

Annual Results Report

2025

Cameroon MCO

Acknowledgements

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Note:

The baseline values presented in this document reflect previous year's progress when available. If such data is not available, strategy baseline values are used instead.

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

In 2025, Cameroon's socio-political landscape was dominated by the presidential election on October 12, in which the incumbent won 53.66% of the votes against 35% for the FSNC opposition candidate, who rejected the results. The post-election period saw socio-political unrest, including looting, vandalism, human rights violations, and arrests. Official figures report 1,985 arrests, of which 615 were released on bail; among those arrested, 16 were identified as refugees by UNHCR.

Security challenges persisted despite large-scale operations by the Defense and Security Forces against terrorist bases in the Far North. Instability continued in English-speaking regions, while insurgent activities in the Far North intensified, including the use of improvised explosive devices and drones. Rising criminality, combined with climate-related floods, contributed to increased internal and cross-border population movements, heightening humanitarian needs.

The economic situation in regions hosting large refugee populations is markedly more difficult than the national average. According to the latest national household survey (ECAM 5), the Far North, one of the primary refugee-hosting areas, recorded a poverty rate of about 69.2%, far above the national average, while the North-West and North regions—also hosting displaced populations—had poverty rates of 66.8% and 61.1% respectively, compared with a national poverty rate of around 37.7%. These high rates reflect deeper underdevelopment, security constraints, and limited economic opportunities in the very areas where many refugees and internally displaced persons live.

At the national level, government and partner efforts have yielded moderate economic growth, with real GDP estimated at around 3.6–3.8% in 2025, nominal GDP of USD 56–60 billion, and GDP per capita roughly USD 1,900–2,000. However, economic gains have not translated into broad improvements in living standards. Poverty remains widespread, with about 40% of the population below the national poverty line, while informal employment accounts for 85–90% of jobs, and youth unemployment and underemployment remain chronic. The private sector, central to wealth and job creation, continues to be hindered by administrative bottlenecks, high tax pressure, unreliable energy supplies, and deteriorating infrastructure, limiting investment and the generation of decent jobs.

The 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) identified 3.3 million people in need in Cameroon, though funding reductions lowered the target population from 2.1 million to 1.3 million, significantly constraining the scale, speed, and scope of response. Continued needs are driven by overlapping crises—security, economic hardship, climate shocks, and displacement—all concentrated in the country's most vulnerable regions.

Regionally, the Central African Republic (CAR) held historic combined elections on December 28 in a largely calm climate, facilitating voluntary refugee repatriation after improvements in security. UNHCR coordinated a regional pre-validation workshop on the ECCAS Regional Asylum Policy with all 11 ECCAS member states, conducted online due to funding limitations, enabling a final technical review of the draft policy before its planned adoption.

In the Republic of Congo, socio-economic, political, and security challenges persisted despite relative stability. Factors such as economic disparities, weak social services, inequality, impending elections, and cross-border instability added complexity, while continued displacement from the DRC crisis led to rising numbers of people seeking international protection. Congo maintained a generally stable political environment but faced ongoing constraints in meeting refugee needs. In February 2025, Congo hosted the second ministerial meeting of the Platform for Solutions to Crisis-Related Displacement in CAR, in accordance with the 2022 Yaoundé Declaration rotation mechanism.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

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

By the end of 2027, all refugees and people at risk of statelessness enjoy their fundamental rights and live above the poverty line, while benefiting from equitable access to basic social services on the same basis as nationals.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of people seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.48%	36.11%
1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	80.00%	5.68%

In 2025, Cameroon MCO protection outcomes were mixed. While legal frameworks and documentation advanced, funding and capacity constraints caused a general decline in access to asylum procedures, with only 36.1% of asylum seekers admitted into procedures, compared to 69% in previous years, limiting effective access to international protection. In Cameroon, access remained comparatively stronger, with 14,676 asylum seekers registered, over half of the planned target. Although below the 2024 baseline, this marked a positive shift from pre-reform years, as increased State ownership of registration and steps toward government-led refugee status determination improved sustainability and predictability.

Legal identity and documentation outcomes improved significantly in Cameroon. Decree No. 2025/059 formally recognized refugee identity cards and clarified issuance procedures, strengthening protection. A total of 10,987 refugees obtained biometric documentation, reducing exposure to arrest, movement restrictions, and exclusion from services. However, coverage remained limited, and access to Convention travel documents continued to fall short of demand.

In the Republic of Congo, despite an open-door policy, limited institutional capacity restricted access to asylum procedures for most new arrivals. Only 1,097 individuals were registered, while 15,000 remained pending without documentation or protection. Seven refoulement cases were reported on national security grounds, marking a deterioration in the protection environment.

Where access to procedures and civil documentation was ensured, registration had a clear protective impact, improving freedom of movement and access to services and employment. Overall, while legal and policy progress supported modest improvements, reduced access to asylum procedures and documentation gaps continued to limit stronger protection outcomes.

2. Impact Area: Realizing Rights in Safe Environments

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.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
2.1 Proportion of people living below the national poverty line			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Data Not Available	73.00%
2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.55%	82.00%
2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.92%	28.70%

By the end of 2025, the proportion of forcibly displaced people living in safe conditions with access to basic services rose from 80 per cent to 82 per cent, despite flooding, insecurity and resource constraints. Over 2,500 refugee households (around 24,000 people) received shelter assistance and essential items, and a further 800 households were supported through underfunded emergency allocations. These interventions, together with stronger partner engagement, improved emergency response capacity.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services remained central to health and protection outcomes. Water supply reached about 17 litres per person per day and latrine coverage 45 per cent for nearly 130,000 refugees, helping reduce exposure to waterborne diseases and supporting dignity. Health services delivered some 118,000 consultations for refugees and asylum-seekers. However, access to health care declined from about 40 per cent to 29 per cent in Cameroon, while remaining above 50 per cent in the Republic of Congo, highlighting pressure on national systems.

Where safe shelter, water and sanitation were available, protection risks decreased. Well-lit water points and latrines helped reduce exposure to gender-based violence, while improved sanitation supported menstrual hygiene and privacy for women, girls, older persons and persons with disabilities. Better WASH conditions contributed to improved school attendance and fewer illness-related absences, while time saved from shorter water collection distances supported livelihoods and eased tensions over scarce resources.

Overall, coordinated investments in shelter, WASH and health contributed to safer living conditions and stronger community resilience. At the same time, gaps in access to health services underlined the need to reinforce preparedness through pre-positioning, joint health contingency planning and community-based surveillance, enabling earlier detection of risks and more timely protection responses.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

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.

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.

By the end of 2027, 50% of refugees, including women, young people and vulnerable groups, lead productive and decent lives and benefit from national social safety net projects on the same basis as the local population.

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.59%	12.84%
3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	51.68%	40.84%
3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5.33%	9.11%

Access to decent work for refugees and asylum-seekers increased from 40.6 to 45.9 per cent, supported by a MINEFOP circular, private-sector partnerships with CFAO and rural livelihood initiatives. Among 189,838 people of working age, 53,153 (28 per cent) were employed, with income in rural cooperatives rising by up to 148 per cent. Financial inclusion improved through wider access to savings groups and formal financial services, reducing negative coping mechanisms.

National qualifications yielded results: a new CFAO cohort produced 34 graduates entering the formal labour market; teacher-training college graduates accessed paid internships and fixed-term contracts with CNPS registration; and 11 agro-pastoral projects were launched through skills-development partnerships with ILO and a refugee-led organization. Broader private-sector engagement expanded market access, including through the Yaoundé Artisanal Village and 20 legally registered economic groups, helping young people move into professional and trainer roles.

In education, primary enrolment in Cameroon fell from 52 to 40.84 per cent due to reduced UNHCR funding, suspension of food distribution and limited State capacity, threatening human capital. Secondary enrolment rose from 5 to 9.11 per cent, but from a low baseline and with gains at risk due to weaknesses at primary level. Across Cameroon and the Republic of the Congo, primary and secondary enrolment remained below 45 and 12 per cent respectively, highlighting a systemic challenge for adolescents' prospects. Accountability to affected people (AAP) remained strong, with 158,150 communications with communities (CwC) interactions in Cameroon, 53 per cent involving women and girls, and strengthened mechanisms reaching 1,438 people in the Congo operation. Overall, investments reinforced women-led groups, youth networks and producer cooperatives, supporting preparedness, income diversification and self-reliance.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

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

By the end of 2027, at least 70% of refugees have access to durable solutions (repatriation, resettlement, local integration) or complementary pathways.

