

## Cameroon Human Security Programme – phase 2

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<b>Title of the programme</b>	<b>Recovery and Resilience in the Far North region of Cameroon: Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus through the Human Security Approach</b>
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<b>Amount to be sourced from other donors in US\$ (please list each donor and the amount to be contributed)</b>	<p><u>Confirmed contributions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200,000 USD (CERF)</li> <li>• 300,000 USD (KFW)</li> <li>• 400,000 USD (HDPP Facility)</li> <li>• 129,024 USD (EU)</li> <li>• 805,000 USD (UNDP)</li> <li>• 22,500 USD (UN-Habitat)</li> <li>• 206,500 USD (FAO)</li> <li>• 30,000 USD (UNICEF)</li> <li>• 220,000 USD (UNPBF)</li> <li>• 173,778 USD (Government of Cameroon UTF)</li> <li>• 90,000 USD (FEICOM)</li> <li>• 50,000 USD (Ministry of Housing and Urban Development- MINH DU)</li> </ul>
<b>Target SDGs</b>	<p>SDG 2 : End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</p> <p>SDG 5 :Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</p> <p>SDG 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</p> <p>SDG 11 : Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</p> <p>SDG 16 : Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels</p> <p>SDG 17 : Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</p>

## 1 Executive summary

Cameroon is a lower-middle income country with a population of 23.3 million situated in Central Africa. The country is defined by its different cultures, ethnicities and tribes, but is currently a fragile state confronted with four crises: the crisis related to Boko Haram in the Far North, the crisis in the Northwest, Southwest, Littoral and West regions affected by secession attempts, the refugee crisis in the East region, and the COVID-19 pandemic affecting the entire country.

Ten years after Boko Haram extremists brought violence and conflict to the Lake Chad Basin, the crisis continues to cause a large-scale suffering in the north-east Nigeria and parts of Niger, Chad and Cameroon in the Lake Chad region. It has led to massive internal and cross-border displacement, destruction of livelihoods, property, and human rights abuses, as well as disruption of service provision from government institutions, educational and medical facilities. The conflict has seriously hindered trade and food flows as well as local economic development in general in the Lake Chad Basin.

Among some of the key factors that have affected the concerned population are: the depletion of savings and near-collapse of the timid recovery of economic production activities; farming fields that have remained fallow for years; the inaccessibility of main fishing areas; the reduction in livestock production and consequently the limited trans-border socio-economic activities with Nigeria and Chad. This is further exacerbated by multiple displacements (Internally Displaced Persons, refugees, returnees), increasing the number of people in vulnerable situations in the region, but also aggravating competition on already limited sources of income, services (including health and education) and limited access to natural resources in the Region.

As the COVID-19 pandemic has become a global crisis, it would be misleading to brand the pandemic solely as a humanitarian or public health crisis as the crippling effects of COVID-19 will have a major and long-lasting impact on the social, economic, human rights, security and political sectors. COVID-19 has only brought to light the gaps and inequalities in service provision, access to basic services and information, specifically for people in vulnerable situations, such as IDPs, refugees and urban poor, living in informal and inadequate urban environments, which do not allow to take adequate hygiene measures or physical distancing.

The second phase of the Human Security programme in Cameroon will be embedded into the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach developed in support of the Cameroonian populations living in crisis-affected regions. Cameroon is a pilot country of the Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian-Development Collaboration. There is a wide recognition in Cameroon that humanitarian, development and peacebuilding efforts are complementary and should reinforce each other. The roll out of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in crisis-affected regions will achieve greater impact by responding to immediate needs whilst building resilience of the most vulnerable communities and people, and sustaining peace in situations of ongoing violent conflict with a high prevalence of forced displacement, protracted and post-crisis situations requiring substantive support and disaster-prone areas. For this programme, four UN agencies (of which three have already implemented the first phase of Human Security Programme together) have joined forces for advancing integrated approaches and coordinated actions needed to respond to the humanitarian crisis while planning for peace and development in the Region.

**The overall objective of the programme is to build on humanitarian dividends to improve communities' living conditions and livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable populations residing in two municipalities in the Far North region impacted by multiple crisis through the operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, the COVID-19 response plan and through the Human Security Approach.**

**Collective outcome:** By the end of 2024, the populations living in areas of convergence of Fotokol and Mokolo (Zamaï) in the Far North region recover indiscriminately their fundamental rights and improve their physical well-being and social welfare in safer environment while promoting barrier measures against COVID-19.

The main beneficiaries of the programme are the populations affected by forced displacement: IDPs, refugees, returned internally displaced persons, repatriated or locally integrated refugees and their host and/or communities of origin.

Five objectives are proposed:

**Objective 1:** By the end of the programme basic social services have improved in quality and the access to these services has been increased with the aim to reduce the spread of the COVID-19 and other diseases.

- Output 1.1: Facilities for safe drinking water are improved and available to vulnerable people in target areas
- Output 1.2: Eco-friendly sanitation facilities are available to vulnerable people in target areas
- Output 1.3: Good water, hygiene and sanitation practices are promoted in vulnerable communities and displaced persons sites

**Objective 2:** By the end of the programme, food security of targeted population and economic inclusion of people in vulnerable situations are improved (including youth and women) in intervention zones.

- Output 2.1: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through horticulture production, and nutritional education
- Output 2.2: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through small ruminant's production
- Output 2.3: Economic inclusion/empowerment of vulnerable people and communities is supported with vocational training, material, financial assistance and approaches to build recovery from the socio-economic and health impacts of COVID-19.

**Objective 3:** By the end of the programme prevention, preparedness and response to risks and disaster, and climate change are increased.

- Output 3.1: The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture linking to land use plans, mediation of farmer-herders' conflicts, and communities' dialogues on traditional medicine for the COVID-19.
- Output 3.2: Communities and build-environment are more resilient to shocks and the effects of violent extremism, COVID-19, insecurity, flood and water scarcity during dry season.

**Objective 4:** By the end of the programme social cohesion and trust in justice and authorities have been improved for increased peacebuilding.

- Output 3.1: Rule of law and security at the community level are strengthened
- Output 3.2: Social cohesion and peaceful cohabitation are promoted among refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and military/security forces
- Output 3.3: Delivery of local government services is improved and accessible for vulnerable people

**Objective 5:** By the end of the programme, capacity of the local authorities on integrated urban/peri-urban planning, budgeting and programming has been enhanced with special focus on improvement of public spaces for increased social cohesion.

- Outcome 5.1: Increased capacity of local authorities to use integrated spatial planning (land use plans) for adequately accommodating additional people through the lens of human security principles
- Outcome 5.2: Enhanced competencies in evidence-based, participatory decision-making processes for integrated land use plans and implementation building on human security approach

- Outcome 5.3: Increased social cohesion and livelihood opportunities through the creation of green public spaces, waste management systems and promotion of community engagement for improved living conditions *and* reducing the spread of the COVID-19

For achieving the overall objective, the expertise and mandates of the four partnering UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UN-Habitat) are complementary, enabling synergies and increased coordination instead of sectoral approaches. By working in coordination with the local actors in the targeted communities, and increasing their capacity for evidence-based, participatory decision-making processes, it is ensured that the objectives and activities defined in the programme are aligned with the priorities of the local stakeholders and foster social cohesion rather than increasing discrimination or xenophobia. Through community consultations and inclusive approaches, ownership of local actors will be high, resulting in a more sustainable result of the programme.

A (fast-track) spatial analysis of gaps in service provision, conducted in collaboration with local authorities (including health, but also basic services) will be useful for an increased understanding on inequalities in access to those services and on actions needed for increased resilience (e.g. identification of urban areas prone to different risks including natural hazards such as floods, but also spread of COVID-19). Applying cross-sectoral approaches and enhancing capacity on land use planning can help reduce conflict potential between farmers and pastoralists, support identification of areas suitable for accommodating and servicing additional people, help to define the location for installations or developing spaces needed for livelihood generation. Through the increased coordination of the programme's activities, vocational training can be tailored to local economic development opportunities including in horticulture/ urban agriculture as well as maintenance of (photovoltaic) installations.

Furthermore, a consultation framework between local authorities of the two localities will be established to enhance discussions and provide an overview on the achievements during the project implementation, Synergies at local level will additionally be strengthened through consultations between mayors and technical teams in the municipalities, including establishing platforms for communication between the project team and the mayors of the two communities. Also, a forum for dialogue and information sharing (task force) will be established at Maroua, which hosts headquarters of the provincial institutions. Organizing joint trainings for field staff and community leaders will increase and strengthen synergies in the actions between the two localities.

## 2 Joint multidimensional human security analysis

### 2.1 Overall context analysis

Cameroon is a lower-middle income country with a population of 23.3 million, located in Central Africa. The country is composed of ten regions and is composed by diverse cultures, ethnicities and tribes. Instability in neighbouring countries, such as the crises in Nigeria and Central African Republic (CAR), caused by an increase in violence by Boko Haram extremists, has led to Cameroon hosting 272000 Nigerian and CAR refugees, and 680000 Cameroonians have become internally displaced persons (IDPs). This outbreak of violence and the displacement have an impact on the social and economic situation in Cameroon. In addition to these crises, initially peaceful protests of the Northwest and Southwest regions in 2016 have transformed into a violent crisis, aiming for secession.

Since 2011, Lake Chad has emerged as an epicentre of violent extremism as demonstrated in Boko Haram and associated armed groups. A security response of the Nigerian government and coordinated military actions through the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) has been largely successful in weakening Boko Haram's capacity to maintain control of the territory in which it operates across the region. The MNJTF has not, however, managed to halt asymmetric attacks against civilian targets, and does not aspire to address the complex factors that gave rise to the insurgency, and which have sustained it for so long. The conflict has also led to forced displacement of significant numbers people, who are now refugees or IDPs, while at the same time severe restrictions in freedom of movement have been affecting a great deal of economic activities, including, inter alia, the use of motor taxis, the trade in certain types of food and fuel, access to some fishing areas of Lake Chad, and the operation of markets in more remote villages and towns. Commerce-related infrastructure and cross-border trade have likewise been adversely affected, further constraining local economies and livelihoods while driving

up the cost of basic commodities. Nearly 18% of the population in Cameroon live in the Far North region which is the region most severely affected by the crisis. Indicators of social and economic development in the region are lower than those of the national average, and this was the case even before the crisis. Poverty levels are highest and access to basic social services is most limited compared to the rest of the country due to problems of economic, sociocultural and climatic structures and situations. High levels of poverty, illiteracy, youth unemployment and damaged or destroyed infrastructure, poor governance and corruption are some of the critical factors sustaining Boko Haram.

Several initiatives were taken to strengthen coherence, coordination and work in complementarity between humanitarian, development and government planning frameworks. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach has been integrated into the Humanitarian Needs Overview and the Humanitarian Response Plan, into the mid-term review of the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the Common Country Analysis (CCA) and the strategic positioning for the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). It has also been discussed at the post-DSCE retreat in preparation of the new National Development Plan and during the following sectorial consultations. The overall objective is to ensure a wide ownership through the integration of the HDP Nexus approach in most humanitarian, development and peacebuilding frameworks, strategies and plans addressing needs, risks and vulnerabilities in crisis-affected areas.

### **2.1.1 Economic insecurity (Persistent poverty, unemployment, lack of access to credit and other economic opportunities)**

The Far North Region has a population of approximately 4.3 million, with adolescents and youth accounting for 35.2 % and approximately 1.5 million individuals<sup>1</sup>. This region is the poorest in the country (the poverty rate is 74.3% compared with 37.5% at national level<sup>2</sup>). According to the National Statistics Institute (INS), the underemployment rate in the Far North region is 86.3% compared to 70.6% at national level<sup>3</sup>. This situation concerns mainly young people of 15-34 years old (84.8%) and women (91%). The continuous violence led by Boko Haram has further degraded the economic structure and social basic infrastructures of the region which is already suffering from extreme poverty and this has made many people vulnerable. Roads are mostly in a very bad shape and during raining seasons, travelling to certain areas especially in the Logone & Chari department is impossible. Most of the accesses are either flooded or insecure regarding the security incidents occurring. Transport costs are consequently on rise in raining seasons. According to the Ministry of Economic and Territorial Planning<sup>4</sup> the Far North Region has a high agropastoral potential and the insufficient connectivity among divisions is not facilitated economic growth. Food production is barely evacuated, and the storage capacity remains limited in some areas. In addition to this, flash floods are sources of destruction of road infrastructure and reduction of circulation during raising seasons. Zamai is a village situated in the most affected division (Mayo-Sava) of the Far North region. The biggest camp of refugees (Minawao) is also located in Zamai, challenging the division with a rapid influx of people leading to overcrowded living conditions for host populations, refugees, displaced and returnees. Fotokol is situated at the border with the Federal Republic of Nigeria and has been subject to several attacks of Boko Haram, resulting in destruction of property, killings and displacement of population. With the slowdown of Boko Haram attacks, both refugees, hosts and returnees are competing for the meager natural resources available, thus need support in term of inputs, training community infrastructure for agriculture and livestock production.

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<sup>1</sup> Projections Population Cible Institut National de la Statistique (INS), 2016

<sup>2</sup> Institut National de la Statistique (INS), December 2015, « Quatrième enquête camerounaise auprès des ménages (ECAM4) : Tendances, profil et déterminants de la pauvreté au Cameroun entre 2001-2014 », Poverty line sets at 931 CFAF(1.42EUR)/day.

<sup>3</sup> INS, Annuaire statistique du Cameroun (édition 2015)

<sup>4</sup> MINEPAT, 2017, Elaboration du Schéma National d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire du Cameroun. Rapport Diagnostique Définitif

### **2.1.1 Lack of urban and territorial planning tools and skills for evidence-based management of human security.**

The urbanization rate in the Far North region of Cameroon is generally low. In Zamai and Fotokol sub-divisions, urban populations represent 25% and 40% of inhabitants. Here, like in any human settlement, population growth creates needs for more land, for shelter and infrastructure. The capacity of government authorities responsible for physical planning is weak as are resources for investments into infrastructure and services. Due to rapid urban population growth, resulting from the above-mentioned displacement crisis, the situation has been aggravated, and led to an increase in informal settlements in urban and peri-urban areas, with limited access to sanitation, waste and water management or electricity for the most vulnerable. The rapid population growth and resulting urban sprawl also impacts food security, as areas formerly used for city-near agricultural production have now been transformed to settlement areas. As cities grow in an unplanned manner, spatial inequality grows, with poor connectivity between homes and jobs, insufficient facilities for education and health, environmental degradation and unhealthy living environments due to lack of waste and water management. As faced with rapid influx of additional population from rural areas, refugees, returnees and internally displaced people, urban areas in the Far North region face social cohesion challenges as competition for land, resources and livelihood generation as well as mistrust between different population groups grows, based on bias, prejudice and traumatic experiences. Without proper planning, houses and shelter are often constructed on unsuitable land by populations having limited skills in climate-friendly, eco-friendly shelter design or stability. Rapid urban growth may also lead to a lack of data on actual population numbers (impacting allocation of resources for service provision e.g. from national government) and making planning processes difficult.

The lack of planning instruments for integrated and inclusive urban, peri-urban and rural development in the country and particularly in the Far North is critical. According to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, only the town of Mokolo in the Mayo Tsanaga Division has a land use plan. It is the case for Kousseri Town in the Logone and Chari Division. due to limited capacity, land use plans are rarely implemented or enforced by local authorities and other sector departments. This situation does not allow a coherent approach to decision making regarding public investment in those localities. In Zamai (Mokolo) and Fotokol, there are no land use plans that are useful for ensuring integrated development, while they would be key for a coordinated approach to ensuring human security and urban development.

The absence of such development planning tools is preventing local authorities and communities dialogue on all forms of insecurity affecting people and mainly women, youth, person with disabilities including IDPs, refugees and returnees. In addition, the lack of human capacity and resources for organising integrated and inclusive approaches to town planning is leading to inadequate housing/shelter design and in many cases, constructions are not using (improved) local material, or constructions are built in unstable or flood prone areas. The lack of planning capacity also impacts the protection of soil and natural resource (including water) and results in insufficient provision of basic services, limited capacity for tax collection, increase of spatial inequality and informal housing, overcrowded and underserviced areas in towns and peri-urban areas. The lack of economic specialization in those localities are not favoring the promotion of value chain approaches in different sectors, yet this would be very important for linking population growth, spatial planning and local economic development.

Apart from the capacity to plan, local authorities in the Far North region also lack experience with participatory processes, that are important for building trust in institutions, but also between communities. Participatory processes can be applied to resolve conflicts around land use, tenure rights, and for a joint definition of priorities or locations for interventions and investments, thus increasing ownership of communities. By using an area-based and participatory approach for projects that improve living environments and are tangible for communities (such as public spaces, markets and community facilities), urban and neighborhood planning processes can foster social cohesion, as they increase communication and result in investments that benefit local and IPD communities, therefore reducing further conflict potential.

Urban and territorial planning can also be used to support local economic development, by providing a multi-sectoral, spatial guidance for investments regarding connectivity. In addition to supporting the production of

land use plans, increased planning capacity will be important to kick start the dialogue between different actors on the implementation of those plans.

### **2.1.2 Displacement**

According to IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Round 20 (January 2020), more than 60% of the affected displaced people are children. The municipal council of Fotokol registered 16,839 IDPs (2,997 households), 5,996 refugees, and 12,185 returnees. In Mokolo, there are a total of 19,403 internally displaced persons (3,552 households), 12,881 out of camp refugees and 11,003 returnees. 527,000 Cameroonians have become IDPs and UNHCR has registered 102,287 Nigerian refugees. As mentioned above, 94.4% of displaced persons reveals that the conflicts related to Boko Haram is the main reason of their displacement. In January 2019, Nigerian people in Rann locality of Borno State, Nigeria, fled to Goura in the Far North region of Cameroon due to attacks of Boko Haram elements after the withdraw of MNJTF from the locality. Around 40,000 Nigerians asylum seekers/refugees have been registered in end Feb 2019 in the neighboring Cameroonian locality of Goura.

According to the intention to return survey conducted by IOM in 2018, trends show a gradual desire from affected communities to return to their area of origin as soon as conditions allow. The humanitarian community continues to strengthen its presence and assistance, jointly with Cameroonian authorities, in hard-to-reach areas, including areas of return. The creation of military bases in certain localities of return made successive, yet small scaled, movements of return towards these zones possible. The increase in returns is justified in certain areas by reintegration and resilience programs, in particular by supporting the rehabilitation of infrastructures and personal housing, as well as economic revitalization and access to basic services. In addition to security, these factors will enable sustainable returns.

