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Country programme document for Cameroon (2018-2020)

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I. Programme rationale

1. The Cameroon ‘Vision 2035’ calls for “an emerging nation, democratic and united in its diversity”. Its operationalization through the strategy for growth and employment, 2010-2020, prioritizes mass creation of decent jobs; increased availability of high-quality social services; reduced inequality through shared benefits of growth; increased solidarity; and protection of the vulnerable.

2. Cameroon, with a population of 22 million, 50.6 per cent of whom are women and 35 per cent youth¹, is relatively stable politically, and endowed with substantial natural resources. It is the leading economy in the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) and the second largest in the Economic Community of Central African States. Its economy has shown resilience in the face of twin shocks: the oil price slump and heightened insecurity².

3. Despite this strong economic performance, poverty and inequality remain high³ and the Millennium Development Goals agenda remains unfinished. In 2014, poverty was estimated to affect over 30 per cent of Cameroonians. The wealthiest 20 per cent consumed 10 times more than the poorest 20 per cent. Ninety per cent of those living below the poverty line are in rural areas, home to nearly 60 per cent of the population. Poverty also has a strong regional dimension: with minimal impact on the two main metropolitan areas, the far north (74 per cent), north (68 per cent), northwest (55 per cent) and Adamaoua (47 per cent) are strongly affected⁴.

4. Women comprise over half of the population and contribute to 40 per cent of national economic activity. Yet they are economically vulnerable, having limited access to financial resources, means of production and decent work. Unemployment and under-employment – particularly among women and young people – remain major challenges⁵.

5. Cameroon will find it difficult to achieve inclusive economic and employment growth unless new opportunities are identified. These include the exploitation of neglected minerals⁶; strengthening the value chain of local products; and access to benefit-sharing of genetic material⁷.

6. Regional crises have led to an influx of refugees to the far north, east, and Adamaoua regions. As of January 2017, 362,000 refugees, including 276,000 from Central African Republic and 86,000 from Nigeria, were registered in Cameroon⁸. Boko Haram attacks have led to the internal displacement of a further 199,000. Violent extremism has grown due to marginalization; lack of confidence in the state; limited access to basic services, including education; and lack of opportunities – particularly for youth – creating an environment conducive to exploitation by violent extremist networks. The impact has destroyed lives and livelihoods, paralysed local economies, and slowed development. Massive displacement has increased pressure on already vulnerable host populations. Resulting tensions threaten peaceful cohabitation between communities and add to the disruption of local institutions and economies. From late 2016, Cameroon has also experienced tensions related to inclusion and perceived inequality and identity-related issues in some regions.

7. Cameroon is exposed to the impact of climate change and is likely to become more vulnerable to extreme events⁹. In 2015, the far north experienced floods that destroyed roads,

¹ Cameroon Statistical Yearbook, 2015

² Between 2014 and 2016, growth in Cameroon averaged 5.4 per cent

³ Fourth Cameroon Household Survey, 2014

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Under-employment affects 70.6 per cent of the working population (approximately 6.3 million people), including 75.8 per cent of young people aged 15-34 and 78.8 per cent of women, compared to 60.2 per cent of men. The far north region is the worst affected, with 91.6 per cent of women under-employed. In addition, 90.5 per cent of women and young people work in the informal sector.

⁶ Sand, stones and gravel, often considered low-value materials, have the potential to provide valuable inputs for economic development.

⁷ Valuable genetic material can be found in native flora and fauna. This can have important industrial applications.

⁸ Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs situation report, January 2017

⁹ Emergency Control Project against Flooding, environmental and social assessment report, November 2014

basic services, crops, and homes, and highlighted weaknesses in local and national forecasting and early warning, response and recovery capacities. Disasters exacerbate poverty and vulnerability, hindering achievement of the sustainable development goals.

8. The President's decision to establish the Anti-Corruption Commission in 2008, and the elaboration of the anti-corruption strategy, 2017, indicate commitment to addressing these challenges to public confidence and sustainable development. However, the country has yet to implement mechanisms to ensure the quality of service provision, which is an important practical step to combatting these challenges.

9. A new electoral cycle begins in 2018. Based on previous experience, engaging women, youth, and other marginalized groups will be a challenge¹⁰. Sensitizing these groups regarding the importance of their participation to ensure that their needs are properly taken into account is critical.