Expand access to third country solutions (GCR Objective 3)

Indicator			
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Actual (2025)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7,230	12,262
4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,080	671
4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	3
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed			
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24	0

In 2025, durable solutions in the Cameroon MCO advanced mainly through voluntary repatriation, while resettlement, naturalization and complementary pathways remained limited. In Cameroon, 12,262 refugees returned home, up from 7,230 in 2024 and 3,049 in 2023, including nearly 200 persons with disabilities. Most returns were to the CAR, reflecting gradually improving security and growing confidence in areas of origin. Although below the annual target of 38,150, these returns eased pressure on host communities and supported stabilization in key areas, enabling families to reconnect with land, livelihoods and services. In the Republic of Congo, 293 CAR refugees repatriated against a target of 1,000, highlighting operational and contextual barriers that continue to hinder actual return despite high intention levels. Naturalization opportunities remained scarce, with no approvals in Cameroon or Congo, though seven families applied in Cameroon and two children in Gabon obtained residence permits, signalling small steps toward secure legal status. Resettlement remained modest due to limited quotas, with 671 departures compared to a baseline of 1,080, reducing access for those with heightened protection risks. Complementary pathways through education and family reunification benefited only a few refugees but offered safer mobility and long-term prospects. Despite constraints, solutions achieved in 2025 improved safety, dignity and socioeconomic opportunities for refugees and returnees. The operation strengthened preparedness by aligning return efforts with national contingency and reintegration plans, supporting community-based structures and advocating for reforms such as machine-readable travel documents and simplified residency procedures, aiming to expand safer mobility, national ownership and inclusive long-term pathways to legal status and services.

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

In 2025, structural and funding constraints limited the depth and sustainability of protection and solutions across the operation. Registration delays, under-resourced institutions and field office closures reduced access to asylum procedures and left some 8,000 asylum-seekers unregistered in the Republic of the Congo. Capacity gaps in key sectors further slowed the shift to nationally led responses. Underfunded shelter, NFI, health and WASH programmes, together with climate shocks, insecurity and constrained access in the Far North, led to reactive rather than anticipatory responses and revealed gaps in pre-positioning, surge capacity and early warning. Limited public services increased reliance on humanitarian actors, while inadequate shelter, lack of electricity in some health facilities, reduced food assistance and shortages of qualified staff heightened risks, especially for children and pregnant and breastfeeding women. Durable solutions were also constrained by reduced resettlement quotas, insecurity and limited services in areas of return, as well as operational challenges, including a freeze on departures to the United States. Documentation gaps, precarious land, low financial inclusion and market barriers continued to hinder socio-economic inclusion, while in the North-West and South-West regions insecurity and access constraints limited outreach amid rising needs. Cuts in education support, including the end of ECW funding, and gaps in child protection services further weakened the protective environment. Addressing these challenges will require stronger preparedness and contingency planning; predictable surge and mobile protection capacity; targeted investments in national systems and frontline services; scaled-up resilience, financial inclusion and livelihood programming; and sustained advocacy for legal reforms and flexible, multi-year funding for nationally led protection and solutions systems.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

In 2025, partnerships helped MCO Cameroon sustain protection and inclusion for refugees, asylum-seekers, IDPs and stateless persons, while backing national responses despite reduced resources. Collaboration with line ministries, including MINAS, MINDEVEL, MINPROFF, Education and Health,

maintained access to social services, child protection, GBV prevention, education and health. Work with INS strengthened evidence-based planning, while DGSN facilitated refugee ID cards, reinforcing legal protection and inclusion. Partnerships with ILO, the Ministry of Health, WFP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat promoted skills development, self-reliance, food security, education, health and shelter. Engagement with the European Union, the World Bank and national authorities advanced alternatives to camps and inclusion of refugees in infrastructure and livelihood projects, in line with the SDGs.

As protection cluster lead, UNHCR coordinated 68 organizations, harmonizing protection monitoring, early warning and referrals. Joint analysis guided Humanitarian Country Team decisions and Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan priorities. Despite funding cuts, including closure of the Bamenda Sub-Office and reduced presence in the North-West and South-West (NWSW) and Far North, UNHCR maintained national leadership, preserved information management and engaged with child protection, GBV and housing, land and property areas of responsibility. The Protection Cluster Transition Plan (2025–2027) sets out a phased, risk-informed and localization-focused approach to sustaining protection leadership.

Coordination with the Government advanced Global Refugee Forum commitments on education, health, civil documentation, environmental initiatives and CAR priorities. Despite financial constraints and suspended returns to CAR, strong partner engagement reinforced responsibility-sharing, humanitarian–development linkages and inclusion, advancing UNHCR Strategic Directions and Global Compact on Refugees pledges.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

1. Outcome Area: Access to Territory, Reg. and Documentation

By the end of 2026, all refugees and asylum-seekers have equal access to territory, registration and documentation in accordance with international and regional conventions.

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

Registration and profiling - Civil registration)

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
1.1 Proportion of refugees and asylum seekers registered on an individual basis				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.04%	100.00%	97.04%
1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	24.50%	90.00%	3.93%
1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.15%	90.00%	84.08%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's Multi-Country Office (MCO) Cameroon operated in a generally favourable protection environment, enabling refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless persons to access territory, asylum, registration and documentation in line with international and regional instruments. While overall targets were not fully achieved due to reduced staffing and budget constraints, substantive progress was made.

Registration activities resulted in 15,787 new registrations, including 6,138 newborns and 9,649 new arrivals mainly from the Central African Republic (CAR), Nigeria, Niger, Sudan and Chad. Of these, 8,779 people were registered in urban areas, including Yaoundé, Douala, Brazzaville and Libreville, helping to safeguard their legal status and access to services.

Across the MCO, 471,304 refugees and 26,766 asylum-seekers were hosted. People of concern were predominantly from CAR (63.7 per cent), settled mainly in eastern Cameroon, Yaoundé, Douala and in Bétou and Brazzaville in the Republic of the Congo (RoC). Nigerian refugees represented 25.7 per cent, mainly residing in Cameroon's Far North, while refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) accounted for 6.25 per cent, primarily in RoC. The remaining 4.17 per cent were of diverse nationalities, largely living in urban areas.

UNHCR supported government-led documentation processes, contributing to improved legal identity and access to national systems. In Cameroon, 8,962 refugees – 58 per cent of them women – received biometric refugee identity cards issued by the authorities in Djohong, Meiganga and Yaoundé. Overall, 16 per cent of refugees in Cameroon now hold biometric cards. Advocacy continued to expand issuance to additional locations, including Minawao camp, and to promote simplified, affordable procedures for asylum-seekers, including access to travel documents.

Across the MCO, 43,065 refugees and asylum-seekers held valid identity documents issued by UNHCR (Cameroon: 39,272; RoC: 3,781). In RoC, the Government, through the National Committee for Assistance to Refugees (CNAR), upheld access to territory and issued 6,051 documents to refugees and asylum-seekers, including 5,090 refugee cards, 1,718 temporary residence permits, 30 travel documents and 362 certificates serving as birth certificates. These documents are officially recognized and facilitate freedom of movement, access to basic services and local integration, although occasional administrative challenges persist.

UNHCR's advocacy and operational support, combined with strong engagement from host governments, particularly in Gabon and RoC, significantly advanced access to territory, registration and documentation for forcibly displaced populations across the operation.

2. Outcome Area: Status Determination

By the end of 2026, asylum-seekers have effective and free access to national refugee status determination procedures.

Forcibly displaced persons have access to a procedure that meets international standards

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.86	270.00	1.30
2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	92.00%	83.67%
2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16.87%	100.00%	53.28%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, progress on asylum procedures in UNHCR's Multi-Country Office (MCO) Cameroon was mixed but remained aligned with UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2022–2026, Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) commitments and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 16.3, 16.9 and 10. In Cameroon, average processing time fell from 446 to 351 days (target 270) and to 107 days for cases filed and finalized within 2025. However, the backlog rose by 15.7 per cent, from 16,051 to 18,565 cases, due to continued registrations, high no-show rates and the addition of newborns to existing files. The 15,787 new registrations (56 per cent children; 34 per cent women and 66 per cent men) strained systems, allowing quicker decisions for some applicants but prolonging uncertainty and risk for those still waiting. The Technical Secretariat processed 1,639 cases and issued 2,175 decisions, with a 60.7 per cent recognition rate. Some 53.3 per cent (439 of 824) of rejected applicants used the appeal mechanism, though independent legal representation for asylum-seekers is not yet in place.