### **2.1.3 Personal insecurity (Physical violence in all its forms, human trafficking, child labour)**

According to Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED), in 2018, 151 incidents and 235 fatalities were registered in the Far North Region of Cameroon. Military operations, attacks by armed groups of Boko Haram (including suicide bombing and property destruction) were recorded.

In the target communities, Fotokol and Zamai, challenges persist in women's empowerment and low-level equitable access of girls, boys and adolescents to services (protection, nutrition, health, education, etc.) as well as resources for decision-making. Children are at risk of enlistment in armed groups and forces, exploitation and abuse of any kind. Several incidents involving kidnapping of adolescent girls and boys were reported by UNDSS since the beginning of 2020. Abuse of women is often difficult to document due to a culture of silence and cultural norms, fear of retaliation and stigma, but also because victims see little benefit in reporting because access to remedies (medical, judicial and psychosocial) remains extremely low. The intervention strategy will be based on the consolidation of the project's phase I achievements which include communication for development and dissemination of best practices of hygiene and water sanitation, etc.

Youth and women and children are the most vulnerable in the crisis context in the Far North. Through different projects, agencies pay great attention to gender marker while designing their projects and specific focus is granted to youth, women and children. FAO interventions of the phase I have already led to improvements of livelihoods for people in vulnerable situation. Actions were focused particularly on youth or women head household who are considered vulnerable. Indeed, both groups have less opportunities for income generation and self-reliance and are under cultural pressure in society. As the context in the Far North is evolving towards stabilization but vulnerabilities increase due to displacement, also due to COVID-19, the cooperating agencies have made sure to give priority to both groups while planning the current project.

Regarding child protection area, a multisector needs assessment conducted in April 2018 by UNICEF in the Logone and Chari department, raised the main child protection issues summarized as follow:

- Low birth registration: this chronic vacuum aggravated by the crisis with a high demand of birth certificates which exceeding the delivery capacity of the municipalities. Moreover, these municipalities face permanent break of birth registration registers. Due to the ignorance of the parents, many birth certificates are established with the parents failing to collect them, and the accumulation of birth certificates kept under very poor conditions is leading to their deterioration. As the birth certificate is a prerequisite for obtention of an ID, without birth certificates, a citizen, and particularly young women, cannot obtain identity cards. This situation limits their liberty of movement and their ability to participate in public processes.
- Child marriage: Perceived by the community as normal, child marriage is very common and tolerated in the region and with both local, refugee, returnee and IDP communities. In fact, due to the inability of parents to provide for their children, specifically when being displaced, and pretending that religion prescribes it, girls are married before legal age. This phenomenon mainly concerns girls aged 13 to 17 years. Apart from the mental and physical implications on girls, one of the direct impacts of the early marriage is the high rate of girls drop-out from school, with a decrease in number of girls in higher classes. This brings long-term challenges for social and economic development of women, increasing their vulnerabilities because of lack of education and therefore the ability for self-reliance.
- Psychosocial distress: This problem is caused by the lack of opportunities and employment for adolescents and young people (schooled and out of school) who, very early, engage in unsavory practices such as violence, drug use, enrollment in armed groups, etc. Children who do not benefit from any psychosocial support are exposed to other forms of risk, including from their parents who can adopt dangerous behaviors regarding the children social and professional future, or easy recruitment by extremists' groups. No social center exists in localities like Fotokol.

#### **2.1.4 Food insecurity (Hunger, famine, sudden rise in food prices)**

Food insecurity in the region has been on rise because of three major reasons: unpredictable production linked to rain irregularity, poor distribution of the raining seasons, climate change, and environmental calamities (drought, flood) as well as lack of connectivity of communities during rainy season. Food insecurity in the Far North region is manifested with great severity, due to the displacement of the populations after recurrent terrorists' attacks. According to the last evaluation of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) (2017), the Far North Region is the most affected by food insecurity (20% of households or 33.7% of food insecure households) compared to other regions in the country. In fact, the Far North Region shows the high prevalence rate of severe food insecurity (0.8%). Where food insecurity is well pronounced, around 29% of household are vulnerable economically. A nutrition survey using the SMART methodology carried out in November 2018, shows that, the Far North Region was at the alert level of chronic malnutrition (35, 9 %), just before emergency phase, which is the highest level and with the current security situation, things are not likely to have improved. Due to food insecurity and poverty, the rate of global acute malnutrition (9, 7%) and severe acute malnutrition (1,4%) were also situated at the same alert phase, and are certainly even higher for displaced communities.

#### **2.1.5 Health insecurity (Epidemics, malnutrition, poor sanitation, lack of access to basic health care)**

Access to drinking water is an important factor of good human health, especially that of children. Conversely, unsafe water is an important health risk factor that promotes diarrheal diseases, typhoid, schistosomiasis, etc. Household water supply is still deficient, which exposes part of the population to the health risk because of the consumption of unsafe water. In fact, according to the MICS 5 survey, 73% of the population consumed water from improved sources (standpipe, tap at home, borehole and protected well) compared to 71% in 2011, which indicates a little improvement in access to drinking water.

In other words, approximately one third of the population does not have access to drinking water and obtains drinking water from unimproved sources (unprotected wells, unprotected sources, tank trucks, water surface)

and therefore remains vulnerable to water-related diseases. However, the differences regarding the access to improved water sources between urban and rural areas on the one hand and between regions on the other are wide. Also, there is a gap in access between local and displaced communities.

It has also been demonstrated in an IFORD study that there is a strong correlation between the risk of diarrhea and the type of source of drinking water supply. Likewise, there is a strong correlation between the mode of disposal of household waste and the risk of diarrhea. Thus, this study established that "children under 5 years of age residing in households that consume water from boreholes or private taps are less likely to experience diarrhea and vomiting than those who live in households consuming water from boreholes and public taps". It also showed that in the Far North region as well, children who use the same toilet as other household members are more likely to experience diarrhea and vomiting than those who wear diapers.

The cholera issue remains a concern in the municipalities in the region because of the harmful socio-cultural behaviors and practices that persist. Since the start of the crisis, the region has experienced a resurgence of epidemics such as cholera, causing many victims, including children and adolescents.

In 2019, a cross-border working group on cholera outbreak has been put in place, regular discussions are ongoing and reports on the epidemiological diseases produced. Continuing current surveillance efforts, improving access to safe water and adequate sanitation, promoting good hygiene practices and controlling population movements will help reduce the prevalence of the cholera epidemic.

The violent conflict in the region has also led to reducing the access to health services, and local authorities have struggled to meet demands of communities.

### **2.1.6 Effects of COVID 19 on Human Security in Cameroon**

On 12 March 2020, WHO announced COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. Following China, a rapid escalation of COVID-19 placed Europe and the United States at the centre of the pandemic. Meanwhile, the outbreak progressed at the slower pace in African countries. At this point, it is yet unknown if the effects of the pandemic in Cameroon will be proportional to the catastrophe observed in China, Italy, Iran, Spain, France or the USA, which would bring the country to its knees. Some hope that the epidemiological impact will remain moderate.

As the COVID-19 pandemic has become a global crisis, it would be misleading to brand the pandemic solely as a humanitarian or public health crisis as the crippling effects of COVID-19 will have a major and long-lasting impact on the social, economic, human rights, security and political sectors. COVID-19 has only brought to light the gaps and inequalities in service provision, access to basic services and information, specifically for people in vulnerable situations, such as IDPs, refugees and urban poor, living in informal and inadequate urban environments, which do not allow to take adequate hygiene measures or physical distancing. The closing of schools due to COVID-19 has also aggravated the access of many children in vulnerable situations to education, which will further increase the development gap between different social groups in the country. If not properly addressed, the trade-off between saving lives and saving livelihoods will be excruciating and could increase hunger and poverty, leading to social unrest.

More than ever the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus approach has to be rolled out specifically in the crisis-affected regions where inequity is being a root cause of conflict, and where the populations affected by forced displacement will bear the heaviest cost.

Not yet articulated is the likely necessity to recalibrate the strategic, programmatic and operational frameworks that were developed before the outbreak. To do so, all stakeholders will need to engage in a joint analysis of the humanitarian, social, economic, political and security impacts of COVID-19 in the priority regions (Far North, North, Adamaoua, East, Northwest, Southwest).

### **2.1.7 Environmental insecurity (Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters)**

The Far North region is highly exposed to climate change impacts being located in a Sudano-Sahelian climate (on the northern part) and Sudano-Sahelian dry tropical climate (from the centre to the south) characterized by recurring dry spells, with one rainy season between July and September. Recurring natural disasters such as droughts and floods—which are increasing in severity—together with the resulting volatility of markets prices expose many households and communities to chronic vulnerability.<sup>5</sup> During dry season access to water is limited to people and farmland are affected. Disaster consequences cause scarcity of natural resources and conflict within communities for the remaining resources. Fotokol and Zamai have suffered from water-related disasters, in particular during rainy season. Fotokol is prone to floods and waterborne diseases while land slide and floods have occurred in Zamai.

Climate change impacts, such as overall rising temperature, increase desertification and water shortages. Overall, more than 10 million hectares of land are degraded in Cameroon, with two-thirds of them being located in the northern regions, and the Far North among the most affected. Inadequate housing and cooking facilities, lack of water and waste management and limited sanitation, paired with the above-mentioned rapid population growth due to the displacement crisis enhance the environmental degradation and foster resource depletion. Main challenges include increasing deforestation due to the need for firewood or construction materials and pollution of water and land. Those negative impacts of (unplanned) urban growth to surrounding territories, for instance through the pollution of land and water (e.g. rivers) that connect the urban-rural continuum, are also a result of limited urban and territorial planning capacity, and inadequate resources for the implementation of basic (urban) services and land use plans.

### **2.1.8 Community insecurity (Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions, crime, terrorism)**

The Far North region has been experiencing tensions between and within communities since the independence of Cameroon. The Boko Haram crisis worsened the concern as the high number of displaced persons has led to mistrust between local communities and newly arrivals, marginalization of people because of their ethnicity, religion, places of origin or social status, and limited access and perceived and actual competition for scarce basic services and natural resources. Pacific coexistence between different livelihood agriculture and livestock keeping in communities (e.g. host communities, IDPs, Nigerian refugees and returnees), and among different ethnics, religions and generation are also major concerns to address. According to a survey on the perception of young people regarding their rights, obstacles to the realization of these rights, and their understanding of violence in the municipalities of Kousseri, Maga and Moulvoudaye, carried out by UNICEF in 2018, 48.1% of young people have identified the departure of youth, Koranic teachers and their students as a phenomenon of radicalization in their communities. Some Cameroonians have voluntarily joined armed groups and/or have been associated with them while the other have been forced to join or kidnapped by them. In particular, a serious issue is the relationship between ex-associates with armed groups and ex-hostage in communities. Local mechanisms of conflict resolution and justice do exist but lacking Human Rights knowledge. In general, communities have relatively poor access to public basic services and knowledge, skills and practices regarding hygiene and waste and water management, which has a negative impact on the survival and development of children, particularly. In some cases, armed groups manipulate the marginalisation of certain ethnic groups and inter-ethnic conflict for their recruitment. In general, communities have relatively poor access to public basic services and knowledge, skills and practices regarding hygiene and waste and water management, which has a negative impact on the survival and development of children, particularly. In Fotokol, conflicts over natural resources such as water and firewood and access to limited basic service existed among people even before the crisis of Boko Haram, and the displacement of people such as IDPs and refugees has worsened conflicts. In addition, due to the catachrestic

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<sup>5</sup> BUCREP (2015) 11 juillet 2015: Journée Mondiale de la Population : Les populations vulnérables dans les situations d'urgence (Regard sur les régions affectées par les situations d'urgence au Cameroun), Bureau Central des Recensements et des Études de Population (*Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies*), pp.7-8. Available at <http://www.bucrep.cm/index.php/fr/ressources-et-documentations/telechargement/category/70-jmp-2015#>

of cross-border community next to Gambaru in Nigeria, Fotokol have witnessed conflicts over cross-border land ownership and marriage, and fishing conflict in El Beid Ebeji River. Zamai is a crossroads of people including IDPs and refugees who mainly stay in a refugee camp in Minawao, and the mistrust of local community people in IDPs including ex-hostages/associates is observed.

### **2.1.9 Political insecurity (Political repression, human rights violations, lack of rule of law and justice)**

Concerning rule of law, World Justice project in 2017-2018 ranks Cameroon at 109 over 113 countries with a score of 0.37 and governance is one of the big challenges Cameroon. The vulnerability among people has started from the absence of official documents. Many populations in the Far North region have not obtained necessary official/civic documents such as birth certificates and national identity cards. The absence of legal status creates limited access to basic social service and abuses by local authorities and security forces for the population.

## **2.2 Interconnected challenges to be addressed**

The protracted conflict in the region paired with the impacts of climate change in the Sahelian region have increased poverty and led to forced displacement, which have aggravated food insecurity and competition on scarce resources and livelihood opportunities and – closing the circuit – increase conflict potential due to social exclusion and inequalities. Based on the extensive problem statements, building upon findings and lessons learned from the Phase I of the project and based on discussions with national and local authorities, the project provides coordinated action to improve the human security situation focusing on the enhancement of living conditions and livelihood opportunities for people in vulnerable situations based on joint determination of priority needs.

While proposing activities that help people to meet to their most basic needs – such as increasing their access to clean water and enabling them to obtain more food (for private use and increased livelihood opportunities), the project also promotes the human security approach, aiming to support people for living dignified lives and enjoying their basic human rights. Even though the two communities, alongside many in the Far North region, are currently facing a humanitarian crisis, the project – in line with the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus approach – introduces activities that foster social cohesion, help to rebuild trust in authorities and set the basis for evidence based sustainable communities development through participatory integrated land use planning. By including representatives of all stakeholders in participatory approaches at local level, such as decision-making processes for defining priorities for interventions or advancing tangible projects that will contribute to improving the living standards of people<sup>6</sup> including those in vulnerable situations, the project ensures that social, economic, governance, security and environmental development is inclusive and no-one is left behind.

Even though the above problem statements underline that many parts of the Far North region are facing huge challenges, the project focuses on Fotokol and Zamai areas. As stated in the first part of the document, both are exemplary for the Far North, being affected by lack of spatial planning tools which amplified unequal access to basic services, conflict and displacement, food security and poverty and with low capacities and resources to resolve the multi-dimensional causes that hinder their social and economic development. The selection of those locations and co-ordinately implementing, multi-sectoral interventions underlines that the approach can be easily replicated in locations facing similar challenges.

Unlike Fotokol located on the border between Cameroon and Nigeria in the East of the region, Zamai is an inland locality. The former has to cope with the growing demographic pressure linked to its interaction with the town

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<sup>6</sup> Ministère de l'Economie, la Planification et l'Aménagement du Territoire (2017)  
Diagnostic du Schéma National d'Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire  
Situation de l'occupation du territoire – Plan de Zonage

of Gambaru not far from Maiduguri, Nigeria. Added to this are the effects of sporadic attacks from Boko Haram. In Fotokol and Zamai, the access to land and particularly to land tenure security, is key to a sustainable approach for agro-pastoral production, and remains a common challenge, as does access to domestic water or water for agropastoral activities in all seasons. Although Zamai is connected to the drinking water network serving the town of Mokolo, it does not have access to drinking water. In the rainy season, rainwater is not efficiently collected and stored by households or municipalities. The selection of these two human settlements will enable the teams to execute human security led interventions and document lessons learned to inform humanitarian, development and peace approaches in the region or at national level. Water will serve as key entry point for improved HDP nexus responses, based on a rapid appraisal of spatial analysis of human security patterns in the context of the COVID-19.

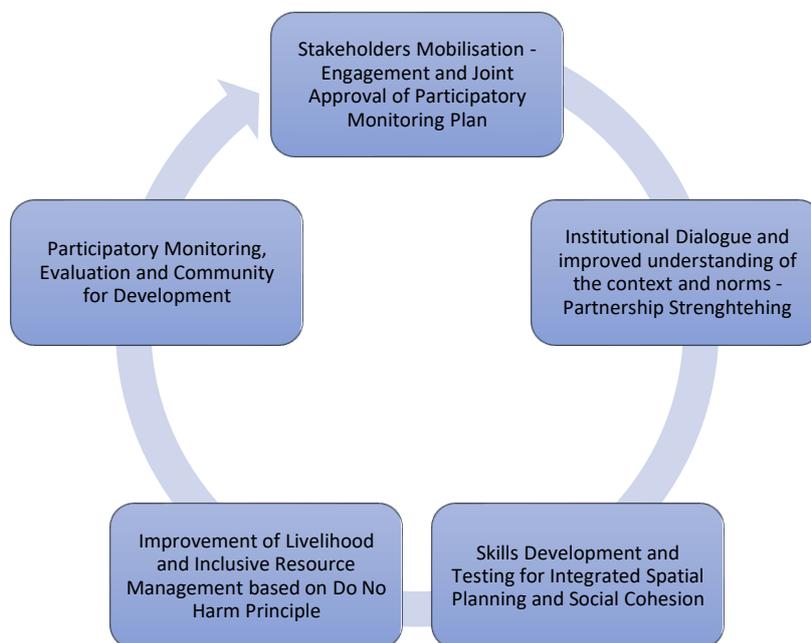
The cooperating agencies have not only had a comprehensive approach to joint collaboration with national and local government authorities for identifying - and addressing - the most eminent HDP challenges. The coordination of project activities forms an integral part of the project implementation and monitoring plan (see in further chapter) and include a coordinated selection of beneficiaries for the pilot activities.

The project envisages establishing two approaches for consolidating synergies at the regional and local level, as the two localities belong to the same administrative region. A forum for dialogue and information sharing (task force) will be established at the level of the city of Maroua, which hosts headquarters of the provincial institutions. It will bring together public institutions and regional representatives of the association of decentralized local authorities, the Union of Cities and Municipalities of Cameroon (CVUC). This will enable consultations on norms and standards for the implementation but also foster risk analysis and sharing of lessons from the Nexus perspective with a view to localizing the approaches used in the programme.

The synergies between the two localities of Fotokol and Zamai in Mokolo will be strengthened with initiatives to bring municipalities closer together by promoting inter-municipality communication. The elected representatives of the two locations will examine (and be supported for) the possibility of forming a trade union in accordance with Article 104 of the General Code of Local Authorities (law number 2019/024 of 24 December 2019). Through this arrangement, the communities will be able to better identify the challenges and benefits of the HDP nexus approach in their development processes and agree on the values and methods to be promoted in the implementation of the project.

Before reaching this legislative mechanism, a framework for consultation between mayors and elected officials will be established. This will make it possible to sensitize them on the concept and approach of human security applied in the nexus. The technical teams in the municipalities, who will be identified as focal points of the project by the municipalities, will also interact through a newly established physical and virtual platform for intermunicipal dialogue.