10. The midterm evaluation of the previous country programme, together with the assessment of development results, 2016, revealed transformative changes in the areas of poverty reduction and sustainable development. It highlighted UNDP contributions to youth employment and women's empowerment through promotion of sustainable livelihoods and gender equality; crisis and disaster prevention; early recovery; social inclusion and cohesion; and high-quality public services.

11. Regarding economic and social inclusion, UNDP helped incorporate cross-cutting issues and the concerns of vulnerable groups into sectoral strategies, communal development plans and socio-economic reports; and support the Government in contextualizing the sustainable development goals and identifying national priorities. This included targeting the most vulnerable, which is critical to 'leaving no one behind'.¹¹

12. The 'eRegulations' initiative helped improve the transparency, timeliness and efficiency of service delivery to reduce corruption within public services. User satisfaction with targeted public services rose by 61.6 per cent between 2013 and 2016¹².

13. In terms of poverty reduction and youth employment, centres for guidance, orientation and advice¹³ established in target communities, supported the creation of self-employment opportunities for 3,100 people (45 per cent women).

14. UNDP helped create awareness, educate and train local populations exposed to disasters, and improve local crisis management by developing disaster contingency plans in the far north¹⁴, increasing awareness and understanding of flood and drought risk management. In crisis-affected areas, UNDP supported revitalization of local economies, promoted a culture of peace, and promoted income-generating options for internally displaced persons and host populations.

15. Analysis of the 2013-2017 cycle¹⁵ indicated that UNDP should strengthen the impact of its interventions, building on: (a) geographic refocusing; (b) targeting vulnerable populations, particularly women and young people; and (c) encouraging ownership and strengthened engagement of local authorities and actors. UNDP should also strengthen its focus on key results, determined by national priorities, and incorporate clear sustainability strategies for programme interventions. UNDP must adapt its strategy based on the reduction of regular resources and uncertainty of resource mobilization. Japan and the European Union have so far been the main donors. Efforts should be made to develop new partnerships while capitalizing on existing relationships. Equally, shortcomings identified in the previous cycle that must be addressed,

¹⁰ Report of civil society organizations 'Un monde Avenir' and 'NewSeta', 2016

¹¹ Economic and social inclusion programme midterm evaluation report, 2015

¹² Improving the quality of service delivery, programme midterm evaluation report, 2015

¹³ Centre d'écoute, d'orientation, de conseil et d'accompagnement

¹⁴ Population's resilience to the impacts of climate change, programme midterm evaluation report, 2015

¹⁵ Midterm evaluation of the country programme and assessment of development results

including through: (a) improved coordination and joint implementation with bilateral and government partners; (b) mobilization of direct government financial contributions; and (c) improved capacity to monitor interventions in insecure communities in the far north.

16. This draft country programme document, prepared in consultation with Government, represents the UNDP contribution to the Cameroon United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2018-2020. It is aligned with the growth and employment strategy; the African Union agenda, 2063¹⁶; the Agenda for Sustainable Development, 2030; and the UNDP strategic plan, 2014-2017.

17. The country programme document emphasizes two interrelated Framework priorities: (a) improved equitable access of women and youth to opportunities for decent work; and (b) greater resilience to withstand environmental, social and economic shocks. These pillars will support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, more accountable national institutions, greater social cohesion, enhanced participation in development and political processes, reduced vulnerability, and sound management of natural resources. In line with government priorities the programme will target sustainable development goals 1, 5, 8, 13, 15 and 16. UNDP will leverage its comparative advantages as recommended in the assessment of development results – including in the areas of poverty reduction, governance, natural resource management, early recovery, disaster risk reduction, peacebuilding, and resilience.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

18. UNDP interventions will prioritize the most vulnerable, particularly young people, women,¹⁷ refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities – including in the most affected communities in the far north, north, east and Adamaoua regions – to reduce fragility and inequality, build resilience, and promote inclusion and sustainable development through the sustainable development goals.

19. The programme will be implemented through capacity-building and technical assistance, working with national and local institutions and grass-roots organizations, while ensuring that experiences gained in the previous cooperation cycle are scaled up. UNDP will capitalize on its comparative advantages by drawing on expertise available at the global level and the quality of its partnerships. UNDP will support the Government in implementing the sustainable development goals to promote inclusive growth and development benefits for the entire population. It will also support approaches that cross the humanitarian-development and peace-development divides. Working closely with the Government, and in alignment with its priorities, will be critical to the uptake and scaling up of initiatives and approaches supported in the implementation of the country programme.