Legal identity and nationally owned systems advanced, contributing to SDG 16.9 and strengthening preparedness. Decree No. 2025/059 and joint biometric documentation campaigns with the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) and the General Delegation for National Security (DGSN) supported the progressive transfer of refugee status determination (RSD) functions to national institutions. Over 1,300 refugees were newly enrolled and 2,200 biometric cards issued, complementing 10,987 existing cards and reducing the risk of arrest, movement restrictions and exclusion from services.

In Gabon, procedures remained timely, with an average processing time of 90 days. In the Republic of the Congo (RoC), staffing constraints kept processing time at around one year; 1,097 asylum-seekers were

registered and 578 obtained refugee status, with appeals lodged in all 501 eligible cases. However, an estimated 15,000 people awaited registration, heightening protection risks and underscoring the need for early warning and government-led responses. In Equatorial Guinea and São Tomé and Príncipe, no new asylum-seekers were registered and engagement focused on preparedness measures.

Across the MCO, 8,886 people were recognized as refugees in 2025, including 6,533 prima facie recognitions in Cameroon's Far North and East, enabling quicker access to protection and documentation. At the same time, some 27,933 asylum-seekers remained unregistered (12,933 in Cameroon and 15,000 in RoC), while funding shortfalls, staff turnover, office closures and limited national capacity continued to constrain timely RSD. Predictable funding, increased national staffing and more decentralized, nationally led asylum systems are critical to achieve the intended outcomes, reinforce preparedness and scale up protection for people in need of international protection.

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

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

The national protection framework is strengthened to allow refugees, asylum-seekers and people at risk of statelessness to access protection services.

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol				
Cameroon	None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Progressing toward alignment
3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness				
Cameroon	None	Progressing toward alignment	Broadly aligned	Broadly aligned

Core Output Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator
		Actual (2025)
03.1.1 UNHCR has engaged in legislative and judicial processes to strengthen laws and policies for the protection of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless people and/or the reduction and prevention of statelessness		
Cameroon	IDPs	Yes
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Yes
Cameroon	Stateless Persons	Yes

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the protection environment for refugees, asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, stateless persons and other people of concern in countries covered by UNHCR's Multi-Country Office (MCO) Cameroon remained generally favourable and broadly aligned with relevant Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 16 on peace, justice and strong institutions. Cameroon maintained its engagement with international protection norms as a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and having acceded to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions. However, the instruments of accession had not yet been

deposited, and the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention) had still not been domesticated.

To reinforce national protection systems, UNHCR raised refugees' awareness of their rights and obligations, strengthened the capacities of State and non-State actors, and continued advocacy for domestication of the Kampala Convention and formalization of accession to the statelessness conventions. Following the 2024 Dakar Forum, UNHCR facilitated Cameroon's participation in a regional virtual meeting in September 2025 to review progress on two key commitments: domestication of the Kampala Convention and the development of a national strategy for durable solutions for internally displaced persons. Durable solutions responsibilities were subsequently assigned to a new National Government Committee on Migration Flows under the Prime Minister's Office, and the Government launched a National Strategy for Durable Solutions (SND/SDPDI), including a framework document and field data collection in three regions led by the National Institute of Statistics with United Nations support. The draft domestication bill remained with the Ministry of Justice, where its progress was influenced by the 2024 Civil Protection Law, which already incorporates some elements of the Kampala Convention.

A key milestone was a capacity-building workshop on 25 to 26 November 2025, co-organized with the Cameroon Human Rights Commission, which brought together around 60 participants from Government, civil society, international organizations, the Bar Association and refugee representatives. The workshop resulted in concrete recommendations to accelerate the internalization of the Kampala Convention; complete the process of accession to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions; promote recent legislation on civil registration and civil protection; advocate for Cameroon's accession to the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the right to a nationality and the eradication of statelessness in Africa; and better integrate the needs of forcibly displaced and stateless persons into sectoral policies, programmes and local development plans, including at regional and municipal levels. The recommendations also called for sustained investment in the digitalization of civil status centres to improve documentation and legal identity.

UNHCR further supported the seventh annual course on statelessness and nationality law for French-speaking African practitioners, held from 1 to 5 December 2025 in Yaoundé, which gathered 20 participants including high-level officials. The course highlighted Cameroon's efforts to prevent statelessness and strengthened advocacy for depositing the instruments of accession. Given persistent documentation challenges in Bakassi and the Far North, UNHCR facilitated the participation of magistrates from these regions and a roving ambassador from Gabon's National Commission for Refugees to promote peer learning on documentation and legal identity.

Despite these advances, refugees' freedom of movement remained constrained. Limited resources slowed the issuance of biometric refugee identity cards, while concerns about dual identities discouraged some individuals from registering. The cards' short two-year validity and complex renewal procedures hindered longer-term mobility and cross-border travel. Cameroon continued to issue manual Convention Travel Documents that do not meet International Civil Aviation Organization standards, and advocacy for machine-readable documents was constrained by legislation limiting biometric passports to citizens. The national statelessness committee lacked dedicated funding to meet regularly, and low awareness of civil registration, particularly among rural and indigenous communities, continued to hinder universal birth registration. Long distances to civil registration centres and administrative requirements further limited access to legal identity documentation for the most marginalized.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

Protection monitoring is established and effective in relevant locations

Response and prevention of VBG

Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence have access to the support they need to build resilience and integrate locally.

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Country	Population Type	Indicator		
		Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25.24%	100.00%	29.04%
4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	27.78%	80.00%	49.58%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	18.52%	50.00%	8.50%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, outreach and communication efforts on gender-based violence (GBV) were scaled up through awareness-raising sessions, posters, social media messaging, educational talks, capacity-building activities and the dissemination of information on reporting mechanisms and available services. As a result, information was widely shared and used by 30,508 forcibly displaced people, including 19,603 women and girls. Mapping GBV service providers in urban areas improved referral pathways and facilitated the timely orientation of survivors to appropriate structures. Increasingly, forcibly displaced persons requested public services from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) and directly approached non-governmental organizations, such as the Trauma Centre, for psychosocial support and assistance. Over the reporting period, 1,704 GBV survivors received follow-up support, including 1,695 women and 518 internally displaced persons. The reported incidents included 39 cases of sexual assault, 213 cases of rape, 38 cases of forced or early marriage, 589 cases of psychological or emotional violence, 238 cases of physical assault and 587 cases of denial of resources, services and opportunities. These trends indicate that available services are increasingly known and accessed when GBV incidents occur, although underreporting likely persists due to stigma, fear of retaliation and limited mobility in some areas. UNHCR and partners further strengthened primary prevention by expanding the Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) initiative, particularly in the eastern corridor, leading to increased interest and participation of men and boys in combatting GBV. A pool of facilitators was trained to roll out the EMAP methodology within communities. Seventeen meetings were held between former EMAP facilitators and their supervisors in 17 localities to prepare for the relaunch of activities, develop simplified presentations of the approach, anticipate challenges during community discussions, and reaffirm the voluntary nature of facilitators' engagement. The meetings also served to complete accountability tools, reflect on personal and relational accountability, share challenges encountered in previous cycles and identify practical solutions, thus reinforcing facilitators' central role in managing and moderating discussion groups. In parallel, technical discussions between UNHCR and MINPROFF led to the development of a Memorandum of Understanding and a data-sharing protocol for handling personal information. The agreement aims to accelerate the inclusion of forcibly displaced persons in MINPROFF-led GBV prevention and response programmes, gender promotion initiatives and women's empowerment activities, while supporting institutional capacity-building and adherence to data protection standards. Overall, 63,619 people, 67% of whom were women, directly or indirectly benefited from GBV prevention and response programmes, including behaviour change communication, capacity-building activities and recreational, sports and educational initiatives. These combined efforts contributed to stronger survivor-centred services, more inclusive national programmes and greater community engagement in preventing and responding to GBV.

