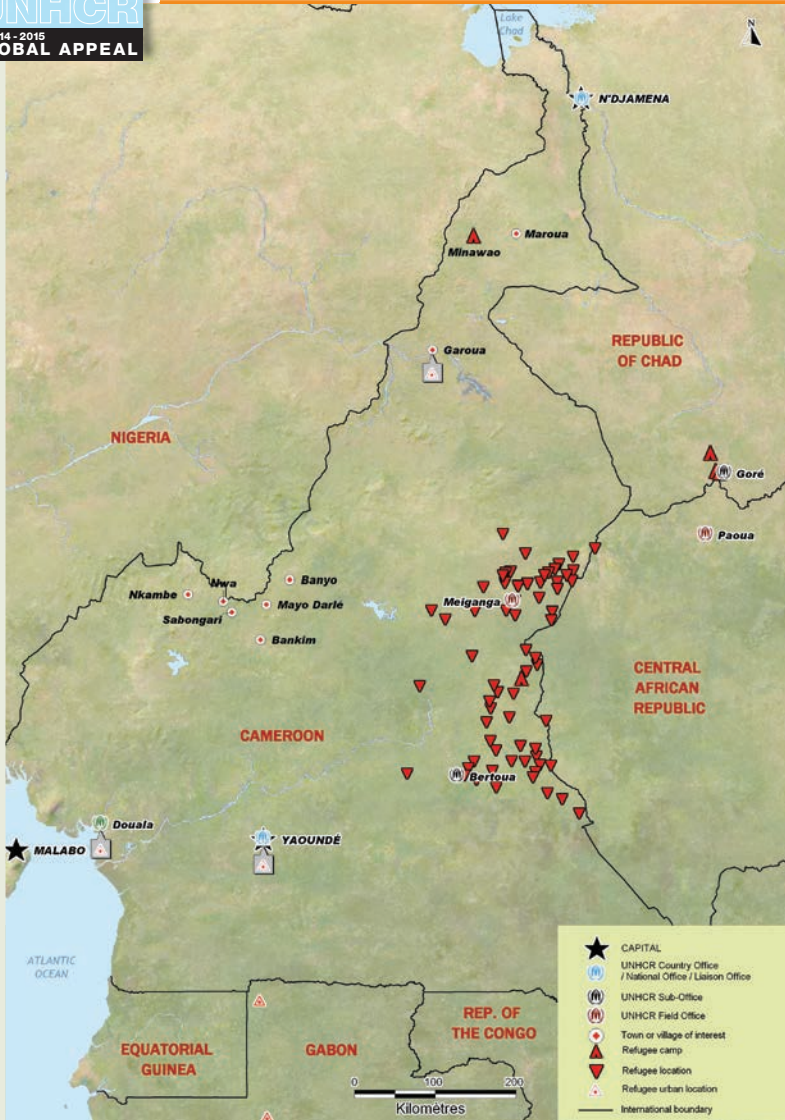




UNHCR
2014 - 2015
GLOBAL APPEAL

CAMEROON



UNHCR's planned presence | 2014

Number of offices	4
Total personnel	91
International staff	7
National staff	44
UN Volunteers	40

Overview

Working environment

- The overall security situation in Cameroon is calm. However, due to ongoing instability in the region, Cameroon has been receiving refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring countries, mainly the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria and Chad.
- In the East and Adamaoua regions, refugees from the CAR are spread over more than 308 sites across 50,000 square kilometres. This logistical challenge is further aggravated by poor road conditions and makes access to refugees difficult for UNHCR and partners.
- Cameroon currently hosts over 100,000 people of concern to UNHCR. The country has always kept its borders open to asylum-seekers, and is signatory to all major international and regional legal instruments on refugees. In that context, Cameroon adopted a Law Defining the Legal Framework for Refugee Protection in July 2005, which was brought into application by a decree, signed in November 2011. Two commissions on eligibility and appeals have been created and their members nominated, but they are not yet operational. Cameroon has not yet signed the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.
- Economically, Cameroon is among the group of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries and ranked 150th out of 187 countries in the 2013 UNDP Human Development Index.
- The Government of Cameroon provides protection and asylum for people of concern to UNHCR through the allocation of land for the Nandoungué and Minawao refugee camps. It also facilitates access of refugee children to local schools and health centres, with the support of UNHCR.

