



UN CAMEROON

COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT 2020



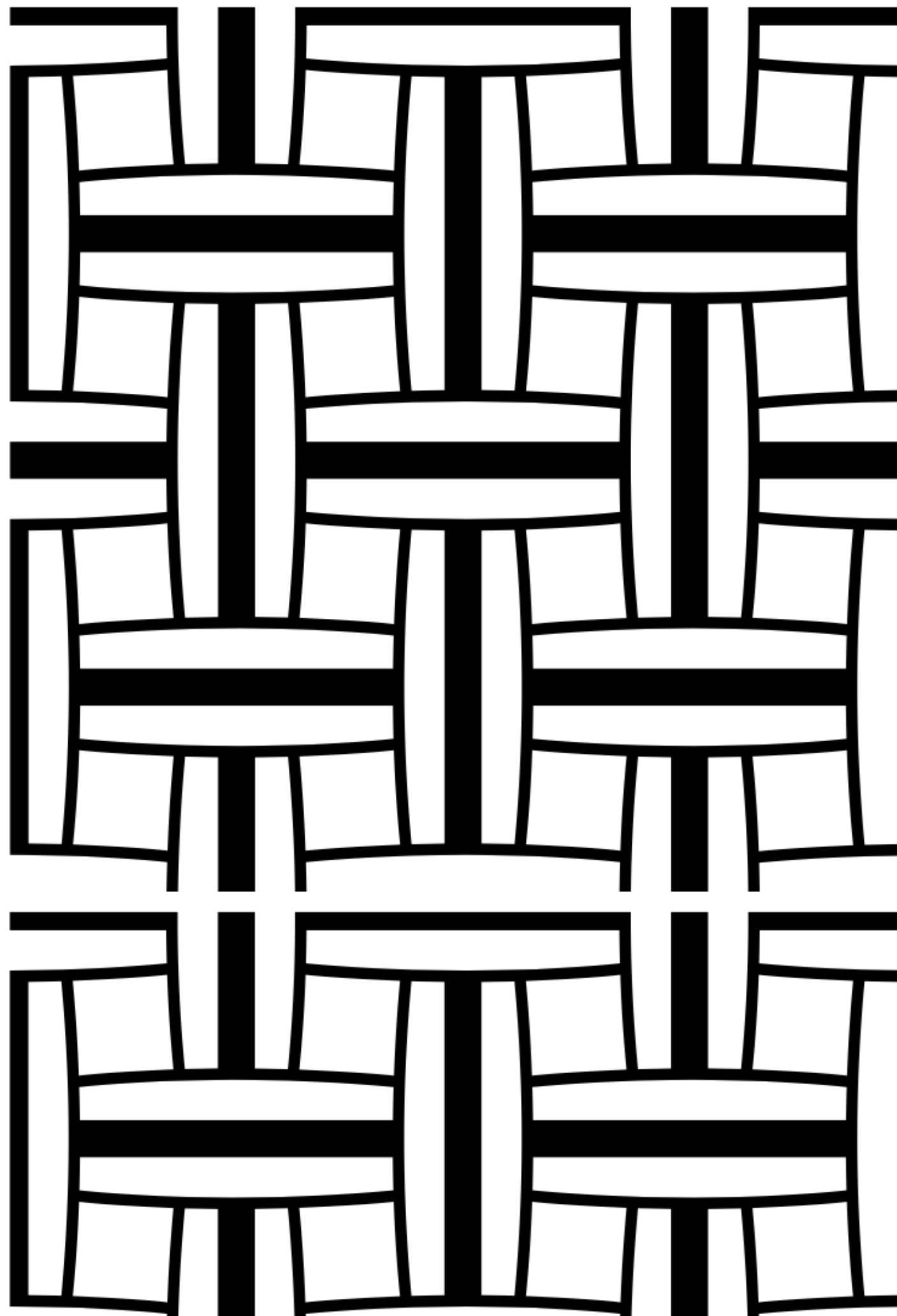
UNITED NATIONS
CAMEROON



COVID-19
RESPONSE



UN75
2020 AND BEYOND



UN 2020 CAMEROON

COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT

UN ENTITIES OPERATING IN CAMEROON

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IFAD	International Fund For Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNAIDS	The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UN WOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department for Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOWAS	United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WB	World Bank

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FOREWORD

The present report, UN Cameroon's Country Results Report 2020, offers a bird's eye view of the activities carried out by the UN in partnership with the Government and partners in 2020. It highlights results and shows how the country works to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda.

The pages below emphasise the results from the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018 – 2021 and looks at significant achievements throughout the country's ten regions in 2020.

The year 2020 was a challenging year due to the global COVID-19 pandemic. It affected all spheres of society, and apart from health, it also disrupted the Cameroonian economy and deepened the existing vulnerabilities in the society. As a response to the COVID-19 pandemic, the United Nations assisted the Government in several areas, and supported the reinforcement and protection of the health services and systems during the crisis, as well as social protection and basic services such as the protection of jobs and small and medium-sized enterprises. The UN also assisted in social cohesion and community resilience, along with macroeconomic response and multilateral collaboration.

Apart from COVID-19, Cameroon continued to deal with crises on three fronts threatening peace and security. The different crisis have led to the displacement of a significant number of people, and some 4.3 million people need humanitarian assistance. The population in need, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, is a major priority for the Cameroonian government. Cameroon is currently hosting some 116 000 Nigerian Refugees in the Far North, affected by the Boko Haram Crisis. An additional 320 000 Central African Refugees have taken refuge in Cameroon due to the conflict in the Central African Republic.

2020 was also the year when the UN celebrated its 75 anniversary. As a result, Secretary-General Antonio Guterres launched the UN75 campaign to understand better what questions matter for people worldwide. Cameroon answered the call, and more than 150 volunteers across all ten regions were active in the campaign, gathering over 55 000 voices for the UN75 campaign.

Finally, I would like to thank all partners for their engagement and time invested in the design of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, (UNSDCF) 2022-2026, the new cooperation framework between the UN in Cameroon and the Government, whose implementation will start in 2022.

We are looking forward to yet another year working hand in hand with our partners, finding solutions and tackling new challenges as we are moving towards advancing the 2030 Agenda. On behalf of the whole UN system in Cameroon, I would like to express my full gratitude to the Government, international organisations, technical and financial partners, and the civil society for their fruitful cooperation and commitment.

Matthias Z. NAAB
UN Cameroon, Resident Coordinator

Key development Partners of the UN Development system in Cameroon

The key partners of UNCT Cameroon in the implementation of the UNDAF are:

- ▶ The Government, through its ministries, agencies, and various components.

The International Financial Institutions (World Bank, IMF, AfDB, etc.);
- ▶ The Multilateral or Bilateral Cooperation agencies/organizations (AFD, USAID, KOICA, JICA, GIZ, Japan, Sweden, Canada, USA, Norway, Denmark, France, EU, Germany, China, etc.);
- ▶ The International and National NGOs (Plan International, Sightsavers, Catholic Relief Services, NRC, DRC, IFRC, Caritas, SAILD, AHA, etc.);
- ▶ Regional Integration Organizations (African Union (AU), Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS), etc.)
- ▶ The Private Sector;

The government through its ministries, agencies, and various components, provide the normative framework and the institutional anchorage necessary to implement the development interventions. As an illustration, the Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development played a key role in the implementation of the UNDAF 2018–2020, as well as ensuring the alignment of the upcoming UNSDCF 2022–2026 to the national priorities.

The International Financial Institutions such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund, African Development Bank (AfDB), etc. play a major role in the UN social and economic development programs in Cameroon. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them, and assisting in their implementation. For Instance, the World Bank supported the UN to strengthen the health system with a contribution of USD 4 million during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Multilateral or Bilateral Cooperation Institutions (AFD, USAID, KOICA, JICA, GIZ, Japan, Sweden, Canada, USA, Norway, Denmark, France, EU, Germany, China, etc.) had a key responsibility in collectively supporting the government's engagement in Cameroon's development. They facilitated the linkage between stakeholders and contribute to catalyze, through their normative role, the development of guidelines and standards to support actors to advance the 2030 Agenda.