5. Outcome Area: Child Protection

All refugee and asylum-seeker children at risk receive the support necessary for their best interests and are referred to the appropriate services.

Protection of Children

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)

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.48%	100.00%	5.47%
5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	28.53%	85.00%	11.43%
5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.26%	40.00%	6.98%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR and partners managed 345 cases of children at heightened risk, 71% of whom were girls, through Best Interests Procedures (BIP). These procedures were implemented in line with the availability of social workers within operational partners. Seven Best Interests Determination (BID) panels were convened to review 75 cases related mainly to resettlement and voluntary repatriation. In addition, 270 Best Interests Assessments (BIAs) enabled the identification of tailored solutions for 49 unaccompanied and separated children, as well as for children with disabilities, those with serious medical conditions and those without birth certificates.

Community engagement remained central to child protection efforts. A total of 29,554 children, adolescents and community facilitators actively participated in recreational, sports and educational activities in communities and in child-friendly spaces, contributing to strengthened life skills and resilience. On the Day of the African Child, seven refugee children from major displacement-hosting areas joined their national peers in the 35th edition of the Children's Parliament, marking over a decade of refugee inclusion in this mechanism. Refugee children were able to directly present their protection concerns and propose solutions to ministers and parliamentarians.

The operationalization of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS), through an annual partnership agreement, also expanded access to national child protection systems. Refugees and other forcibly displaced persons progressively accessed services in 39 social centres across the East, Adamawa, Littoral and Centre regions. Following identification, 1,090 at-risk children, 52% of whom were girls, benefited from social inquiries and were referred by MINAS social workers to appropriate services according to their needs. Through mechanisms established by MINAS social action services in the East, Adamawa, Centre and Littoral regions, 1,040 refugee and displaced children were enrolled in primary and secondary schools, supporting their inclusion in the national education system.

6. Outcome Area: Safety and Access to Justice

Access to justice

All refugees and asylum-seekers are safe and have effective access to remedies and appeal procedures.

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

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, no arrests or detentions linked specifically to irregular immigration or legal status were recorded in countries covered by UNHCR's Multi-Country Office (MCO) Cameroon. This zero-incidence rate reflected strong collaboration between UNHCR, partners, and administrative, judicial and security authorities. More than 30 advocacy initiatives and capacity-building sessions were conducted to strengthen stakeholders' understanding of national and international protection frameworks and to promote respect for the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers.

Interventions encouraged a protection-centred approach rather than coercive measures against undocumented individuals, reinforcing the principle of non-penalization for irregular entry or stay. Effective communication channels with authorities enabled timely action when risks of arrest arose, facilitating alternatives such as explaining registration procedures, verifying legal status and ensuring appropriate referrals.

Access to legal aid improved significantly. A total of 15,539 refugees and asylum-seekers received legal support, including counselling and visits to places of deprivation of liberty, compared to 7,174 in 2024. Most benefited from pro bono lawyers, while in Maroua UNHCR continued to cover legal fees due to the complexity of terrorism-related cases. In the Far North, 34 refugees, including two women and eight GBV survivors, received legal assistance. Results were encouraging: nine refugees accused of terrorism were acquitted on appeal, and four convictions in GBV cases contributed to reducing impunity. A sensitive case involving a lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) refugee was also resolved through legal follow-up, leading to the person's release and voluntary return to Nigeria.

Overall, legal aid addressed violations of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. In parallel, 308 forcibly displaced persons incarcerated nationwide received support from UNHCR's Legal Protection Unit and, when required, the National Human Rights Commission. Monitoring indicated that around 10% of imprisoned refugees faced an additional charge of irregular immigration, often added when individuals could not present refugee documentation. UNHCR continued to advocate for proper identification of refugees and the removal of these charges.

In the Republic of Congo, several refugees were arrested because their documents did not meet requirements for operating as motorcycle taxi drivers. Following these incidents, 38 refugees applied for work authorization; 30 obtained valid documents and resumed their activities. The arrests occurred during a public security operation by the General Directorate of Public Security (DGSP) under the "Zero Kuluna" initiative, launched after violent incidents involving individuals posing as motorcycle taxi drivers. UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission (CNAR) engaged in advocacy with the public security services to prevent similar incidents and promote documentation and regularization instead of punitive measures.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By the end of 2027, host communities, including women, have a greater capacity and interest in supporting the local integration of people who have been forced to flee.

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

Community based approach is strengthened and effective in relevant locations

Peaceful co-existence

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.08%	80.00%	62.92%
7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46.94%	50.00%	44.86%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
07.1.1 Number of people consulted through Participatory Assessments		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,188
07.2.1 Number of people who used UNHCR- supported feedback & response mechanisms to voice their needs/ concerns/feedback		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	257,097
07.3.1 Number of people who received protection services		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	257,097

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Cameroon, community mobilization efforts continued to strengthen the participation of forcibly displaced populations, with particular attention to women and girls, youth and persons with specific needs. Participation in feedback and response mechanisms and women's representation in leadership structures nonetheless remained limited due to operational constraints and persistent sociocultural barriers. Despite these challenges, 1,188 people, including 566 women and girls, expressed their priorities during participatory assessments integrating age, gender and diversity considerations. Health, education, livelihoods and access to durable solutions emerged as key concerns and were reflected in planning processes to support more community-led responses.

Communication with communities improved markedly. In Cameroon, 257,097 people, 53% of whom were women and girls, engaged with UNHCR on issues such as registration, refugee status determination, gender-based violence, child protection, voluntary repatriation, resettlement, education, psychosocial support and complaint mechanisms. These exchanges enabled communities to raise concerns, receive timely guidance and access referrals to specialized services. New partnerships and memoranda of understanding with State services further expanded the use of national systems, supporting more sustainable access to assistance.

In the Republic of the Congo, feedback and complaint mechanisms were strengthened so that forcibly displaced and stateless persons could safely report misconduct, mismanagement or sexual exploitation and abuse. Channels included phone lines, suggestion boxes and direct community outreach. A total of 1,438 people used these mechanisms: 50 via phone calls, 1,188 through suggestion boxes and outreach, and 200 during reception activities. Around 30% of respondents considered the assistance received useful but highlighted the need for additional support, particularly for productive inclusion. Advocacy for the empowerment of women and youth resulted in participation in conferences, trainings, exhibitions and debates for 308 refugees, including women with disabilities and women living with HIV. However, entrenched social norms continued to limit women's engagement in leadership and entrepreneurship, underscoring the need for ongoing awareness-raising in rural areas.

Across the Multi-Country Office, communication with communities was further reinforced, with 269,299 individuals, 65% women and girls, interacting with UNHCR on key protection issues. These engagements

facilitated complaints, information sharing and referrals to appropriate services. Strengthened collaboration with State institutions supported the progressive integration of forcibly displaced populations into national service systems, contributing to more sustainable and predictable support structures.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

People with special needs benefit from assistance appropriate to their situation allowing them to access basic social services of quality in an equitable and sustainable manner in order to realize their full human potential and increase their social and economic well-being.

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items				
Cameroon	IDPs	13.05%	90.00%	83.36%
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	83.42%	80.00%	17.00%
8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.05%	65.00%	52.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR Cameroon expanded coverage of cash and non-food item (NFI) assistance from 34 to 58 per cent, marking significant progress despite remaining below the 70 per cent target. Performance varied across population groups: coverage among internally displaced persons (IDPs) reached 83 per cent, well above the 50 per cent target, while assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers fell to 17 per cent against an 80 per cent target, reflecting funding constraints and related prioritization. A total of US\$ 2.74 million was delivered to 82,463 individuals, achieving a 19 per cent implementation rate, above target and the highest recorded in six years. IDPs and host communities accounted for 83 per cent of assistance, underscoring the scale of needs in crisis-affected areas and the critical role of Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) allocations in enabling targeted emergency responses.