20. Coordination and partnership development will be critical. This will involve working closely with government and United Nations partners,¹⁸ development banks,¹⁹ the European Union, the Green Climate Fund²⁰, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and bilateral partners. Cooperation with civil society will be strengthened. Building on current interventions in the far north, UNDP will formalize partnerships with universities; the private sector; decentralized local authorities; and traditional and religious leaders. The country office will collaborate at the global level to conduct action-based research on preventing violent extremism. Finally, South-South and

¹⁶ Aspirations 1, 3 and 6 of Agenda 2063

¹⁷ Women's needs will be taken into account in terms of disaggregated analysis, planning, and support in implementing interventions.

¹⁸ United Nations Children's Fund, International Labour Organization (ILO), UNFPA, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

¹⁹ World Bank, African Development Bank

²⁰ In relation to the Twenty-first Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

triangular cooperation will be explored to support, among other things, traditional skills and knowledge; and promotion of youth²¹.

21. To increase opportunities for decent work for women and young people, UNDP will focus on: (a) creating mechanisms that promote microenterprises, organize producers around growth sectors and develop income-generating activities; (b) promoting local economic diversification, including through support to: (i) improved quality of local products brought to market; (ii) artisanal miners, to better exploit neglected development minerals; and (iii) enhancing the value chain of native genetic material; and (c) supporting local financial institutions in developing appropriate financial products and services to facilitate access to credit, especially for women.

22. UNDP will support government efforts through key ministerial departments²² and councils in the priority intervention areas, focusing on the following strategic steps: (a) situation analysis and identification of priorities; (b) identification of techniques and technologies to be promoted based on global and regional good practice; (c) developing appropriate operational tools and strategies; and (d) building capacity and supporting the implementation of value-added pilot initiatives. UNDP will also work with other organizations that support vocational training and education and promote the application of international labour standards, including ILO and IFAD, to establish market information systems and implement inclusive microfinance strategy.

23. To support target populations' resilience to environmental, social and economic shocks, UNDP will focus on: (a) strengthening distribution channels of staple commodities and establishing related early-warning systems, regulatory frameworks and market information mechanisms in insecure areas; (b) building capacity of local institutions and communities in conflict prevention and management; (c) supporting existing social and institutional mechanisms to prevent conflict and respond to violent extremism; (d) improving public services through the implementation of quality standards; (e) increasing electoral participation among young people, women, and marginalized and minority groups; (f) increasing the availability of economic and social information; and (g) building capacity of national and local institutions and populations to manage crises, disasters and natural resources.

24. UNDP will support government efforts through key ministerial departments²³ and councils in targeted areas of intervention. Interventions will comprise the following steps: (a) mapping vulnerability to environmental, social and economic shocks; (b) reviewing approaches and complementary technologies, drawing on regional and international experience; (c) developing appropriate operational tools and approaches; (d) capacity-building, raising awareness and supporting implementation of value-added pilot initiatives; (e) raising awareness and educating local populations, to encourage participation and behavioral change; and (f) improving coordination of intersectoral interventions. Through the global initiative on climate services, UNDP, the World Meteorological Organization and FAO will contribute to preparing and implementing a national action plan to carry out the commitments of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Conferences of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

25. Preventing violent extremism requires a development-focused approach, since security interventions alone are insufficient. UNDP will work with United Nations and other partners to address factors that drive violent extremism, engaging with leaders as well as formal and traditional institutions to build community resilience in three main areas: (a) improving capacities

²¹ Including through the Sustainable Energy for All initiative (CEMAC countries), and Youth-Connect

²² Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civil Education, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, Ministry of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development

²³ Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civil Education, Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, Ministry of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts, Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development, Ministry of Energy and Water

of religious institutions to combat violent extremism; (b) reducing inter- and intra-religious tensions in target communities through dialogue and awareness-raising; (c) building community leaders' ability to identify signs of radicalization and violent extremism through community-level early warning; and (d) addressing economic root causes of violent extremism by supporting livelihoods for young men and women. Preventing violent extremism under pillar two is complementary to youth employment work under pillar one. At the request of the Government and in collaboration with the European Union, United Nations partners and the World Bank, UNDP will support development of a road-map for the recovery and peacebuilding process²⁴ aimed at supporting the Government in effectively addressing the crisis in the far north as well as other sources of fragility in the north, the east, and Adamaoua.