Those institutions also played an important role to help mobilize resources for several domains such as health, education, resilience, and nutrition. They draw on and provide unlimited networks of experts at the global level and at the regional and national level.

The International and National NGOs, civil society organizations (CSOs), community organizations, faith groups and women's groups, as cooperating and implementing partners, were responsible of the implementation of the programmes in the field. They played a central role in a sustainable and locally-led response both in crisis contexts and development interventions, due to their relationships with and access to local communities.

CHAPTER 1. Key developments in Cameroon and regional context

Cameroon's economy is projected to have declined by 2.8% in 2020, down from an estimated growth rate of 3.9% in 2019 (IMF 2020). The impact was quite significant; for example, a contribution of XAF443 billion from the petroleum sector to the budget was estimated for a barrel of crude at US\$57.6. By May 2020, a barrel was just over US\$30.

Cameroon's government had to modify the state budget (reduction by 11%) in June 2020, and almost all ministerial departments were affected. However, the modification was accompanied by a Special National Solidarity Fund, with a budget of XAF180 billion, to fight against COVID-19 and its socioeconomic repercussions.

This was followed by the elaboration of the government's strategic response plan to COVID-19. The response plan has substantial similarities with the United Nations Socio-Economic Response Plan (SERP), budgeted at US\$126 million, with a funding gap of close to US\$65 million. The UNInfo data portal indicate that for Q3-2020, the overall implementation of SERP is high (greater than 66%), despite the low level of implementation of the social cohesion pillar.

Both the government's COVID-19 response plan and UN's SERP were informed by a survey jointly carried out by the two parties with the support of other partners (the EU, the French Development Cooperation) in refining the survey instruments. As with other COVID-19 impact assessments implemented by different UN agencies, the results indicated a substantial negative impact on households, enterprises, and the economy as a whole.

2020 also saw the completion and launch of the much-awaited National Development Strategy (2020-30), which is now the reference document for Cameroon's development partners. The new cooperation framework 2022-2026 (UNSDCF) (currently being finalised) is in line with the national strategy, which aligns with the SDGs – the UN provided support for the alignment exercise. It is expected to give momentum to the achievements of the SDGs, affected by the reallocation of resources towards the fight against COVID-19.

Cameroon's development trajectory in 2020 has been dictated mainly by the COVID-19 pandemic, which was first detected in the country in March 2020. What started as a health crisis has had enormous social and economic consequences.

As of 30 December, the Ministry of Health reported 26,848 cases, 448 deaths and 25,468 recovered patients. However, the socio-economic impact of the pandemic negatively affected the economy. Border closures, disruption of supply chains and movement restrictions led to increasing food prices. Mitigation measures also disrupted the education system with school closures from April to October. The government's Covid-19 response plan, including grants and tax waivers for specific sectors of the economy, has mitigated some of the negative economic impacts. However, the informal sector – which employs 90 per cent of the active population and accounts for more than 50 per cent of the country's GDP, is still reeling from the socio-economic of COVID-19.

COVID-19 statistics as of December 30, 2020

- ▶ 26,848 cases
- ▶ 448 deaths
- ▶ 25,469 recovered



On the political side, the main trends observed in 2020 were related to: i) stalling of the political process and fragmentation of armed groups in the North-West and South-West regions; ii) surge in violence against civilians.

Overall, the country experiences higher violence levels, mainly affecting civilian populations. In the Far North region, attacks against civilians reached a two-year high, with the number of Cameroon incidents totalling the combined attacks in Nigeria, Chad and Niger. Looting of villages, kidnappings for ransom, and complex attacks against IDP camps affected some of the country's most impoverished communities. In the North-West and South-West regions, human rights violations contributed to the conflict and further polarisation.



CHAPTER 2. UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

UNDAF 2018 - 2020 Achievements

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

Following the 2013-2017 UNDAF, the Cameroon Government and the United Nations System agreed to design a new cooperation framework aligned with the country's National Strategic Reference Framework, the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (GESP). The 2018-2020 UNDAF comes against the backdrop of significant changes in the country's economic, social and security context.

In this context, UNDAF intended to design a unique Program which would gather all United Nations Agencies around a common strategy and would be operationalized in detail in the form of work plans/joint programs. This strategy was defined based on an analysis of the structural development challenges of the country and some key considerations which constitute the strategic position of the System.

These considerations involved mainly highlighting the principles of Agenda 2030, targeting vulnerable groups and geographical zones appropriately, building the capacities of duty-bearers and rights holders, propelling the country towards the attainment of the SDGs and COP 21 and 22 commitments as well as ensuring a healthy balance between humanitarian action and development.

The 2018-2020 UNDAF vision is therefore articulated as follows: "A more resilient population, committed to inclusive and sustainable development." This vision guides UN's actions in support of national priorities hinged on four pillars jointly agreed upon with the Government:

- ▶ Pillar 1. Development of decent job opportunities and social inclusion
- ▶ Pillar 2. Health and Nutrition
- ▶ Pillar 3. Education and Vocational Training
- ▶ Pillar 4. Resilience, early recovery



Through these pillars, the 2018-2020 UNDAF is consistent with the three global strategies of GESp: The Growth Strategy, the Employment Strategy and the Strategy for governance and modernizing the State. The expected changes are captured in the nine outcomes retained after consultations with the different stakeholders.

In addition to that, Cameroon is experiencing three successive and juxtaposed crises on its territory that threaten the peace and security :

- ▶ The Lake Chad Basin Crisis in the Far-North region
- ▶ The CAR refugee crisis in the North, Adamawa and the East regions
- ▶ The sociopolitical crisis in the North-West and South-West regions

As a result of these various crises, more than a million people were displaced, and 4.3 million people needed a humanitarian assistance.

In response to these crises, and with its strategic partners' support, the Government has put in place the Strategy for the Recovery and Consolidation of Peace (RCP) in the Far-North, North, Adamawa, and East regions for the period 2018-2022.

In 2019, Cameroon accessed the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund, to support internal initiatives for consolidating peace and living together in the areas of decentralization, the promotion of bilingualism and multiculturalism, and for the implementation of the national program of disarmament, demobilization and Reintegration (DDR).

Pillar 1

Access to decent employment opportunities for youths (Outcome 1.1)

The support provided by UN agencies to national efforts to promote decent jobs has improved the institutional and regulatory environment, promoted self-employment and improved working conditions for the benefit of young people, women, men, and refugees. Moreover, technical staff from local administrations received capacity building for employment creation. Young women benefitted from microcredits to develop sustainable, generated income activities.

Social inclusion of women, youths, children and vulnerable persons (Outcome 1.2)

UN interventions enabled the promotion of gender and reinforced social protection. In this regard, Cameroon's Government has a technically validated national social protection policy awaiting official adoption. A methodological guide has been developed, while key staff capacities from central administration have been reinforced.

Pillar 2

Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Child and Adolescent Health (Outcome 2.1)

UN supported the Government in developing a document on the Norms and Standards of Maternal Newborn Infant and Adolescent Reproductive Health (SRMNIA) and a National Guide on Newborn Care. Likewise, the UN contributed to the validation of the strategic plan to Combat Obstetric Fistula (2018-2023).

Combat HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Outcome 2.2)

The Government and the UN have set themselves the ambition of supporting the prevention and care of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria by emphasizing the quality of the services offered.

Prevention and Treatment of Malnutrition (Outcome 2.3)

The Government and the UN have joined forces to improve access and the use of malnutrition prevention and treatment services for children under five and women of reproductive age. The UN continued to support the Government in implementing the National Nutrition Policy (2018-2030).

Pillar 3

Development of inclusive preschool, primary and non-formal education (Outcome 3.1)

UN-supported government efforts to strengthen coordination and accountability mechanisms in the education and training sector. Thanks to UN interventions, monthly food assistance was provided to primary schools through school feeding programmes in Northern Cameroon. Also, the UN-supported the curricula reform and the educational chain strengthening.