Multipurpose cash assistance (46 per cent of the total) played a central role in strengthening protection outcomes for persons with specific needs and survivors of gender-based violence, improving access to essential services and helping reduce negative coping mechanisms. Complementary support in shelter (23 per cent) and NFIs (20 per cent) improved safe and dignified living conditions, while livelihoods and education interventions contributed to greater socio-economic resilience and better school retention. Environmental and energy initiatives strengthened climate resilience and reduced pressure on natural resources. Awareness campaigns reached 16,053 households (60,096 people), briquette-making kits were provided to nine groups, and 200 households were trained in eco-friendly charcoal production. In Minawao camp, 7,855 households produced 342,844 kg of briquettes, complemented by production at the camp's briquette centre. These interventions reduced dependence on firewood, improved indoor air quality and limited exposure to protection risks associated with firewood collection, particularly for women and girls. Through the Joint SDG Fund programme implemented with UN-Habitat and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MINDUH), access to sustainable energy and digital inclusion was strengthened. Two hundred women and youth were trained in photovoltaic installation and maintenance, contributing to progress towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 7.1 on universal access to energy. Four cohorts of 50 youth each received training in digital literacy and computer programming, supporting SDGs 4.4 and 8.6 on skills development and youth employment.

Women's economic empowerment was fostered through training in ecological charcoal production, with 30

community kits distributed and a briquette manufacturing unit established in Kolo. In addition, 100 youth and women were trained in stabilized earth brick production and contributed to emergency shelter construction, promoting circular economy approaches and a local green transition. Three supervisory missions by the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE) supported coordination and sustainability.

Access to national social services expanded through the operationalization of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS). Across 39 social centres in four regions, 250 persons with disabilities (33 per cent women) and 869 older persons (49 per cent women) were assessed and referred to appropriate services, strengthening inclusion and social protection for vulnerable forcibly displaced persons and members of host communities.

9. Outcome Area: Sustainable Housing and Settlements

By the end of 2026, refugees and asylum-seekers are included in the communal urban development plan to enable them to access to decent sustainable housing, energy and non-food items on the same basis as the local population.

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)

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing				
Cameroon	IDPs	5.63%	80.00%	58.00%
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	79.55%	85.00%	90.00%
9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.00%	40.00%	90.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, the proportion of people living in affordable housing increased from 80 to 82 per cent, reflecting improved access to adequate shelter and essential household items. Under the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) response for refugees, 2,589 households comprising 24,181 people received shelter and essential household items (EHIs), while 821 households comprising 4,926 people received EHI support under the CERF underfunded allocation. These interventions improved key indicators, including the number of people receiving housing assistance and non-food items. They were made possible through the combined efforts of partners and donors, notably CERF, ShelterBox and Camwater, whose contributions were critical to achieving these results.

Electrification of developed sites and Minawao refugee camp also progressed. The proportion of people with access to electricity for lighting, particularly through solar lamps and streetlights, increased from 35 to 37 per cent. Reported positive impacts included a reduction in night-time assaults and other protection risks, fewer snake bites occurring after dark, and improved academic performance, as students were able to study and revise in the evenings. Women engaged in small businesses also reported higher income, as they could safely continue their activities in public spaces for longer hours at night.

10. Outcome Area: Healthy Lives

By the end of 2026, all refugees and asylum-seekers are included in the national health system and receive equitable, affordable and quality health care, both preventive and curative, on the same basis as the host population.

Children under five, pregnant and lactating women, teenagers, the elderly and vulnerable communities have increased and equitable access to safe, nutritious, adequate, diversified and secure food and malnutrition prevention services.(UNSDCF)

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

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

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

		Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	92.40%	100.00%	99.67%
10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.21%	100.00%	98.98%

Core Output Indicators

		Indicator
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
10.1.1 Number of individual consultations in UNHCR supported health care services		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	117,781
10.2.1 Number of consultations in UNHCR supported mental health and psychosocial support services		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	3,180

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Cameroon, 117,781 health consultations were recorded in 2025 (49,469 men and boys; 68,312 women and girls), corresponding to a health facility utilization rate of 0.29 (standard: 1–4). This represented a 10-point decrease compared to 2024 and reflected persistent financial barriers to accessing care. The introduction of user fees in Minawao camp in November 2025 and reduced funding from the United States further constrained access to services. Respiratory infections (38%) and malaria (24%) remained the leading causes of morbidity.

In line with the Government of Cameroon's 2024 Global Refugee Forum (GRF) commitments, 101,262 refugees (24.72%) were enrolled in universal health coverage (UHC), granting free treatment for malaria, HIV and tuberculosis. Under the framework agreement between the Ministry of Public Health and UNHCR, services not covered by UHC were provided to refugees at a 30 per cent discount in both rural and urban areas. Despite these measures, only 41.92 per cent of refugees accessed healthcare in 2025, a slight improvement from 40.51 per cent in 2024 but still well below the 100 per cent target, mainly due to financial

constraints. Priority support focused on those in particularly vulnerable situations, including people facing life-threatening emergencies, unaccompanied and separated children, children under five, pregnant women at high risk, people with chronic illnesses, older persons and persons with specific needs.

Mortality indicators remained below emergency thresholds. A total of 177 deaths were recorded in 2025 compared to 336 in 2024, corresponding to a crude mortality rate of 0.05 per 1,000 population (standard: <0.75). The neonatal mortality rate stood at 12.2 per 1,000 live births, slightly above the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target (≤ 12), while the maternal mortality ratio reached 243 per 100,000 live births (9/3,699), still significantly above the SDG target (≤ 70).

Public health interventions, implemented jointly by UNHCR, the World Health Organization and the Government, included five vaccination campaigns, deworming, vitamin A supplementation and the distribution of insecticide-treated nets, reaching 114,300 children in 22,800 households. These efforts, together with seasonal malaria chemoprevention (five cycles), the introduction of the malaria vaccine, free antimalarial inputs and UHC, contributed to a marked reduction in malaria-related morbidity and mortality. Vaccination coverage reached 99.6 per cent in 2025 (up from 98.8 per cent in 2024), helping prevent measles outbreaks despite national-level epidemics. Nutrition units admitted 974 cases of severe acute malnutrition, with a 98 per cent recovery rate (standard: >75 per cent). However, chronic malnutrition remained high, with around one in two refugee children affected by stunting.

In the Republic of the Congo, the health strategy focused on strengthened collaboration with the Ministry of Health and partners to improve access to primary healthcare for refugees and host communities. Through the medical partner MDA, vaccination coverage reached 71 per cent (657/925) and the assisted birth rate 53 per cent (1,069/2,000). Health centres supported the response to the cholera outbreak declared in July 2025, with no refugee cases reported during the period.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By the end of 2026, all refugee children and adolescents of primary, secondary and tertiary school age are included in the national education system for quality education on the same basis as nationals

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.17%	8.00%	0.20%
11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	31.66%	50.00%	25.36%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
11.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from education programming		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	46,483

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, enrolment in higher education among refugees in Cameroon remained below 1 per cent. The population covered at this level consisted mainly of students supported through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) scholarship programme, whose recipients decreased from 54 to 25. In the absence of comprehensive data on refugee enrolment in universities in Cameroon, reporting is largely limited to DAFI beneficiaries, which contributes to the very low recorded enrolment rate.

At primary and secondary level, the proportion of refugee children enrolled in the national education system fell from 31.66 per cent (53,563 students) to 25.36 per cent (44,027 students) between the 2023–2024 and 2024–2025 school years, against a target of 50 per cent. This decline reflected combined demand-side constraints, such as the high cost of school supplies and transport that make “free” public education inaccessible for many refugee families living in poverty, and the impacts of displacement-related trauma and mobility on regular school attendance. Supply-side and systemic constraints also played a role, including insufficient secondary school capacity in refugee-hosting areas of the East, Adamaoua and North regions, limited availability of teachers, documentation requirements such as birth certificates, and language barriers. While policy-level integration of refugees into national schools has progressed, actual inclusion has been hampered by funding shortfalls and socio-economic pressures on households.

To address these challenges, UNHCR and the Ministry of Basic Education signed a cooperation agreement to facilitate the integration of refugee children into public schools. The agreement aims to reduce administrative barriers to school access, strengthen joint planning between education authorities and refugee partners, and direct resources towards the most underserved areas and education levels.

In the Republic of the Congo, monitoring of refugee students’ results focused on schools with a high concentration of refugees in Betou, Boemba and Brazzaville, in close collaboration with school principals. In urban areas, the National Refugee Assistance Committee developed standard forms to facilitate data collection on enrolment and performance. A total of 5,800 enrolled refugee students were recorded by the Committee during the reporting period, providing a stronger basis for future planning and support.

