



CAMEROON FACTSHEET

January 2017

259,145

Central African refugees registered by UNHCR in rural areas in the East, Adamaoua and North regions, of which 158,418 arrived since December 2013

84,325

Nigerian refugees in the Far North region (of which 60,895 have been registered at Minawao camp)

191,908

Internally Displaced Persons in the Far North region (*sources: DTM by IOM as of January 2017 and UNHCR protection monitoring Flash Updates*)

Population of concern

594,878 people of concern to UNHCR

By country of origin

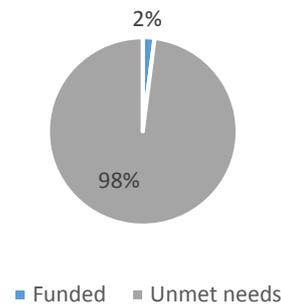
| Country | Total PoC |
|-----------------|----------------|
| CAR | 259,145 |
| Nigeria | 84,325 |
| Urban refugees* | 20,416 |
| Asylum seekers | 3,419 |
| IDPs | 191,908 |
| IDPs returnees | 35,665 |
| Total | 594,878 |

*Incl. CAR and Nigerian refugees living in urban areas

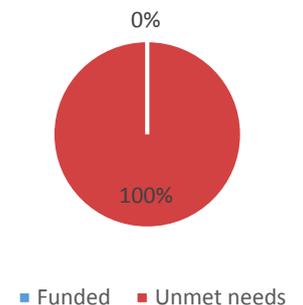
Funding situation

(including UNHCR's regular country Programme). The operation is 3% funded (US\$ 3.2 m received out of 94.2 m requested). The overall funding gap for UNHCR Cameroon amounts hence to US\$ 91.0 m)

CAR Situation
UNHCR Cameroon
budgetary requirements:
US\$ 55.5 million
01 Feb 2017



Nigeria Situation
UNHCR Cameroon
budgetary requirements:
US\$ 38.7 million
01 Feb 2017



UNHCR Presence

Staff: 254

60 International staff

143 National staff

51 UN Volunteers (16 International and 35 National)

Offices:

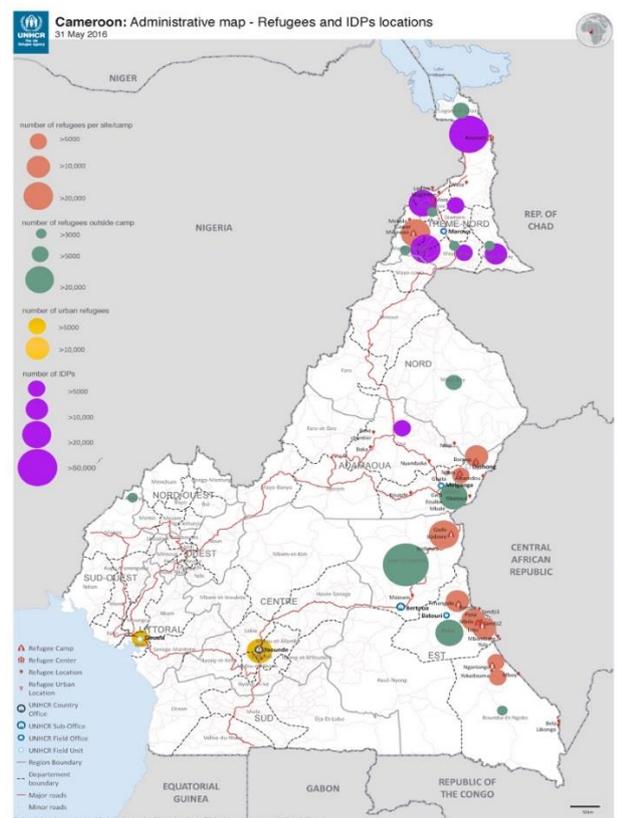
7 offices:

Branch Office – Yaoundé

Sub Offices – Batouri, Meiganga and Maroua

Field Offices – Bertoua and Djohong

Field Unit – Douala



WORKING WITH PARTNERS

UNHCR coordinates protection and assistance for refugees in collaboration with:

- **Government Partners:** Ministries of External Relations, Territorial Administration and Decentralization, Economy, Planning and Regional Development, Public Health, Women Empowerment and Family, Social Affairs, Justice, Basic Education, Water and Energy, Youth and Civic Education, the National Employment Fund and others, Secrétariat Technique des Organes de Gestion du Statut des réfugiés.
- **Implementing Partners:**, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (*AIRD*), *Agence pour le Développement Economique et Social (ADES)*, CAMWATER, , Catholic Relief Services (CRS), FAIRMED, International Federation of the Red Cross (IFRC), InterSos, International Medical Corps (IMC), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Plan International, *Première Urgence - Internationale (PUI)*, Public Concern and.
- **Operational Partners:** ; ICRC, Adventist Relief Agency (ADRA), ASOL and Red Deporte, IEDA Relief, *Action Contre la Faim (ACF)*, CARE International.
- **UN Agencies:** WFP, UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UN Women, FAO, UNESCO, IOM, UNDP and OCHA.
- **Operational coordination:** In accordance with the “*Joint OCHA-UNHCR Note on Mixed Situations – Coordination in Practice*” the responsibility to coordinate the overall humanitarian response in the Far North has been delegated to UNHCR. UNHCR sectors are utilized to deliver assistance to IDPs and other affected groups. All sectors are operational holding regular meetings. Each sector is led by a Government entity and co-led by UN agencies. There is also a bi-monthly UNHCR-chaired Multi-Sector Operations Team meeting in Maroua, bringing together more than 40 humanitarian partners intervening in the region.