Vocational Training (Outcome 3.2)

UN-facilitated the capacity strengthening of national educational inspectors to ensure the review of school curricula, the development of assessment tools and teacher training.

Pillar 4

Resilience to environmental, social and economic shocks (Outcome 4.1)

To reduce the proportion of populations affected by economic, social, and environmental shocks, UN has invested resources within the framework of reducing household food expenditures, to provide them with technical and material capacities for cereal, market gardening and fish production.

UN has also invested resources in improving participation of women and youth in conflict resolution, and inter-community dialogue, and sensitization against hate speech and the prevention of violent extremism.

Food security (Outcome 4.2)

To reduce the food insecurity rate from 19 to 16% in the target areas (East, Adamawa, North, and Far-North), the UN strengthened the capacities of governmental and non-governmental actors, to use standardized methodologies for food security analysis through the Cadre Harmonisé analysis process.

On the other hand, UN interventions enabled refugees, IDPs and local vulnerable populations of crisis-affected areas, to receive monthly food assistance through in-kind and Cash-Based transfers.

UN socio-economic response to the COVID-19 pandemic

Cameroon declared its first case of COVID-19 on March 06, 2020. Since then, the spread has continued to accelerate. As of December 30, 2020, the country had 26,848 cases, with 448 deaths and 25,468 (95%) recovered patients. On March 17, 2020, the Prime Minister, Head of Government of Cameroon, implemented 13 measures to fight against the spread of COVID-19. The same measures were reaffirmed again on March 24, 2020. However, for economic reasons, on April 30, the Cameroonian Government relaxed restrictive measures and reopened bars after 6 p.m. and lifted restrictions on the number of passengers in public transport.

Beyond the health aspect, the pandemic has caused economic disruption and threatened the global economy. Due to its economic and trade openness to the world economy, socioeconomic effects are likely on the Cameroonian economy.

According to the Government's economic projections, simulations showed that (i) the GDP should be in a sharp decline of 3.4 points; (ii) At the sector level, the most affected area would be the tertiary sector; (iii) the drop in income would be -19.2% for the Government, -11.9% for businesses and -15% for households. (iv) the unemployment rate would register an increase compared to the reference situation of nearly 163%, and (v) the price level would increase by almost 3.2%. According to IMF forecasts, Cameroon would experience a slight decrease in the money supply due to COVID-19, from 24.5% of GDP in 2019 to 24.1% of GDP in 2020, thus impacting the capacity investment and bank liquidity volume.

Beyond the health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic has turned into an economic shock, affecting domestic supply and demand. On the supply side, declining economic activity and constraints on goods and people's movement have substantially impacted manufacturing and services. In addition, the results of the socioeconomic survey conducted by the INS in May 2020 under the lead of MINEPAT and MINFI, on a sample of more than 1310 households and 770 companies, including informal production units, show that the COVID-19 crisis has notably disturbed business activities.

2.2. Socioeconomic measures

The Government has emphasised a series of administrative, fiscal, customs and financial measures aimed at businesses in the informal sector to preserve employment, economic growth, and the budgetary viability of the Government.

2.3. Social resilience measures

These measures aimed to alleviate the difficulties that households and vulnerable populations will have to face, due to numerous restrictions related to the fight against the pandemic. These included the extension of the social safety net program and measures to cover water and electricity bills and additional actions such as the installation of hand washing stations for households without access to water, and the organisation of awareness campaigns.

2.4. Other social resilience measures

Beyond economic and social measures, the Government has worked to:

Strengthen research and innovation (medical research including traditional medicine, the production of improved seeds, etc.)

Strengthen strategic supply (guarantee food security, provide economic support to SMEs and informal actors in the food sector, set up a monitoring system aimed at guaranteeing the availability of stocks of consumer products).

3. Support from the United Nations, financial technical partners, and the national community

The United Nations interventions in Cameroon consisted of protecting the health system during the period of the Covid-19 crisis, as well as:

Help protect populations, especially the most vulnerable, through social protection and access to basic services.

Protect jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal sector through support for the revival of activities, including strengthening the responsibility of enterprises towards their workforce. Strengthen social resilience by promoting social cohesion, social dialogue and community resilience.

3.1. HEALTH FIRST: Protecting health services and systems during the crisis

From the start of the pandemic, the UN has supported the Government with strengthening the health system. The support consists of the setting up of a national coordination centre for health response identification, management, rapid treatment of proven cases, the acquisition of emergency medical equipment (masks, respirators, tests, etc.) and preventive action through mass sensitisation.

Active search for suspected cases, the multiplication of testing laboratories and the establishment of reception and monitoring centres, capacity building for health personnel and systematic decontamination of risk areas.

3.2. PROTECTING PEOPLE: Social protection and basic services

To strengthen and expand social protection, the UN-supported the process of developing the Government's "social safety net" program for vulnerable people, including households led by women. Besides, vulnerable families from the most affected areas (Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Local Populations) received cash-based transfers.

3.3. ECONOMIC RESPONSE & RECOVERY: Protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises and the informal sector workers

The COVID-19 pandemic has gradually evolved from a health crisis to an economic shock with impacts on the job market. The crisis affected both supply (production and distribution of goods and services) and demand (consumption and investment). SMEs and the informal sector have been among the most affected segments. As part of the UN response based on the concept of "build back better", the interventions contributed to safeguarding employment, maintaining business activities, and strengthening SMEs' resilience by promoting local transformation and the development of new economic activities in the productive sectors.

Interventions also favoured resource mobilisation, as shown by the finalisation of the loan agreement of USD 18.9 M to the Cameroonian Government, in support of SMEs impacted by COVID19, granted by BADEA (Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa).

3.4. MACROECONOMIC RESPONSE AND MULTILATERAL COLLABORATION

The COVID19 pandemic has had significant macroeconomic and budgetary repercussions. These include, among others, a substantial drop in budgetary revenues, a deterioration in macroeconomic accounts, a drop in external financing, a disruption of intra-community trade, a weakening of external and financial stability, a risk of a rise in inflationary pressures, a deterioration in the behaviour of economic agents (households, companies and the State). Thus, the UN has supported the Government in carrying out numerous COVID19 impact studies to understand all the socioeconomic implications and better structure the Government's response. Likewise, the agencies have supported the Government in setting up analytical crisis warning tools and building resilience in the face of shocks.

3.5. SOCIAL COHESION AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

As part of the strengthening of inclusive social dialogue, advocacy and political commitments, the UN-supported the Government and local communities through awareness-raising and training on the prevention against Covid-19, including campaigns to promote peace, multiculturalism and living together.

In terms of strengthening community resilience, participation, and equitable access to public services, UN actions helped reinforce communities' capacities to protect incomes and livelihoods and achieve better well-being in the face of shocks enabling them to contribute to economic growth.

Regarding support for governance, particularly fundamental rights and the rule of law, the UN-supported the process of implementing transparency approaches in the management of resources used to limit the socioeconomic impact of COVID19. This was done by building public service, media, national broadcasters, and trade unions for awareness and mobilisation to promote women's participation and representation in the workplace.



2.2. Cooperation Framework, priorities outcomes and outputs

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1

Decent Job Opportunities and Social Inclusion

Pillar 1 of the UNDAF 2018-2020 focuses on increasing decent job opportunities and social inclusion. It aims to make young people, women and vulnerable groups more autonomous by implementing interventions aimed at increasing decent employment opportunities, on the one hand (outcome 1) and on the other hand, to reduce the inequalities and violence suffered by young people, women, children and marginalized people (outcome 2).