26. Given the multicultural, multi-faith and multi-lingual context of Cameroon, coupled with the displacement and host-community dynamics in parts of the country, strengthening social cohesion will be a cross-cutting dimension of all interventions. UNDP will ensure with the Government that its projects are conflict-sensitive. It will prioritize economic revitalization through modernization of trading areas; creating jobs that require short-term training; and providing vocational training for young people in areas hardest hit by the crisis. UNDP will adapt local conflict resolution mechanisms to new and emerging contexts. It will support the role of civil society, including religious leaders, women's groups, and youth organizations to work effectively with local government and become better equipped to prevent crises, foster dialogue between citizens and security agencies, and connect local knowledge with national-level efforts for recovery and peacebuilding.

III. Programme and risk management

27. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and is the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for alignment of results and resources. The accountabilities of managers at the country office are prescribed in the UNDP programme, operations policies and procedures, and internal control framework.

28. Acknowledging the ownership of the Government, the programme will be nationally executed and implemented through mutually agreed modalities based on efficiency and cost-effectiveness, including national, direct, agency and non-governmental organization implementation.

29. In line with the Paris Declaration and based on the macro-assessment carried in 2014, the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers will be implemented taking into account the specificities identified by the micro-assessment of target government departments and civil society organizations.

30. To ensure that UNDP support aligns with national priorities, implementation will be overseen by the Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development, which will serve as the government coordinating agency. Steering committees will manage programme-level alignment, be responsible for strategic guidance and validation of results, and ensure the relevance and quality of programmes. To strengthen steering committee relevance, local government consultation platforms will be established coordinating the main local players, representatives of which will sit on the committees.

31. The country office will review structures and procedures to ensure that it is 'fit for purpose' to implement the new country programme. To strengthen its capacity to deliver in the far north, UNDP will reinforce its field presence there. To improve quality assurance, the role of the Programme Management Support Unit will be strengthened as part of Harmonized Approach implementation. The results of the micro-assessment of the institutions will be taken into account

²⁴ Developed through a recovery and peacebuilding assessment based on regional experience in Nigeria and the Central African Republic

in adopting funds-transfer criteria. The use of such funds, as well as ex-post oversight, will be supported through a capacity-building process.

32. The main risks relate to lack of funding, and environment and security. Given the unpredictable nature of disasters and insecurity, some activities may be delayed or suspended. Violent incursions may result in programming not being viable in some areas, reducing programme impact. Insecurity and disaster risk could create expectations in the target areas that cannot be met due to the lack of additional financial resources. Unrest in other parts of the country may affect the wider development context.

33. The country programme will therefore incorporate the following measures: (a) inclusion of mitigation and risk management plans in annual operational plans; (b) a proactive approach to resource mobilization, in partnership with government; (c) contracting for services with local civil society organizations after assessing their ability to act as intermediaries and consolidate continuity of field operations; (d) regular consultation with the Government to improve targeting and streamline the use of resources committed by both parties; (e) capitalizing on achievements of previous programmes by increasing involvement of decentralized local authorities; (f) contributing to joint programmes under the 'delivering as one' approach to meet the population's needs and increase impact; and (g) proactive coordination with other operational partners.

34. To prepare for any significant changes during implementation, UNDP will draw on lessons learned from the national contingency plan, which will be updated to improve the early warning and risk management systems, in consultation with United Nations partners under Government leadership. Special attention will be paid to: (a) measures to inform and raise awareness and participation in implementing the project and identifying local solutions, should crisis occur; (b) interventions to improve synergies with the Government, including for timely mobilization of resources; and (c) monitoring, evaluation and risk analysis. Periodic reviews, particularly the decisions of the steering committees, will allow programmatic adjustment as necessary.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

35. Special attention will be paid to improving measurement and assessment of country programme results. Programme and national indicators are aligned, including in sectoral strategies; United Nations Development Assistance Framework indicators; the strategic plan, 2014-2017; and contextualized sustainable development goals indicators, in synergy with the humanitarian response plan.