The use of the “Communication for Development” approach and advancing information sharing to enable common understanding of peoples’ issues and needs will be determinant. This will start with a stakeholders’ mobilisation and engagement workshop to set the basis for three Cs required for enforcing synergies regarding planning and implementation of activities: collaboration, communication and coordination at different spatial and institutional levels.



***Process for Ensuring Collaboration – Communication and Coordination***

Applying the human security approach for “identifying and addressing widespread and cross-cutting challenges to the survival, livelihood and dignity of their people”<sup>7</sup>, the project is “people-centred, comprehensive, context-specific and prevention-oriented”. It aims to support people in vulnerable situations in the two subdivisions and will, in an overall context, support Cameroons achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 1, SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 10, SDG 11 and SDG 16.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://www.un.org/humansecurity/what-is-human-security/>

## 3 Rationale for funding and programme details

### 3.1 Workplan narrative

#### Overall objective of the programme:

**Build on humanitarian dividends to improve communities' living conditions and livelihood opportunities for the vulnerable populations residing in two municipalities in the Far North region impacted by multiple crisis through the operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, the COVID-19 response plan and through the Human Security Approach.**

#### Collective outcome:

By the end of 2024, the populations living in areas of convergence of Fotokol and Mokolo (Zamai) in the Far North region recover indiscriminately their fundamental rights and improve their physical well-being and social welfare in safer environment while promoting barrier measures against COVID-19.

The project is supporting the following secondary collective outcomes defined with Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus pilot for Cameroon:

#### *Pillar 1: Basic social services*

By the end of 2024, the populations living in areas of convergence have an equitable and sustainable access to basic social services.

#### *Pillar 2: Sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities*

By the end of 2024, the vulnerable people living in areas of convergence have equitable and sustainable access to livelihoods and economic opportunities.

#### *Pillar 3: Protection, social cohesion and local governance*

By the end of 2024, good local governance and the consolidation of peace protect the fundamental rights of the populations living in areas of convergence.

**Five objectives are proposed within the project:**

- **Objective 1:** By the end of the programme basic social services have improved in quality and the access to these services has been increased: **(lead: UNICEF)**

*Output 1.1: Facilities for safe drinking water are improved and available to vulnerable people in target areas*

- Construction of small water supply network powered with solar energy in host communities and in displaced persons sites
- Diagnosis and rehabilitation of boreholes in host communities (including schools, health and nutritional centers) and displaced persons sites
- Support to municipalities for the reactivation/establishment of water points management committees (including training on the rehabilitation and control of the execution of WASH works)

*Output 1.2: Eco-friendly sanitation facilities are available to vulnerable people in target areas*

- Construction of emergency gender-sensitive latrines and showers in relocation and transit sites.
- Support to municipalities for the construction of institutional using local materials in host communities (schools, health and nutritional centers)
- Promotion of household latrines construction through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in vulnerable communities

*Output 1.3: Good water, hygiene and sanitation practices are promoted in vulnerable communities and displaced persons sites*

- Procurement and distribution of WASH kits including WASH-Covid-19 kits for population in host communities and internally displaced persons and returnees' sites
  - Communication for development, promotion of best practice
- **Objective 2:** By the end of the programme, sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities (vegetable gardens, hen pens, ...) are offered to at least 50% of target vulnerable people (youth and women) in intervention zones **(lead: FAO and UNDP)**

*Output 2.1: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through horticulture production, and nutritional education (lead: FAO)*

- Provide temporary employment (cash for work) to contribute to horticulture small ruminant production and with civic, nutritional and savings education (Phase 1 of 3x6 approach)
- Provide technical training (e.g. post-harvest, technique with environmental protection) and production units/kits for horticulture
- Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs)
- Construct economic infrastructure (animal drinkers)
- Sensitize on protective measures and provide protective equipment against COVID19
- Implementation monitoring and support (LOA)

*Output 2.2: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through small ruminant's production (FAO)*

- Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs)
- Construct economic infrastructure (animal drinkers)
- Sensitize on protective measures and provide protective equipment against COVID19

- Implementation monitoring and support (LOA)

**Output 2.3:** *Economic inclusion/empowerment of vulnerable people and communities in non-agriculture sectors is supported* (lead: UNDP)

- Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs) in non-agriculture sectors
- Rehabilitate/construct and/or equip community economic infrastructure
- Improve the access to micro-credit and community financial saving (Mutuelles de Solidarité) to promote resilient livelihoods including cross-border activities
- Sensitize on protecting measures and provide protecting equipment against COVID19

- **Objective 3:** By the end of the programme prevention, preparedness and response to risks and disaster, and climate change are increased (lead: UNDP and FAO)

- **Output 3.1:** *The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture linking to land use plans, mediation of farmer-herders' conflicts, and communities' dialogues on traditional medicine for the COVID-19* (lead: FAO)

- Support management committees of agro-pasture

**Output 3.2:** *Communities and build-environment are resilient to the effects of violent extremism, COVID 19 and water-related disasters* (lead: UNDP)

- Support Qur'anic schools for identification, registration and capacity building (esp. approved curricula)
- Organize radio programs on violent extremism as well as risk/disaster prevention including COVID 19
- Support the operationalisation of community early warning systems for disaster in the linkage with community committees
- Strengthen incident command systems from community early warning systems to higher levels of regional and national structures

- **Objective 4:** By the end of the programme social cohesion and trust in justice and authorities have been improved for increased peacebuilding (lead: UNDP)

**Output 4.1:** *Rule of law and security at the community level are strengthened*

- Strengthen the capacity of vigilante committees, in particular training on human rights
- Strengthen the capacity of (criminal) justice through collaboration between formal and traditional justice
- Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, in particular local structures in the affected areas

**Output 4.2:** *Social cohesion and peace cohabitation are promoted among refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and military/security forces*

- Support social cohesion initiatives including the preparation of reintegration of ex-associates with armed groups
- Organize dialogue/debates on peace and land issues among communities (youth, women, religious and traditional leaders, refugees, IDPs, returnees and security actors)
- Organize joint activities, including recreational, sports, cultural and voluntary activities among communities as well as activities aimed at preventing the recruitment by armed groups

**Output 4.3:** *Delivery of local government services is improved and accessible for vulnerable people*

- Support the delivery of civil documents (e.g. birth certificates) from both sides of demanders and providers (esp. BUNEC and MINJUSTICE)
  - Support the management committees of local infrastructure with the participation of people in different categories (e.g. refugees, IDPs, youth and women)
- **Objective 5:** By the end of the programme, capacity of the local authorities on integrated urban/peri-urban planning, budgeting and programming has been enhanced with special focus on improvement of public spaces for increased social cohesion (**lead: UN-Habitat**)

**Output 5.1:** *Increased capacity of local authorities to use integrated spatial planning (land use plans) for adequately accommodating additional people through the lens of human security principles and aspiration of refugees and IDPs in planning processes*

- Mobilisation and engagement of stakeholders including representatives of communities in vulnerable situations;
- Assessment of spatial planning and urban management capacities;
- Trainings on integrated spatial planning, resilience, urban financing and management process with a focus on human security principles;

**Output 5.2:** *Enhanced competencies in evidence-based, participatory decision-making processes for integrated land use plans and implementation plans building on human security approach*

- Inclusive dialogue between local authorities and communities on housing rights and quality, access to potable water, grid or off-grid electricity, security of tenure, waste management, public spaces, street addressing and revenue collection;
- Elaboration of land use plans of the two localities in a participatory process integrating budget considerations
- Workshops at on urban visioning and project prioritization with human security as objective

**Output 5.3:** *Increased social cohesion and livelihood opportunities through the creation of green public spaces, waste management systems and promotion of community engagement for improved living conditions and reducing the spread of the COVID-19*

- Improvement of skills in urban-related labor, design, assembling and repair of photovoltaic panels, lamps or devices (e.g. water network)
- Creation of green and other public spaces for income generation;
- Women-led cleaning initiatives with respect to COVID-19 measures and improved urban environments;

### 3.2 Results framework

Results Expected	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Risks and assumption
<b>Objective 1:</b> By the end of the programme basic social services have improved in quality and the access to these services has been increased: (UNICEF)	<i>Indicator 1: Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the quality and the access to basic services of water &amp; sanitation are improved</i>	0	80%	Survey report	Violent attacks of BH
	<i>Indicator 2: Percentage of municipal budget allocated to water sector</i>	To be determined	At least 10%	Municipal budget analysis report	Political goodwill
Output 1.1: Facilities for safe drinking water are improved and available to vulnerable people in target areas	<i>Indicator 1.1: Number of people have sustainable access to safe drinking water to address their vulnerabilities</i>	21,000	28,500	Activity report	Non-adhesion of the municipalities
Output 1.2: Eco-friendly sanitation facilities are available to vulnerable people in target areas	<i>Indicator 1.2.a : Number of affected people have access to adequate basic sanitation to meet their vulnerabilities</i>	0	2,100	Activity report	Non-adhesion of the authorities and municipalities
	<i>Indicator 1.2.b : Number of communities certified open-defecation free</i>	0	20	Activity report	Sociocultural bottlenecks

Results Expected	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Risks and assumption
Output 1.3: Good water, hygiene and sanitation practices are promoted in vulnerable communities and displaced persons sites	<b>Indicator 1.3:</b> Number of people have received WASH kits with Key hygiene messages	3,800	15,800	Activity report	Non-adhesion of the authorities
<b>Objective 2: By the end of the programme sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities (vegetable gardens, hen pens, ...) (FAO and UNDP)</b>	<b>Indicator 1:</b> Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the capacities of vulnerable people (youth and women) in environmentally sustainable livelihoods are improved	0	90%	Survey report	Violent attacks of BH
Output 2.1: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through horticulture production, and nutritional education (FAO)	<b>Indicator 2.1.a:</b> Number of household enrol in cash for work	0	400	Report and evaluation	Non-adhesion of beneficiaries
	<b>Indicator 2.1b:</b> Number of vegetable unit installed	0	400	Report and evaluation	
	<b>Indicator 2.1c:</b> Number of solar drying units installed	0	4	Report and evaluation	
	<b>Indicator 2.2a</b> Number of household sensitized on nutritional education	535	1000	Report and evaluation	Non-adhesion of the authorities

Results Expected	Objectively verifiable indicators	Baseline	Target	Means of verification	Risks and assumption
	<b>Indicator 2.2b:</b> Number of FFS organised on horticulture production and post-harvest	0	20 20	Report and evaluation	
	<b>Indicator 2.2c:</b> Number of FFS on nutritional education		20	Report and evaluation	
Output 2.2: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through small ruminant's production (FAO)	<b>Indicator 2.2.a:</b> Number of households supported with small ruminants and inputs	0	400	Report and evaluation	Non-adhesion of beneficiaries
Output 2.3: Economic inclusion of vulnerable people and communities is supported with vocational training and material/financial assistance (UNDP)	<b>Indicator 2.3.a:</b> Number of vulnerable people (e.g. youth and women among local communities, IDPs, returnees) with livelihoods opportunities as a result of project initiatives, at the end of the project	287 in Fotokol 200 in Zamai	987 (at least 50% are women)	Attendance sheets during CFW activities	Non-adhesion of the authorities
	<b>Indicator 2.3.b:</b> Number of infrastructure rehabilitated at the end of the project	01 in Fotokol 02 in Zamai	4 economic infrastructures	Register books at the level of the rehabilitated/constructed infrastructure	Non-adhesion of the authorities

<p><b>Objective 3:</b> By the end of the programme prevention, preparedness and response to risks and disaster, and climate change are increased (UNDP and FAO)</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3:</b> Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the resilience to violent extremism, disaster and climate change are improved</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>80%</p>	<p>Survey report</p>	<p>Violent attacks of BH</p>
<p>Output 3.1: The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture (FAO)</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.1:</b> Total of hectares sanitised</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>500</p>	<p>NGO report, evaluation</p>	<p>Invasion of the Tsetse fly</p>
<p>Output 3.2: Communities and build-environment are more resilient to the effects of violent extremism, COVID 19 and water-related disasters (UNDP)</p>	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.a:</b> Percentage of people in target communities reporting that religious institutions serve as a bulwark against VE at the end of the project.</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>At least 20%</p>	<p>Survey report</p>	<p>Non-adhesion of the authorities</p>
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.b:</b> Number of listeners of radio programmes related to violent extremism as well as risk/disaster prevention including COVID 19</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>TBD</p>	<p>Monitoring report of the listening group; Study survey of the auditors</p>	
	<p><b>Indicator 3.2.c:</b> Number of community early warning systems for disaster in the target communities put in place and functional at the end of the project</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2 systems</p>	<p>Activity reports, monitoring reports</p>	<p>Non-adhesion of the authorities</p>

	<i>Indicator 3.2.a: Percentage of people in target communities reporting that religious institutions serve as a bulwark against VE at the end of the project.</i>	TBD	At least 20%	Survey report	Non-adhesion of the authorities
<b>Objective 4:</b> By the end of the programme social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance have been improved (UNDP)	<i>Indicator 4: Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the capacities of social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance are improved</i>	0	80%	Survey report	
Output 4.1: Rule of law and security at the community are strengthened	<i>Indicator 4.1.a: Percentage of vigilante committee members and law enforcement agents in the target communities, having good knowledge on the human right-based approach at the end of the project</i>	TBD	At least 80 %	Evaluation tests after the training	Non-adhesion of the authorities
	<i>Indicator 4.1.b: Percentage of people in the target communities who think that trust in justice is improved at the end of the project.</i>	TBD	At least 90 %	Perception survey	Non-adhesion of the authorities
Output 4.2: Social cohesion and peace cohabitation are promoted among refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and military/security forces	<i>Indicator 4.2.a: Percentage of people in the target communities who think that social cohesion and peacebuilding are strengthened among</i>	TBD	At least 80 %	Perception survey	Non-adhesion of the authorities

	<i>refugees, IDPs, returnees host communities and military/security forces at the end of the project.</i>				
Output 4.3: Delivery of local government services is improved and accessible for vulnerable people	<b>Indicator 4.3.a:</b> <i>Number of persons who received civil document at the end of the project.</i>	0	200	<i>Activity reports, monitoring reports</i>	Non-adhesion of the authorities
	<b>Indicator 4.3.b:</b> <i>Number of management committees put in place and functional at the end of the project.</i>	0	4	<i>Activity reports, monitoring reports</i>	Non-adhesion of the authorities

<p><b>Objective 5:</b> By the end of the programme capacity of the local authorities on integrated urban/peri-urban planning, budgeting and programming, has been enhanced with special focus on improvement of public spaces for increased social cohesion (UN-Habitat)</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5:</b> Percentage of elected officials and municipal workers interviewed who perceived that skills in integrated spatial land use planning and its contribution to enhancing human security at local level is improved</p>	0	75	Survey reports	Violent attacks and online survey
					Non adhesion of communities and lamida
<p><b>Output 5.1:</b> Increased capacity of local authorities to use integrated spatial planning (land use plans) for adequately accommodating additional people through the lens of human security principles and aspiration of refugees and IDPs in planning processes</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.1:</b> Number of community members who have a better understanding of human security principles and spatial planning skills</p>	0	200	Activities progress report	Increase awareness raising to targeted groups and traditional authorities
<p><b>Output 5.2:</b> Area Enhanced competencies in evidence-based, participatory decision making on integrated land use plans and implementation plans building on human security approach</p>	<p><b>Indicator 5.2.a:</b> Percentage of local government councils who recognised their approach to evidence-based decision making is strengthened</p>	2	68	Survey reports	Violent attacks
		0			Set up database of target group



### 3.3 Programme rationale

#### 3.3.1 The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

The humanitarian-development and peace nexus approach has to be rolled out specifically in the crisis-affected regions with inequity being a driver of worst cases, and where the populations affected by forced displacement will bear the heaviest cost. Not yet articulated is the likely necessity to recalibrate the strategic, programmatic and operational frameworks that were developed before the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. To do so, all stakeholders will need to engage in a joint analysis of the humanitarian, social, economic, political and security impacts of COVID-19 in the priority regions including the Far North region.

##### *Situational analysis*

The Government requested the assistance of the World Bank, the United Nations and the European Union and to develop a Recovery and Consolidation of Peace Strategy (RCP) for the Northern and East regions of Cameroon for the period 2018-2022, combining recovery and development interventions and promoting a more efficient national and international engagement in response to the sub-national crises. The OECD-DAC has agreed to support joint analysis efforts by leading a joint analysis exercise to enrich the Resilience and Peace Building Assessment (RPBA) conducted previously for the northern and East regions. The World Bank, UN agencies and other partners have agreed to contribute to this exercise, and to augment it with their own analyses. This analysis will be complete with the analysis of the Covid-19 pandemic socioeconomic effects on the region.

##### *Joint Strategic Priorities*

The collective outcome formulated by the Task Force on humanitarian-development-peace nexus is built on the RPBA analysis conducted for the RCP.

##### **HDP collective outcome:**

By the end of 2024, the populations living in areas of convergence in the Far North, North, Adamaoua, East, Northwest and Southwest regions (returned internally displaced persons, repatriated or locally integrated refugees and their host and/or communities of origin) recover indiscriminately their fundamental rights and improve their physical well-being and social welfare.

##### **HDP secondary collective outcomes:**

Pillar 1: Basic social services

By the end of 2024, the populations living in areas of convergence have an equitable and sustainable access to basic social services.

