

Cameroon Multi-Country Office

Multi-year Strategy
2022 – 2026



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1.1 Executive Summary

UNHCR in Cameroon continues to work in a fragile context affected by socio-economic and climate crises that have heightened the protection concerns in the country, including endogenous factors such as the volatile security situation in the Northwest and Southwest regions, the Non-state armed group (NSAG) attacks targeting civilians, violence perpetrated against women, girls, and youth in the Far North region, the impacts of the climate change fueling inter-ethnic conflicts and exacerbated to massive displacement of populations in the Logone-Birni, and the effects of the Russia-Ukraine war on the socio-economic conditions with inflation and increases in price hindering forcibly displaced and host communities quality of life. Regarding endogenous factors, political instability and insecurity in neighboring nations have resulted in over 500,000 refugees and asylum seekers into the country.

The current unprecedented protection risks and needs require enhanced and informed holistic actions between all actors (humanitarian, development, NGOs, and private sector) to ensure more impactful results in the lives of forcibly displaced persons and persons at risk of statelessness and their host communities.

Fulfilling its Multi-Country Office' s (MCO) role, UNHCR Cameroon will continue advocating for the setup of an effective national asylum system in Equatorial Guinea and Sao Tome and Principe to ensure an adequate international protection framework capable to respond to any humanitarian emergency. In Gabon, with the closure of UNHCR' s office in Libreville, focus will be on the transfer of competencies to the National Commission for Refugees (CNR - Commission Nationale des Réfugiés).

UNHCR continues to support the Cameroonian Government in implementing the Global Refugee Forum pledges made in the areas of health, education, protection, employment, and socio-economic opportunities and will work with development actors and the private sector to increase refugee inclusion in national services, development plans and activities. This will enable a transition from humanitarian assistance to more sustainable development, reduce refugees' dependence on humanitarian assistance, and strengthen their resilience. By becoming self-reliant, refugees will also be able to contribute to the country' s economy. Regarding the internally displaced (IDP) response, UNHCR, through protection monitoring, will alert humanitarian and state actors on their protection situation, advocate and play a catalytic role in the search for solutions. For persons at risk of statelessness, UNHCR will prioritize prevention, eradication, and advocacy for the ratification of the 1954 and 1961 Conventions on

statelessness to ensure that the persons whose nationalities are not determined enjoy their rights and a lasting solution to their situation.

Given the population dynamics noted through the verification exercise, the number of forcibly displaced in Cameroon had decreased to 1.9 million in 2021, slightly increase in 2022 to 2 million and is expected to progressively fall to 1.4 million by the end of 2026. In Gabon, there were 534 refugees and asylum seekers in March 2021; by 2026, if the security situation in the sub-region remains stable, the number could drop to 120 individuals.

UNHCR and key partners, in close collaboration with Governments will focus on the attainment of the following strategic objectives:

- strengthening protection response to ensure it is predictable, efficient, evidence-driven, and community-based;
- strengthening coordination mechanisms to improve the refugee and the IDP responses, particularly in the areas of protection, shelter, and camp management, and to enhance the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach and coordination;
- finding solutions, including (self-) employment, small and medium enterprises creation, self-reliance, transfer of competences, legal integration, socioeconomic inclusion, repatriation, and resettlement.

Despite various multidimensional challenges, there are nonetheless opportunities to seize for the improvement of the protection environment in the country. In the context of this multi-year and multi-partner strategic plan, UNHCR will closely work with the Government to strengthen its capacity through training and coaching, aiming at gradually handing over refugee status determination, documentation, and registration activities in Cameroon to the Government by end 2026. Like in 2021, the biometric verification exercise will be conducted in 2024-2025. By 2026, all refugees will be individually registered and provided with official Government-issued identity cards.

In line with the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNCDF), the National Development Strategy (SND) and the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), UNHCR will support and coordinate with forcibly displaced and persons at risk of statelessness, relevant authorities, and other stakeholders - including development actors, UN agencies and international NGOs, civil society, and the private sector - to ensure quality, safe and sustainable basic services for all. Joint initiatives to promote a complementary response will include: the UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint initiative for

refugee children, whereby the two agencies work together in the areas of education, child protection, and WASH; the WFP and UNHCR joint targeting programme, including complaints and feedback mechanisms (livelihoods support, the Joint Assessment Missions (JAM); and the joint UNHCR, IOM, FAO and UNDP programme in Far North Cameroon on Peacebuilding Fund (PBF); Operational partnerships with certain departments of the Central Africa Monetary and Economic Community (CEMAC) and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) also remain a priority. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach will be strengthened in the Far North, East, Adamawa, and North regions, and later in the North and Southwest in the near future, depending on the security conditions. UNHCR Cameroon will support the Government for the operationalization of Central African Republic (CAR) Solution Support Platform and the implementation of the Yaoundé Declaration, aiming at finding solutions for those displaced due to the CAR crisis.