36. The monitoring and evaluation system will be developed based on the joint programming framework, 2018-2020, taking into account shortcomings identified in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, 2013-2017 and the assessment of development results. The system will rely on the principles of results-based management and align with the monitoring system of the growth and employment strategy, 2010-2020. Highlights will include: planning and field visit strategy; indicator quality; and ownership of indicators linked to the national monitoring and evaluation system, aligned, in turn, with sustainable development goals targets.

37. To supplement the national information system, UNDP, in partnership with the National Institute of Statistics, will conduct socio-economic studies on employment opportunities for young men and women, sustainable development, social cohesion and early recovery.

38. In collaboration with United Nations partners and the Government, UNDP will help contextualize the sustainable development goals to better target beneficiaries and obtain data disaggregated by gender, age and vulnerability. Emphasis will be placed on building partner capacity in results-based management, in line with the sustainable development goals and government priorities.

39. Government-led programme implementation teams will carry out operational monitoring of activities, emphasizing participatory monitoring. Local intermediaries, including beneficiaries and decentralized government structures, will constitute the first link in the chain of data

collection and feedback. UNDP will strengthen the data collection and management capacities of these actors to guarantee data quality and relevance. UNDP, programme steering committees, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms created in the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the growth and employment strategy will follow-up on results with beneficiaries. Results will be consolidated through: (a) quarterly monitoring meetings with the Government and implementation partners; (b) annual programme reviews; (c) project steering committees; and (c) field visits.

40. Evaluations will be conducted in accordance with the assessment plan and under the growth and employment strategy monitoring and evaluation framework. Midterm and final country programme evaluations will be undertaken. UNDP will also work with: (a) United Nations partners (on joint evaluations, including those related to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework); and (b) the Government and other development partners (on periodic surveys²⁵).

41. The UNDP gender marker will ensure that gender is incorporated in programmes and will serve as a tool for allocating resources to support initiatives targeting gender-related concerns.

42. To strengthen operationalization of the monitoring and evaluation system, UNDP will allocate 5 per cent of its programme budget to cover programme monitoring and evaluation, including data collection for baseline situations and periodic surveys.

43. Emphasis will be placed on knowledge management in preventing violent extremism, based on analysis of vulnerability risks. This will be tested in the far north region, with support from the regional office and in partnership with the University of Maroua. A think tank will be established with the University of Maroua to develop policies and strategies related to preventing violent extremism. The published results will be widely distributed.

44. UNDP will promote development effectiveness, particularly through support to the national working group responsible for monitoring the implementation of the Paris Declaration.

²⁵ Including the multiple indicator cluster survey, the Cameroon household survey, and the survey on employment and the informal sector

Annex. Results and resources framework for Cameroon (2018-2020)