Outcome 1.1: By 2020, women and youth have greater and equitable access to decent employment opportunities and are economically more self-reliant

The objective is to:

- Increase gender mainstreaming and the level of political, legal, economic, and social empowerment of women and girls.
- Reinforce and extend social protection mechanisms.
- Ensure better protection for girls and boys against violence, negligence and exploitation



Creation of **8** new Municipal Employment Offices in Northern Cameroon

Improvement of the institutional and regulatory environment

UN improved access of young people and women to employment opportunities through supporting the creation at the local level of 8 new Municipal Employment Offices in Northern Cameroon, bringing their total number to 20. These entities play a key role in employment issues at the local level

Promotion of self-employment

UN interventions reinforced the inclusive economic diversification, strengthening value chains in agriculture and development minerals, and promoting innovation in the digital sector, green economy, and agribusiness

2500 jobs (40% of women) were created, contributing to the development of decent employment opportunities



Access to financial services

UN interventions facilitated the access of young people and women to financial services. To this end, the UN contributed to the establishment of seven financial products with microfinance institutions in Northern and Eastern Cameroon



3750 young people from rural areas received loans (USD 4 M) from local financial institutions

Outcome 1.2: By 2020, women, youth, children, and vulnerable people benefit from increased effective and sustainable social protection measures to reduce inequalities and violence

Progress towards social protection enhancement

Thanks to UN efforts, the strategic development plan for universal health coverage has been validated. In addition, the specifications for the universal health coverage information system were validated, and data were collected for review of the national social security system

The UN provided multiple supports to mitigate the socioeconomic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, including

An in-depth study to assess the effects of Covid-19 on the economy, employment and the labour market in Cameroon was conducted.

A methodology to identify beneficiaries for the social guarantees program, in the face of COVID-19 was finalized



200 vulnerable women and girls empowered through the Second Chance Education project

Reinforcing gender equality

UN's support in the electoral process during elections held in 2020 enabled the finalisation of Cameroon's Gender Profile. Moreover, 200 vulnerable women and girls were sustainably empowered through the Second Chance Education project. This accelerated learning model helps out-of-school children catch up in school with an integrated academic, life skills, and case management support package

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2

Health and Nutrition

UNDAF Pillar 2 aims to improve access and use of health services for the most vulnerable populations. The UN support the Government focusing on - increased and equitable use of health services, prevention and treatment of malnutrition, - strengthening of the supply and the demand for services for preventive, curative and promotional quality care in Reproductive, Maternal, Neonatal, Infant and Adolescent Health. The following agencies' efforts contributed to the implementation of the health sector strategy and the 2016-2020 National Health Development Plan: WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, UNWOMEN, UNESCO, ILO, WFP, FAO, UN-HCR.

Outcome 2.1: By 2020, women, newborns, children, and adolescents have increased and equitable access to and use of quality reproductive health services

The objective is to reduce maternal mortality rates (from 782 to 596 for a thousand live births), neonatal mortality (by 4.5% yearly), infant and child mortality (by 5% yearly)



Thanks to UN support, **139** women received obstetric fistula treatment, while **7406** survivors of GBV obtained professional assistance

Support to resource mobilisation

In the context of the pandemic, a great deal of funding has been mobilized to support the implementation of interventions to strengthen access to the supply and use of reproductive health services. Through UNFPA, the UN mobilized USD 1,500,000 from the Islamic Development Bank to support the Ministry of Public Health's response plan, while WHO obtained USD 250,000. Similarly, UNICEF has mobilized additional resources from DFID and OFDA in support of the government

13 maternity hospitals in the 3 regions equipped with PPEs, incubators, and delivery beds for a value of approximately USD 294,000 to reduce the risk of infection with COVID-19 and other infectious diseases and to continue routine activities

367,061 assisted deliveries were registered in 2020, thanks to the capacity strengthening of health workers



Capacity strengthening of technical guidance

At the institutional level, the UN has supported the development of technical guidance documents to facilitate the continuity of reproductive, maternal, newborn infant health and nutrition services and the psychological care of children and adolescents in the COVID19 context



12 Obstetric Fistula repair sites set up in 5 regions



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Outcome 2.2: By the end of 2020, men, women, adolescents, and children have access to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria prevention and management, and use them increasingly and equitably.

The objective by 2020 is to reduce the HIV incidence rate to 1.9%. The prevalence of multi-drug-resistant tuberculosis to less than 2%, and the mortality rate in children under 5 to 31%. These interventions were aligned with national priorities, emphasising the prevention of HIV among young people, particularly adolescents, young women, and key populations



1,727,000 children under five received insecticide-treated mosquito nets to protect them against malaria

Outcome 2.3: By 2020, children under 5 and women in vulnerable areas have access to malnutrition prevention and management services and use them increasingly and more equitably to improve their nutritional status.

The objective is to reduce the chronic malnutrition rate for children under five from 32% to 27% by 2020. These major trends show an improvement in the nutrition indicators

51% increase in children aged 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet compared to 2018. (Achieved: 34.2%)

15% increase in the number of children suffering from severe, acute malnutrition treated each year in the four priority regions (Achieved: 68,543)

14% increase of the recovery rate in integrated programs managing severe acute malnutrition (Achieved: 90%)



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STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

Education and Vocational Training

This pillar aims to support the government to enable all Cameroonians to benefit without discrimination from education and lifelong learning opportunities so that they are socially productive. Education includes the acquisition of fundamental, technical, or professional knowledge. The purpose also includes improving the quality of teaching and training, enhancing the educational sector's inclusion, especially ensuring correlation between vocational training and economic needs. These expectations are reflected in two primary outcomes:

226 034



Students in the East, the Far North and Adamawa received teaching and learning kits

76 000



Students were provided with food assistance in 134 schools

13 537



Primary and secondary schools throughout the country's ten regions benefited from handwashing stations to enhance the promotion of the education of children with special needs

10

Outcome 3.1: By 2020, people (especially vulnerable groups) in target areas are more resilient to environmental, social, and economic shocks

The goal is to increase the primary school completion rate for girls and boys from 76% (2015) to 100%, and the literacy rate from 81.8% to 100%

Digitalisation in Education

To strengthen education, the UN supported development of a digital learning platform, taking into account the Anglo-Saxon and French-speaking subsystems and encompassing the cycles of pre-primary, primary and secondary education



Around **27,000** students in the NW/SW regions are learning via online platforms

A total of 9 mobile units, the South-West and North-West regions, were set up to facilitate student access to online learning platforms

In 2020, and in the context of **COVID-19**, the UN supported the development of over **480** distance learning lessons for primary schools



Promoting Gender Equality

A National Guide to Comprehensive Sexuality Education with a curriculum has been developed. The capacities of staff in 19 institutions have been strengthened for effective implementation



6982

Girls in the East and the Far North were enrolled in schools



90 schools the North the Far-North the East and Adamawa has benefited from school improvement plans that explicitly address gender inequality

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3

Capacity Strengthening

The UN has supported the reform of the curricula of the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB)

22

2256

Teachers trained in psychological support and risk mitigation

School administrators from NW/SW were trained on education in emergencies and COVID support

Resource Mobilisation

Mobilisation of emergency accelerated funds to an amount of **USD 7,7 million** for infrastructure benefitting **23 634** children

2.1 million Canadian dollars mobilised to reinforce the education offer of children living in areas affected by conflict

Outcome 3.2: By 2020, youth aged 15-35 have greater and more equitable access to vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities that match the needs of the productive sector (efficiency of training with openings)

The aim is to enhance vocational training of young people in target areas and ensure that at least 50% of them are integrated into the labor market

Vocational Education

Young girls received **cash transfers** for vocational training



11

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 4

Resilience, Early Recovery and Food Security

The country is facing three crises that threaten the peace and security of people and goods: The Boko Haram crisis in the Far North region. The refugee crisis in the Central African Republic and banditry in the North, Adamawa and East regions. The socio-political crisis in the North-West and South-West regions. As a result, more than a million people are currently displaced, and 4.3 million people need humanitarian assistance. One of the United Nations responses to this situatio can be found in pillar 4 of the UNDAF 2018-2020, which focuses on resilience, early recovery, and food security.