12. Outcome Area: Clean Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

By the end of 2026, all people who have been forced to flee and the host population have access to sufficient clean water and live in good hygiene and sanitation conditions, thanks to their inclusion in national development plans and the interventions of relevant actors.

Forcibly displaced, stateless and the host populations in the host areas or villages, have sufficient access to adequate hygiene and sanitation services, and to quality drinking water in quantity

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	87.00%	100.00%	88.25%
12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	45.00%	50.00%	80.75%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, access to safe water and sanitation improved in Minawao camp and surrounding sites hosting 129,693 refugees. Overall, 88.25 per cent of refugees collected water from treated and protected sources and 80.75 per cent reported using community or family latrines. Water availability reached an average of 17 litres per person per day and adequate latrine coverage 45 per cent. Household-level monitoring confirmed these gains: households collected on average 15.16 litres of drinking water per day, 56.13 per cent had more than 10 litres of storage capacity and the average distance to water points was 642 meters. In addition, 31 per cent of households had family latrines, 71.87 per cent had access to soap, 41.8 per cent practiced safe solid waste management and 33 per cent of women of reproductive age reported satisfaction with menstrual hygiene facilities.

These improvements were achieved through strong community engagement and coordinated support from partners such as CAMWATER, UNICEF and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF). Infrastructure remained functional thanks to 34 boreholes equipped with hand pumps and 17 mini or independent water-supply stations in the Far North, as well as two pumping stations on the Mayo and the CAMWATER Mokolo–Minawao network. In the East region, 126 boreholes with hand pumps and 40 mini or independent water-supply systems ensured coverage. Minawao's water supply relied on a combination of sources, 23 per cent from CAMWATER, 49 per cent from boreholes and 28 per cent from the Mayo, underlining the importance of regular maintenance and close coordination.

Despite ongoing challenges, resilience-oriented and inclusive approaches helped sustain basic services. Joint planning and implementation with the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE), UNICEF, decentralized authorities and community structures strengthened system sustainability and promoted better integration with national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) mechanisms.

Technological innovations contributed to system reliability. The Real-Time Monitoring (RTM) and Smart Water Sensor initiative improved accountability, remote supervision and the quality of WASH data, enabling faster response to breakdowns and more informed planning. In sanitation, systematic emptying of latrines in Minawao supported composting and bio-fertilizer production, contributing to improved agricultural yields and enhanced household resilience.

Overall, progress in WASH contributed to better health and well-being, reduced exposure to waterborne diseases and improved school attendance, particularly for refugee and host-community students benefiting from improved learning environments supported by Education Cannot Wait (ECW) investments. Priorities going forward include sustainable management of water systems, environmental protection, circular-economy initiatives, mitigation of tensions around water access and strengthened operational partnerships and joint programming. Continued investment in capacity-building, skills transfer and effective implementation of agreements with government counterparts will remain essential to sustain and expand WASH outcomes.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By the end of 2026, 35% of refugee youth and adults are able to engage in an economic activity that generates sufficient income to meet basic family needs.

By the end of 2026, all vulnerable refugees have access to national social protection mechanisms.

By the end of 2026, diversified economic opportunities are strengthened to promote integration and self-sufficiency.

By the end of 2026, the refugee population has access to the public employment system and to support and placement mechanisms.

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

Livelihoods and Self-reliance is strengthened

Market information mechanisms are strengthened

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)

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

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)

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	32.35%	90.00%	83.77%
13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	69.82%	90.00%	76.54%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
13.1.1 Number of people who benefitted from livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions		
Cameroon	Host Community	516
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2,523

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR's livelihoods and economic inclusion interventions in Yaoundé, Douala, the East corridor, the Far North and the Republic of the Congo supported 3,039 people, including 2,523 refugees and 516 members of host communities, among them 1,427 women. These activities contributed to stronger economic inclusion, underpinned by increased government engagement, expanded private sector partnerships and a growing focus on pathways towards durable solutions.

Results surpassed several planned outcomes. Financial inclusion, initially projected at 32 per cent, reached 83 per cent, reflecting much improved access to formal financial services and mobile money. In addition, 77 per cent of supported individuals reported an increase in income, above the 70 per cent target, alongside reported gains in employability and economic autonomy.

In urban areas, interventions focused on vocational skills development and entrepreneurship support.

Ninety young refugees completed technical and vocational training, and 31 entrepreneurs, including mixed refugee–host community groups, received comprehensive coaching, training and financial support. Seven Common Initiative Groups (GICs) were formalized, and access to microfinance expanded through the institution MUPECI. The economic impact was tangible: the “Be Oko” group, for example, increased its monthly turnover from 325,200 CFA francs to 4,200,000 CFA francs following support.

In the East corridor, 46 mixed refugee–host community groups representing 986 households received cash-based assistance. A total of 85 producer groups strengthened food security and resilience, reducing the lean season by an estimated 1.5 months and increasing average income by around 20,000 CFA francs.

Agricultural activities across 252 hectares generated substantial production of maize, cassava, groundnuts, beans and soy. Financial inclusion improved sharply: the proportion of households with savings rose from 22 to 75.7 per cent, participation in savings groups reached 94.4 per cent and 13 groups obtained legal GIC status.

In the Far North, 77 per cent of the 1,512 people supported reported higher incomes. Agricultural activities generated a 42 per cent increase in annual revenue, while livestock and fish-farming initiatives expanded, with 915 females impregnated, 686 births and 2,650 fingerlings reinvested. Income-generating activities such as catering and tricycle services strengthened household savings, and 33 per cent of refugees aged 15 and above now hold a bank or mobile money account.

Private sector collaboration, notably with CFAO Mobility and Toyota Tsusho Corporation, created opportunities for training, internships, recruitment and more sustainable workforce integration. Engagement with national institutions, including the Small and Medium Enterprise Promotion Agency (APME), the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT), the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civic Education (MINJEC) and the Ministry of Small and Medium Sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA), advanced the inclusion of refugees in national development and employment mechanisms.

In the Republic of the Congo, localization efforts strengthened refugee-led organizations through mapping, capacity-building and community-based projects. Initiatives included sanitation kit distribution and mushroom cultivation training in Brazzaville, as well as gardening and nutrition support projects in Impfondo and Bétou. Eight refugee entrepreneur groups received support, and 32 refugee women joined local economic networks, reinforcing social cohesion and expanding livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities alike.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By the end of 2026, refugees have the information and resources they need to return voluntarily to their country of origin.

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
14.1 Proportion of returnees with legally recognized identity documents or credentials				
Cameroon	Returnees	Data not available	100.00%	89.99%

Core Output Indicators

Country	Indicator	
	Population Type	Actual (2025)
14.1.1 Number of people who received counselling and/or information on voluntary repatriation		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	38,150

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR supported refugees who chose to return to do so in safety and dignity, with the documentation needed for reintegration. A total of 12,555 refugees repatriated from Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, all assisted with legally recognized identity documents or credentials, representing a 70 per cent increase from 7,230 returns in 2024. From Cameroon, 60 urban refugees were repatriated from Yaoundé, including 51 to the Central African Republic (CAR), six to Chad and one each to Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Ethiopia, demonstrating that even smaller urban caseloads could access organized voluntary repatriation.

No convoys from Cameroon to Nigeria took place during the year, but preparedness advanced significantly. Five missions in the Far North enabled UNHCR and partners to engage authorities, communities and refugees on conditions in areas of origin, protection concerns and return planning. Four cross-border meetings between UNHCR offices in Maiduguri and Maroua harmonized procedures and strengthened coordination for future convoys, including verification, reception and protection-monitoring arrangements. UNHCR Maroua also coordinated the safe return of Cameroonian refugees from Chad. Reception arrangements in Kousséri welcomed 1,098 returnees from 257 households, of whom 208 households (908 people) received cash-based assistance to meet urgent needs and support initial reintegration. In the Republic of Congo, 293 CAR refugees returned against a target of 1,000, despite 5,100 having formally expressed their intention to repatriate, underlining both the demand for solutions and persistent barriers to return. Across Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, 43,250 refugees received counselling and information on conditions in their countries of origin to support informed, voluntary decision-making.

