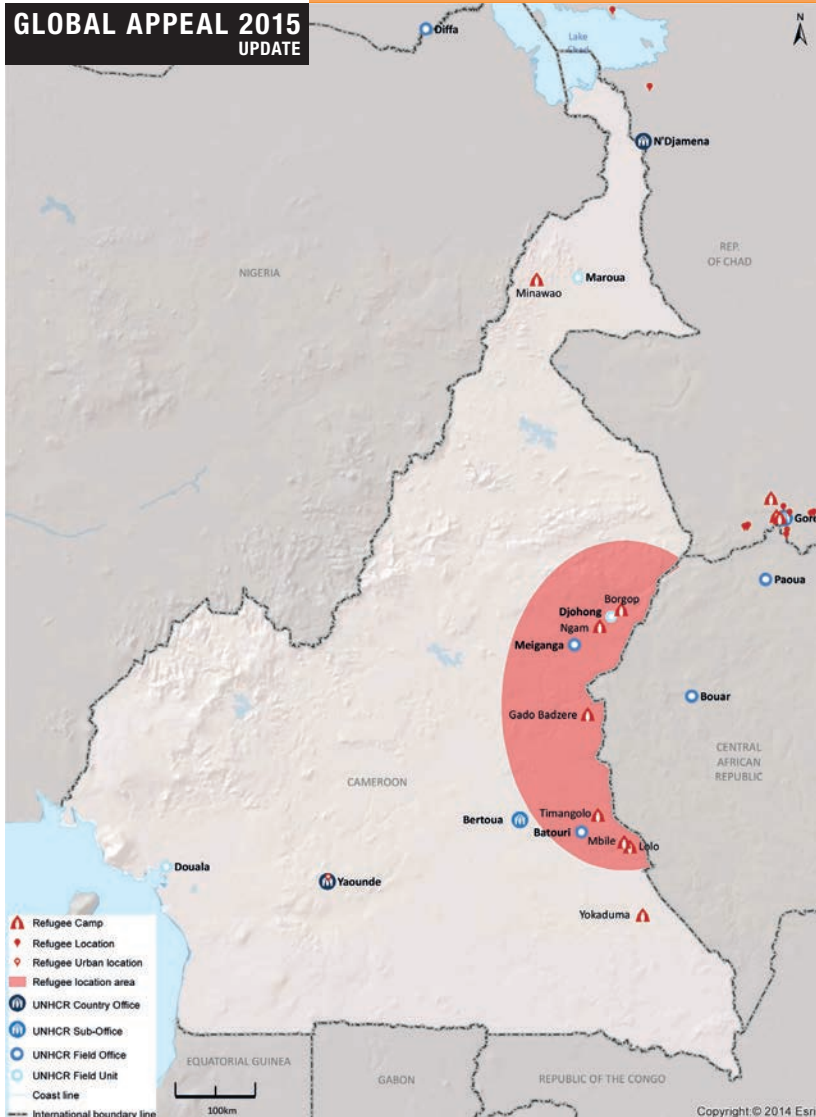




UNHCR

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015 UPDATE

CAMEROON



| Overview |

Working environment

- Cameroon maintains an open-border policy for asylum-seekers and is signatory to all major legal instruments on refugees, including the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1969 OAU Refugee Convention. Moreover, Cameroon adopted a law defining the legal framework for refugee protection in July 2005, which went into force in November 2011.
- Continued regional instability means Cameroon has been receiving refugees and asylum-seekers from neighbouring countries, mainly from the Central African Republic (CAR) and Nigeria. As of August 2014, Cameroon was hosting more than 240,000 people of concern to UNHCR.

Planned presence

Number of offices	4
Total personnel	173
International staff	39
National staff	94
UN Volunteers	39
Others	1

2015 plan at a glance*

277,000	People of concern (PoC)
USD 54.8 million	Overall funding requirements
110,000	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
7,855	Malnourished children targeted for supplementary feeding

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- Cameroon hosts the largest number of Central African refugees. Most are spread over at least 314 sites and villages across the East and Adamaoua regions. The extensive CAR border presents a challenge for humanitarian actors on the ground, with more than 30 entry points and an operational area of 50,000 square kilometres. This is further aggravated by poor road conditions, making access difficult.
- Due to the crisis in Nigeria, Cameroon has witnessed an influx of Nigerian refugees since May 2013. The volatile security situation

at the border, including continued incursions by armed groups from Nigeria into Cameroon, poses serious risk of targeted violence, robbery or kidnapping.

- The Government provides protection and asylum for people of concern and has allocated land for seven refugee sites in the East and Adamaoua regions, as well as Minawao refugee camp in the Far North region. It also provides armed escorts for refugees and humanitarian actors in operational areas and facilitates access to local schools and health centres for refugees, with UNHCR support.