Outcome 4.1: By 2020, people (especially vulnerable groups) in target areas are more resilient to environmental, social, and economic shocks

Through this outcome UN intends to support Government efforts to give institutions and people a better capacity to cope with economic and social shocks caused by crises and extreme natural events, to adapt and recover quickly without compromising the future in the medium- and long-term.



537 former Boko Haram combatants were enrolled in reconciliation and peace promotion activities, making it possible to ease the tensions between the host populations and the former combatants who now live and cohabit in harmony



15,726 youth were trained in countering hate speech and violent extremism through educational talks, sports for peace, games etc



4000 kg of groundnuts and **300 kg** of soybeans were processed (first semester) by a peanut oil processing and marketing unit set up with the United Nations' support in Northern Cameroon



266 people in Northern Cameroon were trained in risk and disaster management



1,510 refugee households and vulnerable host populations benefitted from the acquisition of **614.5 ha** of arable land



200 women were supported in poultry and small ruminant breeding, while **53 associations** were supported and benefitted from microcredits



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20 + conflicts have been resolved through inter-community mediation and reintegration of young people associated with Boko Haram

415 adolescents affected by radicalization and violent extremism received psychosocial support in referral centres

Outcome 4.2: By 2020, the people (particularly vulnerable groups) in target areas have permanent, increased, and equitable access to adequate food

The objective is to reduce the food insecurity rate by 19% in target areas (East, Adamawa, North, and the Far North) to 16%. UN support enabled the distribution of 195 kg of seeds for market gardening to 500 producers in the Far North, 15 tonnes of fertilizer and 30 sprayers to 100 beneficiaries. This support also made it possible to set up 50 hectares of vegetable fields with various crops

7 drinking water supply systems using solar power, and three boreholes equipped with human powered pumps were set up with UN support at health facilities in Adamawa and the East region

102 000 Refugees (Nigeria and CAR) and IDPs received UN food assistance



In 2020, the UN assisted in the creation of **12** Farmer Field Schools

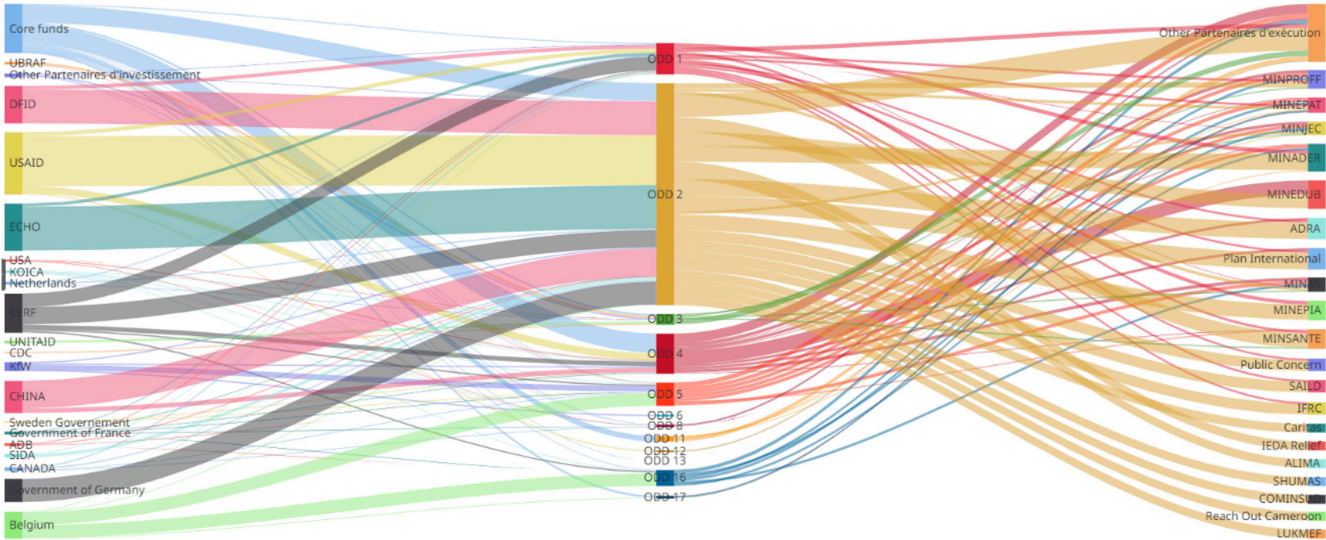
6 digitalized microfinance institutions enabled by UN support allowed **3650** youth to benefit from loans

3,906 young people from the Far North benefitted from technical and financial UN support in agriculture, breeding, sewing, gas welding, carpentry, masonry, and transport

2.3. Support to Partnership and Financing the 2030 Agenda

The reinforcement of resource mobilization for advancing the 2030 agenda, is one of the three main priorities of Cameroon’s Resident Coordinator. To achieve this objective, the UNCT, under the leadership of the RC, multiplied the initiatives aimed to strengthen the partnership for achieving SDGs. One of the pillars of this approach is the CMP (Multi-Stakeholders Committee). It is a platform that brings together Development Technical and Financial Partners (Government, UN, World Bank, African Development Bank, IMF, etc). It enables them to discuss opportunities and challenges related to support the National Development Strategy (SND30), as well as the 2030 Agenda.

Cameroon has approved its National Development Strategy, which fully integrates the SDGs in line with the Decade of Action



The reinforcement of resource mobilization for advancing Agenda 2030 is one of Cameroon’s Resident Coordinator’s three main priorities.

The Joint Programme aims to support Cameroon’s Government in rolling out the Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). Building on the Development Finance Assessment exercise, the INFF is critical to support Cameroon in identifying integrated financing solutions to support the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 and the SDGs Decade of Action. Following the SDG contextualization and prioritization exercise, Cameroon has approved its National Development Strategy (SND30) which fully integrates the SDG targets and is aligned with the Decade of Action.



By developing the country’s financing strategy against the backdrop of the National Development Strategy (NDS), the programme will ensure a strong linkage between financing and results and support the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of the NDS and the SDGs. A particular focus is placed on tracking public expenditures in the social sectors with the Equity for Development initiative to better estimate and redress the loss of resources and quantify the proportion that reaches the final providers. Through the improved collection and use of gender data, the programme also promotes the national Gender Responsive Budgeting Strategy.

This is in line with the recommendations of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. A team of three agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, and UN Women, co-ordinated by the RCO, is currently working on the project with the government led by the Ministry of the Economy. The project is being implemented with a one million grant from the Joint SDG Fund. The proposal was submitted with the endorsement of the government.

In June 2020, an MoU was signed between UN and the National Institute of Statistics, to facilitate the planning, the monitoring, and the reporting of the SDGs. This Cooperation Framework intends to provide an inclusive platform enabling to support the resource mobilization for SDGs’ Statistics, to update the National Strategy for Statistics Development, and to monitor the progress towards achieving SDGs.

Through the improved collection and use of gender data, the joint programme also promotes the national Gender Responsive Budgeting Strategy

UNFPA has mobilized USD 1,500,000 from the Islamic Development Bank to support the response plan of the Ministry of Public Health



From the Pandemic Epidemic Facility Fund, an amount of USD 7,392,057 was mobilized by the World Bank (WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP)

2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency



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The United Nations system in Cameroon is led by a team whose leadership is based on mutual accountability for the results achieved by the United Nations in the country. The coordination function is strengthened and overseen by the UN Resident Coordinator in Cameroon, the designated representative of the Secretary-General for development operations.

The UN Country Team works together, based on a “Delivering as One” approach to respond more effectively to Cameroon’s development priorities and humanitarian needs, in line with the United Nations’ mandate. Currently, the United Nations system in Cameroon is made up of 22 resident and non-resident agencies, funds, and programmes.

To improve teamwork, joint programmes have been implemented in the northern and eastern regions of the country. These programmes have been developed by Result Groups, in partnership with the concerned public administrations. They provide an opportunity for UN entities to pool their expertise based on their comparative advantage to collectively contribute to national development priorities and strategies.