Strong collaboration among UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP), the National Refugee Commission (CNAR), medical partner MDA, CEMIR, APPE and national authorities in Cameroon, the Republic of the Congo and CAR underpinned these movements. Partners including the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), in coordination with civil-status offices, facilitated civil documentation for children involved in repatriation. Best Interests Determinations were conducted for children at risk with the support of the Ministry of Social Affairs, and State schools issued certificates to help ensure continuity of education upon return. For refugee children lacking civil documentation from their country of origin, UNHCR continued advocacy with receiving authorities, particularly in CAR, to secure access to civil documentation under tripartite agreements. Where government-issued documents could not be obtained prior to departure, UNHCR registration certificates were provided to facilitate post-return registration and access to national systems.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By the end of 2026, the resettlement process (from identification of cases to departure) is organised for the benefit of identified refugees and complementary pathways are offered

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

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

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1,057	1,020	430
15.3 Number of people admitted through complementary pathways from the host country				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1	10	3

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
15.1.1 Country issues machine-readable travel documents		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	No

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In 2025, UNHCR continued advocacy with resettlement States to increase quotas and expand complementary pathways for refugees in Cameroon, predominantly from the Central African Republic and Nigeria. During the year, the Multi-Country Office (MCO) Cameroon received resettlement quotas of 200 places from Canada and 300 from France, including both new submissions and carry-over cases accepted in 2024 and awaiting departure. Approximately 50 additional places were made available under the global unallocated quota for countries such as the United Kingdom, Australia, Norway, Germany and Canada. UNHCR Cameroon submitted 430 refugees for resettlement, exceeding the annual target, while a further two refugees from the Republic of the Congo were submitted to Canada for consideration. Sustained engagement with resettlement countries contributed to improved processing timelines and favorable outcomes. In 2025, 473 refugees (249 women and 224 men) received positive resettlement decisions, with an average acceptance rate of 95 per cent. Most refugees accepted during the year departed within six months of receiving a decision, reflecting greater efficiency than in previous years. In Cameroon, collaboration between UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Toll Group Australia and the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX) facilitated the departure of 671 refugees (361 women and 310 men), primarily to Australia, Canada, France and the United States. In addition, 71 refugees (40 women and 31 men) departed from the Republic of the Congo to the United States, and two refugees departed from Equatorial Guinea to Norway. Resettled refugees were able to rebuild their lives in safety and dignity and to access rights on an equal basis with nationals in receiving countries, including education, health insurance, social protection, vocational training and improved employment opportunities. Feedback shared by resettled refugees contributed to increased hope and confidence among refugees remaining in the region. To strengthen transparency and trust in resettlement processes, UNHCR conducted awareness-raising and anti-fraud campaigns targeting community and religious leaders and representatives of women, men, boys and girls across the operation. Complementary pathways also continued to expand through partnerships. One refugee student from Cameroon received a full scholarship to the Université libre de Bruxelles in Belgium, while two others obtained academic admission but were unable to travel due to financial constraints. Three refugees departed from the Republic of the Congo to Canada for family reunification. UNHCR further initiated collaboration with the Italian and Canadian authorities and Talent Beyond Boundaries to explore future labour mobility opportunities for refugees in Cameroon.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By the end of 2026, legal and socio-economic opportunities for local integration are available for refugees in the Republic of the Congo..

Refugees are able to locally integrate socially and economically

Core Outcome Indicators

Indicator				
Country	Population Type	Baseline	Target (2025)	Actual (2025)
16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7.00%	12.00%	9.00%
16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems				
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	22.21%	40%	39.98%

Core Output Indicators

Indicator		
Country	Population Type	Actual (2025)
16.1.1. Government Social protection system is inclusive of forcibly displaced and stateless people		
Cameroon	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Partially
Cameroon	Stateless Persons	Limited

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Cameroon formally recognizes refugees but has not adopted local integration as a durable solution. Nonetheless, social inclusion advanced in 2025. Mixed marriages were increasingly accepted and refugees were more systematically integrated into national social services, in line with Cameroon's inclusive development agenda under the National Development Strategy 2030 (SND 2030). While refugees continued to face restrictions on housing, land and property ownership, sustained advocacy led national and local authorities to allocate land for refugee and internally displaced persons' livelihoods and self-reliance, partly mitigating the impact of reduced food assistance.

Access to higher education and employment improved through UNHCR-supported initiatives such as the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI), UNIV'R, UNICORE, the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD), FOAD IFIC, the Toyota Tsusho programme and refugee-led cooperatives backed by the Ministry of Employment. These investments strengthened employability and opened access to formal financial and banking services. Social insurance schemes, including health coverage and cash assistance, continued to help mitigate shocks and support basic needs. In 2025, refugees benefited from cash-based interventions covering housing, food and non-food items, livelihoods, local integration, specific protection needs and improved water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions, helping to preserve dignity while stimulating local markets.

In the Republic of Congo, the National Refugee Assistance Committee (CNAR) promoted solutions by coordinating with host communities to waive debts and rent for refugees who were ready to move on but unable to clear arrears. A new partnership with the Ntsila law firm to support eligible refugees seeking naturalization generated 350 applications, demonstrating strong demand. The collaboration between CNAR and the law firm anchored the process in national structures, with case selection under way. Efforts to strengthen socio-economic inclusion focused on effective access to rights. Five joint awareness sessions with CNAR in public institutions helped disseminate Law No. 041-2021, after which the Ministry of Commerce authorized CNAR to issue work permits to refugees, expanding access to formal employment and supporting self-reliance.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

In 2025, UNHCR applied an age, gender and diversity (AGD) inclusive approach by involving forcibly displaced and host communities, as well as other vulnerable groups, in participatory assessments and in the design and implementation of projects. This approach considered the distinct capacities, risks and priorities of women and men, girls and boys, including persons with disabilities.

A total of 1,188 people, 53 per cent of whom were women and girls, engaged with UNHCR on different aspects of the response. To better understand needs and tailor interventions, UNHCR and partners conducted joint participatory assessments with forcibly displaced persons, civil society organizations and State authorities. In the current context, participants identified education, livelihoods, health and child protection as their main priorities. Closer collaboration with government counterparts is enabling progressive access to basic social services, contributing to a more sustainable and nationally anchored response to forced displacement.

UNHCR strengthened accountability to affected people by establishing complaint offices within communities, transit centres and camps, offering refugees and other forcibly displaced persons confidential and easily accessible spaces to report concerns. Safe feedback and response mechanisms reached 257,097 people, including school-aged children and survivors of gender-based violence. In line with standard operating procedures, these mechanisms included help desks, suggestion and complaint boxes, and telephone hotlines, ensuring that displaced populations could safely express their views and receive appropriate information, support or referrals.

Community-based protection structures remained central to promoting social cohesion and inclusion. In total, 449 associations and community groups, 45 per cent of them led by women, implemented activities in their respective areas. Among these, the Refugee Committees in the Municipalities of Cameroon (CRCC), whose membership was renewed in Yaoundé, played a key role in facilitating protection, mutual support and two-way communication between refugees, host communities and local authorities.