People of concern

In 2015, people of concern in Cameroon will include: new refugees from the CAR, who since December 2013 have been fleeing in large numbers following waves of violence and political instability; CAR refugees who fled the north-west region of the CAR between 2006-2010 due to high levels of banditry and other criminal acts and are currently residing in 308 villages throughout the East and Adamaoua regions; and Nigerian refugees fleeing fighting

between insurgents and government forces. Before the latest influx of Nigerian refugees, Cameroon hosted more than 3,000 Nigerian refugees who had left their country due to inter-ethnic conflicts and since 2003 have settled in the Adamaoua, south-west and Northwest regions, as well as urban refugees and asylum-seekers from 35 countries, including the CAR, Chad, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Rwanda.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	198,890	198,890	233,890	233,890
	Chad	1,800	1,800	1,900	1,900
	Nigeria	14,960	6,810	19,960	10,870
	Various	2,110	2,110	2,260	2,260
Asylum-seekers	Central African Rep.	10,900	10,900	15,900	15,900
	Chad	880	880	1,000	1,000
	Guinea	600	600	700	700
	Various	1,470	1,470	1,500	1,500
Total		231,610	223,460	277,110	268,020

| Response |

Needs and strategies

In 2015, UNHCR will provide protection and assistance to the different refugee groups.

The CAR refugees who arrived between 2006 and 2010 and are residing with host communities will be targeted using a local integration strategy that aims to restart livelihoods and build community capacity.

UNHCR will focus on the most immediate priorities of CAR refugees who have arrived since 2013 and reside in the refugee sites or host communities in the East and Adamaoua regions. Priorities include: ensuring physical protection from armed conflict; providing access to basic assistance; improving the health condition of refugee populations; ensuring access to education; and increasing or maintaining water supplies, particularly for refugees residing in host communities. Attention will be given to strengthening the prevention of, and response to, sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in refugee sites and host communities. UNHCR and partners will accelerate efforts to develop income-generating and livelihood activities for refugees, to

facilitate their integration in host communities. To reduce the risk of conflict stemming from control of natural resources, and to reinforce social cohesion, solutions to mitigate the impact of a mass influx of people will be developed and implemented. As refugees are hosted in some of the country's poorest areas, where basic infrastructure such as schools, health-care centres and water points are lacking, significant investment will be required.

UNHCR will also respond to the needs of the Nigerian refugees. New arrivals will continue to be hosted in Minawao refugee camp, where existing infrastructure will be extended. If required, additional camp sites will be identified and developed, in collaboration with local authorities. Local integration of Nigerian refugees is not envisaged for 2015.

In an effort to reduce statelessness, UNHCR will continue to advocate issuing birth certificates, to support civil registration centres and to sensitize parents regarding the importance of birth registration.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

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 (**2015 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 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
Interventions will focus on increasing school enrolment rates of children aged 6 to 17 years, by monitoring the quality of services offered by public schools and improving the capacity of existing school infrastructure. The Office will also focus on identifying all out-of-school refugee children and advocating their reintegration into formal education, as well as rehabilitating their classrooms. Special attention will be paid to girls and children with disabilities.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	CAR refugees in East and Adamaoua regions	100,000	priority area
Number of students enrolled in local secondary schools and universities	CAR refugees in East and Adamaoua regions	4,000	2,000
Supply of potable water increased and maintained			
Water supply will be increased by: the construction of 10 additional boreholes (5 in the East and 5 in Adamaoua); the transfer of 178 boreholes and 235 hand-pump wells to municipal authorities; the training of additional water management committees, additional pump mechanics and community health workers; and the transfer of responsibilities to trained municipality authorities.			
Average number of litres of potable water available per person per day	Nigerian refugees	15 litres	5 litres
Number of boreholes/wells constructed and rehabilitated	CAR refugees in East and Adamaoua regions	30	20
Health status of the population improved			
Health interventions will focus on developing the capabilities of health personnel and community workers, and the use of referral mechanisms. A health information system will be established and additional integrated health centres built, thereby reducing mobile health clinics.			
Extent to which PoC have access to primary health care	CAR refugees	70%	30%
Crude mortality rate (per 1,000 people/month)	Nigerian refugees	2/1,000p/month	0 gap

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV is reduced and quality of response improved			
Interventions will focus on supporting known SGBV survivors and sensitizing communities on ways to prevent SGBV, with an emphasis on forced and early marriages. The capacity of stakeholders to reduce SGBV will be developed and survivors will receive legal assistance.			
Extent to which the community is active in SGBV prevention and survivor-centred protection	CAR refugees in East and Adamaoua regions	60%	priority area
Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive appropriate support	Nigerian refugees	100%	priority area
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
Interventions will continue to promote refugees' development through vocational, technical, entrepreneurial and business-skills training. They will facilitate access to agriculture/livestock and promote and finance income-generating activities, with revolving funds for refugees. UNHCR will advocate refugees' access to financial services (formal and informal).			
Number of PoC provided with livelihood support	CAR refugees	20,000	15,000

| Implementation |

Coordination

The Regional Refugee Coordinator for the CAR situation will coordinate and oversee UNHCR's response in the four countries of asylum, including Cameroon. UNHCR will continue facilitating strategic planning, with governmental counterparts, other UN agencies, NGOs, donors, civil society partners, or other stakeholders.