Pillar 2: Sustainable livelihoods and economic opportunities

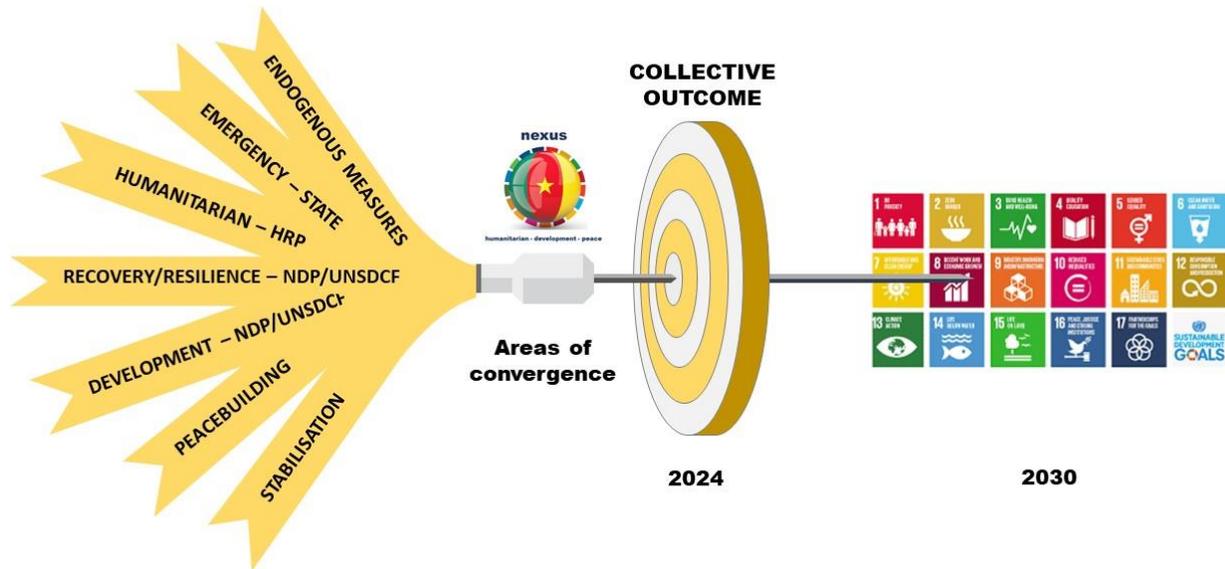
By the end of 2024, the vulnerable people living in areas of convergence have equitable and sustainable access to livelihoods and economic opportunities.

Pillar 3: Protection, social cohesion and local governance

By the end of 2024, good local governance and the consolidation of peace protect the fundamental rights of the populations living in areas of convergence.

*Programmatic and operational frameworks*

Different actors across the humanitarian, development and peace dimensions within and beyond the UN system will provide packages of intervention and contribute programmatically towards the achievement of the collective outcome, through their complementary but distinct actions and planning tools.



Sequential, complementary or joint programmes from distinct strategic frameworks

*Humanitarian, development and peace nexus programmatic framework in Cameroon (HDPN Task Force, 2019)*

In each area of convergence such as in Fotokol and Mokolo/Zamai, a joint humanitarian-development-peace action plan will be integrated in the Communal Plan of Development (PCD) and in the Annual Investment Programme developed in each municipality.

**3.3.2 Past and current interventions**

The implementing UN agencies have extensive experience in interventions in the Far North region, in particular Maga in Mayo-Danay with the current joint programme funded by UNTFHS, and they have experienced in implementing joint programme/projects which will form a useful basis for lessons learnt for this joint programming.

**FAO**

Facing insecurity in far North region, FAO through their partners developed comprehensive interventions (before and during the crisis) on food production and livestock in the crucial zones. Through the project of food security,

FAO supported the food production providing good quality seeds, and other inputs. Overall assistance has been provided to 3000 household beneficiaries particularly in the three affected departments by Boko Haram (Logone et Chari, Mayo-Sava and Mayo-Tsanaga) and contribution to the nutrition and food security through vegetable crops gardening in dry season for 4 000 households. This helped improving the revenue and food quality in three divisions (Mayo-Tsanaga, Mayo-Sava and Logone and Chari). The support through livestock breeders (small ruminants) and livestock infrastructures (vaccination park, water points, pasture rehabilitation, etc.), improved livestock production for 500 producers who have recovered their livelihood livestock. Transhumant and local population were equipped with adapted infrastructures to ensure health security for their animals.

## **UNDP**

UNDP has supported sustainable solutions for the population including vulnerable people, displaced persons (refugees, internally displaced persons and returnees) and their host communities. UNDP plays a co-chair of Early Recovery sector group in humanitarian assistance and of Resilience group in the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), and UNDP has chaired the working group of Stabilisation and prevention of violent extremism (PVE). To respond the Boko Haram crisis and environmental challenges, UNDP have intervened in the Far North region since 2015. The main interventions were economic, social & community, and environmental axes. As the economic interventions, income generation activities (IGAs) have been created and supported to reinforce the economic capacity of for vulnerable people, in particular youth and women. To revitalize the local economy, the local markets and vocational training centres were constructed and rehabilitated. To address social and community challenges, the capacity of mechanisms of conflict prevention/resolution has been strengthened. Social cohesion and PVE have been promoted thorough the inclusion of youth and women into the processes of social cohesion and PVE and the capacity building of traditional/community and religious leaders including Qur’anic school teachers. Community security has been reinforced by the training for security forces and vigilante committees, and the improvement of relation between security forces and local people. As environmental interventions, the development of an emergency/rescue organisation plan and the establishment/operation of community-based early warning systems have been supported to manage natural disaster risks.

## **UNICEF**

Over the last two years, UNICEF has expanded the scope of the activities in several sectors such as child Protection, Education, Health, WASH, Nutrition. In 2017 and 2018, access to certain formerly limited localities became possible thanks to the deployments of the military forces subject to certain minimum-security measures. This has enabled UNICEF to provide not only humanitarian responses, but also to build the resilience of those affected. Most of the interventions were aimed at strengthening the supply of services in the water, sanitation and promotion of good hygiene practices. The strategies adopted were the rehabilitation of water points, Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) and distribution of WASH kits in the community, the construction of institutional latrines, in particular through support for the development of WASH services resilient to climate change (UNICEF in collaboration with the Global Water Partnership). In term of Access to water, improved access for 40,000 people was achieved through the construction of 15 boreholes equipped with human-powered pumps in the localities of Mokolo (including Zamai); the rehabilitation of 80 boreholes and the training of 80 Water Management committee in localities of Fotokol, Blangoua, Zina, Goulfey, Logone Birni, Waza, Kousseri in the Logone and Chari department. Concerning Sanitation, 112,107 people improved access to sanitation through the construction of 18,476 latrines as part of CLTS triggered in 270 villages and IDP camps in Koza, Kousseri, Makary, Fotokol and Waza; 14,405 students, including 1,982 IDPs and 84 teachers, saw their access to improved sanitation through the construction of 32 blocks of 02 latrines each with handwashing equipment in 21 schools in the communes of Kousseri and Makary; About 15,060 people saw their access to sanitation improved by the construction of 02 blocks of 02 latrines in the health facilities of Amchédéré and Djagaré in

Kousseri; About 2,590 students and 35 teachers will use latrines under construction in 11 health facilities and 7 schools in Mayo Danay and Mayo Kani. A total of 36,401 households representing 205,167 IDPs and host populations in the municipalities of Koza, Kousseri, Makary, Waza, Fotokol, Goulfey, Logone Birni, Zina, Goulfey, Blangoua, Hilé Alifa received 41,108 Wash / hygiene kits (buckets, cups, soaps, aquatabs, children's pots, kettles). Severe acute malnourished mother / child couples received 25,789 Wash kits with key messages across health facilities in the North and Far North regions. Furthermore, supply infrastructure to basic drinking water and sanitation was ameliorated, including the capacities of municipalities to prevent and respond to cholera and other epidemics waterborne diseases. This have resulted to an increase of 0.2%, i.e. 7,500 people using drinking water supply services safely managed.

### **UN-Habitat**

Since 2001, UN-Habitat is providing advisory services to the Government of Cameroon to foster urban planning and governance expertise. In 2016, a report on the Capacities in urban planning was released demonstrating the insufficiency in undertaking planning process and execution of the 2004 planning law. With the adoption of the 2020 Code for Territorial Decentralized Collectivity, which was revised from the 2004 decentralization law, new mandates are attributed to municipalities who can work closely with communities. UN-Habitat has been working with the Mutual Fund for Municipal Equipment (FEICOM) to explore avenues to advance decentralization process and foster the localization of the SDGs of the regions in crisis mainly the Far North, the North, Adamaoua, North West and South West. The outcomes of these partnership are the joint commitment to streamline community led planning and facilitate access of municipalities to credit and grant in liaison with other partners and fund. UN-Habitat institutional support led to the completion of the housing policy, the national urban policy, the integration of energy efficiency in building codes, the training of close to fifty high level civil servants in policy formulation, elaboration of crime prevention strategy, and implementation of community-based policing. Close to 150 persons benefited from the training dedicated to the assembly of solar lights and solar street lighting. In similar country contexts, UN-Habitat has supported durable solutions strategies for displaced persons and improving urban systems to increase capacity of local authorities to better accommodate rapid influx of people.

### **3.3.3 National and local government commitments**

The government of Cameroon and the system of the UN have agreed upon the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2018-2020 based on the national development priorities outlined in the Growth and Employment Strategy Paper (2010-2020). The current UNDAF is composed of four pillars: 1) Decent job opportunities and social inclusion, 2) Health and nutrition, 3) Education and vocational training and 4) Resilience, early recovery and food security. This programme mainly targets Output 4.1 of Pillar 4: “Populations (especially vulnerable groups) in the intervention areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks”.

The Recovery and Consolidation of Peace Strategy for Northern and East Cameroon (RCP) 2018-2020 was developed by the government with the support of the European Union, the United Nations and the World Bank. The objectives of the RPC are to reduce poverty, contribute to peace and sustainable development in the regions affected by cross-border and security crises (The Far North, the North, Adamawa and the East regions). The analysis developed for the RCP served as a foundation for the development of the HDP nexus strategic framework.

## 3.4 Programme development

### 3.4.1 Programme identification

This programme has been developed on the experience of the recent programme financed by UNTFHS (first phase) and other projects in the Far North region including the joint programme of Resilience in Logone and Chari.

Discussions on the current project started with the visit of the donor in November 2018. Field visits were conducted, and training sessions have been developed for the project team and for national counterparts. During the implementation of the phase 1, the donor agreed to support a new proposal to duplicate good practices and lessons learned from the first programme. However, while recognising and appreciating all the work UNDP, UNICEF and FAO have put in delivering the first phase and developing a second proposal, the donor wanted to ensure a second investment from the trust fund in Cameroon is not only strategic, but an exemplary initiative where the human security approach is used to galvanize the UN system closely working together to address people's vulnerabilities and leverage local opportunities.

UNDP and OCHA Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus regional advisors based in Cameroon developed a proof of concept under the aegis of the UN Resident Coordinator and in consultation with UN agencies. The project is framed to deliver a show case for the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development and Peace Nexus.

Different assessments on the potential municipalities were examined. For instance, needs assessment 2018 in Blangoua and Fotokol, survey of knowledge, attitudes and practices on the perception of children, mapping of special population, radio/TV and participation structures in Maga and Moulvoudaye, needs analysis of stabilization in Blangoua and Fotokol and food security monitoring system.

The choice of the municipalities of Fotokol and Mokolo (Zamai) was made on the basis of specific criteria:

- Shock situation of shock turning into a protracted crisis
- Level of engagement of the municipal executive and communities
- Existing or potential presence and capacity of humanitarian and development actors
- Security situation and access
- Previous "nexus" initiatives
- Levels of severity of needs and vulnerability
- Diversity of contexts
- Number of current or potential returns or integrations
- Crisis dynamics
- Level of collaboration between national and international actors

**Fotokol:** suburban area; flooded area over the past 2 years; high presence of refugees and displaced persons; Return zone; stabilization zone.

**Zamai:** suburban area; high presence of displaced people using Zamai's social services.

The situation of human insecurities in the potential intervention zones was also examined, together with the possible interactions with other stabilisation programmes in the region (UNDP and World Bank), and cross-border aspects with the possibility to promote and duplicate the approach of human security in other areas of convergence and in the neighbouring countries.

Based on their expertise, their mandate, and their presence in the region, UNDP, UNICEF and FAO were asked to contribute to the new approach for enhancing human security in Cameroon through the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. UN-Habitat was contacted to bring in the spatial dimension and contribute to reflection on environmental challenges. Through its existing homework and in collaboration with other UN agencies, UN-Habitat's reached out to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and the FEICOM to request their willingness to be part of the process. After initial brief and phone exchanges, their regional offices as well as other agencies' regional representative attended project identification and issue mapping session. Written contributions were received and used to improve the context and challenge analysis. Regarding the co-financing of national institutions, exchange of emails and grouped calls enabled the management of the FEICOM to agree on a joint financing of the selected project that will be submitted by the local authorities. Due to the spread of the COVID-19, no face to face interaction were held with local communities and municipal councilors who will be key beneficiaries. They were contacted via the local representative of the UN agency based in the region.

### 3.5 Consultation with stakeholders

During the assessments mentioned above, different actors have been involved as potential beneficiaries (e.g. youth and women), key stakeholders in the communities and representatives of national and local governments. The interventions of the programme have been reviewed by the representative of national/local governments, key stakeholders, other UN agencies and key partners including international actors and civil society organisations. For example, a local project appraisal committee, a project steering committee and annual reviews with the national government. As a joint programme, a steering committee will be organized to validate this programme in the beginning.

Among the non-UN partners who will be involved in the project implementation or its steering committee are the FEICOM, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, the University of Maroua. These institutions have a strong understanding of development and humanitarian dynamics in the region. They can also read out easily to other public institutions and civil society organizations. At local level, the Municipalities of Fotokol and Mokolo are relevant actors for community mobilization and engagement. They will be determinant when determining the criteria for the selection of criteria to priorities projects in the land use plans. Considering that development should be built in existing institutions, the involvement of these public institutions is key to develop ownership and set up basis for enhanced trust with the communities, IDPs and refugees. In addition, the finance for the construction of public equipment and operational cost for medium- and long-term projects require public means. The project will create the catalytic effect by supporting local authorities to work closely with their communities, their taxpayers to build a participatory budgeting mechanism that could lead to attracting additional money for investment.

UNICEF maintains a strategic partnership with the national participative development program (PNDP) for support to municipalities so that they take children's rights into account in local strategies. The PNDP as a technical partner will contribute its expertise in the capacity building on planning, programming and budgeting in the municipalities. The PNDP is a member of the HDP Nexus Task Force.

## 3.6 Implementing through the human security approach

### **3.6.1 Application of the human security approach**

This programme will advance the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach in the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus through the interventions of the four partnering agencies. The localisation of the HDP Nexus with the approach of the Human Security will be realized in the target municipalities in partnership with local, regional and national stakeholders. This experience can be expanded to promote greater support and replication in other municipalities. This programme will provide concrete and sustainable benefits, in particular an equitable and sustainable access to basic social services, livelihoods and economic opportunities, as well as the protection of human rights, a stronger social cohesion and good local governance.

### **3.6.2 Added value of the human security approach**

Both HDP nexus and human security advance comprehensive responses that address the multidimensional causes and consequences of complex challenges. Both call for integrated actions at the community level in areas of convergence among a network of stakeholders to ensure lasting responses to the most difficult deficits in peace and development.

Both HDP nexus and human security draw together the expertise and resources of a wide range of actors from the Governments, the United Nations system, private sector, civil society and local communities, and build on comparative advantage.

Both HDP nexus and human security promote responses grounded in local realities and ensure that no one is left behind.

Prevention is the core objective of human security and an important aspect of the HDP nexus. Both HDP nexus and human security address the root causes of vulnerabilities, focus attention on emerging risks and emphasize early action, strengthen local capacities to build resilience, and promote sustained solutions that enhance social cohesion and advance respect for human rights and dignity.

### **3.6.3 Synergies in interventions in the Human Security Trust Fund Project**

The multidimensional analysis on Human Security in the two communities, Mokolo and Fotoko, revealed several insecurity factors, including economic, environmental and social challenges, but also food insecurity and poor health services, are strongly linked to the limited access of people to water. With the rapid spread of COVID-19 in the region, the access to water – and being able to conduct life-saving hygiene practices - has become even more crucial. As WASH interventions will gather most of the beneficiaries, agencies will use the water spots as centre of gravity to strengthen joint approach and value mutual complementarity for better impact.

Integrated approach will be based on key principles:

- Human rights based, human security focus as basis);
- Multi-stakeholder – including partners such as civil society and beneficiaries in decision-making processes;
- Multi-level governance (enhancing the dialogue between the different government levels); also: across administrative boundaries (e.g. between the two selected municipalities and the surrounding districts);
- Multi-sectoral approach: foster discussions across sectors;

- Benefitting not only specific population groups, but improving « systems »;
- Common target (beneficiaries, zones/villages)/using joint approach (jointly defined criteria) along the process of identification of beneficiaries
- Joint monitoring team (M&E specialists of the four agencies)
- Partnership, using the same partners as possible
- Participatory approach integrating beneficiaries along the project implementation

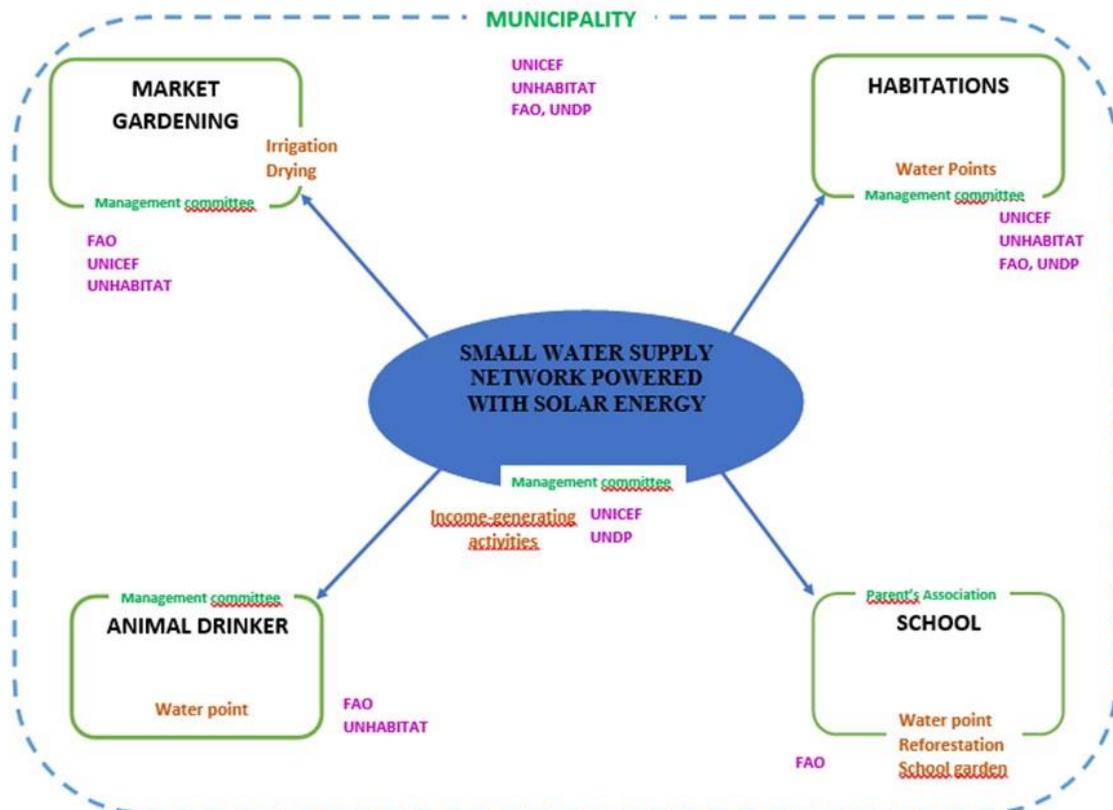
At the operational level, agencies will standardise some key tools to support the implementation especially capacity building activities. Agencies will take advantage of the “Pratiques Familiales Essentielles” and will agree on a monitoring plan (integrating Human Security as a cross cutting aspect). At the heart of the implementing process, the Nexus Humanitarian-Development-Peace approach will serve as a backbone of the implementation phase. Agencies will also consider conflict sensitive approach as a way to minimise the risks and to offer a space for Do No Harm principle.