To enable refugees and asylum seekers to rebuild their lives by returning to their respective countries of origin, when conditions allow, or in the country of asylum, or third countries, UNHCR will facilitate the implementation of durable solutions, such as:

- facilitate the return and reintegration of Cameroonian refugee returnees from Chad - 5,000 in 2023, 20,000 in 2024, and 5,000 in 2025;
- integration of camp-based refugees into the local socio-economic fabric;
- voluntary repatriation of 5,000 in 2023, 5,000 in 2024, 5,000 in 2025 and 5,000 in 2026;
- voluntary repatriation of 5,000 Nigerian refugees is planned in 2023, 10,000 in 2024, 10,000 in 2025 and 10,000 in 2026.;
- legal and socio-economic integration of refugees in Gabon by 2026;
- advocate and play a catalytic role for solutions for IDPs, including profiling, socio-economic and legal integrations, and inclusion in development plans, as possible.
- Capitalize on indirect funding non-transactional partnerships and partnership with the private sector, and
- Strengthening UNHCR supervisory and coordination functions.

The implementation of the MCO UNHCR Multi-Year Multi-Partner Strategic Plan requires a subsequent budget detailed as follows:

- 2022 – 153 million, 2023, 142.8 million, and 2024, 135.7 million, 2025, 135.7 million and 2026 125 million. Halfway through, the operation has received an average of 30

percent of the required funding per year, hindering the 2022-2026 Strategic Plan achievements

1.2 Situation Analysis

The assumptions established during the 2021 planning phase continue to hold, albeit with some notable developments. The political and security landscapes within the Central African region and Multi-Country Office (MCO) countries— Cameroon, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, and São Tomé and Príncipe— are expected to remain stable, despite ongoing tensions in Northeast Nigeria, and Cameroon.

In Cameroon, the ongoing conflicts in the Northwest and Southwest regions, along with non-state armed group attacks and the impact of climate change characterized by rising temperatures and recurring floods continues to fuel displacement and intensify humanitarian needs. In the midst, the country is preparing for the 2025 elections.

As a major host nation for refugees fleeing violence from neighboring countries like the Central African Republic (CAR) and Nigeria, Cameroon's already stretched resources and infrastructure have come under increasing pressure. The socio-political situation remains precarious, with security threats, economic difficulties, and the effects of climate change further complicating the humanitarian context. Above all, since 2021, UNHCR Cameroon has faced a concerning trend of diminishing resources, even as the need for humanitarian assistance has surged. This decline in funding has presented significant challenges, making it increasingly difficult to meet the growing demands of vulnerable populations and equally led to unavoidable reductions in coverage and services.

As of August 2024, over 2,144,000 forcibly displaced persons residing in Cameroon, including 435,988 refugees (123,989 Nigerian refugees and 309,890 CAR refugees) and 13,300 asylum seekers, and as per OCHA and IOM sources, 1,037 million IDPs, and 658,000 returnees. Most refugees have been present in the country for over ten years. A decade ago, the situation in Cameroon was classified as an emergency, necessitating immediate and urgent responses to address the pressing needs of refugees and displaced populations. However, as time has progressed, this emergency has transformed into a long-term, structural problem that cannot be effectively addressed through emergency measures alone. The challenges that were initially seen as temporary have now become deeply entrenched, impacting not only the refugees but also the communities that host them.

In response to these challenges, UNHCR's strategy in Cameroon involves a multi-sectoral, multi-partner approach, engaging stakeholders, including government

ministries, humanitarian and development agencies, private sector, local communities, international and local NGOs, and displaced persons to strengthen protection, coordination, and search for durable solutions. It aims to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of displaced populations, ensuring that, despite financial limitations, their needs are met sustainably, and they are empowered to live a secure life.

In Gabon, UNHCR MCO is empowering the National Refugee Commission (CNR) to fully assume responsibility for the protection of refugees and asylum seekers by 2025. Also, advocacy efforts for the ratification of international conventions continue, urging Cameroon, Gabon, and Equatorial Guinea to domesticate existing treaties for better protection of refugees and IDPs.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

UNHCR envisions that by the end of 2026, refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, internally displaced persons, individuals at risk of statelessness, and host communities will fully enjoy their fundamental rights, experience improved living conditions, and have enhanced access to solutions. To achieve this vision, UNHCR's strategic direction focuses on strengthening Protection Responses, improving Coordination Mechanisms, finding Durable Solutions, mitigating Climate Change Effects, enhancing Staff Wellbeing, and accountability to Affected Populations (AAP).