These programmes have been identified by the country team in collaboration with national implementing partners, based on the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2018-2020 and other background documents. Four joint programmes have thus been identified and will be implemented in 2018-2020:

- ▶ The Joint Programme on Food Security
- ▶ The Joint Programme on Revitalizing Economies by Young People and Women
- ▶ The Joint Health and Nutrition Programme
- ▶ The Joint Programme on Resilience.
- ▶ In addition to these joint programmes, other activities were also implemented, based on joint work plans.

Throughout 2020, the UN coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency has also been reflected in interventions targeting various aspects, such as Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, Human rights and protection, youth engagement and empowerment, Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Disability Inclusion, as well as the strengthening of the HDP Nexus.



HDP Nexus

Cameroon is a priority country of the Joint Steering Committee (JSC) to Advance Humanitarian and Development Collaboration, together with a few other African countries (Chad, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Somalia). A Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus Taskforce has been created under the RC/HC leadership, with the support of a Humanitarian Development Peace Coordinator. The Taskforce includes more than eighty representatives from Government, UN Agencies, World Bank, member states and donors, international and national NGOs, and the private sector.

The Taskforce developed the HDP nexus approach in Cameroon, based on a joint analysis, a vulnerability-based targeting with a common approach to understand and determine vulnerability, a coherent joint strategic planning and one collective outcome, a common prioritization across humanitarian and development actors, and ensure the operationalization of the HDP nexus at community level.

The HDP nexus approach rolled out in Cameroon aims at attaining the collective outcome by 2025 through the creation of synergies between humanitarian, development, and peacebuilding interventions in areas of convergence at municipality level.

Lake Chad Basin Regional Stabilization

To ensure stabilization of the region, on 30 August 2018, the Council of Ministers of the Lake Chad Basin Commission (LCBC) adopted the Regional Strategy for the Stabilization, Recovery and Resilience (RSS) of the Boko Haram-affected areas of the Lake Basin Region. The RSS was endorsed by the Peace and Security Council (PSC) of the African Union.

The interventions cover nine pillars such as security and human rights, prevention of violent extremism, empowerment and inclusion of women and youth, disarmament and reintegration of ex Boko Haram fighters. In 2020, Cameroon has already finalized the development of the Territorial Action Plans (TAP), which are the key strategy's milestones, as they specify initiatives to be undertaken in the targeted areas. In addition, the Results Framework has been finalized after large consultations with regional and national stakeholders.

Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)

Since July 2020, the Cameroon PSEA Network was created involving both humanitarian and development actors under HCT and UNCT. A 2020 Action Plans to Prevent and Respond to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse were developed and submitted to the United Nations Secretary General. This submission contributed to strengthen the accountability framework according to the UN Secretary-General report on “Special - measures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse” (A/74/705).

Before this date, PSEA Task forces were created to support prevention and response from sexual exploitation and abuse regarding humanitarian actors. Under the PSEA Network, the humanitarian and development actors have the common goal to establish a Community-Based Complaint Mechanisms (CBCM) in Cameroon. These mechanisms will be allowed agencies to receive, assess, refer, and follow-up on complaints between agencies in line with diverse confidentiality and data protection policies regarding PSEA.

Disability Inclusion Task Force

In 2020, UN disability inclusion activities started in earnest in Cameroon with the nomination by UNCT of its Focal Point in the person of the Representative of OHCHR, and the designation by each UN agency of a focal point to represent them during meetings. In all the Disability Inclusion Taskforce has representatives from 16 agencies, with a coordinator from the office of the Resident Coordinator. The RC then summoned the first meeting of the group in October 2020 during which he emphasized on the importance to the SG and to the Agenda 2030 to be inclusive vis-à-vis those persons living with a disability. He insisted that UN family in Cameroon will be evaluated on its performance in terms of implementing the UN-SG's strategy on the inclusion of persons with disability as a report should be produced at the end of every year. A strategy is already available and an action plan taking into consideration the accountability Scorecard with its 14 indicators, is under elaboration to guide the interventions.

Gender Equality and Empowerment

Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
In 2020, the UN interventions aimed to support the Cameroon government to enhance Gender Equality and Women Empowerment. Cameroon officially launched the Generation Equality Campaign (2020-2025) in the occasion of the celebration of the 35th edition of International Women's Day, celebrated on 8 March 2020. In addition, UN implemented the SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard Action Plan and started preparations for the 2020 SWAP annual report to be finalized by the end of March 2021.

UN75

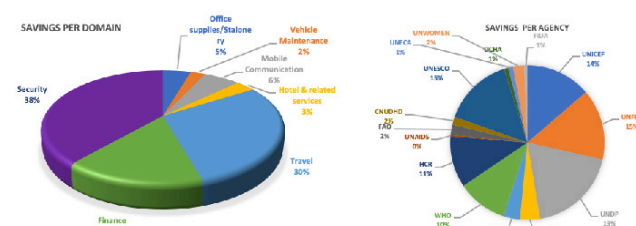
From June to October, over 150 volunteers went to the marketplaces, talked to people on the streets, engaged taxi drivers and held conversations in schools and with workers at their places of employment. They handed out paper copies of the UN75 Survey in communities in all ten regions of the country. In all, over 55 000 answers were collected and added to the global conversation shaping the future. At one point, the cities of Bamenda, Douala and Yaounde were the world's cities with the most respondents. The results will help UN Cameroon to understand better what questions matter the most for the youth. The report on the UN75 Campaign, including Cameroon's contribution, was presented to the Secretary-General at the General Assembly in September of 2020.

Peacebuilding Fund

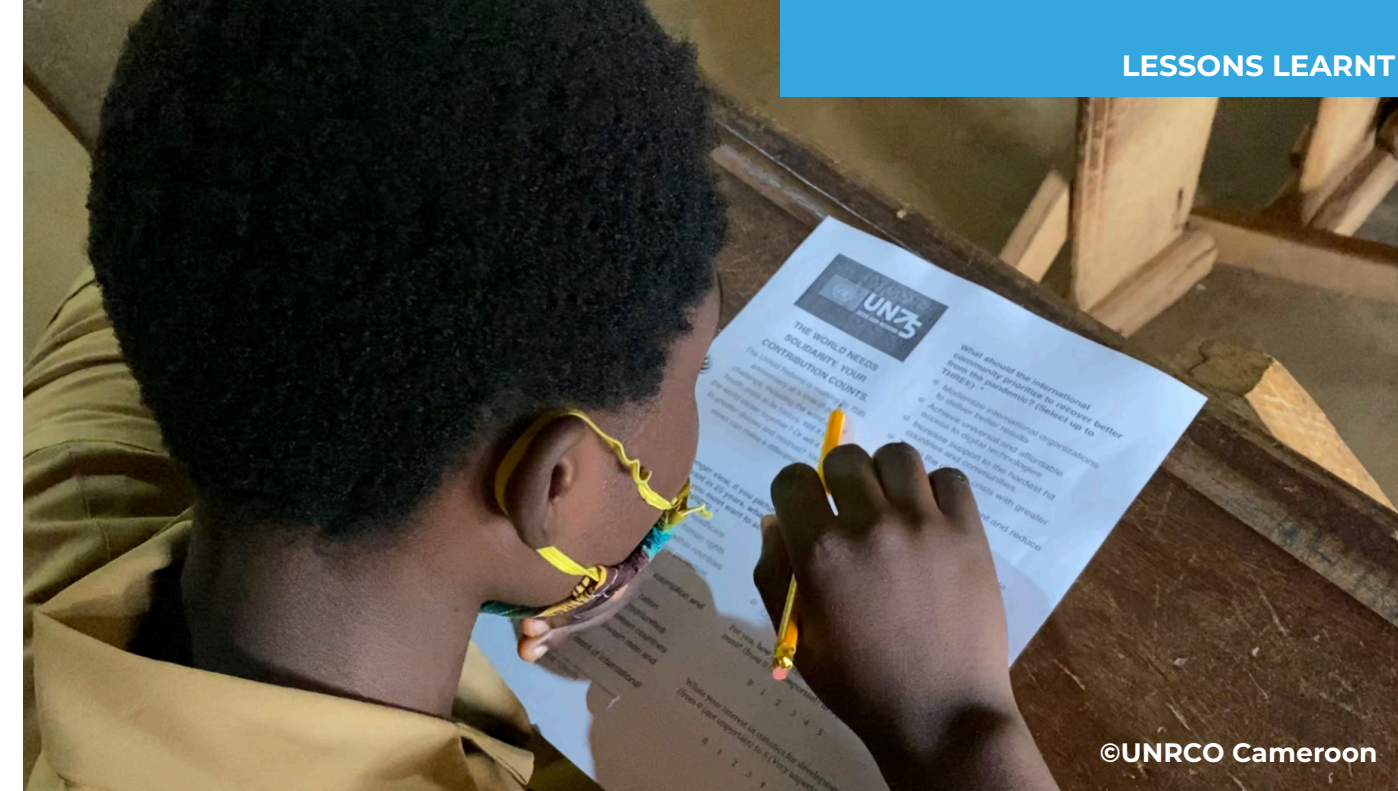
In 2019, the Secretary-General, responding to a request by the Government, declared Cameroon eligible for funding under the PBF Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility for a period of five years. PBF investments during this period will seek to support the Government and the people of Cameroon with addressing peacebuilding needs in the Northern, in the Eastern, and in the Western Cameroon. In the same year, PBF approved four new projects in Cameroon with a cumulative budget of USD 8.7 M. In 2020, the Fund approved two cross-border projects partly implemented in Cameroon for a total cumulative budget of USD7 M, aiming to reduce community violence, restore social cohesion, and consolidate peace.