People of concern

The main groups of people of concern planned for in 2014 under the Cameroon operation are: refugees from the CAR, who since 2006 have been fleeing insecurity due to high levels of banditry and other criminal acts in the north-west region of their country; a group of refugees who began to arrive from the CAR in March 2013, following a new wave of political instability and insecurity; and Nigerian refugees fleeing fighting between insurgents and Government forces. The country hosts urban refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly in Yaoundé and Douala, from 28 countries of origin, including the CAR, Chad, the Republic of the Congo (Congo), Côte d'Ivoire and Rwanda.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	94,450	94,450	86,470	86,470	78,250	78,250
	Chad	1,540	1,540	1,640	1,640	1,690	1,790
	Nigeria	1,760	1,760	1,820	1,820	1,870	1,870
	Various	960	960	1,060	1,060	1,080	1,260
Asylum-seekers	Central African Rep.	1,330	1,330	1,300	1,300	1,260	1,260
	Chad	460	460	450	450	440	440
	Guinea	240	240	230	230	230	230
	Various	820	820	800	800	770	770
Total		101,560	101,560	93,770	93,770	85,590	85,870

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2014, UNHCR will continue to focus on providing protection and assistance to refugees from the CAR located in over 300 sites in the East and Adamaoua regions. Prioritized needs include improving the health status of the population, ensuring access to education, and increasing or maintaining water supplies.

For refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas, the major objectives will be to improve their access to health facilities and education, and to support voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity. Concerning durable solutions, the Office, together with partners, will make particular efforts to develop income-generating and livelihood activities for refugees from the CAR, in order to support their potential for local integration.

In an effort to reduce statelessness, the Office aims to conduct advocacy activities on the issuance of birth certificates, support civil registration centres and sensitize parents to the importance of birth registration.

Resource constraints are likely to primarily affect the following sectors: access to health care, education, civil registration, and self-reliance, particularly in the East and Adamaoua regions (CAR refugees) and in the far north region (Nigerian refugees). These are among the poorest areas in the country, lacking basic infrastructure, such as schools, health-care centres and water points. In urban settings, the quality of health care for refugees may also be affected by resource limitations.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what – under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process – has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2014 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context, strategic priorities and

experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (**priority area**). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Basic needs and essential services			
Health status of the population improved			
Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas have access to the national health system. However, they have to pay for treatment. In 2014 and 2015, UNHCR will support these costs and will also provide direct support to local health services. To improve access to primary health care for refugees residing in camps, efforts will include advocacy with the Government, the construction of 12 new health facilities and the rehabilitation of seven health centres, the phasing out of mobile clinics and the provision of equipment for 33 existing, and 12 new, health facilities.			
Extent to which people of concern have access to national primary health facilities	Central African (CAR) refugees in the East and Adamaoua	80%	10%
Extent to which people of concern have access to primary health care	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	90%	5%
Population has optimal access to education			
Despite efforts by the Government, UNHCR and partners to promote quality education for all in urban areas, some factors still limit access to education for refugees, such as contribution charges for tests, assessments, transportation costs, purchase of uniforms and textbooks. UNHCR aims to maximize access to quality education for refugee children, especially girls and children with disabilities. In the camps, the Office will pursue the new education strategy to ensure that refugee children have access to the primary and lower secondary levels and that at least 50 per cent of children aged 3-5 can go to pre-school.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua	16,498	priority area
Number of students enrolled in lower secondary education	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	766	191
Supply of potable water increased or maintained			
In 2014 and 2015, UNHCR will, <i>inter alia</i> , build 70 new water points, train 70 water management committees and reinforce the capacity of 30 existing management committees, repair 35 hand pumps accessible to refugees, and train 15 individuals to repair pumps. As a result, the average quantity of potable water available per person per day should be at least 16 litres.			
Number of people of concern trained in water management in collaboration with local authorities or other external partners	CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua	400	250
Number of boreholes/wells rehabilitated	CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua	45	15
Durable solutions			
Potential for voluntary return realized			
In 2014 and 2015, UNHCR will promote voluntary repatriation if conditions in the CAR and Nigeria are conducive. For planning purposes, repatriation is envisaged for 20,000 refugees.			
Number of go-and-see visits conducted	CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua	12	9
Number of people of concern receiving return packages	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	1,000	500
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
The socio-economic environment in Cameroon is marked by high unemployment. Self-employment is one of the most appropriate means for the socio-economic integration of refugees. In 2014 and 2015, refugees with professional qualifications will be encouraged to initiate business activities and will receive support to enhance their capacity to do so.			
Number of people of concern provided with guidance on business market opportunities	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	300	100
Number of people of concern provided with entrepreneurship/business training	Refugees and asylum-seekers in urban areas	300	100
Greater reduction of statelessness is achieved			
UNHCR intends to reduce the number of people at risk of statelessness by: developing a durable solutions strategy in collaboration with the Government; building the capacities of local institutions concerned; organizing information and sensitization campaigns; supporting 3,000 vulnerable individuals to confirm their nationality; and assisting Government services to organize mobile birth-registration campaigns.			
Number of people with undetermined nationality assisted with confirmation of nationality	All stateless people and those at risk of statelessness	3,000	3,000
Extent to which information on nationality procedures is disseminated through mass media	All stateless people and those at risk of statelessness	75%	25%

| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, *Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes*, Catholic Relief Services, FAIRMED, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Plan – Cameroon, *Première Urgence - Assistance Médicale Internationale*

Others:

IFRC

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Governorate of East and Adamaoua regions, Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Water and Energy, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family

Coordination

The Office collaborates with governmental departments, UN agencies, other international organizations and NGOs.