National priority or goal - Support for promoting decent work - Special triennial plan for young people to facilitate and accelerate their socio-economic integration				
United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) outcome involving UNDP: outcome 1. By 2020, women and youth have increased and equitable access to decent employment opportunities and are more economically independent.				
Related strategic plan outcomes Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded				
UNDAF outcome indicators, baselines, targets	Data source, frequency of data collection, and responsibilities	Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines targets)	Major partners / partnerships frameworks	Indicative resources by outcome (in \$ thousands)
Indicator 1.1. Unemployment rate of youth and women 1.1a. Men (15 – 35) Baseline (2010): 73% Target: 50% 1.1b. Women (15+) Baseline (2010): 78% Target: 50%	Survey on employment and the informal sector in Cameroon Survey on employment and the informal sector in Cameroon National Institute of Statistics (INS); every 5 years; next survey 2020.	Output 1.1: Appropriate mechanisms are operational for women and youth to access socioeconomic opportunities <i>Output indicator 1.1.1.</i> Number of community centres in place Baseline (2016): 10; target: 20; data source: MINEPAT report frequency: annual <i>Output indicator 1.1.2.</i> Number of jobs generated, disaggregated by sector for women and youth 1.1.2a. Men (15-35) Baseline (2016): 450; target: 3,200; data source: MINEPAT/MINMIDT report; frequency: annual 1.1.2b. Women (15+) Baseline (2016): 250; target: 3,300; data source: MINEPAT/MINMIDT report; frequency: annual	Ministry of Small and Medium-Size Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts (MINPMEESA) Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training (MINEFOP) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Civil Education (MINJEC)	Regular: 2,303
Indicator 1.2. Percentage of women and men entrepreneurs 1.2.: Men (15 – 35) Baseline (2009): 49.3% Target: 60% 1.2b. Women (15+) Baseline (2013): 24.8% Target: 50%	MINEFOP report; annual MINPMEESA report; annual MINFI report; annual	Output 1.2; Inclusive economic diversification supported through improved quality of local products brought to market, neglected development minerals and access to benefit-sharing of genetic materials. <i>Output indicator 1.2.1.</i> Number of small-scale mining enterprises able to use adapted technology Baseline (2016): 200; target: 500; data source: MINMIDT, Framework for the Support and Promotion of Mining Crafts (CAPAM) reports; frequency: annual <i>Output indicator 1.2.2.</i> Number of men and women benefiting from improved operating standards in small-scale mines and quarries. Baseline (2016): 0; target: 1,000 (400 men, 600 women) data source: MINMIDT, CAPAM reports; frequency: annual <i>Output indicator 1.2.3.</i> Number of local product value chains strengthened. Baseline (2016): 10; target: 15; data source: MINEPAT/MINEFOP report; frequency: annual <i>Output indicator 1.2.4.</i> Number of communities trained to use access and benefit-sharing tools. Baseline (2016): 0; target: 4; data source: MINEPDED report	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development (MINMIDT) Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development (MINEPAT) Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) Ministry of Finance (MINFI)	Other: 3,200
Indicator 1.3: Gender Gap in access to Credit 1.3a: Percentage of men 15+ years of age having an account at a formal financial institution Baseline (2016): 53.68% Target: 60% 1.3b: Percentage of women 15+ years of age having an account at a formal financial institution Baseline (2016): 46.32% Target: 70%	Banque Crédit du Sahel (database); annual.	Output 1.3. Local financial institutions enabled to provide financial products and services for youth and women in the intervention areas. <i>Output indicator 1.3.1.</i> Number of financial products and services developed Baseline (2016): 0; target: 2 per financial institution; data source: MINFI	Ministry of Industry, Mines and Technological Development (MINMIDT) Ministry of Economy, Planning, and Regional Development (MINEPAT) Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) Ministry of Finance (MINFI) Microfinance institutions INS ILO	Government cost-sharing: 8,500

		<p>statistical report; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 1.3.2. Percentage of women and youth benefiting from funding by financial institutions</p> <p>1.3.2.a. Men (15-35)</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 0%; target:30%; data source: MINFI statistical report; frequency: annual</p> <p>1.3.2b. Women (15+)</p> <p>Baseline (2016):0%; target: 40%; data source: MINFI statistical report; frequency: annual</p>	<p>United Nations Industrial Development Organization</p> <p>UN-Women</p>	
<p>National priority or goal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strong, sustainable, and inclusive growth - Support for promoting decent work - Support for governance and strategic management of the State 				
<p>UNDAF outcome involving UNDP: Outcome 2. By 2020, the population (especially vulnerable groups) in the intervention areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks.</p>				
<p>Related strategic plan outcomes (from strategic plan, 2014-2017)</p> <p>Outcome 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change</p>				
<p>Indicator 2.1: Level of public confidence in delivery of basic services</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 18%</p> <p>Target (2020): 35</p> <p>Indicator 2.2: Evolution of the average prices of mass-consumption products (onions, millet, sorghum, rice, cassava, small ruminants) in the intervention areas compared to the reference year, 2012)</p> <p>2.1. Onions</p> <p>Baseline: Bag/70 kg: CFAF 38 000</p> <p>2.1b. Millet:</p> <p>Baseline: Bag/100 kg: CFAF 15 000</p> <p>2.1c. Sorghum</p> <p>Baseline: Bag/100 kg: CFAF16 000</p> <p>2.1d. Rice</p> <p>Baseline: Bag/50 kg: CFAF 15 000</p> <p>2.1e. Cassava</p> <p>Baseline Bag/50kg : CFAF 20 000</p> <p>2.1f. Goats:</p> <p>Baseline: 50 kg: CFAF 30 000</p> <p>2.1g. Sheep:</p> <p>Baseline: 50 kg: CFAF 50 000</p> <p>Targets (2020): Evolution of + or - 5% compared to the reference prices</p>	<p>MINCOMMERCE</p> <p>statistical report; annual</p>	<p>Output 2.1. Relevant institutions are responsive and accountable to the priorities voiced by citizens (in particular, youth, women and marginalized groups) and have improved service delivery</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.1. National action plan for sustainable development goals implementation; number of reports available to measure national accountability on socioeconomic progress</p> <p>Baseline (2015): 3 (national human development report, 2013; MDG report, 2015; country profile on development effectiveness, 2016)</p> <p>Target (2020): 8 (1 sustainable development goals national action plan; 1 national human development report; 3 sustainable development goals reports, 3 country profiles on development effectiveness)</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.2. Number of institutions capable of using high-quality service standards</p> <p>Baseline (2015): 2; target:8; data source: Ministry of Public Service and Administrative Reform (MINFOPRA) report; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.3. Percentage of people having access to targeted public services (birth certificates, immigration, justice), disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline (2015): 30% (30% women, 70% men); target: 70% (50% women, 50% men)</p> <p>Data source: MINFOPRA report and quality of services audit; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 2.1.4. Number of local non-governmental organizations able to sensitize citizens (youth, women, marginalized and minority groups) for their participation in elections</p> <p>Baseline: 0; target 50; data source: Elections Cameroon</p> <p>Output 2.2. Relevant institutions are enabled to prevent and manage economic shocks that affect the demand for and supply of main consumption products.</p> <p>Output indicator 2.2.1. Number of market information systems established on main consumption products</p> <p>Baseline (2016): 0; target:1; data source: MINCOMMERCE</p> <p>statistical report; frequency: annual</p>	<p>Ministry of Commerce (MINCOMMERCE)</p> <p>Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA)</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER)</p> <p>MINEPAT</p> <p>MINAS</p> <p>MINPROFF</p> <p>National Institute of statistics</p> <p>World Food Programme</p>	<p>Regular:</p> <p>3,100</p> <p>Other:</p> <p>16,150</p> <p>Government cost-sharing:</p> <p>3,700</p>