UNHCR Cameroon MCO Strategic Directions aligns with UNHCR's global strategic Directions in its commitment to addressing the complex challenges of forced displacement and statelessness. The five Strategic Directions; Protect, Assist Include, Empower and Solve, guides UNHCR's efforts in the country, ensuring that the Agency's mission is focused and responsive to the evolving needs on the ground.

The effective operationalization of this strategic direction requires a cross-cutting approach and a consequent budget. The UNHCR MCO budget of \$135.7 million for 2025 will allow the agency to Reinforced the three pillars; Protection Space, Stronger Coordination, and Search for Solutions, and specifically focus on:

Protect (\$ 49,894,481):

- Establishment of a National Structure in charge of refugees;
- Transfer of RSD and registration processing competencies;
- Ratification of the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions;
- Domestication of the Kampala Convention;
- Inclusion of refugees in the national/local systems;
- Enhance advocacy to channel the funds from financial institutions;
- Issuance of biometric documents by the government (ID, TVCs) for refugees;

- Enhance protection monitoring and analysis; foster remote monitoring

Assist (\$26,081,556)

- Enhance emergency preparedness and response in Gender-Based Violence (GBV), Child Protection, and Shelter/Housing.
- Strengthen the protection response through referrals, local advocacy, and individual assistance.
- Establish or reinforce feedback and complaint mechanisms;

Empower (\$25,910,400)

- Enhance the delivery of protection services through CASH assistance;
- Empower refugees and IDPs initiatives through training and livelihood activities;
- Market study of refugee economies in Mayo Tsanaga for capacity building.
- Build a more realistic resilience by supporting the activities of actors

Solve (\$33,815,493.79)

- Work towards refugees and IDP' s inclusion in the national and local development plans.
- Support community protection committees, including traditional leaders.
- Support the reintegration of displaced people through employment and socio-economic opportunities.
- Implementation of the Convention framework between the Health Ministry and UNHCR (30%-70% respectively).
- Continue the inclusion of refugees in the national health system.
- Promote the biometric enrolment of refugees in universal health coverage.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

UNHCR in Cameroon is deeply committed to integrating the Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) approach across all programs, policies, and initiatives to ensure inclusive protection, assistance, and solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and persons at risk of statelessness. The Agency recognizes the specific needs of all persons of concern, particularly women and girls, and how multiple forms of gender inequality and power intersect and influence their experiences and exposure to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and safe access to services. In this light, the agency will

improve data management systems to collect disaggregated data, ensuring tailored support and protection.

In the context of Cameroon where UNHCR is engaging with the Government for the inclusion of forcibly displaced and persons at risk of statelessness into national systems, an emphasis will be made to support the integration of appropriate GBV mainstreaming measures. This commitment reflects the agency's broader goals of ensuring that no one is left behind and that the voices and needs of all individuals, regardless of age, gender, or specific circumstances, are meaningfully represented in decision-making processes.

Regarding the communication plan, a gender-responsive programming will be prioritized together with feedback mechanisms to enhance accountability, particularly for those with literacy or language barriers will be reinforced. Advocacy will be carried out for the socio-economic inclusion of displaced populations to facilitate access to livelihoods, land, and national development plans. In alignment with Sustainable Development Goal 5 on gender equality, UNHCR will collaborate with the Government and relevant stakeholders to promote gender equality and empower women and girls. This will ensure equal participation in decision-making and community leadership and equal access to economic opportunities. Furthermore, it will allow control over food and natural resource management, and comprehensive services for the prevention and response to gender-based violence, fostering a more equitable and inclusive environment for all affected individuals.

Meaningful participation and inclusion of affected populations— men, women, boys, and girls— will be integral to all stages of UNHCR's programming cycle. Advocacy efforts will focus on ensuring that strategies, policies, and projects are developed with direct input from forcibly displaced individuals and those at risk of statelessness, paying special attention to vulnerable groups like persons with disabilities and youth.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

By 2026 forcibly displaced and stateless persons are registered, documented, and benefit from a favorable protection environment.

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments
Outcome statements

Forced displaced persons to UNHCR have access to asylum, registration and an identity document issued by the Government.

