**United Nations Development Programme**

**Country: Cameroon**

**Project Document**

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| **Project Title** | **Promotion of women and youth security through small arms control** |
| **UNDAF Outcome(s):** | **Outcome 2. By 2020, the population**  **(especially vulnerable groups) in**  **the intervention areas are more**  **resilient to environmental, social**  **and economic shocks.** |
| **Expected CPD Outcome(s):**  *(Those linked to the project and extracted from the CPD)* | **By 2020, the population**  **(especially vulnerable groups) in**  **the intervention areas are more**  **resilient to environmental, social**  **and economic shocks.** |
| **Expected Output(s):**  *(Those that will result from the project and extracted from the CPD)* | **Output 2.4. Local institutions and communities in intervention areas enabled to prevent and address social conflicts and violent extremism** |
| **Implementing Partner:** | **RCO, UNDP** |
| **Responsible Parties:** | **RCO, UNDP, National PBF Technical Secretariat, MINREX, MINAT, CSOs** |

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| **Brief Description**  For decades, Cameroon has experienced relative political and economic stability in a turbulent and war-prone Sub-Saharan Africa. It has been seen internationally as one of the most peaceful countries in the African continent and the most peaceful in the Central Africa sub-region. The country has been widely praised for its ability to maintain the stable and peaceful coexistence of its numerous cultural, ethnic and religious groups and has been called a bastion of peace and stability. However, in the past couple of years, several internal and external forces have challenged this image of Cameroon as ‘an island of peace.’ Cameroon is engulfed by several macro and micro devastating conflicts and where hundreds of villages and houses have been burned with vulnerable civilians trapped inside the fire. Where innocent civilians including women, children, babies and the old, have been killed brutally, cold bloodedly and mutilated. Where children and girls have been abducted and forced to join armed groups or used as unwitting suicide bombers.  Hence, today Cameroon is grappling with two violent insurgencies in the Far North region that has recorded a resurgence of Boko Haram attacks and the North West and South West regions experiencing fierce fighting between government troops and armed separatists. Cameroon is also struggling with a plethora of security threats and a precarious socioeconomic situation worsened by the COVID19 pandemic and related to a high influx of refugees from conflicts in the Central African Republic, Nigeria, and the Lake Chad Basin area and recording over 250,000 refugees in the Far North, Adamawa and East Regions.  Because of the armed separatist conflict in the North West and South West Regions over 200 villages have been burnt, over 40,000 English speaking Cameroonians have taken refuge in Nigeria while over 500,000 are internally displaced within Cameroon with the majority being women and children.  Cross border crime is also on the rise while growing discontent over the quality of governance in the country has increasingly produced voices of discontent. Because of all these conflicts, there are more weapons illegally held in Cameroon, in proportion to the total number of weapons in circulation in the country. A Small Arms Survey (SAS) baseline survey in 2004 estimated about 37000 illicit SALW in Cameroon but with the various conflicts plaguing Cameroon since 2012 the amount of illicit weapons within the territory must have tripled.  The government of Cameroon and her international partners have responded in a variety of ways including both military and more accommodative and institutional responses including the creation of the National Bilingualism and Multi-Cultural Commission, the Disarmament and Reinsertion (DDR) Commission, The Presidential Plan for the Reconstruction of the North West and South West Regions, introduction of the Common Law Bench at the Supreme Court and in the course curriculum of the Advance School of Administration and Magistracy (ENAM). Above all is the Major National Dialogue that took place from September 30 to October 04, 2019. However, the circumstances surrounding the organization of the dialogue was largely criticized by both key opposition political parties and separatist leaders as ‘exclusionary’ and elitist in orientation, lacking any objectivity. One of the key outcomes of the dialogue which was the ‘Special Status’ granted the Conflicted Affected NW and SW Regions due to their historical, linguistic and cultural specificities was also largely contested and rejected by leaders of non-state armed groups (Separatist fighters). This certainly explains why after one year since the outcome of the major National Dialogue, the armed conflict in the NW and SW regions remain persistent with killings and counter-killings between Non State Armed Groups and State Security forces as well as the brutal killings of ‘innocent’ citizens (mostly women and children) and arbitrary detentions have become the new norm.  The greatest challenge faced by Cameroon in the current context is high level of proliferation of illicit weapons in at least five of Cameroon’s Regions including the North West, South West, Far North, East and Adamawa Regions with grave consequences on the already precarious security situation of the entire territory making it a difficult task to achieving SDG target 16.4 on SALW and sustainable development for Cameroon.  Women in Cameroon constitute over 51% of the country’s population and forms the back born of the economy through the informal sector. Equally, women today are playing a great role in the various conflicts plaguing Cameroon either as fighters, carrying explosives in the case of the Boko Haram and as informants for both the Boko Haram and the Separatists in the North West and South West. They therefore bear the burden of the conflict and have been seriously radicalized through hideous attacks and killings that pushes them to keep playing leading rolls in the various conflicts and the proliferation and use of illicit weapons within the territory.  This project will facilitate the mainstreaming of gender in the collection of data with clear statistics on women involvement and impact in the various forms of arms proliferation. The trainings will also provide a direction on policy formulations on arms control that takes into consideration gender specificities in data collection, leadership positions in the various institutions in charge of arms control and also in negotiating peace within Cameroon.  It is therefore expected that the proposal will involve women and man as equal stakeholders in the fight against the illicit proliferation of SALW in Cameroon and its impact on women’s and youth rights; thus promoting sustainable development and the stability of Cameroon.  Promoting women and youth security through arms control is a steppingstone to tackling the illicit proliferation of SALW in Cameroon, fight diversion through the efficient management of stockpiles, contributing to the peace process of Cameroon and promoting sustainable development. Good enough some of the international instruments ratified by Cameroon such as: The UN Program of Action on Small Arms (PoA), the Kinshasa Convention on Small Arms in Central Africa, the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) amongst others make provisions for the role of women in arms control. |