UNHCR will work closely with the Ministry of External Relations in supporting the National Eligibility and Appeals Commissions to take full responsibility for refugee status determination, registration procedures and refugee documentation and will continue collaboration with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family and the Ministry of Social Affairs.

In the East and Adamaoua regions, partnerships with the services of the Governor and decentralized State departments will be strengthened, and cooperation with IFRC and NGO partners continued.

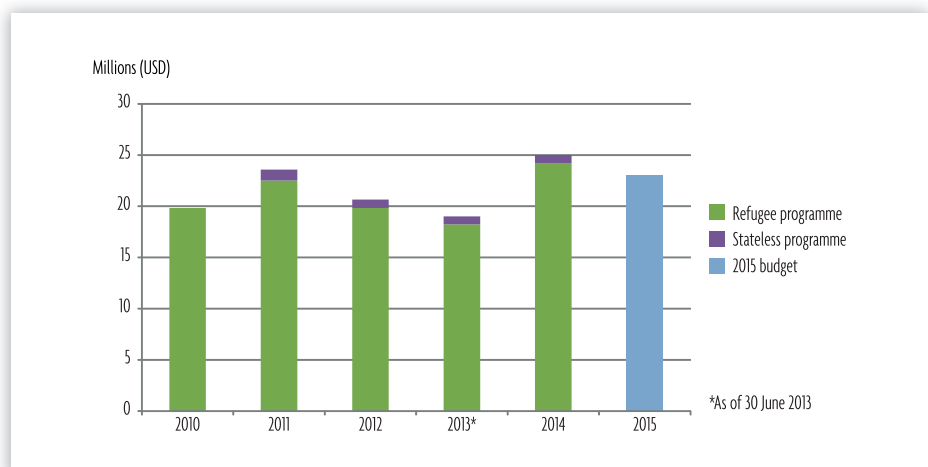
In urban areas, UNHCR will provide strategic leadership on international protection and the delivery of assistance for refugees and other people of concern through its implementing partners.

In 2014, cooperation with UN Women, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP in the fields of nutrition, education, civil registration, child protection, reproductive health and SGBV will continue.

| Financial information |

With new needs emerging from the recent refugee influxes from the Central African Republic and Nigeria, two supplementary appeals have been launched in 2013. Because of these new situations, the assessed financial requirements are higher in 2014 than in previous years and are set at USD 25 million.

Budgets for Cameroon | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Cameroon | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	18,232,097	782,931	19,015,028
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	0	73,688	73,688
Law and policy	88,096	0	88,096
Administrative institutions and practice	56,768	0	56,768
Access to legal assistance and remedies	232,738	0	232,738
Public attitude towards people of concern	102,836	0	102,836
Subtotal	480,437	73,688	554,125
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	218,658	0	218,658
Status determination procedures	333,545	0	333,545
Individual documentation	198,239	0	198,239
Civil registration and status documentation	232,612	135,546	368,158
Subtotal	983,055	135,546	1,118,601
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention and response to SGBV	409,111	0	409,111
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	260,468	0	260,468
Protection of children	242,620	0	242,620
Subtotal	912,200	0	912,200
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	2,813,334	0	2,813,334
Reproductive health and HIV services	783,046	0	783,046
Nutrition	628,429	0	628,429
Food security	485,878	0	485,878
Water	1,651,557	0	1,651,557
Sanitation and hygiene	496,775	0	496,775
Basic and domestic items	706,273	0	706,273
Services for people with specific needs	417,181	0	417,181
Education	3,229,173	0	3,229,173
Subtotal	11,211,646	0	11,211,646
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	256,486	0	256,486
Coexistence with local communities	77,121	0	77,121
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	3,467,746	0	3,467,746
Subtotal	3,801,353	0	3,801,353
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	1,998,903	0	1,998,903
Integration	727,180	0	727,180
Resettlement	98,446	0	98,446
Reduction of statelessness	0	327,155	327,155
Subtotal	2,824,529	327,155	3,151,683
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	297,523	0	297,523
Subtotal	297,523	0	297,523
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	825,362	0	825,362
Operations management, coordination and support	2,881,500	256,543	3,138,043
Subtotal	3,706,862	256,543	3,963,405
2014 total budget	24,217,605	792,931	25,010,536