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

Forced displaced person to UNHCR have access to a procedure that meets international standards

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

Forcibly displaced and stateless to UNHCR benefit from protection offered by international, regional and national legal instruments and frameworks adopted and promulgated by the government

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

Forcibly displaced and stateless to UNHCR have fair and equitable access to justice

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Women and young girls and boys are protected from all forms of violence and discrimination against them in all areas of public life. (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

The capacities of the social protection system are built to adequately address the needs of children, teenagers, youth, women and people left behind, with a view to reducing inequalities (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Child protection

Interagency Coordination, External engagement and resource mobilization strengthened and efficient to improve protection service delivery

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

Increased access of children, teenagers, youth, especially girls, and vulnerable groups to inclusive quality education, including literacy training. (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Education

Impact statement

By 2026, forcibly displaced and stateless persons access quality basic social services in an equitable and sustainable manner to realize their full human potential and enhance their social and economic well-being.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

Increased equitable and sustainable access of children under five, pregnant and lactating women, teenagers, the elderly and vulnerable communities to safe, nutritious, adequate, and malnutrition prevention services

Outcome area: Healthy lives

Logistics and supply optimized to serve operational needs

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Increased equitable and sustainable access of newborns, children, teenagers, women and men to quality health services for prevention and treatment (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Healthy lives

The capacities of the national health system are strengthened to provide essential, high-quality services to all, and respond effectively to emergencies and epidemics. (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Healthy lives

Increased equitable and sustainable access of youth aged 15-35 to vocational training and learning opportunities, relevant to the productive sector. (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

People we work for and with, as well as the host populations, have access to adequate hygiene, sanitation services, drinking water in quality and quantity

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

Population have access to housing appropriate to their displacement situation, within a framework that meets national standards including land use planning

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Population in need benefit from assistance appropriate to their situation allowing them to access basic social services of quality in an equitable and sustainable manner

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

Operations coordination and partnership management are strengthened to support solutions delivery

Outcome area: Systems and processes

Institutional and community actors are equipped to design and implement inclusive, integrated and innovative actions to improve the state of the environment and biodiversity, and contribute to the fight against climate change. (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

Impact statement

By 2026, more people, forcibly displaced and stateless persons benefit equitably from increased opportunities in a green, diversified, transformative, resilient and inclusive economy that creates decent jobs in productive sectors.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

Refugee and host community self-reliance is strengthened (GCR Outcome 2.2) through Promising value chains (plant, forest, animal and fishery) with high export potential are developed and promoted (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Very small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperative societies and start-ups, led primarily by youth, women and vulnerable groups, have better access to inclusive financing mechanisms (UNSDCF)

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Refugees are able to actively participate in the social and economic life of host countries (GCR Outcome 2.1)

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

Communities are mobilized to ensure gender equality and progress in the empowerment of young people, women, girls, and other vulnerable groups

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Community based approach is strengthened and effective in relevant locations

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

By 2026, gaps in key socio-economic indicators are reduced and forcibly displaced persons and stateless, including women, girls and youth benefit from greater gender equality and empowerment.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

Communities are mobilized to ensure gender equality and progress in the empowerment of young people, women, girls, and other vulnerable groups

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Community based approach is strengthened and effective in relevant locations

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Operations coordination and partnership management are strengthened to support solutions delivery

Outcome area: Systems and processes

Impact statement

Expand access to third country solutions (GCR Objective 3)

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Refugees in need have access to resettlement opportunities in an increasing number of countries (GCR Outcome 3.1)

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

Refugees have access to Resettlement and complementary pathways for admission to third countries (GCR Outcome 3.2)

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

Impact statement

By 2026, conducive conditions in countries of origin will foster return in safety and dignity.

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

Refugees and IDPs are able to return and reintegrate socially and economically (GCR Outcome 4.2)

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

Refugees are able to locally integrate socially and economically

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

3. Cameroon Multi-Country Office 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Cameroon	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	95%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	IDPs	21%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and	Refugees and	46%	Not applicable

			secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Asylum-seekers		
Cameroon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	IDPs	0%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	IDPs	100%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	IDPs	15%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,049	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	923	Not applicable
Cameroon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	Not applicable

Cameroon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	34%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	20%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,049	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and	878	Not applicable

				Asylum-seekers		
Gabon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3a Number of stateless people for whom nationality is granted or confirmed	Stateless Persons	0	Not applicable
Gabon	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5	Not applicable
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77%	90%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	73%	90%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	366	240
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92%	92%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the	None	Progressing towards	Broadly aligned:

			1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol		alignment: 70-89 points	≥90 points
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness	None	Progressing towards alignment: 70-89 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	100%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	47%	80%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	27%	50%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27%	50%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	IDPs	100%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	IDPs	31%	85%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31%	85%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and	IDPs	19%	15%

			separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement			
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	19%	40%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	53%	75%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	70%	80%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	47%	60%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	53%	60%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	38%	50%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	52%	80%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	21%	65%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	75%	80%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	82%	85%
Cameroon	Outcome	OA10:	10.1 Proportion of children	Refugees	98%	100%

MCO		Health	aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	and Asylum-seekers		
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	96%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	6%	8%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	30%	50%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	99%	100%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	42%	50%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	59%	65%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	IDPs	To be confirmed	60%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	67%	70%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40%	40%
Cameroon MCO	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for	Refugees and	1,017	To be confirmed

			resettlement	Asylum-seekers		
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