**MEETING & VENUE:** PROTECTION CLUSTER MEETING - UNHCR BUEA  
**DATE AND TIME:** 30-10-2018, 14H00 – 16:00  
**MEETING MODERATOR:** Djamal Zamoum, Snr. Emergency Coordinator  

**ATTENDEES:** African Development Association, AMEF, BAWAC, CHRDA, Denis Miki Foundation, DRC, FOCHIWE, IMC, IRC, IRUWAGFO, IYEC Cameroon, NRC, OCHA, PEP Africa, Reach Out, UNHCR, United Action for Children

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<th>Agenda items</th>
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| Protection Cluster Structure and its core functions | The discussion around the Protection Cluster’s configuration and its core functions allowed the participants to gain a common understanding in this regard with a particular focus being made on the following related key aspects: **PC Structure:**  
- The structure of the Protection Cluster should be flexible and adequate to scale and complexity of a particular crisis working closely with its Sub-Clusters but also with the rest of the Clusters for a protection-driven humanitarian response;  
- UNHCR leads protection clusters in conflict-induced crises with specific subject areas being coordinated by other agency focal points (CP: UNICEF/SGBV; UNFPA/ HLP; IFRC-NRC/Mine Action: UNMAS. Final arrangements at the country/field level should be dictated by operational circumstances, including the presence, capacity of protection actors;  
- In situation of natural disaster, leadership of the protection cluster is determined by the relative in-country capacities of UNHCR/UNICEF and OHCHR.  
- Technical Working Groups (Task Forces) may need to be established to focus on specific protection issues in addition to a Senior Advisory Group (SAG) who will be engaged in the development of guidance and advocacy notes as well as an overarching protection strategy on behalf of the Cluster members. **PC Core Functions:**  
- Needs assessment, analysis and prioritization, to inform strategic decision-making;  
- Service delivery support including elimination of gaps and duplication;  
- Planning and strategy development;  
- Advocacy and fundraising | Key documents need to be shared with members about the PC Structure and its core functions. | UNHCR | This Week |
| Overview of roles and responsibilities of Protection Cluster’s Members | Cluster members had the opportunity to familiarize themselves with their roles and responsibilities vis-à-vis the Protection Cluster’s work, and which can be summarized as follows:  
- Strict compliance with humanitarian principles and the principles of partnership, including the Secretary-General’s Bulletin on Special Measures for Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse; | Key guidance documents on IDP protection and humanitarian action in general need to be shared with the Cluster members. | UNHCR | This Week |
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<th>Presentation on the 4W matrix</th>
<th>A brief presentation was made on the first draft of the 4W matrix to be used as a key coordination tool for the delivery of protection interventions, gap analysis, advocacy for resource mobilization and planning purposes. A particular emphasis was made on the need for all the Cluster members to actively contribute to the effectiveness of such a coordination tool by ensuring that it does fully and accurately capture all the relevant information relating to their respective ongoing and/or planned protection interventions. As a next step, UNHCR will finalize the 4W matrix which includes pre-defined dropdown lists populated with the types of information to be captured therein and share it with the Cluster members who would fill it in with the requested information and send it back to the PC Coordination for consolidation ahead of the next meeting. Some changes have to be made to the matrix to more accurately and adequately reflect the existing administrative structure in southeastern region. Besides, the matrix needs to be populated with the required pre-defined information to make it easier and more practical for the members to use it.</th>
<th>UNHCR</th>
<th>By the end of this week.</th>
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<td>Mapping of capacity building/protection training needs of local protection partners</td>
<td>The training needs of the Cluster members, particularly local partners who were previously essentially involved in development related projects with little, if at all, exposure to the delivery of a humanitarian emergency response, were briefly discussed. The latter reiterated their interest for IDP protection training which should allow them to deepen their knowledge and further develop their skills in a variety of specific subject areas such as GBV prevention and response, child protection, community-based protection, Accountability to Affected populations (AAP), communicating with communities (CwC), etc. It was agreed that a list of basic protection trainings will be drawn and shared with the Cluster members to choose from so as to determine which ones the Protection Cluster should strive to deliver as soon as possible. Compile and share a list of relevant IDP protection topics from which members could choose those that they would like be provided with provided training on. Agree on the types of protection trainings to be delivered for Cluster members.</td>
<td>UNHCR</td>
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<td>Update on the Protection situation</td>
<td>On 27/10/2018, Big Ekumbe and Marumba villages came under attack in which incident some civilians were killed and some private house burned down. PC members need to cross-check protection information to ascertain its</td>
<td>All members</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
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- In addition, there were reports of similar attacks being presumably perpetrated by the government forces on Nyasoso village, which seems to have resulted in the displacement of all of its residents whose exact number is unknown.

- in Nhusi and Ndassi villages, members of the nomadic cattle-rearing Mbororo community were attacked by local residents because they were suspected of being informants for the military forces;

- On 02/10/2018, in Manyu and Mamfe, some soldiers were attacked and as a result, there were reprisals against civilians (summary executions) allegedly perpetrated by the gendarmes.

- Many unaccompanied or separated children were sighted wandering in the streets in some locations where they have no access to any services and are thus highly exposed to all sorts of protection risks including exploitation and abuse, as well as forced recruitment into armed groups.

- Those of them who are lucky enough get usually taken to an orphanage where they are taken care of by the relevant authorities, but there exist hardly any effective mechanisms as yet for the identification of alternative temporary care arrangements such as placement in foster families including close or distant relatives, which is most appropriate option.

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**AOB: Return movements**

- Many of those who had preventively fled to Douala and other locations in the West region ahead of the presidential elections have already come back home. The return movement is said to be still ongoing mainly towards urban centers such as Buea and Kumba;

- While the main motivation behind this return movement is linked to the fact that the elections did not actually bring about any further deterioration in the security situation prevailing in their areas of origin, some of the returnees seem to have decided to come back in order to let their children go back to school;

- As a matter of fact, and in spite of the fact that the security situation in Buea still remains a major concern especially in a number of the city’s neighborhoods, a growing number of children going to school can be seen on the streets in Buea.