The 2017 “Schéma National d’Aménagement et de Développement Durable du Territoire du Cameroun » identifies the potential of the Far North region to increase its economic development in the agro-pastoral sector, highlighting that this could lead to reducing poverty and youth unemployment and increasing entrepreneurship of agricultural and pastoral businesses. Due to its geographic location as part of the Sahel, the region only has one rainy season (between July and September) and water shortage, among other factors, has been named as one of the hindering factors for fully exploiting this potential. Water scarcity also impacts food security for the population, with 33 per cent of the population facing food insecurity due to weak agricultural and pastoral production and climate change impacts, leading to droughts on the one and floods on the other hand.

The access to water also has a proven impact on human health, especially children. Without access to clean water and adequate sanitation, there is an increased risk of diarrhoea diseases, typhoid fever, schistosomiasis, or other epidemics. Currently only 73 per cent of households have access to improved drinking water sources, putting those who don’t have access to clean drinking water in extreme health risks, specifically in times of COVID-19.

The protracted crisis in the Lake Chad region, with its armed conflict, inter-communal, ethnic, religious and socio-cultural tensions, has worsened the situation for the population and lead to massif displacements. The rapid inflow of additional people, including internally displaced, refugees and a large number of returnees in Mokolo and Fotokol has put enormous strains on natural resources and basic services and resulted in an overexploitation. Displaced communities, often faced with inadequate living conditions, suffer most.

The access to water and basic services is therefore a central entry point for improving human security and living conditions as well as increasing livelihood opportunities for the most vulnerable in the two communities. The projects different components align for achieving this overall goal and build upon each other. Safe drinking water facilities and water management systems are improved by installing a small water supply network powered by solar energy (objective 1), in coordination with the local and national authorities and based on a spatial analysis of the communities which helps to identifying the most underserved areas and maps out risk areas for increased long-term resilience (objective 1, 3 and objective 5). Building up capacity of local authorities in urban planning (obj 5), will raise their awareness for disaster prevention (obj 3) as well as for inclusion of multiple stakeholders in decision-making processes, by using tangible projects (obj 1) that improve the living conditions for all and put people and human security in the center (as per overall objective).



Community consultations as part of participatory processes (objective 1, 3, 4 and 5), including multiple stakeholders such as women, youth, displaced and local communities, civil society and other relevant stakeholders, will ensure ownership of decisions. The community committees established during the project will play an important role for validating locations for the installation of the water supply network and boreholes (obj 1), identifying land for agro-pastoral development (obj 3) and other development opportunities (obj 5), or for operationalizing a community early warning system for disaster (obj 3). The spatial analysis (obj 5), as mentioned before, will help to ensure that access to water and sanitation (obj 1) will be equally distributed in the different quarters of the municipalities and accessible for host and displaced communities, which again will impact social cohesion (obj 4). The committees will also play a long-term role for managing and maintaining new, rehabilitated and improved infrastructure after the project. As different community groups will be part of those committees, they will increase social cohesion by providing platforms for expressing needs (from different perspectives) and build trust among the communities, resulting in a stable and inclusive governance structure in the municipalities. The community committees will also support other activities that foster social cohesion (obj 4), including dialogues with security forces or organizing community activities that bring people together in public spaces or public gardens (obj 5).

The water networks (obj 1) and rehabilitated infrastructure (obj 2) will help to provide enhance food security and livelihood opportunities, by increasing agricultural and food production, supplemented start-up kits, improved access to micro-credits and temporary employment opportunities (cash for work), technical training on horticulture and non-farming skills. The participating agencies, specifically FAO, UNICEF and UN-Habitat, have closely coordinated and developed an integrated skill development plan, as vocational and skill trainings

(agro-pastoral and non-farming) also contribute to other objectives. The enhanced skills of youth for assembling and repairing photovoltaic systems (obj 5) can thus also be applied for repairing the solar power systems of the water networks. The newly acquainted livelihood skills of the different objectives will also be complemented by and impact the achievement of objective 4, as they will lead to increased opportunities for youth, thus reducing the risk of youth joining extremist groups.

The access to water will also increase the ability of all to comply with increased hygiene and sanitation measures needed to battle COVID-19 (in addition to other sicknesses). Awareness raising activities on different components for improved health conditions and an urban environment that supports health and access to human rights, can be found in objectives 1, 2, 3 and 5, and will be carefully orchestrated during the project implementation, by conducting workshops and community debates on urban visioning and living together), awareness raising activities awareness on prevention and preparedness of COVID-19, but also reducing environmental degradation.

The selection of beneficiaries for the different activities will be done in joint processes of all partners and in consultation with national and local stakeholders in the project for transparency and ensuring that interventions do not privilege certain population groups, again building trust and fostering peace and security in the two municipalities.

### 3.7. Beneficiaries

The populations living in the municipalities of Mokolo (Zamai) and Fotokol affected by forced displacement:

- IDPs
- Refugees
- Returned internally displaced persons
- Repatriated or locally integrated refugees
- Host communities
- Communities of origin.

Beneficiaries' selection should be based on vulnerable criteria. A special focus will be on Persons With Disabilities (PWD). At least 5% of PWD will be targeted.

	Total	Women	Youth	People with disabilities	Municipal councilors
Fotokol	70000	34510	43400	117	28
Zamai	99000	16640	20800	115	22
IDPs in both areas	20874	10395	12941		0
Refugees in both areas	73076	36391	45307		0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>262950</b>	<b>97936</b>	<b>122448</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>50</b>

Sources: DTM August 2019 & Local Municipality data. (Will be updated shortly)

In sum, indirect beneficiaries will be entire population of Fotokol and Zamaï will be using the land use plans to guide the future development of their localities. In addition, the project will support the consolidation of local data based necessary for medium- and long-term management of human security and development agenda.

## 4 Advancing the human security approach

### 4.1 Action plan for mainstreaming human security

According to the experience in the first phase of the joint programme of UNTFHS, it is important to organize a workshop of the integration and mainstreaming of the human security approach with key stakeholders including the senior management and the project team of the four agencies at national and regional levels in the beginning of the second phase. In order to ensure that this programme is more people-centred, comprehensive and context-specific, joint missions and consultations with key stakeholders will be organized to identify specific intervention villages/zones in the two target municipalities and the beneficiaries of the activities in the first quarter of the programme. The possibility of a collaboration with the same partners will be examined and the pre-qualification list of partners will be shared among the four agencies. Joint selection committee of partners will be organised if necessary. Tools/contents of the capacity development will be discussed among the four agencies in the first quarter of the programme. Joint missions with senior management will be carried out semesterly to assure that the different aspects are implemented. With local consultation processes, the objectives and activities of the programme will be explained to key stakeholders (including local authorities) and people in the intervention zones in the beginning of the programme (the first quarter). The experiences of the programme will contribute to the implementation of the overall activities within the Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus. Also, the members of the UN Country Team and key partners (such as MINDHU, MINDDEVEL, PNDP, FEICOM, Japan, Germany, the EU, USAID, GIZ, JICA) will be invited to take an active role in a steering committee to share the experiences and results of the programme and mainstream the human security approach in other and/or future projects.

The Program Framework of FAO from 2018-2020 has identified five strategic interventions as priorities; Contribute to food insecurity, malnutrition, and eradication of hunger, make agriculture, fishery and forest more productive and sustainable, Reduce poverty in rural sector, Make sure that the agriculture and food system are wide opened and efficient and Improve livelihood resilient against calamities and natural disasters. The activities implemented by FAO in this programme are a part of these strategic interventions. The interventions of UNDP are a part of the portfolio of Stabilization and Prevention of Violent Extremism (PVE) 2018-2020 and the portfolio was examined by a local project appraisal committee in May 2018 and validated by a steering committee of the portfolio in January 2019. The interventions of the 2018-2020 Cameroon-UNICEF Cooperation Programme cycle have begun during in 2018. In line with the commitments made in the 2018-2020 CPD and through the means it has been able to mobilize from donors, the Program has begun to implement interventions at the strategic and operational levels both to contribute to the creation of an environment that maximizes the effects of public policies on vulnerable people that need them most. UN-Habitat's interventions are anchored in its recent strategic plan (2020-2023), specifically in Domain of change 4: Urban Crisis preparedness and response and are linked to the UN-Habitat framework of collaboration with the country (2020 – 2025). The Program has also been involved in stimulating the demand for and use of basic social services available in particular by the most vulnerable people / communities living in the priority areas of the Program. Collective and collaborative action between communities and various stakeholders of the Program has also begun to engage

in the delicate process of changing social norms and other sociocultural practices that impede progress in the priority areas of children's rights.

As a joint venture, a steering committee will be organized to validate this programme in the beginning.

## 4.2 Best practices and lessons learned

Throughout the process, photos and short video will be taken to illustrate the process or results. The communication and project management officers will draft impact stories which will be display online using the UN system and partners websites.

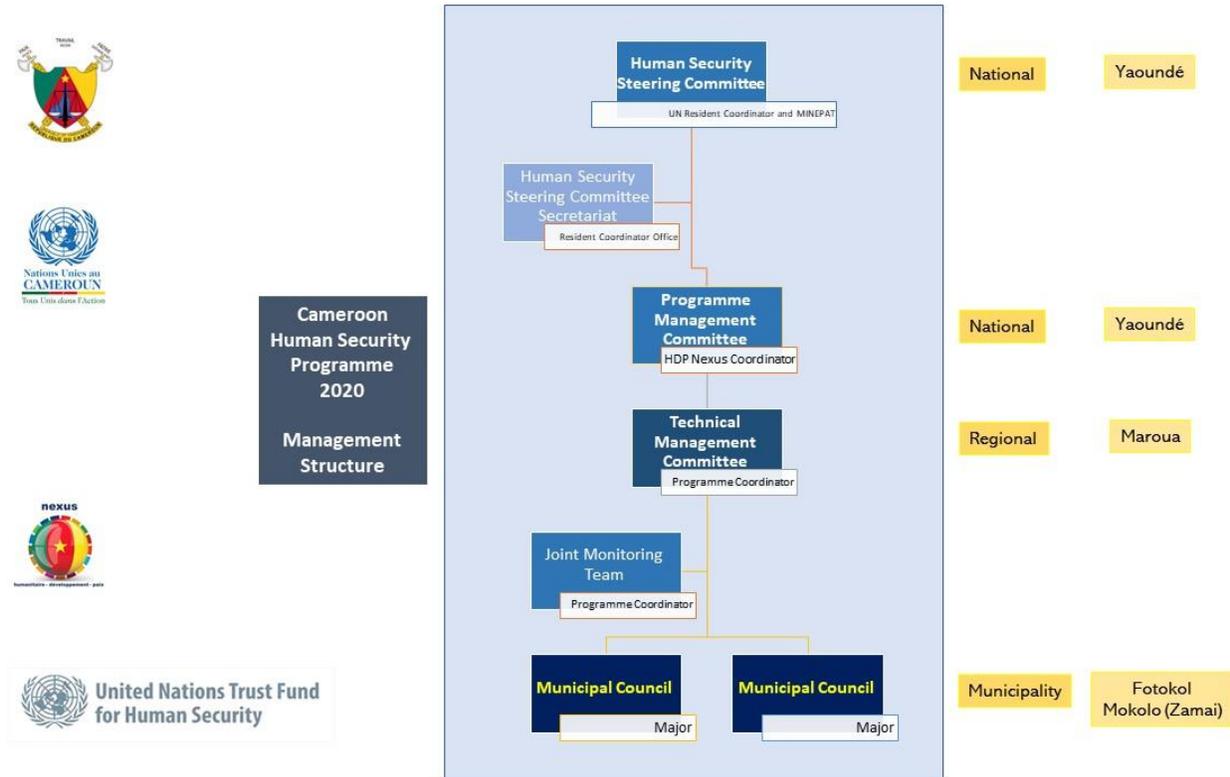
It is expected that the key achievement will be shared, if possible, during the celebration of the World Habitat Day at national level, the FEICOM Award on Municipal Best Practices, and the next World Urban Forum with other human security initiative done by one or all the UN agencies.

Progress, challenges and achievements will also be shared with the UN Joint Steering Committee for Humanitarian and Development Collaboration, the IASC Results Group 4 on Humanitarian-Development Collaboration.

Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) known as a social innovation approach will be implemented in the 2 municipalities. This will enable to understand grassroot social behaviours, practices, knowledges, attitudes, viewpoints and way-out to eliminate open defecation. Thus, an action plan will be setup, local champions identified, and major roles collectively analyzed and assigned to promote the adoption of best practices and social transformation towards the end of open defecation in the communities. Capitalization will be done and shared in the cross-border committee (Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, Niger) on cholera where UNICEF is actively taking part. Dissemination will also be effective in the Water Management Sector in the Far North Region.

## 5 Management structure and partnership strategy

### 5.1 Management structure



It is foreseen that the programme will be integrated in the Communal Development Plan and the Annual Investment Programme of each municipality. As such, it will come under the overall coordination of the major and the **Municipal Council**.

A **Technical Management Committee** co-chaired by the programme coordinator and a representative of the Governor will meet every two months in Maroua, Far North region. The technical management committee will coordinate, monitor and evaluated the implementation of the programme. The technical management committee will conduct a joint field visit with senior management every half year to share the information and experience with national/local governments. Donor visits will be welcome to check the implementation of the programme and the application of the human security approach. In particular, the first donor visit will be a part of a mid-term internal evaluation.

A **Programme Management Committee** chaired the HDP Nexus Coordinator will be set up to lead the coordination and monitoring of the results of the programme. **The programme management committee** will be organized quarterly in Yaoundé. The programme management committee will be composed of the project managers of each agency (FAO, UN-Habitat, UNDP, UNICEF), the programme coordinator, and focal points and M&E specialists of the four agencies.

A **Human Security Steering Committee** chaired by the Resident Coordinator and MINEPAT (TBC) and composed of representatives of implementing UN agencies (FAO, UN-Habitat, UNDP, and UNICEF),

central/local governments (e.g. MINDDEVEL, MINDHU, PNDP, the Governor), the donors (UNTFHS, FEICOM, Canada, Germany (including KfW and GIZ, IsDB, Japan, KOICA, CFO (for CERF)), key beneficiaries and civil society organizations, will be established to support the programme coordination and provide overall supervision of the programme and focus on achieving the objectives set in the proposal document + contribution aux collective outcomes). Certain key partners will also be invited. The committee will be organized at least three times, in the beginning to start the programme and to mainstream the human security approach, in the mid-term to share the results of the internal evaluation, and at the end of the programme to review the results of the programme.

#### **Coordination capacity:**

A **Programme Coordinator** will be recruited. The Programme Coordinator based in Maroua will chair the technical management committee, work under the overall supervision of the steering committee and report to the HDP Nexus Coordinator based in the Resident Coordinator’s Office in Yaoundé.

Two **UN Volunteers** will be recruited. The UN volunteers based in Zamai and Fotokol will coordinate the response between the agencies’ implementing partners, community leaders and the populations, and support the the major and the municipal council in the overall coordination of activities implemented under the HDP nexus approach.

A **joint Monitoring Team** will be established to enable a harmonised planning and follow-up of the implementation of the programme. The team will be composed of appointed staff of the four agencies, in particular, M&E specialists. A monthly meeting will be held in Maroua to prepare for the programme management committee mentioned above. The venue of this meeting will be rotative by agency. In addition to Work Plan and Result Framework, a consolidated implementation plan and a joint monitoring plan will be elaborated at the beginning of the programme and validated conjointly by the four agencies. These plans will contribute to monitoring the implementation, lessons learnt and updating data on the implementation of the activities and indicators progress. To clearly identify the synergies and comprehensive approach of the human security, an improved format of a report from the first phase will be developed and validated in the beginning of the programme. The improved version will also make it possible to measure the level of national/local government involvement in the implementation of the activities, to demonstrate the coordination and collaboration of the programme and to examine the contribution of this programme to regional stabilisation, recovery and resilience.

## 5.2 Participation of beneficiaries and governments

As mentioned in programme development, the three agencies of the first phase have conducted different assessments in the target communities to analyse human insecurities, while UN-Habitat, as fourth agency, brings in experiences applied in Cameroon as well as other humanitarian-development-peace contexts. During the assessments, different actors have been involved as potential beneficiaries (e.g. youth and women), key stakeholders in the communities and representatives of national and local governments. In the implementation period of the programme, their capacity will be strengthened through training and material to continue their role even after the programme.

## 5.3 Partnership with other organizations

It is frequently observed that each UN agency has focused its interventions and consolidated elements for reporting, and it is difficult to see coordinated and/collaborated interventions to promote a holistic approach for beneficiaries, even in the joint programme inspired by “Delivery as One”. Through the adopted HDP Nexus approach, this programme aims at synchronizing interventions and creating synergy to achieve the same

objective of the programme with comparative advantages of each implementing UN agency. The project will closely collaborate with other UN agencies, humanitarian and development partners, and local authorities. The programme will combine efforts to “transcend humanitarian-development nexus”, aiming to “meet people’s immediate humanitarian needs while reducing risk and vulnerability by working together towards collective outcomes” within the intervention zones.

To ensure operational alignment with national instruments, collaboration will be strengthened with technical teams in each municipality and with local representative of sector ministries, under the overall leadership of the major and the municipal council. They have a better understanding of the local context, dynamics of actors, and possess and required skills to ensure sustainability of investment/interventions. The collaborative work with the regional representation of the Union of Cities and Councils of Cameroon and the FEICOM will contribute to update local data required to develop priority projects and undertake feasibility studies needed to secure additional fund for executing projects identified during the implementation of the project. This will also be applied with the Ministries in charge of local development and housing. It is noticed that land is often unstable near riverbanks and also for housing construction. Effort will be made to involve the national agency for local material promotion (MIPROMALO) to share their research on the type of material which could be used to improve housing resilience to climate change. Finally, to contribute to the reduction of insecurity and build peaceful community, the community work involving representative of force of order will be initiated.