Section 3: Resources

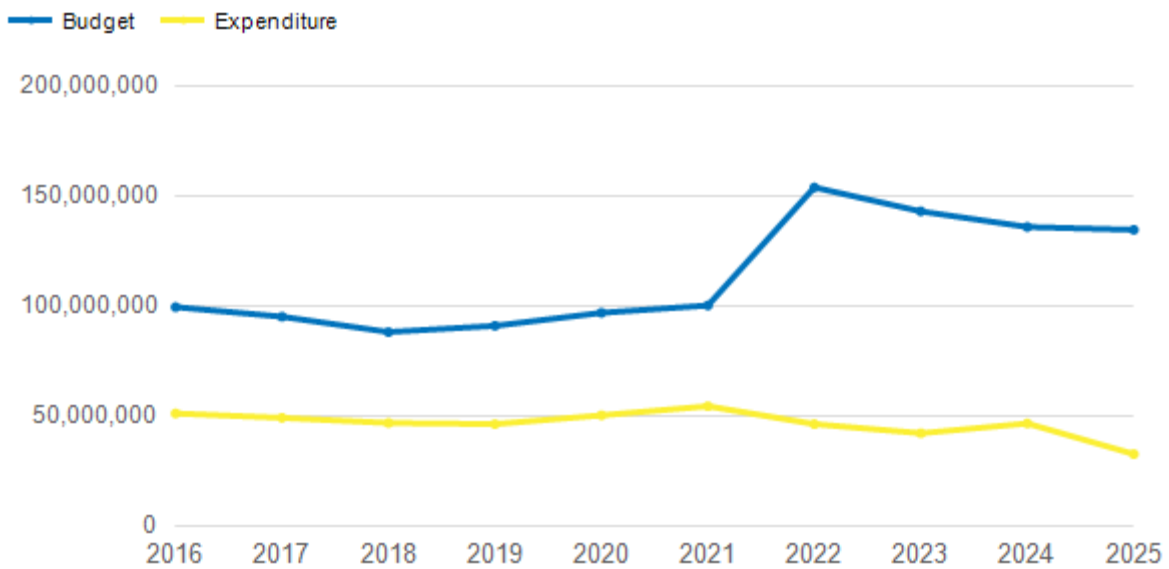
3.1 Financial Data

(Financial figures in USD)

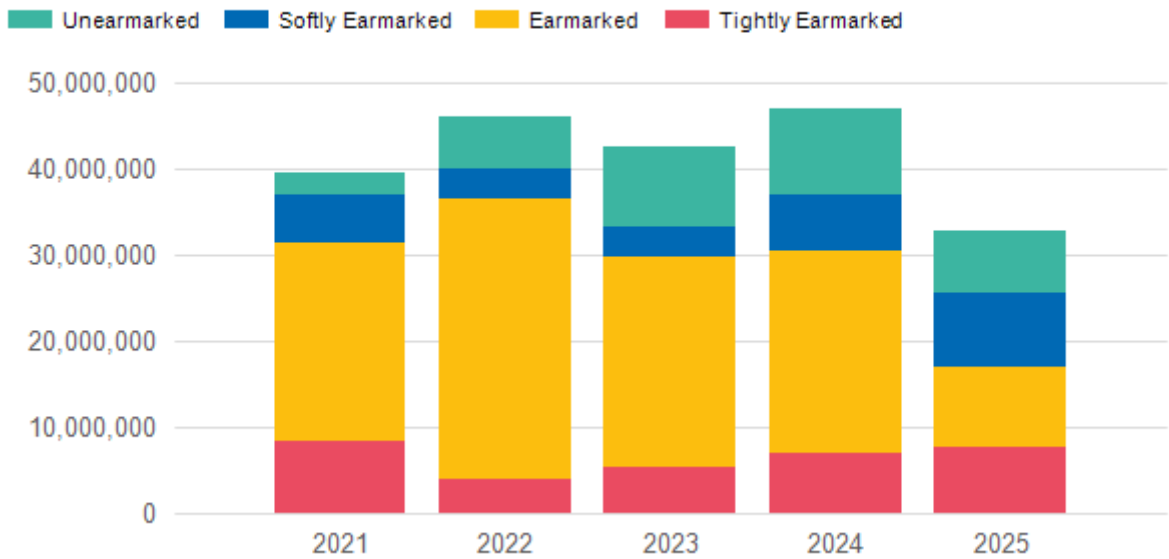
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	50,735,353	9,280,366	18.29%	9,280,366	100.00%
IA2: Respond	24,700,201	12,813,661	51.88%	12,763,661	99.61%
IA3: Empower	25,907,557	5,681,616	21.93%	5,681,616	100.00%
IA4: Solve	33,058,821	4,825,755	14.60%	4,810,755	99.69%
Total	134,401,931	32,601,399	24.26%	32,536,399	99.80%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA1: Access/Doc	10,065,920	1,825,429	18.13%	1,825,429	100.00%
OA2: Status	4,374,062	1,121,951	25.65%	1,121,951	100.00%
OA3: Policy/Law	5,841,533	26,152	0.45%	26,152	100.00%
OA4: GBV	9,973,505	1,688,327	16.93%	1,688,327	100.00%
OA5: Children	6,549,041	642,552	9.81%	642,552	100.00%
OA6: Justice	5,776,018	1,487,989	25.76%	1,487,989	100.00%
OA7: Community	4,051,438	1,805,386	44.56%	1,805,386	100.00%
OA8: Wellbeing	7,329,587	4,034,895	55.05%	4,034,895	100.00%
OA9: Housing	2,733,901	1,160,189	42.44%	1,160,189	100.00%
OA10: Health	4,267,012	3,289,566	77.09%	3,239,566	98.48%
OA11: Education	5,046,383	2,398,228	47.52%	2,398,228	100.00%
OA12: WASH	2,661,340	1,580,688	59.39%	1,580,688	100.00%
OA13: Livelihood	14,023,634	1,606,104	11.45%	1,606,104	100.00%
OA14: Return	12,994,955	4,804,583	36.97%	4,804,583	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	13,467,546	21,172	0.16%	6,172	29.15%
OA16: Integrate	6,596,320				
EA17: Systems	8,182,050	2,270,144	27.75%	2,270,144	100.00%
EA18: Support	7,358,796	2,747,807	37.34%	2,747,807	100.00%
EA20: External	3,108,890	90,237	2.90%	90,237	100.00%
Total	134,401,931	32,601,399	24.26%	32,536,399	99.80%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

In 2025, resource allocation was guided by a constrained funding environment, with no increase in earmarking, rising protection risks, and critical basic needs. Prioritization focused on life-saving and protection-critical interventions, taking into account severity of protection risks, scale of needs, operational feasibility, absorptive capacity, and value for money, while integrating activities into national systems and inter-agency frameworks.

By Impact Area, Protect (USD 11.57M, ~34%) received the largest share, focusing on legal status, monitoring, GBV, and child protection. Assist (USD 9.56M, ~28%) covered basic needs, largely through earmarked Well-being funding. Empower (USD 5.61M, ~16%) was underfunded relative to needs,

constraining livelihoods, skills transfer, and community-based activities. Solve (USD 7.44M, ~22%) targeted durable solutions, particularly return and reintegration, while integration and resettlement remained underfunded.

Well-being outcomes (USD 3.22M, ~9%) were largely earmarked to boost the transfer of competencies and respond to essential needs in health, education, WASH, and housing, ensuring continuity of services despite limited flexibility. The largest share of resources was directed to core protection and well-being outcomes, including Return and Reintegration (USD 6.16M, ~18%), Access to documentation and legal status (USD 2.92M, ~9%), Health (USD 2.77M, ~8%), and Livelihoods (USD 2.06M, ~6%).

Funding gaps persisted in protection beyond life-saving responses, child protection and GBV, community-based interventions, and durable solutions pathways, limiting coverage and scaling of empowerment and self-reliance programs. Overall, 2025 required protection- and assistance-heavy trade-offs, preserving essential services while earmarked Well-being funding ensured continuity and competency transfer. The analysis underscores the need for flexible and multi-year funding to strengthen long-term resilience and sustainable solutions.

Section 4: Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

4.1 Lessons Learned and Future Outlook

In 2025, UNHCR Cameroon prioritized protection, assistance and sustainable solutions, maximizing limited resources through cost-efficient delivery and collaboration with authorities, partners and communities. The operation promoted community empowerment, self-reliance, durable solutions and data-driven planning, with refugees actively contributing.

Four lessons guide the MCO protection strategy:

National ownership: Transferring registration and RSD to authorities is viable, but without predictable funding and adequate staffing, protection standards deteriorate; sustained technical support remains critical.

-centralization (68% “no-show”) shows the need for a strong decentralized presence.

-economic inclusion and to revitalized voluntary repatriation through the CAR-SSP Platform, targeting 300,000 returns by 2028.

-biometric travel documents demands urgent alignment with ICAO standards and stronger, cross-sector efforts to make legal entitlements effective.

UNHCR led refugee response and national protection coordination, convening actors around joint risk analysis, contingency planning and early-warning triggers for high-risk regions including the Far North and North-West/South-West. Preparedness efforts strengthened community-based protection, site-level plans and pre-positioning of relief items in key areas. These partnerships and anticipatory measures will inform the 2027–2031 MYMP, with stronger focus on high-risk regions, integrated planning for IDPs, refugees and host communities and wider use of anticipatory and shock-responsive approaches within nationally led systems.



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