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| Project Period: 2021  Atlas Award ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  PAC Meeting Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | 2021 AWP budget: 500 000 USD  UNDP Contribution: 500 000 USD  Government: TBD  Donor: TBD  Other:  In-kind: |

Agreed by (Government)

Agreed by (UNDP)

# Annual Work Plan

**Year:**

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| **EXPECTED OUTPUTS**  *And baseline, associated indicators and annual targets* | **PLANNED ACTIVITIES**  *List activity results and associated actions* | **TIMEFRAME** | | | | **RESPONSIBLE PARTY** | **PLANNED BUDGET** | | |
| Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Funding Source | Budget Description | Amount |
| Output 1: Project document is elaborated  *Baseline:0*  *Indicators Validated prodoc*  *Targets:1*  *Related CP outcome:* | 1. Activity Result: Scoping mission on SALIENT |  |  |  |  | UNDP | SALIENT | DSA  Travel  meetings | 50 000 |
| 2. Activity Result: Hiring of international and national consultants |  |  |  |  |  |  | Consultants  Travel  meetings | 120 000 |
| 3. Activity Result: Data collection SALW/ gender dimension of small arms |  |  |  |  |  |  | Consultants  Travel  meetings | 150 000 |
| 4. Activity Result |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 2  *Baseline:*  *Indicators:*  *Targets:*  *Related CP outcome:* | 1. Activity Result: Stakeholders are trained: sensitized on the project  - Action: Regional capacity building of Government stakeholders  - Action: Regional capacity building of CSOs and other stakeholders |  |  |  |  |  |  | Consultants  Trainings  Travel  meetings | 250 000 |
| 2. Activity Result: operating expenses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 30 000 |
| 3. Activity Result  - Action  - Action |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. Activity Result  - Action  - Action |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Output 3  *Baseline:*  *Indicators:*  *Targets:*  *Related CP outcome:* |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Management Arrangements

*Explain the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved in managing the project.*

*Please refer to the* [*Project Document – Deliverable Description*](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/Project%20Document%20-%20Deliverable%20Description.doc) *to complete this component of the template.*

*Use the diagram below for the composition of the Project Board.*

**Project Manager**

**Project Board**

**Senior Beneficiary**

**Executive**

**Senior Supplier**

**Project Assurance**

(by Board members or delegated to other individuals)