## 6 Risk management and sustainability

### 6.1 Risk management

<b>Description of risks and negative externalities</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Probability</b>	<b>Proposed mitigation measures</b>	<b>Responsible organization(s)</b>
Further or increased number of attacks	High	Medium	The security in intervention zones will be reinforced with local security forces. Regular assessments of the security situation will be done in order to anticipate serious threats. Communication with UNDSS and local/regional authorities will be assured. Based on the assessments, necessary adjustments will be made.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Heavy rain, rainy season leading to inaccessibility of project areas	Low	High	Weather conditions will be taken into account in planning and implementing activities	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Bureaucracy in organisations	Low	High	The project team will keep close relationship with stakeholders to share information, especially at technical level.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Political instability, especially due to elections	High	Low	At the field level, the project team will closely work with traditional and religious leaders who will not be affected by political instability. At the capital level, a project team will collect information on the political situation from managers and other stakeholders.	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Political will	High	Medium	At the field level, extensive consultations with stakeholders will be organised. At the capital level, high-level	RCO, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat

			presentations and discussions will be organised.	
New unexpected regulations and/or policies along the borders between Cameroon-Nigeria and Chad – Cameroon	High	Medium	Obtain daily information on the border situations, in particular between Chad and Cameroon for access to the airport in Ndjamena	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Increased displacement to and from the areas of intervention	High	Medium	Ensure flows of information between areas and clear communication to populations	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Interruption of humanitarian access due to security and other administrative issues	Medium	Medium	Maintain a good communication with the Governor of the Far North Region	Human security Steering committee, RCO FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Epidemics such as COVID-19 trigger significant shifts in operations, such as reprioritizing and looking at essential programmes	Medium	High	Recalibrate the programmatic and operational frameworks, and partnerships as appropriate	FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat
Lack of humanitarian and development financing for Cameroon limits programme coordination capacity and opportunities for joint planning and programming beyond the human security programme	High	Medium	Mobilizing additional financing towards collective outcomes and HDP Nexus coordination will be crucial to ensure the effective implementation of complementary humanitarian, development and peace collaboration.	RCO, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN-Habitat

#### **4.1. Scale-up, replication and sustainability**

As mentioned above, the programme period is for two years but the intended duration of the HDP nexus approach is five years. This programme can be expanded to promote greater support and replication in other municipalities and other countries adopting the HDP nexus approach. At the national level, the HDP Nexus Task Force, as well as a steering committee of the programme, will serve as a focal point to share the results and experience of the programme and to expand/replicate the elements of the programme.

The programme intends to support the revision of municipal development plans with the integration of the HDP nexus and the human security approaches. By including an analysis of municipal finance and own source revenue opportunities, building the capacity of local authorities, and including maintenance costs in the interventions, sustainability will be fostered.

A project monitoring committee will be set up in each target community. This committee will be made up of mayors, sub-prefects, decentralized state services, religious leaders, youth leaders, women and association leaders and representatives of IDP communities. Their role will be to ensure business continuity in the localities once the project is completed, to hold monthly coordination meetings to review the implementation situation. This committee will be trained on monitoring and evaluation tools, and on human security. They will be involved in all project activities during the implementation period so they can become familiar with them and better monitor them. In addition, the local communities can also be included in participatory processes for improved urban sustainability and joint decision making for planning and priorities for interventions.

Most activities of the programme plan to strengthen the capacity of existing beneficiaries, key stakeholders, structures and national/local governments. Therefore, even after the programme, it is assumed that they will sustain their activities without the continuous support of the programme. For the structures newly created by the programme, consultations will be organised to develop an exit strategy of the programme and an action plan after the programme.

## **7 Dissemination, public information and communications**

Communication will occupy a prominent place in the implementation of this programme. During all stages of the programme, dialogue with stakeholders will be maintained to clarify various roles of all actors and avoid duplication and dispersion of effort and energy. Communication will also contribute to social mobilization, particularly the active participation of stakeholders in social dialogue forums and social cohesion at the local level. Communication should be conflict sensitive. In this regard, a specific communication plan will be developed by communication specialists at the RCO and the four agencies for the visibility of the interim deliverables and results. The communication plan will integrate the visibility of the contribution of the donors during the course of the programme. Additional publicity will come through press releases and the websites of the agencies. The supplies, equipment and materials provided by the programme will be indicated with logos of the donor and the agencies as appropriate. Activities in communication will also play an important role in augmenting the visibility through joint field visits, newspapers and radio/TV broadcasts. Thus, activities targeting media, partners and communities who benefit from the programme will be carried out during the programme. Highlighting the success of this collaborative, multi-sectoral efforts of FAO, UNDP, UNICEF and UN-Habitat in partnership with the different ministries of the government will demonstrate positive results and effectiveness of the human security approach. At the end of the projects, process, achievements and lessons learned will be documented and published in a joint publication in collaboration with key partnering national institutions.

## 8 Evaluation

<b>Evaluation title</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Time</b>	<b>Budget in US\$</b>
Logical framework approved by key partners	Internal/key public institutions	3th month	<b>0</b>
Mid-term evaluation	Internal	12th month	10,000
Final evaluation	External	24th month	10,000

An integrated monitoring & evaluation plan will be developed. This plan will integrate both the activities to be carried out jointly by the four agencies, the indicators to be measured jointly, their link in terms of synergies, the different joint responsibilities of the partners and the frequencies of joint data collection. All the tools that will be developed will make it possible to collect data from the four different agencies. The studies to be carried out will integrate the areas of the four agencies in order to better appreciate the synergy of the actions to be carried out.

An internal evaluation will be conducted in the mid-term with Monitoring and Evaluation specialists of the four agencies. The donors would also participate in the internal evaluation. The results will be presented at a steering committee and based on the results and lessons learnt in the first year, the implementation of the programme in the second year would be adjusted. An independent external evaluation will be conducted at the end of the programme to examine objective results of the programme and to share the experience with other partners.

## 9 Budget

*(see Annex)*



Activity 2.1.2 Provide technical training (e.g. post-harvest, technique with environmental protection) and production units/kits for horticulture	FAO	151,500		X	X														
<b>Output 2.1 Subtotal</b>		<b>419,750</b>																	
Output 2.2 : Food security of the affected population is enhanced through small ruminants production													<i>Indicator 2.2.a: Number of households supported with small ruminants and inputs</i>	0	400	Report and evaluation			
Activity 2.2.1 Provide temporary employment (cash for work) to contribute to horticulture and small ruminants with civic, nutritional and savings education	FAO	225,928			X	X													
Activity 2.2.2 Construct economic infrastructure (animal drinkers)	FAO	20,000			X														
Activity 2.2.3 Sensitize on protective measures and provide protecting equipment against COVID19	FAO	20,000		X	X	X													
Activity 2.2.4 Implementation monitoring and support	FAO	193,600		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
<b>Output 2.2 Subtotal</b>		<b>459,528</b>																	
Output 2.3 : Economic inclusion of vulnerable people and communities is supported with vocational training, material and financial assistance													<i>Indicator 2.3.a: Number of vulnerable people (e.g. youth and women among local communities, IDPs, returnees) with livelihoods opportunities as a result of project initiatives, at the end of the project</i>	287 in Fotokol 200 in Zamat	987 (at least 50% are women)	Attendance sheets during CFW activities			
													<i>Indicator 2.3.b: Number of infrastructure rehabilitated at the end of the project</i>	01 in Fotokol- 02 in Zamat	4 economic infrastructures	Register books at the level of the rehabilitated/constructed infrastructure			
Activity 2.3.1 Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs) in non-agriculture sectors	UNDP	184,144		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 2.3.2 Rehabilitate/construct and/or equip community economic infrastructure	UNDP	20,000			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 2.3.3 Improve the access to micro-credit and community financial saving (Mutuelles de Solidarité) to promote resilient livelihoods including cross-border activities	UNDP	10,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 2.3.4 Sensitize on protecting measures and provide protecting equipment against COVID19	UNDP	5,000		X	X	X	X												
<b>Output 2.3 Subtotal</b>		<b>219,144</b>																	
<b>Objective 2 Subtotal</b>		<b>1,098,422</b>																	
<b>Objective 3: By the end of the programme prevention, preparedness and response to risks and disaster, and climate change are increased (youth and women) in intervention zones</b>													<b>Indicator 3: Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the resilience to violent extremism, disaster and climate change are improved</b>	0	80%	Survey report			
Output 3.1 : The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture													<i>Indicator 3.1: Total of hectares sanitised</i>	0	500	NGO report, evaluation			
Activity 3.1.1 Support the restoration and improve management of pasture	FAO	42,639				X	X	X											
<b>Output 3.1 Subtotal</b>		<b>42,639</b>																	
Output 3.2 : Communities are resilient to the effects of violent extremism, disaster and climate change													<i>Indicator 3.2.a : Percentage of people in target communities reporting that religious institutions serve as a bulwark against VE at the end of the project.</i>	TBD	At least 20%	Survey report			
													<i>Indicator 3.2.b: Number of listeners of radio programmes related to violent extremism as well as risk/disaster prevention including COVID 19</i>	TBD	TBD	Monitoring report of the listening group; Study survey of the auditors			
													<i>Indicator 3.2.c: Number of community early warning systems for disaster in the target communities put in place and functional at the end of the project</i>	0	2 systems	Activity reports, monitoring reports			
													<i>Indicator 3.2.d : Percentage of people in target communities reporting that religious institutions serve as a bulwark against VE at the end of the project.</i>	TBD	At least 20%	Survey report			
Activity 3.2.1 Support Qur'anic schools for identification, registration and capacity building (esp. approved curricula)	UNDP	110,880		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 3.2.2 Organize radio programs on violent extremism as well as risk/disaster prevention including COVID 19	UNDP	267,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 3.2.3 Support the operationalisation of community early warning systems for disaster in the linkage with community committees	UNDP	27,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
Activity 3.2.4 Strengthen incident command systems from community early warning systems to higher levels of regional and national structures	UNDP	35,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
<b>Output 3.2 Subtotal</b>		<b>439,880</b>																	
<b>Objective 3 Subtotal</b>		<b>482,519</b>																	
<b>Objective 4: By the end of the programme social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance have been improved</b>													<i>Indicator 4: Percentage of people interviewed in the interventions zone who think that the capacities of social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance, are</i>	0	80%	Survey report			
Output 4.1 : Rule of law and security are strengthened and relations are improved between security agencies and local communities													<i>Indicator 4.1.a : Percentage of vigilante committee members and law enforcement agents in the target communities, having good knowledge on the human right-based approach at the end of the project</i>	TBD	At least 80 %	Evaluation tests after the training			

Improved access to security agencies and local communities														Indicator 4.1.b : Percentage of people in the target communities who think that trust in justice is improved at the end of the project.	TBD	At least 90 %	Perception survey		
Activity 4.1.1 Support community-based policing including the development of SOPs	UNDP	22,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
Activity 4.1.2 Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice through collaboration between formal and traditional justice	UNDP	16,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.1.3 Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, in particular local structures in the affected areas	UNDP	10,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>Output 4.1 Subtotal</b>		<b>48,000</b>																	
Output 4.2 : Social cohesion and peacebuilding are promoted among refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and military/security forces														Indicator 4.2.a : Percentage of people in the target communities who think that social cohesion and peacebuilding are strengthened among refugees, IDPs, returnees host communities and military/security forces at the end of the project.	TBD	At least 80 %	Perception survey		
Activity 4.2.1 Support social cohesion initiatives including the preparation of reintegration of ex-associates with armed groups	UNDP	13,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.2.2 Organize dialogue between community leaders (youth, women, religious and traditional leaders) and security actors	UNDP	6,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.2.3 Organize joint activities, including recreational, sports, cultural and voluntary activities, bringing together the inhabitants (incl. refugees and IDPs) and the armed forces / security actors, as well as activities aimed at preventing the recruitment of children	UNDP	10,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.2.4 Organize community debates on peace, tolerance and living together	UNDP	6,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>Output 4.2 Subtotal</b>		<b>35,000</b>																	
Output 4.3 : Delivery of local governance services is improved for vulnerable people														Indicator 4.3.a : Number of persons who received civil document at the end of the project.	0	200	Activity reports, monitoring reports		
														Indicator 4.3.b : Number of management committees put in place and functional at the end of the project.	0	4	Activity reports, monitoring reports		
Activity 4.3.1 Support the management committees of local infrastructure with the participation of people in different categories (e.g. refugees, IDPs, youth and women), in particular infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated by this project	UNDP	549,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 4.3.2 Support the management committees of local infrastructure with the participation of people in different categories (e.g. refugees, IDPs, youth and women), in particular infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated by this project	UNDP	25,000		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>Output 4.3 Subtotal</b>		<b>574,000</b>																	
<b>Objective 4 Subtotal</b>		<b>657,000</b>																	
<b>Objective 5: By the end of the programme, capacity of the local authorities on integrated urban/peri-urban planning, budgeting and programming has been enhanced with special focus on improvement of public spaces for increased social cohesion and reduction of the COVID-19 spread</b>														Indicator 5: Percentage of elected officials and municipal workers interviewed who perceived that skills in integrated spatial land use planning and its contribution to enhancing human security at local level is improved	0	75	Survey reports		
Output 5.1 : Increased capacity of local authorities to use integrated spatial planning (land use plans) for adequately accommodating additional people through the lens of human security principles and aspiration of refugees and IDPs in planning processes														Indicator 5.1: Number of community members who have a better understanding of human security principles and spatial planning skills	0	200	Activities progress report		
Activity 5.1.1 Mobilisation and engagement of stakeholders	UN-Habitat	12,500		X	X														
Activity 5.1.2 Assessment of spatial planning and urban management capacities	UN-Habitat	25,000		X	X														
Activity 5.1.3 Trainings on integrated spatial planning, resilience, urban financing and management process with a focus on human security principles	UN-Habitat	54,500		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
<b>Output 5.1 Subtotal</b>		<b>92,000</b>																	
Output 5.2 : Enhanced competencies in evidence-based decision making based on integrated land use plans and implementation plans building on human security approach														Indicator 5.2.a: Percentage of local government councils who recognised their approach to evidence-based decision making is strengthened	2	68	Survey reports		
														Indicator 5.2.b: Number of land use plans completed with partners	0	2	Final report of the plan		
Activity 5.2.1 Inclusive dialogue on housing rights and quality, access to potable water, grid or off-grid electricity, security of tenure, waste management, public spaces, street addressing and revenue collection	UN-Habitat	22,500		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 5.2.2 Elaboration of land use plans of the two localities in a participatory process integrating budget considerations	UN-Habitat	121,000		X	X														
Activity 5.2.3 Workshops on urban visioning and project prioritization with human security as objective	UN-Habitat	15,500			X		X		X										
<b>Output 5.2 Subtotal</b>		<b>159,000</b>																	
Output 5.3 : Increased social cohesion and livelihood opportunities through the creation of green public spaces, waste management and														Indicator 5.3.a: Percentage of women, youth and local authorities satisfied with the application of human security in improving situational insecurity prevention measures in two hotspots	2	80	Activity progress report		



UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal  
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Country	Cameroon
Date	27-Jul-20
Administrative Agent	UNDP

Table 1: Detailed budget by results

Detailed description	Item line budget*				Annual budget*			Reporting Object class	Implementing partner (IP)	Funding sources
	\$	Unit	Quantity	Total*	Year 1	Year 2	Total*			
<b>Objective 1:</b> By the end of the programme basic social services have improved in quality and the access to these services has been increased										
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Facilities for safe drinking water and water management culture are improved and available to vulnerable people in target areas										
<b>Activity 1.1.1:</b> - Construction of small water supply network powered with solar energy in host communities and in displaced persons sites				164,000,00	112,000,00	52,000,00	164,000,00			
Detail design study and tender documents	7,000	Study	1	7,000,00	7,000,00	0,00	7,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Construction of solar water pumping system and installation power supply equipments	150,000	Unit	1	150,000,00	100,000,00	50,000,00	150,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Field supervision and monitoring	7,000	Municipality	1	7,000,00	5,000,00	2,000,00	7,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 1.1.2:</b> - Diagnosis and rehabilitation of boreholes in host communities (including schools, health and nutritional centers) and displaced persons sites				32,000,00	32,000,00	0,00	32,000,00			
Invite stakeholders and participants and facilitate a training	150	Person	40	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Deployment for diagnosis and rehabilitation of borholes	2,000	Unit	10	20,000,00	20,000,00		20,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Field supervision and monitoring	3,000	Municipality	2	6,000,00	6,000,00		6,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 1.1.3:</b> - Support to municipalities for the reactivation/establishment of water points management committees (including training on the rehabilitation and control of				18,500,00	14,500,00	4,000,00	18,500,00			
Invite stakeholders and participants and facilitate a training on the	150	Person	30	4,500,00	4,500,00	0,00	4,500,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Reactivation/establishment and training of water points	500	Committee	20	10,000,00	7,000,00	3,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Field supervision and monitoring	2,000	Municipality	2	4,000,00	3,000,00	1,000,00	4,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Eco-friendly sanitation facilities are available to vulnerable people in target areas										
<b>Activity 1.2.1:</b> Construction of emergency latrines in relocation and transit sites				30,528,00	29,500,00	1,028,00	30,528,00			
Construction of emergency latrines	1,400	Unit	20	28,000,00	28,000,00	0,00	28,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Field supervision and monitoring	1,264	Municipality	2	2,528,00	1,500,00	1,028,00	2,528,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 1.2.2:</b> Support to municipalities for the construction of institutional latrines based on local materials in hosting communities (schools, health and nutritional centers)				71,000,00	71,000,00	0,00	71,000,00			
Invite stakeholders/participants and facilitate a training on construction based on local materials	150	Person	20	3,000,00	3,000,00	0,00	3,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Construction of institutional latrines	2,000	Unit	10	20,000,00	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Staffing 25% (WASH Officer, M&E Officer) for technical supervision, programme monitoring and evaluation	24,000	Unit	2	48,000,00	48,000,00		48,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 1.2.3:</b> Promotion of household latrines construction through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in vulnerable communities				30,000,00	1,000,00	29,000,00	30,000,00			
Conduct CLTS and SLTS	1,300	Committee	20	26,000,00	0,00	26,000,00	26,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Supervision and monitoring	4,000	Municipality	1	4,000,00	1,000,00	3,000,00	4,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Promotion of good practices related to water, hygiene and sanitation										
<b>Activity 1.3.1:</b> Procurement and distribution of WASH kits including WASH-Covid-19 kits for population in the host communities hosting				50,000,00	50,000,00	0,00	50,000,00			
Procurement for WASH kits	20	Unit	2000	40,000,00	40,000,00	0,00	40,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Transport and distribution with key message	4	Unit	2000	8,000,00	8,000,00	0,00	8,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNTFHS
Field supervision and monitoring	1,000	Municipality	2	2,000,00	2,000,00	0,00	2,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNTFHS

**UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal**  
**Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results**

<b>Activity 1.3.2:</b> communication for development, promotion of best practises				530,000,00	260,000,00	270,000,00	530,000,00			
Promotion of good hygiene practices to breastfeeding women in	150,000	Municipality	2	300,000,00	150,000,00	150,000,00	300,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	KFW
Promotion of good hygiene practices to children in schools	100,000	Municipality	2	200,000,00	100,000,00	100,000,00	200,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	CERF
Carry out budget analysis in the two municipal councils	5,000	Municipality	2	10,000,00	5,000,00	5,000,00	10,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UNICEF	UNICEF
strengthening of municipal capacities in planning, programming and	5,000	Municipality	2	10,000,00		10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNICEF	UNICEF
Field supervision and monitoring	5,000	Municipality	2	10,000,00	5,000,00	5,000,00	10,000,00	Travel on official business	UNICEF	UNICEF
<b>Objective 1 Sub-Total</b>				<b>926,028,00</b>	<b>570,000,00</b>	<b>356,028,00</b>	<b>926,028,00</b>			
<b>Objective 2:</b> By the end of the programme, Sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities (vegetable gardens, hen pens, ...) are offered to at least 50% of target vulnerable people (youth and women) in intervention zones										
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Food security of the affected population is enhanced through horticulture production, and nutritional education										
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Provide temporary employment (cash for work) to contribute to horticulture and small ruminants with civic, nutritional and savings education				268,250,00	182,625,00	85,625,00	268,250,00			
Cash for work	50	Household per month	600	30,000,00	30,000,00	0,00	30,000,00	Contractual services	FAO	UNTFHS
Set up of vegetable units	100	Household	400	40,000,00	40,000,00	0,00	40,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Provision of solar drying units	13,500	Village	2	27,000,00	27,000,00	0,00	27,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	FAO	UNTFHS
Procurement of inputs	150,000	Lump sum	1	150,000,00	75,000,00	75,000,00	150,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UN PBF
Training costs	21,250	Lump sum	1	21,250,00	10,625,00	10,625,00	21,250,00	Contractual services	FAO	Government of Cameroon UTF
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Provide technical training (e.g. post-harvest, technique with environmental protection) and production units/kits for horticulture				151,500,00	89,250,00	62,250,00	151,500,00			
Training on management of farmers field school	350	FFS	20	7,000,00	7,000,00	0,00	7,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Training on nutritional education	500	FFS	20	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Training on drying techniques	500	FFS	20	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Training costs	25,000	Lump sum	1	25,000,00	12,500,00	12,500,00	25,000,00	Contractual services	FAO	FAO TCP
Procurement of inputs	99,500	Lump sum	1	99,500,00	49,750,00	49,750,00	99,500,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	FAO TCP
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Food security of the affected population is enhanced through small ruminants production										
<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs)				225,928,00	117,964,00	107,964,00	225,928,00			
Procurement of inputs	400	Household	200	80,000,00	40,000,00	40,000,00	80,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Procurement of inputs	110,928	Lump sum	1	110,928,00	55,464,00	55,464,00	110,928,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	Government of Cameroon UTF
Training on animal production good practices	500	FFS	20	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Training costs	25,000	Lump sum	1	25,000,00	12,500,00	12,500,00	25,000,00	Contractual services	FAO	UN PBF
<b>Activity 2.2.2:</b> Construct economic infrastructure (animal drinkers)				20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00			
Construction of animal drinkers	10,000	Unit	2	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00	Contractual services	FAO	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 2.2.3:</b> Sensitize on protective measures and provide protecting equipment against COVID19				20,000,00	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00			
Distribution of protecting equipment	1,000	FFS	20	20,000,00	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 2.2.4:</b> Implementation monitoring and support				193,600,00	96,800,00	96,800,00	193,600,00			
Grant to implementing partner	20,000	Subgrant	1	20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	FAO	UNTFHS
Contribution to HR cost	21,600	Lump sum	1	21,600,00	10,800,00	10,800,00	21,600,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	Government of Cameroon UTF
Contribution to HR cost	32,000	Lump sum	1	32,000,00	16,000,00	16,000,00	32,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	FAO TCP
Contribution to HR cost	20,000	Lump sum	1	20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	FAO	UN PBF
Contribution to travel costs	20,000	Lump sum	1	20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00	Travel on official business	FAO	Government of Cameroon UTF
Contribution to travel costs	50,000	Lump sum	1	50,000,00	25,000,00	25,000,00	50,000,00	Travel on official business	FAO	FAO TCP
Contribution to travel costs	25,000	Lump sum	1	25,000,00	12,500,00	12,500,00	25,000,00	Travel on official business	FAO	UN PBF
Travel and supervision costs	5,000	Lump sum	1	5,000,00	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	Travel on official business	FAO	UNTFHS
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Economic inclusion of vulnerable people and communities is supported with vocational training, material and financial assistance										

FFS : Farmers field school

**UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal**  
**Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results**

<b>Activity 2.3.1:</b> Provide vocational training and start-up kits for income generating activities (IGAs) in non-agriculture sectors				184,144,00	122,144,00	62,000,00	184,144,00			
Contract with NGOs to provide vocational training and start-up kits with follow-up	400	Person	200	80,000,00	20,000,00	60,000,00	80,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise special training on 5S/Kaizen	1,000	Community	2	2,000,00	0,00	2,000,00	2,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<i>Provide basic vocational and entrepreneurship training</i>	1	<i>Lump sum</i>	102144	102,144,00	102,144,00	0,00	102,144,00	<i>Transfers and grants to counterparts</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>EU</i>
<b>Activity 2.3.2:</b> Rehabilitate/construct and/or equip community economic infrastructure				20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00			
Contract with service providers to construct/rehabilitate	10,000	Community	2	20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 2.3.3:</b> Improve the access to micro-credit and community financial saving (Mutuelles de Solidarité) to promote resilient livelihoods including cross-border activities				10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00			
Contract with NGOs to support vulnerable people for the improved access to micro-credit and community financial savings	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 2.3.4:</b> Sensitize on protecting measures and provide protecting equipment against COVID19				5,000,00	5,000,00	0,00	5,000,00			
Contract with NGOs to sensitization and distribution of protection equipment against COVID19	2,500	Community	2	5,000,00	5,000,00	0,00	5,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Objective 2 Sub-Total</b>				<b>1,098,422,00</b>	<b>643,783,00</b>	<b>454,639,00</b>	<b>1,098,422,00</b>			
<b>Objective 3:</b> By the end of the programme prevention, preparedness and response to risks and disaster, and climate change are increased (youth and women) in intervention zones										
<b>Output 3.1:</b> The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture										
<b>Activity 3.1.1:</b> Support the restoration and improve management of pasture				42,638,67	21,319,33	21,319,33	42,638,67			
Development and restoration of 100 ha of pasture	24,639	Lump sum	1	24,638,67	12,319,33	12,319,33	24,638,67	Supplies, commodities and materials	FAO	UNTFHS
Installation of a solar energy borehole equipped with drinkers	15,000	Lump sum	1	15,000,00	7,500,00	7,500,00	15,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	FAO	UNTFHS
Establishment of a management committee for restored pastures	3,000	Lump sum	1	3,000,00	1,500,00	1,500,00	3,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	FAO	UNTFHS
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Communities are resilient to the effects of violent extremism, disaster and climate change										
<b>Activity 3.2.1:</b> Support Qur'anic schools for identification, registration and capacity building (esp. approved curricula)				110,880,00	81,880,00	29,000,00	110,880,00			
Recruit a local consultant of PVE	3,000	Month	3	9,000,00	0,00	9,000,00	9,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops for Qur'anic schools	10,000	Community	2	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<i>Support training of Koranic school teachers to develop and deliver classes on civic education and life skills</i>	1	<i>Lump sum</i>	26880	26,880,00	26,880,00	0,00	26,880,00	<i>Contractual services, Supplies, commodities and materials</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>EU</i>
<i>Develop toolkits of Qur'anic schools for effective governance, good leadership and safeguarding including early warning on VE/radicalisation to integrate existing tools of UNDP and UNFPA Cameroon</i>	1	<i>Lump sum</i>	35000	35,000,00	35,000,00	0,00	35,000,00	<i>Contractual services</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP</i>
<i>Organise training with the toolkit for religious leaders and Qur'anic school teachers</i>	1	<i>Lump sum</i>	20000	20,000,00	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	<i>Contractual services, Supplies, commodities and materials</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP</i>
<b>Activity 3.2.2:</b> Organize radio programs on violent extremism as well as risk/disaster prevention including COVID 19				267,000,00	267,000,00	0,00	267,000,00			
Recruit local consultants of PVE and disaster prevention	5,000	Month	1	5,000,00	5,000,00	0,00	5,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops to develop radio programmes	3,000	Community	2	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Contract with community radio stations to disseminate information on PVE and risk/disaster	3,000	Radio station	2	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<i>Support of urgent development and dissemination of alternative messages regarding PVE and Covid19 in the Lake Chad Basin</i>	1	<i>Lump sum</i>	250000	250,000,00	250,000,00	0,00	250,000,00	<i>Contractual services</i>	<i>UNDP</i>	<i>UNDP</i>
<b>Activity 3.2.3:</b> Support the operationalisation of community early warning systems for disaster in the linkage with community committees				27,000,00	14,000,00	13,000,00	27,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of disaster prevention	5,000	Month	2	10,000,00	8,000,00	2,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops/training for community early warning systems for disaster	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	6,000,00	4,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS

Regional PVE

Regional PVE

Regional PVE

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal  
Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results

Provide equipment for community early warning systems	3,500	Community	2	7,000,00	0,00	7,000,00	7,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 3.2.4:</b> Strengthen incident command systems from community early warning systems to higher levels of regional and national structures				35,000,00	0,00	35,000,00	35,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of disaster prevention	2,500	Month	2	5,000,00	0,00	5,000,00	5,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops/training for incident command systems	10,000	Community	2	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Provide equipment for incident command systems	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Objective 3 Sub-Total</b>				482,518,67	384,199,33	98,319,33	482,518,67			
<b>Objective 4:</b> By the end of the programme social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance have been improved										
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Rule of law and security are strengthened and relations are improved between security agencies and local communities										
<b>Activity 4.1.1:</b> Support community-based policing including the development of SOPs				22,000,00	22,000,00	0,00	22,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of security&RoL	3,000	Month	2	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops/training for community-based policing	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Provide equipment for community-based policing	3,000	Community	2	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 4.1.2:</b> Strengthen the capacity of criminal justice through collaboration between formal and traditional justice				16,000,00	0,00	16,000,00	16,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of security&RoL	3,000	Month	2	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops/training on criminal justice for formal and tradit	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 4.1.3:</b> Strengthen the capacity of law enforcement, in particular local structures in the affected areas				10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00			
Organise training on PVE with special focus on human rights and SGBV	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Social cohesion and peacebuilding are promoted among refugees, IDPs, returnees, host communities and military/security forces										
<b>Activity 4.2.1:</b> Support social cohesion initiatives including the preparation of reintegration of ex-associates with armed groups				13,000,00	13,000,00	0,00	13,000,00			
Provide grants for social cohesion initiatives (direct payment)	6,500	Community	2	13,000,00	13,000,00	0,00	13,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 4.2.2:</b> Organize dialogue between community leaders (youth, women, religious and traditional leaders) and security actors				6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00			
Organise dialogues (direct payment)	3,000	Community	2	6,000,00	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 4.2.3:</b> Organize joint activities, including recreational, sports, cultural and voluntary activities, bringing together the inhabitants (incl. refugees and IDPs) and the armed forces / security actors, as well as activities aimed at preventing the recruitment of children				10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00			
Organise joint activities (direct payment)	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 4.2.4:</b> Organize community debates on peace, tolerance and living together				6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	6,000,00			
Organise community debates (direct payment)	3,000	Community	2	6,000,00	0,00	6,000,00	6,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Delivery of local governance services is improved for vulnerable people										
<b>Activity 4.3.1:</b> Support the delivery of civil documents (e.g. birth certificates) from both sides of demanders and providers (esp. BUNEC and MINJUSTICE)				549,000,00	500,000,00	49,000,00	549,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of local governance	5,000	Month	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise awareness campaigns of civil documents	6,000	Community	2	12,000,00	0,00	12,000,00	12,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Support additional judgements at the community level	7,500	Community	2	15,000,00	0,00	15,000,00	15,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Support civil registration centres for the delivery	6,000	Community	2	12,000,00	0,00	12,000,00	12,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<i>Strengthened capacity and interoperability of civil registration and identity management systems in Cameroon</i>	1	Lump sum	500000	500,000,00	500,000,00	0,00	500,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses, Travel on official business, Contractual services, Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation), Supplies, commodities and materials	UNDP	UNDP

Regional Legal  
Identity

**UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal**  
**Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results**

<b>Activity 4.3.2:</b> Support the management committees of local infrastructure with the participation of people in different categories (e.g. refugees, IDPs, youth and women), in particular infrastructure constructed and rehabilitated by this project				25,000,00	0,00	25,000,00	25,000,00			
Recruit a local consultant of local governance	5,000	Month	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
Organise workshops/training/Monitoring on operationalisation of management committees	7,500	Community	2	15,000,00	0,00	15,000,00	15,000,00	Contractual services	UNDP	UNTFHS
<b>Objective 4 Sub-Total</b>				<b>657,000,00</b>	<b>551,000,00</b>	<b>106,000,00</b>	<b>657,000,00</b>			
<b>Objective 5:</b> By the end of the programme, capacity of the local authorities on integrated urban/peri-urban planning, budgeting and programming has been enhanced with special focus on improvement of public spaces for increased social cohesion and reduction of the COVID-19 spread										
<b>Output 5.1:</b> Increased capacity of local authorities to use integrated spatial planning (land use plans) for adequately accommodating additional people through the lens of human security principles and aspiration of refugees and IDPs in planning processes										
<b>Activity 5.1.1:</b> Mobilisation and engagement of stakeholders				12,500,00	12,500,00	0,00	12,500,00			
Development of the terms of reference and preparation of agreement of cooperation	2,500	Person	1	2,500,00	2,500,00	0,00	2,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Agreement of cooperation with partner	5,000	Unit	2	10,000,00	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 5.1.2:</b> Assessment of spatial planning and urban management capacities				25,000,00	17,500,00	7,500,00	25,000,00			
Development of the terms of reference	2,500	Person	1	2,500,00	2,500,00	0,00	2,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Recruitment of consultants	12,500	Person	1	12,500,00	12,500,00	0,00	12,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Missions to the field	2,500	Person	2	5,000,00	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	Travel on official business	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Proofreading, layout and publication	5,000	Person	1	5,000,00		5,000,00	5,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 5.1.3:</b> Trainings on integrated spatial planning, resilience, urban financing and management process with a focus on human security principles				54,500,00	53,000,00	1,500,00	54,500,00			
Terms of references of training modules	2,500	Person	1	2,500,00	2,500,00	0,00	2,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Acquisition of vehicule, equipments and tools for LUP	6,500	Unit	6	39,000,00	39,000,00	0,00	39,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Organisation of the trainings	5,000	Unit	2	10,000,00	10,000,00		10,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Missions to the field by partners	1,000	Unit	3	3,000,00	1,500,00	1,500,00	3,000,00	Travel on official business	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Output 5.2:</b> Enhanced competencies in evidence-based decision making based on integrated land use plans and implementation plans building on human security approach										
<b>Activity 5.2.1:</b> Inclusive dialogue on housing rights and quality, access to potable water, grid or off-grid electricity, security of tenure, waste management, public spaces, street addressing and revenue collection				22,500,00	5,000,00	17,500,00	22,500,00			
Development of the terms of reference and preparation of	2,500	Unit	1	2,500,00	2,500,00	0,00	2,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Communication and offices cost	2,500	Unit	2	5,000,00	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	Operating expenses	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Agreement of cooperation with partner	7,500	Unit	2	15,000,00		15,000,00	15,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 5.2.2:</b> Elaboration of land use plans of the two localities in a participatory process integrating budget considerations				121,000,00	28,000,00	93,000,00	121,000,00			
Terms of references and decision on undertaking LUP	5,000	Person	1	5,000,00	5,000,00		5,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Agreement of cooperation with a partner for LUP	40,000	Unit	2	80,000,00	20,000,00	60,000,00	80,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Local coordination of the studies and review committees	2,500	Unit	4	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
documentation of the process	20,000	Person	1	20,000,00	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Missions to the field	3,000	Person	2	6,000,00	3,000,00	3,000,00	6,000,00	Travel on official business	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Activity 5.2.3:</b> Workshops on urban visioning and project prioritization with human security as objective				15,500,00	2,500,00	13,000,00	15,500,00			
Terms of reference	2,500	Unit	1	2,500,00	2,500,00	0,00	2,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
workshops	5,000	Community	2	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Supplies, commodities and materials	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
missions to the field	3,000	Person	1	3,000,00	0,00	3,000,00	3,000,00	Travel on official business	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
<b>Output 5.3:</b> Increased social cohesion and livelihood opportunities through the creation of green public spaces, waste management and promotion of community engagement in reducing the spread of the COVID-19										
<b>Activity 5.3.1:</b> Improvement of skills in urban-related labor, design and assembling of photovoltaic panels and lamps, and women led clean initiative with respect to COVID-19 measures				206,000,00	140,000,00	66,000,00	206,000,00			

**UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal**  
**Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results**

Elaboration of terms of reference	5,000	Person	1	5,000,00	0,00	5,000,00	5,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	UN-Habitat	UN-Habitat
Vocational training on waste management, photovoltaic solar panel and lamps, and garden design	8,000	Session	2	16,000,00	0,00	16,000,00	16,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Creation and collective use of common public garden and women led clean initiative with respect to COVID-19 measures	7,500	Month	2	15,000,00	0,00	15,000,00	15,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Joint completion of feasibility studies of priority projects	7,500	Unit	2	15,000,00		15,000,00	15,000,00	Contractual services	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Grant for women led waste management and compilation of story tellings on social cohesion	7,500	Unit	2	15,000,00	0,00	15,000,00	15,000,00	Transfers and grants to counterparts	UN-Habitat	UNTFHS
Supporting construction of public facilities and pilot projects	90,000	Lump sum	1	90,000,00	90,000,00	0,00	90,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UN-Habitat	FEICOM
Supporting construction of public facilities and pilot projects	50,000	Lump sum	1	50,000,00	50,000,00	0,00	50,000,00	Equipment, vehicles and furniture	UN-Habitat	MINHDU
<b>Objective 5 Sub-Total</b>				<b>457,000,00</b>	<b>258,500,00</b>	<b>198,500,00</b>	<b>457,000,00</b>			