Inter-agency working groups have been established at country level to focus on protection, water, sanitation and hygiene, and health. UNHCR experts will provide technical leadership, identify gaps in assistance and implement solutions to enable a comprehensive humanitarian response.

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

Action Contre la Faim, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Africa Humanitarian Action, AIDER, *Association de Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes*, CARE International, Catholic Relief Services, *Croix-Rouge française*, FAIRMED, International Emergency and Development Aid, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Plan – Cameroon, *Première Urgence – Assistance Médicale Internationale* (PU-AMI), Public Concern, *Solidarités - International*

Others:

IFRC

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Ministry of Basic Education, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Ministry of Water Resources and Energy, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family

Others:

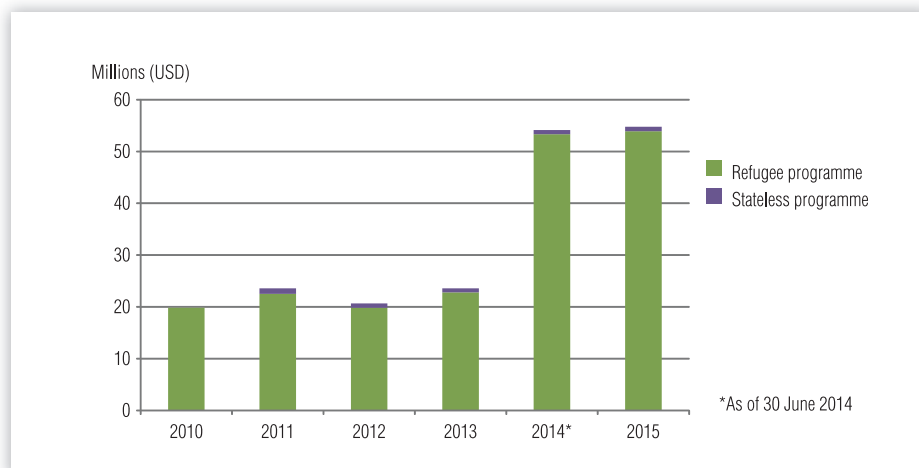
IOM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, WHO, WFP

| Financial information |

The Cameroon budget decreased between 2011 and 2013 as UNHCR focused on local integration, with a view to scaling down its presence. However, two major unforeseen events led the Office to review this: the influxes of new CAR refugees and Nigerian refugees. A higher budget was required to address these new needs, not only to provide adequate emergency response, but also to develop and implement post-emergency plans from 2015.

Supplementary appeals were therefore launched in 2014. The current budget for 2015 has been set at USD 54.8 million, but may need to be reviewed during the year.

Budgets for Cameroon | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Cameroon | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	53,330,698	792,931	54,123,629
Favourable protection environment			
International and regional instruments	0	93,744	93,744
Law and policy	56,385	0	56,385
Administrative institutions and practice	209,209	0	209,209
Access to legal assistance and remedies	720,418	0	720,418
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	57,444	0	57,444
Public attitude towards people of concern	152,914	0	152,914
Subtotal	1,196,370	93,744	1,290,114
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Registration and profiling	493,876	0	493,876
Status determination procedures	339,801	0	339,801
Individual documentation	211,572	0	211,572
Civil registration and status documentation	2,373,566	168,833	2,542,399
Subtotal	3,418,814	168,833	3,587,647
Security from violence and exploitation			
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,165,739	0	1,165,739
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	547,530	0	547,530
Protection of children	247,123	0	247,123
Subtotal	1,960,392	0	1,960,392
Basic needs and essential services			
Health	5,922,411	0	5,922,411
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,937,140	0	1,937,140
Nutrition	1,769,913	0	1,769,913
Food security	2,736,751	0	2,736,751
Water	3,523,539	0	3,523,539
Sanitation and hygiene	2,498,231	0	2,498,231
Shelter and infrastructure	230,566	0	230,566
Access to energy	67,873	0	67,873
Basic and domestic items	1,329,129	0	1,329,129
Services for people with specific needs	656,979	0	656,979
Education	5,459,421	0	5,459,421
Subtotal	26,131,953	0	26,131,953
Community empowerment and self-reliance			
Community mobilization	4,293,993	0	4,293,993
Coexistence with local communities	187,517	0	187,517
Natural resources and shared environment	78,302	0	78,302
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	3,836,348	0	3,836,348
Subtotal	8,396,160	0	8,396,160
Durable solutions			
Voluntary return	206,090	0	206,090
Integration	2,016,283	0	2,016,283
Resettlement	121,322	0	121,322
Reduction of statelessness	0	368,731	368,731
Subtotal	2,343,695	368,731	2,712,425

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	Total
Leadership, coordination and partnerships			
Coordination and partnerships	630,851	0	630,851
Camp management and coordination	67,873	0	67,873
Subtotal	698,724	0	698,724
Logistics and operations support			
Logistics and supply	5,604,669	0	5,604,669
Operations management, coordination and support	4,169,903	212,680	4,382,582
Subtotal	9,774,572	212,680	9,987,252
2015 total budget	53,920,679	843,987	54,764,667