Business Operations Strategy

In 2020, Cameroon's UNCT successfully operated the migration towards BOS 2.0. The Business Operations Strategy (BOS) is a results-based framework that focuses on joint business operations with the purpose of eliminating duplication, leveraging the common bargaining power of the UN, and maximizing economies of scale. In line with the Secretary-General's UN reform targets Cameroon has designed a BOS in support of a more effective programme delivery on the 2030 Agenda.



The BOS focuses on common services that are implemented jointly or delivered by one UN entity on behalf of one or more other UN entities. Common services for future collaboration were identified in the areas of Common Logistics services, Common Human Resources services, Common Procurement services, Common ICT services, Common Administration services and including common Facilities/Premises, Common Finance services. The following UN Agencies are participating in the Cameroon BOS: OHCHR, FAO, IFAD, ILO, IOM, ITU, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, World Bank, WHO, WFP, UN WOMEN, UNV, UNOPS, UNOCHA, UNICEF, UNHCR, UN, UNIDO. The BOS will go through an annual monitoring phase and is set to be reviewed on 01/07/2021.



2.5. Lessons Learnt

With the collaboration of Cameroon's Government, UNCT initiated the preparation of the UNSDCF 2022–2026. This exercise started with developing the Common Country Analysis (CCA), which examined the progress, gaps and opportunities vis-à-vis Cameroon's commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda, African Union 2063 Agenda, UN norms and standards, and the principles of the UN Charter. In addition, UNCT drew major lessons from UNDAF Results Groups functioning to improve the effectiveness, relevance, and efficiency of the UNDAF 2018 – 2020 implementation.

- ✓ Indeed, it was noticed that during the preparation of the Cooperation Framework, the involvement of all stakeholders, in particular, civil society, social partners, the private sector, sectoral administrations and technical partners and financial throughout the process turned out to be a very positive approach.
- ✓ Likewise, the participation of M&E group members in PMT meetings facilitated the exercise of developing joint work plans and reporting the results to UNINFO.
- ✓ The implementation of the UNDAF took place somewhat on the margins of most actors who contributed to its development or, at best, in a dispersed manner. However, a more participatory approach, particularly a better implication of the same actors in the phase of implementation, would make it possible to overcome certain pitfalls and federate efforts and synergies to obtain better results.

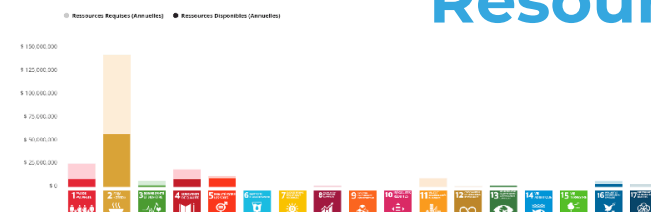
Where appropriate, the participatory approach in the implementation enabled the capitalization and rationalization of available resources for an efficient implementation of joint interventions and a more straightforward resource mobilization process.

- ✓ The creation of thematic taskforces (Disability, COVID19, Youth, etc.) and the revitalization of interagency groups (PMT, SDG, OMT, M&E, etc.) is a good practice that has made it possible to strengthen the strategic partnership with the government, as well as improving coordination within UN agencies.
- ✓ The stimulation of specific initiatives such as the HDP Nexus, the Peace Building Fund, and the CMP (Multi-Stakeholders Committee) contributed to strengthening the resource mobilization for advancing 2030 Agenda and bridging Humanitarian and Development actors under the “DaO” approach.
- ✓ The COVID-19 pandemic showcased the close links between health and other fundamental aspects, such as reducing inequalities, human rights, gender equality, social protection, and economic growth. Therefore, the UN should continue to prioritize the complementarity of interventions to maximize the impact for the most vulnerable.
- ✓ The Results Groups’ optimal functioning is key to implementing JWP effectively, monitoring the progress towards achieving the SDGs, and demonstrating efficient use of resources. UN agencies should, therefore, improve their participation in interagency groups and initiatives.



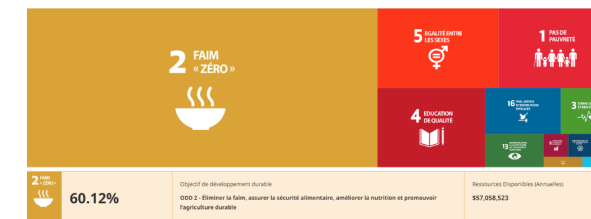
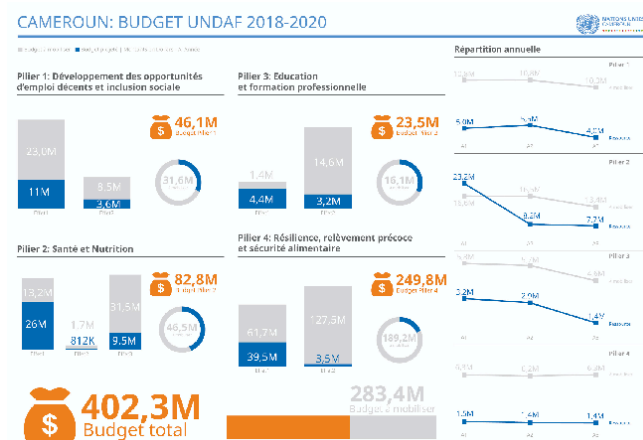
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2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization



In 2020, both the development and humanitarian situation in Cameroon continued to deteriorate, leading to an increase in needs and budgetary requirements for UN Cameroon. Over the 3 years of the UNDAF, needs amounted to USD 402 million across the four strategic priorities, around 60 percent of which was dedicated to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and the rest for other SDGs. Thanks to the strong support from the donor community, UN Cameroon mobilized resources that meet up 35 percent of total operational needs, allowing UN and partners to reach vulnerable populations through social inclusion, health and nutrition, education, resilience, early recovery and food security activities in a challenging and evolving context.