<b>Project coordination</b>										
Coordination unit				228,000,00	120,000,00	108,000,00	228,000,00			
Programme coordinator (Maroua, International consultant)	10,000	Month	3	30,000,00	30,000,00	0,00	30,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Programme coordinator (Maroua, International UNV)	6,000	Month	21	126,000,00	54,000,00	72,000,00	126,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Community volunteers (Fotokol and Zamai)	3,000	Month	24	72,000,00	36,000,00	36,000,00	72,000,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Common activities				44,500,00	17,500,00	27,000,00	44,500,00			
Communication	10,000	Unit	1	10,000,00	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	Contractual services	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Field visit of HQ	7,000	Time	1	7,000,00	0,00	7,000,00	7,000,00	Travel on official business	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Assessment study on the Human security in the communities				7,500,00	7,500,00		7,500,00	Staff and other personnel expenses	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
Mid-term and final evaluation	10,000	Unit	2	20,000,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	20,000,00	Contractual services	RCO (UNDP)	UNTFHS
<b>Project coordination Sub-Total</b>				<b>272,500,00</b>	<b>137,500,00</b>	<b>135,000,00</b>	<b>272,500,00</b>			

<b>Programme Direct Cost (Requested from UNTFHS)</b>					893,319,33	773,347,33	1,666,666,67			
<b>Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost above)</b>					62,532,35	54,134,31	116,666,67			
<b>TOTAL PROGRAMME BUDGET - requested from UNTFHS (programme direct costs + indirect support costs)</b>					955,851,69	827,481,65	1,783,333,33			

*Guidance: Please ensure the Total Project Cost values represent the portion to be funded by UNTFHS. Either add the amounts that pertain to the UNTFHS funding (under "Funding source") or use the sumif function.*

<b>Administrative fee (1% of the programme direct costs for the designated administrative agent)</b>					16,666,67	0,00	16,666,67			
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<b>Total programme budget with administrative fee for Administrative Agent (programme direct costs + indirect support costs + administrative agent fee)</b>					972,518,35	827,481,65	1,800,000,00			
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<b>OTHER FUNDING SOURCES (no UNTFHS)</b>				<b>Year 1</b>	<b>Year 2</b>	<b>Total</b>	
CERF				100,000,00	100,000,00	200,000,00	
EU				129,024,00	0,00	129,024,00	UNICEF
FEICOM				90,000,00	0,00	90,000,00	UNDP
KFW				150,000,00	150,000,00	300,000,00	UN-Habitat
MINHDU				50,000,00	0,00	50,000,00	UNICEF
UNDP				805,000,00	0,00	805,000,00	UN-Habitat
Government of Cameroon UTF				86,889,00	86,889,00	173,778,00	UNDP
FAO TCP				103,250,00	103,250,00	206,500,00	FAO
UN PBF				110,000,00	110,000,00	220,000,00	FAO
Humanitarian-Development-Peace Partnership Facility				400,000,00		400,000,00	FAO
UN-Habitat				17,500,00	5,000,00	22,500,00	RCO
UNICEF				10,000,00	20,000,00	30,000,00	UN-Habitat
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>2,051,663,00</b>	<b>575,139,00</b>	<b>2,626,802,00</b>	UNICEF

**UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal**  
**Table 1. Detailed Budget by Results**

<b>OVERALL TOTAL PROGRAMME COSTS</b> (Requested amount from UNTFHS + Other Funding Source (not UNTFHS))					3,007,514,69	1,402,620,65	4,410,135,33
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*Guidance: Please ensure the Total Project Cost values result as the sum of the Objectives Sub-totals. In this regard, particular attention should be given when adding rows for (1) additional activities and/or (2) for additional item lines under each activities and replicate the formatting and formulas as per sample.*

Table 2: Budget Summary by reporting object class (per each Implementing Organization) funded by UNTFHS

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Travel on official business	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	1,55%
Contractual services	30,000,00	20,000,00	50,000,00	15,55%
Operating expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	34,500,00	7,500,00	42,000,00	13,06%
Supplies, commodities and materials	149,319,33	52,319,33	201,638,67	62,69%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	11,500,00	11,500,00	23,000,00	7,15%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>227,819,33</b>	<b>93,819,33</b>	<b>321,638,67</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	15,947,35	6,567,35	22,514,71	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>243,766,69</b>	<b>100,386,69</b>	<b>344,153,37</b>	<b>107,00%</b>

UNDP

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Travel on official business	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Contractual services	86,000,00	188,000,00	274,000,00	71,73%
Operating expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	0,00	10,000,00	10,000,00	2,62%
Supplies, commodities and materials	6,000,00	7,000,00	13,000,00	3,40%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	25,000,00	60,000,00	85,000,00	22,25%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>117,000,00</b>	<b>265,000,00</b>	<b>382,000,00</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	8,190,00	18,550,00	26,740,00	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>125,190,00</b>	<b>283,550,00</b>	<b>408,740,00</b>	<b>107,00%</b>

UN-Habitat

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	12,500,00	25,000,00	37,500,00	12,73%
Travel on official business	7,000,00	10,000,00	17,000,00	5,77%
Contractual services	0,00	15,000,00	15,000,00	5,09%
Operating expenses	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	1,70%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	39,000,00	0,00	39,000,00	13,24%
Supplies, commodities and materials	0,00	20,000,00	20,000,00	6,79%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	40,000,00	121,000,00	161,000,00	54,67%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>101,000,00</b>	<b>193,500,00</b>	<b>294,500,00</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	7,070,00	13,545,00	20,615,00	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>108,070,00</b>	<b>207,045,00</b>	<b>315,115,00</b>	<b>107,00%</b>

UNICEF

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	48,000,00	0,00	48,000,00	12,12%
Travel on official business	18,500,00	7,028,00	25,528,00	6,45%
Contractual services	35,500,00	29,000,00	64,500,00	16,29%
Operating expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Supplies, commodities and materials	208,000,00	50,000,00	258,000,00	65,15%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>310,000,00</b>	<b>86,028,00</b>	<b>396,028,00</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	21,700,00	6,021,96	27,721,96	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>331,700,00</b>	<b>92,049,96</b>	<b>423,749,96</b>	<b>107,00%</b>

Table 2: Budget revision by reporting object class (for the whole programme funded by UNTFHS)

Object Class	Approved Budget (US\$)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	188,000,00	133,000,00	321,000,00	19,26%
Travel on official business	28,000,00	26,528,00	54,528,00	3,27%
Contractual services	161,500,00	272,000,00	433,500,00	26,01%
Operating expenses	2,500,00	2,500,00	5,000,00	0,30%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	73,500,00	17,500,00	91,000,00	5,46%
Supplies, commodities and materials	363,319,33	129,319,33	492,638,67	29,56%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	76,500,00	192,500,00	269,000,00	16,14%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>893,319,33</b>	<b>773,347,33</b>	<b>1,666,666,67</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	62,532,35	54,134,31	116,666,67	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>955,851,69</b>	<b>827,481,65</b>	<b>1,783,333,33</b>	<b>107,00%</b>
Administrative agent fee (1% of the programme direct cost)	16,666,67	0,00	16,666,67	1,00%
<b>Total programme budget with administrative fee for Administrative Agent (programme direct costs + indirect support costs + administrative agent fee)</b>	<b>972,518,36</b>	<b>827,481,65</b>	<b>1,800,000,00</b>	<b>108,00%</b>

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal  
 Table 2. Budget Summary by Reporting Object Class funded by UNTFHS

RCO (UNDP)	Approved Budget (US\$)			
Object Class	Year 1	Year 2	Total	% over Programme Cost
Staff and other personnel expenses	127,500,00	108,000,00	235,500,00	86,42%
Travel on official business	0,00	7,000,00	7,000,00	2,57%
Contractual services	10,000,00	20,000,00	30,000,00	11,01%
Operating expenses	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Equipment, vehicles and furniture (including depreciation)	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Supplies, commodities and materials	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
Transfers and grants to counterparts	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00%
<b>Total programme cost</b>	<b>137,500,00</b>	<b>135,000,00</b>	<b>272,500,00</b>	<b>100,00%</b>
Indirect support costs (7% of the total programme cost)	9,625,00	9,450,00	19,075,00	7,00%
<b>Total programme budget</b>	<b>147,125,00</b>	<b>144,450,00</b>	<b>291,575,00</b>	<b>107,00%</b>

UNTFHS Template for Budget of Programme Proposal

Table 3. Budget Summary by Organization

Table 3: Budget summary by implementing partner funded by UNTFHS

Implementing Organization		Year 1	Year 2	TOTAL
FAO	Programme Cost (A)	227,819,33	93,819,33	321,638,67
	Indirect support costs (7% *A)	15,947,35	6,567,35	22,514,71
UNDP	Programme Cost (B)	117,000,00	265,000,00	382,000,00
	Indirect support costs (7% *B)	8,190,00	18,550,00	26,740,00
UN-Habitat	Programme Cost (C)	101,000,00	193,500,00	294,500,00
	Indirect support costs (7% *C)	7,070,00	13,545,00	20,615,00
UNICEF	Programme Cost (D)	310,000,00	86,028,00	396,028,00
	Indirect support costs (7% *D)	21,700,00	6,021,96	27,721,96
RCO (UNDP)	Programme Cost (E)	137,500,00	135,000,00	272,500,00
	Indirect support costs (7% *E)	9,625,00	9,450,00	19,075,00
<b>Programme Direct Cost (Requested from UNTFHS)</b>		<b>893,319,33</b>	<b>773,347,33</b>	<b>1,666,666,67</b>
<b>Estimated indirect support costs</b>		<b>62,532,35</b>	<b>54,134,31</b>	<b>116,666,67</b>
<b>Total estimated programme budget</b>		<b>955,851,69</b>	<b>827,481,65</b>	<b>1,783,333,33</b>
<b>Administrative agent fee (1% Programme direct cost)</b>		<b>16,666,67</b>	<b>0,00</b>	<b>16,666,67</b>
<b>Total programme budget with administrative fee for Administrative Agent (programme direct costs + indirect support costs + administrative agent fee)</b>		<b>972,518,35</b>	<b>827,481,65</b>	<b>1,800,000,00</b>

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
Paix – Travail – Patrie

MINISTÈRE DE L'HABITAT ET  
DU DÉVELOPPEMENT URBAIN

SECRETARIAT GÉNÉRAL

PROGRAMME DE GOUVERNANCE URBAINE

N° 3 052 / 2020 / MINH DU / SG / PGU

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROUN  
Peace – Work – Fatherland

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND  
URBAN DEVELOPMENT

SECRETARIAT GENERAL

Yaoundé, le

10 JUN 2020

**Madame le Ministre  
The Minister**

**A/To**

Mme Maimunah Mohd Sharif  
Sous Secrétaire, Directrice Exécutive  
d'ONU-Habitat  
BP/ 300030, GPO Nairobi 00100,  
Kenya  
Tél : + 254 20 762 55 55  
Email : unhabitat-oed@un.org

**Objet :** Programme de sécurité humanitaire dans  
l'Extrême-Nord du Cameroun, Zamaï (Mokolo) et  
Fotokol.

**Madame la Directrice Exécutive,**

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du Programme de sécurité humanitaire dans la Région de l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun, spécifiquement dans les localités de Zamaï (Mokolo) et Fotokol,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que mon département ministériel, à travers la Délégation Régionale de l'Habitat et du Développement Urbain de l'Extrême-Nord, a pris part au montage de ce Programme qui promeut le développement durable, la paix et les actions humanitaires dans cette Région.

Aussi, compte tenu de son impact dans le processus de stabilisation des populations dans les communautés touchées par la crise de Boko Haram et la pandémie de Covid-19, le Ministère de l'Habitat et du Développement Urbain est disposé à accompagner le processus de mise en œuvre dudit programme en inscrivant dans son Cadre de Dépense à Moyen Terme (CDMT) 2021, l'élaboration des documents de planification urbaine, notamment des Plans d'Occupation des Sols (POS), dans les deux localités ciblées.

Veuillez agréer, **Madame la Directrice Exécutive**, l'expression de ma parfaite considération.



**LE MINISTRE**

*Yvonne njo Ketcha Celestine*



Certifié ISO 9001

Yaoundé, le 17 JUN 2020

DIRECTION GENERALE / HEAD OFFICE

Réf: Votre courriel du 10/6/2020

2020/N°041/L/FEICOM/DG/CAB

LE DIRECTEUR GENERAL / THE GENERAL MANAGER

A / To

**MONSIEUR CLAUDE A. MEUTCHEHE NGOMSI,**

Gestionnaire des Programmes, Représentation Régionale pour l'Afrique du Programme des Nations-Unies pour les Etablissements Humains (ONU-Habitat) | United Nations Office at Nairobi | NOF Block 4-2, NW, P.O. Box 30030, GPO, Nairobi, 00100, KENYA

Tel. +254 780959545 | +254 20 7625289, Email: [claudef.ngomsi@un.org](mailto:claudef.ngomsi@un.org)

**Objet :** Lettre de Soutien et d'endossement

**Monsieur,**

J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre courriel de référence par lequel, vous transmettiez la Note de Concept du *Programme de Soutien aux efforts de relèvement et de résilience par la mise en œuvre du Nexus Humanitaire-Développement-Paix* dans les Communes de Mokolo et de Fotokol et sollicitez l'engagement de collaboration du FEICOM.

Y faisant suite, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que ce programme, dont l'objectif est de contribuer aux efforts entrepris par les pouvoirs publics pour faire avancer le processus de stabilisation dans les localités ciblées, a beaucoup retenu mon attention.

En effet, la philosophie qui sous-tend ce programme, la cible, les résultats attendus ainsi que les attentes en terme de collaboration et surtout de mise en place des dispositions d'appropriation, cadrent aussi bien avec les orientations nationales en matière de construction de la paix et de la sécurité dans les Communes sinistrées, qu'avec les axes du Document de Stratégie du FEICOM notamment en ce qui concerne le développement de synergies et l'établissement des partenariats dans le financement durable du développement local.

Aussi, le FEICOM reste disposé et ce conformément à ses procédures, à soutenir les Communes bénéficiaires de ce programme. Cet engagement est cependant conditionné par la mobilisation effective des fonds des autres partenaires et la formulation de projets communaux d'envergure permettant d'atteindre durablement les objectifs fixés. L'institution reste ouverte aux discussions sur la formulation et la mise en œuvre de ce programme.

Veillez agréer **Monsieur**, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

**Copie :**

- MINDDEVEL
- MINH DU
- MINEPAT



*Philippe Camille Akoa*  
**MAGISTRAT HORS-HIERARCHIE**

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
Paix - Travail - Patrie

RÉGION DE L'EXTREME-NORD  
DEPARTEMENT DU MAYO-TSANAGA  
ARRONDISSEMENT DE MOKOLO  
COMMUNE DE MOKOLO

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
Peace - Work - Fatherland

FAR NORTH REGION  
MAYO-TSANAGA DIVISION  
MOKOLO SUBDIVISION  
MOKOLO COUNCIL

N° 030/L/RC/REN/DMT/AR-MOK/COMK Mokolo, le 11 JUN 2020

LE MAIRE DE LA COMMUNE DE MOKOLO

A

SON EXCELLENCE MADAME ALLEGRA BAIOCCHI  
COORDONNATRICE RESIDENTE DES NATIONS UNIES  
DE YAOUNDE

**Objet : Lettre d'acceptation des projets "Nexus Humanitaire-Développement-Paix à ZAMAI et FOTOKOL"**

Après exploitation de votre document relatif au projet «*Soutien aux efforts de relèvement et de résilience par la mise en œuvre du Nexus Humanitaire-Développement-Paix à ZAMAI et FOTOKOL*» dans la Région l'Extrême-Nord au Cameroun qui nous a été transmis par le biais du Délégué Départemental de Ministère de l'Habitat et du Développement Urbain du Mayo-Tsanaga ;

Et au vu de l'objectif principal du programme qui vise la consolidation de la paix au Cameroun sur une planification stratégique cohérente pour que les populations vivantes dans des zones de convergence dans la Région de l'Extrême-Nord touchée par les crises recouvrent sans discrimination leurs droits fondamentaux et leur bien-être physique et social et du nombre élevé des déplacés, de réfugiés dans notre commune et des opportunités qu'offre ce programme,

J'ai l'honneur de marquer mon accord pour accompagner cette initiative louable à ZAMAI et ses environs.

Veillez agréer, Excellence, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

**Copie :**

- Prefet/MT
- DD MINH DU/MT
- S/Prefet Mok
- Conseiller ONU-Habitat Cameroun
- Chronos/Archives



LE MAIRE

Dr. VOHOD DEGUME  
Médecin Hors Echelle

REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN  
Paix-Travail-Patrie

-----  
REGION DE L'EXTREME-NORD

-----  
DEPARTEMENT DU LOGONE  
ET CHARI

-----  
COMMUNE DE FOTOKOL

-----  
SECRETARIAT GENERAL

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON  
Peace-Work-Fatherland

-----  
FAR NORTH DIVISION

-----  
LOGONE AND CHARI DIVISION

-----  
FOTOKOL COUNCIL

-----  
GENERAL SECRETARY

Fotokol, le 11 JUN 2020

*Au*  
***Responsable du Programme de Sécurité  
Humaine du Nexus Humanitaire-  
Développement-Paix***

**Objet** : *Soutien aux efforts de relèvement et de résilience par la mise en œuvre du Nexus Humanitaire-Développement-Paix à Zamai et Fotokol dans la Région Extrême Nord au Cameroun.*

Monsieur, endossement

J'ai eu l'honneur et le privilège de prendre connaissance du projet relatif à l'objet porté en marge initié par Nexus Humanitaire-Développement-Paix.

En effet les Populations du Département Logone et Chari en général et celles de l'Arrondissement de Fotokol en particulier ont connu et connaissent encore des périodes difficiles marquées par une précarité alimentaire et une vulnérabilité économique, sanitaire sans oublier une déstabilisation sociale et scolaire.

Aussi, pour ma part, ce projet tombe-t-il à point nommé pour atténuer les souffrances de ces populations et relancer leurs activités. Toutes choses qui contribuent à relever les défis qui nous interpellent.

Veillez agréer l'expression de ma parfaite considération.



**LE MAIRE**

*RAMAT MOUSSA*