		<p>Output indicator 2.2.2. Number of stakeholders (national and local institutions, merchants, local associations, community radio) able to use data from the market information system. Baseline (2016): 0 Target (2020): 5</p> <p>Output indicator 2.2.3. Number of community mechanisms set up to ensure market supply of main consumption products Baseline (2016): 0; target:10; data source: MINCOMMERCE statistical report; frequency: annual</p>		
<p>Indicator 2.3. Number of local institutions and platforms applying techniques and strategies for conflict prevention and management, and social cohesion</p> <p>2.3a. Local institutions Baseline (2016): 3 Target: 7</p> <p>2.3b. Platforms: Baseline (2016): 3 Target: 7</p> <p>Indicator 2.4. Number of critical benchmarks identified and actions implemented for local economic revitalization</p> <p>2.4 a. Economic livelihoods: Affected household assets are replaced; Households incomes at least at break-even levels Baseline (2016): 20,000 Target(2020): 41,000</p> <p>2.4b. Infrastructure: Infrastructure is rehabilitated and functional Baseline (2016): 10 Target (2020): 20</p> <p>Indicator 2.5. Proportion of population disaggregated by sex using good practices in pastoral agriculture and forestry (Ministry of Environment, Nature Conservation and Sustainable Development – MINEPDED) Baseline (2017): 25% of the population (70% women; 30% men) Target: at least 50% of the population</p>	<p>Transparency International report; annual</p> <p>MINFOPRA report; annual</p> <p>National Programme on Social Cohesion</p> <p>MINATD/DPC report; annual</p> <p>MINEPAT report, annual</p>	<p>Output 2.3. Community economy is revitalized and generates jobs and environmentally sustainable livelihoods opportunities for crisis-affected men and women</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3.1. Number of people benefiting from livelihoods opportunities in post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex <i>Women</i> Baseline (2016): 5000; target: 15,000; data source: MINEFOP report; frequency: annual <i>Men</i> Baseline (2016): 10,000; target:25,000; data source: MINEFOP report; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3.2. Number of people benefiting from jobs opportunities in post-crisis settings, disaggregated by sex <i>Women</i> Baseline (2016):250; target:400; data source: MINEFOP report; frequency: annual <i>Men</i> Baseline (2016): 250; target: 600; data source: MINEFOP report; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 2.4. Local institutions and communities in intervention areas enabled to prevent and address social conflicts and violent extremism</p> <p>Output indicator 2.4.1. Number of mechanisms for mediation and peacebuilding functioning Baseline (2016) :1; target:10; data source: MINATD report, national programme on social cohesion; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3.2. Percentage of women and youth able to participate in dispute resolution, confidence-building or cross-community dialogue activities Baseline (2016): 2%; target: 20%; data source: MINATD report, national programme on social cohesion; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output indicator 2.3.: Number of new livelihood opportunities created for at-risk young women and men, aged 18–30, in fragile areas threatened by radicalization Baseline: 0; target: women, 750; men, 750; data source: survey, security report, project reports</p> <p>Output 2.5. Systems in place to manage natural resources, including preparing for and addressing consequences of climate change and natural</p>	<p>Ministry of Territorial Administration and Decentralization (MINATD)/Directorate of Civil Protection (DPC)</p> <p>MINFOPRA MINEPAT MINPMEESA MINEPIA MINADER MINAS MINPROFF MINJEC</p> <p>Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>National Institute of Statistics</p> <p>Elections Cameroon</p> <p>Japan, Spain, Germany</p> <p>United States Agency for International Development, CARE FAO, UNFPA, World Food Programme (WFP), UNHCR</p>	