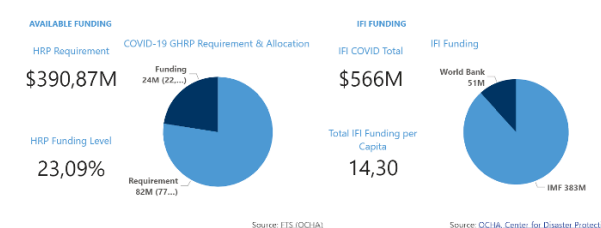
UN also received funding from private sectors and UN country-based pooled funds, including United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Education Cannot Wait (ECW), UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), etc.



Contributions from government donors including Cameroon, Canada, European Commission, France, Germany, Japan, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America enabled UN to provide both emergency relief as well as development support to vulnerable people affected by the crises generated from the Lake Chad Basin, the Central African Republic (CAR) and the North West and South West regions in Cameroon. In addition, UN Cameroon benefited from contributions from International Financial Institutions including World Bank, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction & Development, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa that contributed to the resilience building, nutrition, education, and social inclusion support provided to children and women in particular.

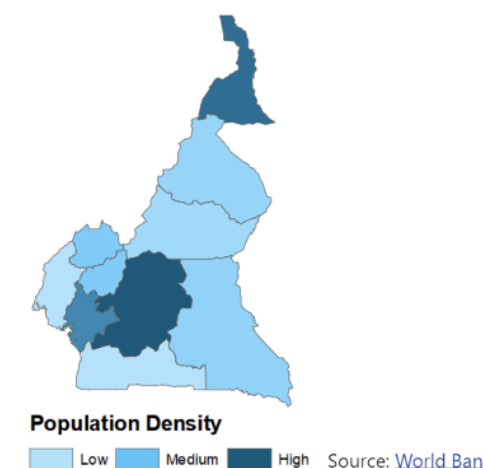
UN Socioeconomic Response Framework

Beyond the health crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic has turned into a shock to the economy and businesses, affecting both domestic supply and demand. On the supply side, declining economic activity and constraints on the movement of goods and people have a strong impact on manufacturing and services. Disruptions in regional and global supply chains directly affect the production of goods and services. In addition, the results of the socio-economic survey conducted by the INS in May 2020 under the banner of MINEPAT and MINFI, showed that the COVID-19 crisis has notably created a dysfunction in the conduct of business activities.



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

The support from the donor's community enabled UN provide an adequate response to COVID-19 Pandemic, through the Socioeconomic Response Plan (SERP). Out of a total need of USD 126 million, almost 50% were mobilized, setting the funding gap at USD 64.55 million. The UN interventions enabled to support the government efforts, especially regarding the protection of the health services, the reinforcement of social protection and basic services, the protection of jobs, and the informal sector workers, as well as the reinforcement of the social cohesion and the community resilience.



Peacebuilding Fund

In 2019, the Secretary-General, responding to a request by the Government, declared Cameroon eligible for funding under the PBF Peacebuilding and Recovery Facility for a period of five years. PBF investments during this period will seek to support the Government and the people of Cameroon with addressing peacebuilding needs in the Northern, in the Eastern and, in the Western Cameroon. In the same year, PBF approved four new projects in Cameroon with a cumulative budget of USD 8.7 million, to support national efforts for reducing community violence, restoring social cohesion, and consolidating peace.

In 2020, the Fund approved two cross-border projects partly implemented in Cameroon for a total cumulative budget of USD 7 million. The first one integrates over 1,800 youth into early warning mechanisms at the borders of Cameroon, Chad, Gabon, and CAR. The second project, with a budget of USD 1,5 million focuses on Gender, Youth Empowerment and Human Rights in the North-West and South-West regions.

CHAPTER 3: UNCT key focus for next year

The year 2021 will continue to focus on the three main priorities defined by the Resident Coordinator, namely:

- ▶ The reinforcement of the strategic partnership with the government.
- ▶ The improvement of the coordination within UN system.
- ▶ The strengthening of the resource mobilization for advancing 2030 Agenda.

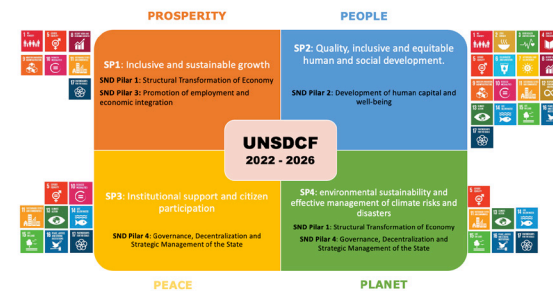
The reinforcement of the strategic partnership with the government will include the deepening of the relationship with the national authorities, making a more coherent and harmonized contribution under the jointly developed, implemented and evaluated programs in the spirit of partnership based on existing institutional facilities and mechanisms.

Making Cameroon a land of opportunities with citizen engagement and improved well-being of the population

The improvement of the coordination between UN agencies will contribute to reinforce the mutual accountability, to enhance the UN programmes effectiveness, and to ensure the efficient use of the resources.

The strengthening of the resource mobilization for advancing 2030 Agenda will include the revamping of existing mechanisms such as the Multi-Stakeholders Committee (CMP), while pursuing the exploration of innovative funding approaches to facilitate resource pooling efforts. For instance, a better involvement of some actors such as the private sector would be an interesting opportunity to explore.

The year 2021 will also coincide with the transition from the current UNDAF to the upcoming Cooperation Framework named the UNSDCF 2022 – 2026. This Cooperation Framework constitutes the joint United Nations response to the priorities of the Cameroonian Government included in its National Development Strategy (SND30). It will be the main instrument through which the Government of Cameroon and the United Nations System will cooperate for the achievement of the key results in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals during this period 2022 – 2026..



The strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework Plan, whose shared vision is to make Cameroon a land of opportunities, citizen engagement, and the well-being of populations, are well aligned with these pillars of the SND30 and will enable the UNS to contribute to national priorities aimed at achieving the contextualized SDGs. Achieving this vision will require the achievement of strategic results of the four strategic priorities of the Framework Cooperation Plan, namely:

- ▶ SP1: Inclusive and sustainable growth
- ▶ SP2: Quality, inclusive and equitable human and social development
- ▶ SP3: Institutional support and citizen participation
- ▶ SP4: Environmental sustainability and effective management of climate risks and disasters

COVID-19 response (socio-economic, health and humanitarian Response): Result Statement: Collective efforts towards the COVID-19 socio-economic, health and humanitarian Response are implemented; UN personnel and their dependents are supported through occupational safety and health measures.



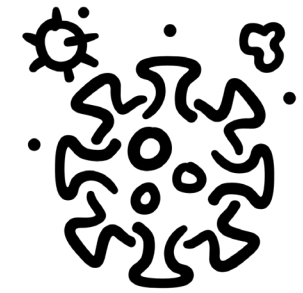
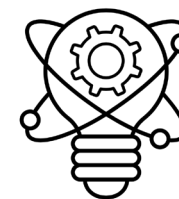
Operationalizing the SG's prevention vision:

Results Statement: A common analysis and integrated response to identified risks relating to internal and external shocks, particularly political instability, conflicts, natural disasters and epidemics, are developed.



Leaving No One Behind, Human Rights and Gender Equity for the 2030 Agenda:

UN planning and programming is systematically informed by fundamental values, standards and principles, to protect human rights and gender equality, but also by RC/UNCT-led consultations with civil society organizations, including women's rights and youth organizations and people living with disabilities including displaced people such as refugees and IDPs.



SDG Implementation:

Result Statement: Commitments articulated in the extended UNDAF are delivered, and a robust, evidence-based 2022-2026 UNSDCF is signed, which ensures the acceleration of SDG achievement, with a focus on LNOB and HDP Nexus and addresses the socio-economic impact of COVID-19.



Strategic Financing & Partnerships:

Results Statement: The Government is supported to align with and integrate financing strategies, investments and partnerships with international financial institutions (IFIs), development partners and the private sector to prepare for the SDGs implementation and respond to the impact of COVID-19 and other shocks.



Business Innovation:

Results Statement: More common service lines are, to the extent possible, covered to avoid costs, gain on transaction time, increase efficiency and impact on UN delivery.

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