The response for Central African refugees is managed in line with the *Refugee Coordination Model*. Sectorial groups have been established by UNHCR, covering the whole operational area. Local authorities have been very engaged in the management of the refugee operation. UN agencies and international NGOs have been instrumental in implementing activities for Central African refugees and host populations.

At the capital-level, UNHCR leads the Multi-Sector Operations Team for the Refugee Response and the national Protection Working Group, and actively participates in other relevant humanitarian coordination mechanisms and the Humanitarian Country Team.

MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation in the Far North region remains unpredictable with various sporadic attacks perpetrated by Boko Haram. In January, 602 new Nigerian refugees were registered at Gourounguel transit before being transferred to Minawao camp. They come from Maiduguri, Mubi, Lagos and Abuja in Nigeria and from the localities of Zelevet, Touboro and Kousseri in the Far North region of Cameroon where they had previously found refuge, but are now fleeing insecurity, difficult living conditions and a wish to be reunited with family members in Minawao camp.
- The restructuring of UNHCR offices in the East, Adamawa and North regions took effect as of 1 January, with the objective of being closer to beneficiaries and point of delivery and in accordance of the UNHCR refugee coordination model. UNHCR Batouri and Meiganga are now Sub-Offices, while Bertoua and Djohong became Field Offices. UNHCR held its first coordination meetings with its partners in Meiganga and Bertoua where the main guidelines for 2017 in terms of resource management, proximity to beneficiaries, self-reliance, and protection of the environment were given.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Border monitoring:

- UNHCR's border monitoring network in the Far North region reported the arrival of over 200 Nigerian refugees, including 107 unaccompanied minors (UAMs), in Bodo (Makary arrondissement in Logone et Chari department) following the accidental bombardment by the Nigerian military of the IDP site in Rann, Nigeria on 17 January. This group of new arrivals are being sheltered in Diamo, Babline and Abounire where a small number of out of camp refugees had already settled. The UAMs were placed with host families. Their situation remains precarious and they are mostly in need of food and shelter.

- Another 128 Nigerians arrived in Kerawa from the villages of Bame, Sandawadjiri, Wawouli and Aldje in Nigeria and fleeing insecurity in areas where military operations are being carried out. They have for now settled amongst the host populations. However, they remain exposed to protection risks, and particularly to the risk of refoulement, especially as the majority do not have identification documents. The need for transit centers at key entry points in the departments of Logone et Chari and Mayo Sava, continues to be emphasized and advocated for by UNHCR.
- Approximately 2,000 Central African asylum seekers were identified in Ngaoui, Adamaoua region. They fled their villages along the border with Cameroon following continued tensions between the ex-Seleka and anti-Balaka. They were screened and registered in order to provide them with more adequate assistance.

Empowerment:

- Within the framework of activities for the empowerment project of urban refugees, a total of 91 refugees were trained in Yaoundé in fish smoking, fabrication of cleaning products, production of fruit juices and soy products, dry cleaning and how to conduct self-employment searches. These training sessions were conducted with the support of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, the National Employment Fund and PLAN International. Women refugees from Douala are also being trained as part of the pilot project of "social and economic integration of the urban refugee woman of Douala".
- As part of the self-reliance and community development strategy Central African refugees, in which the livelihood strategy is a pillar, the study on the living conditions of Central African refugees and their livelihood in the the East, Adamawa and North regions was completed and the results presented in Bertoua on 5 January. This study, which was carried out by the Institute for Demographic Training and Research (IFORD), aims to study the demographic profile of refugees and host populations, identify their livelihood and income activities, identify the resilience of households and determine their human capital and know-how.

Documentation:

- The biometric verification and registration exercise for Central African refugees and asylum seekers living in the regions of East, Adamaoua and North is ongoing. A total of 15,354 individuals (8,413 women and 6,941 men) were verified during the reporting period in the localities of Meiganga and Dakkere in the region of Adamaoua and in Woumbou and Mandjou in the East region. A total of 128,905 refugees (68,118 women and 60,787 men) have been biometrically verified since the beginning of the operation in February 2016. The verification and registration exercise aims to ensure better protection and assistance of refugees by verifying and updating their profiles, including information on specific needs, and by registering all refugees based on biometric information.

Food security:

- WFP and UNHCR began a vulnerability-based targeting exercise to ensure that the limited resources are directed towards the most vulnerable refugees. The funding crisis faced by WFP is affecting the size of the food rations which has had to be cut by 50%. The ongoing household's vulnerability study, using the Household Economic Approach, will provide the basis for the design of further programmes with targeting based on vulnerability as opposed to status and to better adapt assistance to socioeconomic status and the needs of the refugees.
- A total of 102 interviewers were trained on the objectives of the household survey, the principle of vulnerability-based targeting and the methodology to be used in the field and have started targeting beneficiary households. At the same time, UNHCR continues to work closely with WFP on a common strategy for resource mobilization and the search for long-term solutions.

UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR in 2016 as well as for the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation:

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Links: <http://data.unhcr.org/car> -<http://data.unhcr.org/NigeriaSituation>