<p>(70% women; 30% men)</p> <p>Indicator 2.6. Reaction time of local authorities (sub-division officers, councils) in case of natural hazards Baseline (2013): 1. 8 hours to disaster sites in areas of residence of local authorities; 2. 12 hours to disaster sites in residential areas peripheral to local authorities. Target: 1. 1 hour to disaster sites in areas of residence of local authorities; 2. 2 hours to the disaster sites in residential areas peripheral to local authorities.</p>	<p>MINEPDED/Direction of the Natural Resources Conservation report; annual</p> <p>ONAC/OMM report; annual</p> <p>MINATD/DPC report; annual</p>	<p>hazards at all levels of local institutions and community</p> <p>Output indicator 2.5.1. Number of tools and systems developed 2.5.1a. Disaster contingency plans Baseline (2015): 4; target: 10; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual 2.5.1b. Multi-hazard early warning systems Baseline (2016): 0; target: 2; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual 2.5.1c. Environmental area risk maps Baseline (2016): 0; target: 2; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual 2.5.1d. Information, education and communication tools Baseline (2016): 0; target: 2; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual 2.5.1e. National Climate Service Institutional Framework Baseline (2016): 0; target: 1; data source: World Meteorological Organization, National Observatory on Climate Change report; frequency: annual Output indicator 2.5.2. Number of institutions able to use end-to-end early warning systems for man-made crises and natural hazards Baseline (2016): 0; target: 2; data source: MINATD/MINEPDED report; frequency: annual Output indicator 2.5.3. Size of at-risk population, disaggregated by sex, covered by local-level mechanisms to prepare for and recover from disasters Baseline (2015): 62,777 (25,080 men and 37,620 women); Target: 500,000 (200,000 men and 300,000 women); Data source: MINTAD/MINEPDED report; Frequency: Annual</p> <p>Output 2.6. National and local institutions enabled to mobilize resources to cope with natural hazards (floods, drought)</p> <p>Output indicator 2.6.1. Number of local structures able to mobilize volunteers to respond to flood-related crises and drought Baseline (2016): 0; target: 15; data source: MINJEC report; frequency: annual Output indicator 2.6.2. Number of proposals submitted by local organizations to access climate funds. Baseline (2016): 0; target: 3; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual</p> <p>Output 2.7. Capacities of affected and vulnerable populations enhanced for natural resources management and mitigation of the consequences of natural hazards</p> <p>Output indicator 2.7.1. Number of documents developed on pastoral, agriculture and forestry good practices Baseline (2015) :1; target: 2; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual Output indicator 2.7.2. Percentage of sensitized population capable of managing natural resources and applying good practices in pastoral agriculture, forestry and benefit-sharing of genetic resources. Baseline (2016): 57%; target: 80%; data source: MINEPDED report; frequency: annual</p>	<p>MINEPDED MINFOF MINJEC MINEPAT MINATD MINEPIA MINADER MINAS MINPROFF</p> <p>World Meteorological Organization</p> <p>National Observatory on Climate Change</p> <p>WFP, FAO, UNESCO,</p> <p>Global Framework on Climate Services, GEF</p>	
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