**Project Support**

**Project Organisation Structure**

**TEAM A**

**TEAM C**

**TEAM B**

*Suggested sub-headings in this component may include:*

* *results of capacity assessment of implementing partner*
* *UNDP Support Services (if any)*
* *collaborative arrangements with related projects (if any)*
* *prior obligations and prerequisites*
* *a brief description/summary of the inputs to be provided by all partners*
* *audit arrangements*
* *agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project’s deliverables*

# Monitoring Framework And Evaluation

*Please refer to the* [*Project Document – Deliverable Description*](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/FINAL%20Risk%20Log%20Deliverable%20Description.doc) *to complete this component of the template.*

*Suggested text to be adapted to project context*

In accordance with the programming policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP User Guide, the project will be monitored through the following:

Within the annual cycle

* On a quarterly basis, a quality assessment shall record progress towards the completion of key results, based on quality criteria and methods captured in the Quality Management table below.
* An Issue Log shall be activated in Atlas and updated by the Project Manager to facilitate tracking and resolution of potential problems or requests for change.
* Based on the initial risk analysis submitted (see annex 1), a risk log shall be activated in Atlas and regularly updated by reviewing the external environment that may affect the project implementation.
* Based on the above information recorded in Atlas, a Project Progress Reports (PPR) shall be submitted by the Project Manager to the Project Board through Project Assurance, using the standard report format available in the Executive Snapshot.
* a project Lesson-learned log shall be activated and regularly updated to ensure on-going learning and adaptation within the organization, and to facilitate the preparation of the Lessons-learned Report at the end of the project
* a Monitoring Schedule Plan shall be activated in Atlas and updated to track key management actions/events

Annually

* **Annual Review Report**. An Annual Review Report shall be prepared by the Project Manager and shared with the Project Board and the Outcome Board. As minimum requirement, the Annual Review Report shall consist of the Atlas standard format for the QPR covering the whole year with updated information for each above element of the QPR as well as a summary of results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level.
* **Annual Project Review**. Based on the above report, an annual project review shall be conducted during the fourth quarter of the year or soon after, to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan (AWP) for the following year. In the last year, this review will be a final assessment. This review is driven by the Project Board and may involve other stakeholders as required. It shall focus on the extent to which progress is being made towards outputs, and that these remain aligned to appropriate outcomes.

*In case a project evaluation is required, please indicate the justification and proposed timing for the evaluation. A project evaluation is required only when mandated by partnership protocols such as GEF. However, a project evaluation may be required due to the complexity or innovative aspects of the project.*

**Quality Management for Project Activity Results**

*Replicate the table for each activity result of the AWP to provide information on monitoring actions based on quality criteria. To be completed during the process “Defining a Project” if the information is available. This table shall be further refined during the process “Initiating a Project”.*

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| **OUTPUT 1:** | | | |
| **Activity Result 1**  **(Atlas Activity ID)** | *Short title to be used for Atlas Activity ID* | | Start Date:  End Date: |
| **Purpose** | *What is the purpose of the activity?* | | |
| **Description** | *Planned actions to produce the activity result.* | | |
| **Quality Criteria**  *how/with what indicators the quality of the activity result will be measured?* | | **Quality Method**  *Means of verification. What method will be used to determine if quality criteria has been met?* | **Date of Assessment**  *When will the assessment of quality be performed?* |
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# Legal Context

Click [here for the standard text](https://intranet.undp.org/global/documents/ppm/FINAL%20Risk%20Log%20Deliverable%20Description.doc).

**ANNEXES**

**Risk Analysis:** An assessment of risks that may affect the project should be conducted during the formulation. Please refer to the section “[Defining a Project](https://intranet.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Project-Management.aspx)”.

Use the standard [Risk Log template](mailto:patrick.gremillet@undp.org)

Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](http://content.undp.org/go/prescriptive/Project-Management---Prescriptive-Content-Documents/download/) for instructions

**Agreements**: Any additional agreements, such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs[[1]](#footnote-1) (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”) should be attached.

**Terms of Reference**: TOR for key project personnel should be developed and attached

**Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

1. For GEF projects, the agreement with any NGO pre-selected to be the main contractor should include the rationale for having pre-selected that NGO. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)