From the People of Japan

Contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

FINAL REPORT: March 2020 to March 2021



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BCC	Bamenda City Council
BUCREP	Central Bureau of the Census and Population Studies
CAR	Central Africa Republic
CEP	Primary School Certificate
CFW	Cash for Work
CNJC	Cameroon National Youth Council
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CPFF	Centre for the Promotion of Women and the Family
DIM.	Direct Implementation Modality
DSS	Deconcentrate State Service
DTC	Decentralized Territorial Community
ERM-SGF	Early Recovery Mechanism-Small Grants Facility
FORUDEF	Food and Rural Development Foundation
HNO	Humanitarian Needs overview
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
IGA	Income Generating Activity
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAIZEN project	Project on Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) for SMEs
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEDUB	Ministry of Basic Education
MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
MINJEC	Ministry of Youth and Civic Education
MUSO	Solidarity Mutual
NADEV	Nkong Hill Top Association for Development

NGO	Non-governmental organisation
PRODERIP	Project for the upland rice and irrigation rice development
PVE	Prevention of Violent Extremisms
SWM	Poor solid waste management
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
USD	United State Dollar
WAG:	Women in Action against Gender Based Violence

Executive Summary

The project “Contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus” was designed to make population (especially vulnerable groups) in the intervention areas more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks” in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. These challenges are being addressed by the Government of the Cameroon with the support of UNDP, through its programme for stabilization and PVE. Funded by the Government of Japan for seven hundred and twenty seven thousand and two hundred than seventy two US dollars (US$727,272), the project objective is to “contribute to early recovery efforts of vulnerable people and communities to be more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks” in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus” in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus.” The project was implemented over a period of twelve (12) months through the UNDP’s Direct Implementation Modality (DIM). We notice that this project was implemented in collaboration with UNHCR to promote human security and the humanitarian-development-peace Nexus.

From March 2020 to March 2021, under Output 1: I) "2,250 beneficiaries have increased their opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups including youth and women in the Far North region ". The implementation of project activities enabled a total of 5,730 people to benefit from support for sustainable income-generating activities. The results achieved for each project activity are as follows: Activity 1.1- an economic opportunity to vulnerable groups were Provided to 250 youths (125 women and 125 men). For this specific activity KAIZEN consultants trained by JICA project on quality and productivity improvement for SMEs, provided a training session on entrepreneurship with KAIZEN approach. Activity 1.2- 05 mutual solidarity funds were Established/supported with the participation of 50 youths. Activity 1.3- agriculture capacity (e.g. training and distribution of inputs) were Reinforced to 220 people and they have trained 2200 other productors. Activity 1.4- construction/rehabilitation of the three Water point inside the community were done. Activity 1.5- Vocational training session have been done to 60 peoples. Activity 1.6- 3000 youth have been supported for the acquisition of their birth certificates.

Under Output 2: “02 Early recovery efforts were supported in the Northwest and Southwest regions”. The project has been funded two local NGO to promote the Early recovery effort in the north West and South West regions. The implementation of project activities enabled a total of 919 people to participate to the early recovery activities. Activity 2.1- two local initiatives for early recovery were supported. The one early recovery initiative was A Multi-stakeholder Approach in Combating Poor Waste Disposal Practices in Bamenda II Municipality and the other one was focus on enhancing Livelihoods Support for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Fako Division of the South West Region in the COVID – 19 Context.

The project objectives were fully met within the project initial duration. This was achieved despite of the delay that was induced at the project inception phase. Also, importantly UNDP ensured the timely project completion and actively coordinated implementation of some activities due to the security restrictions.

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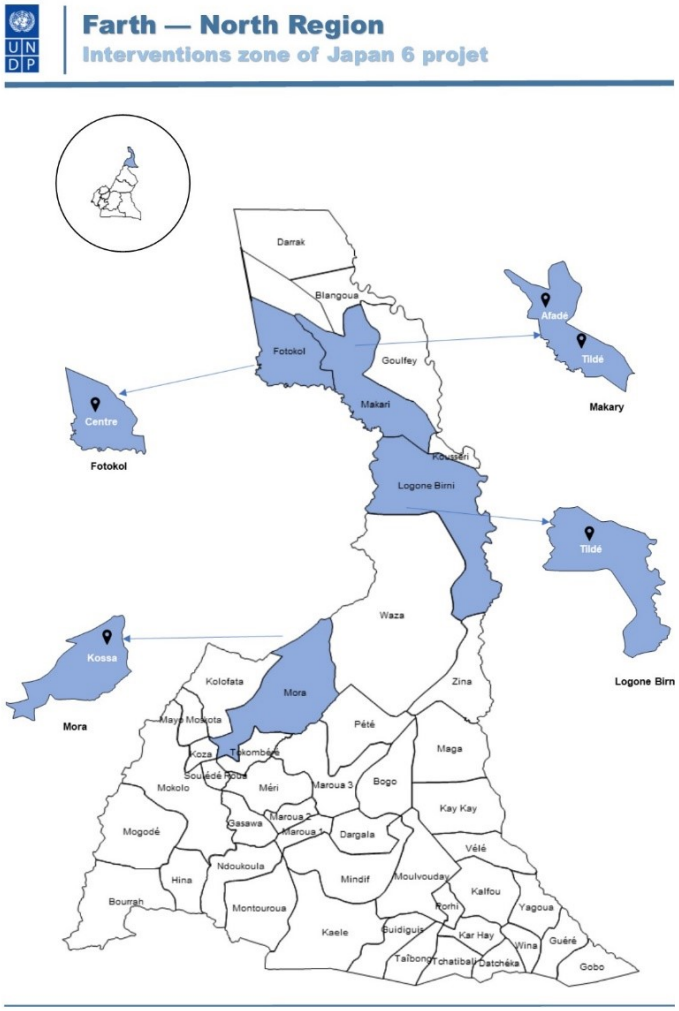
Beneficiaries

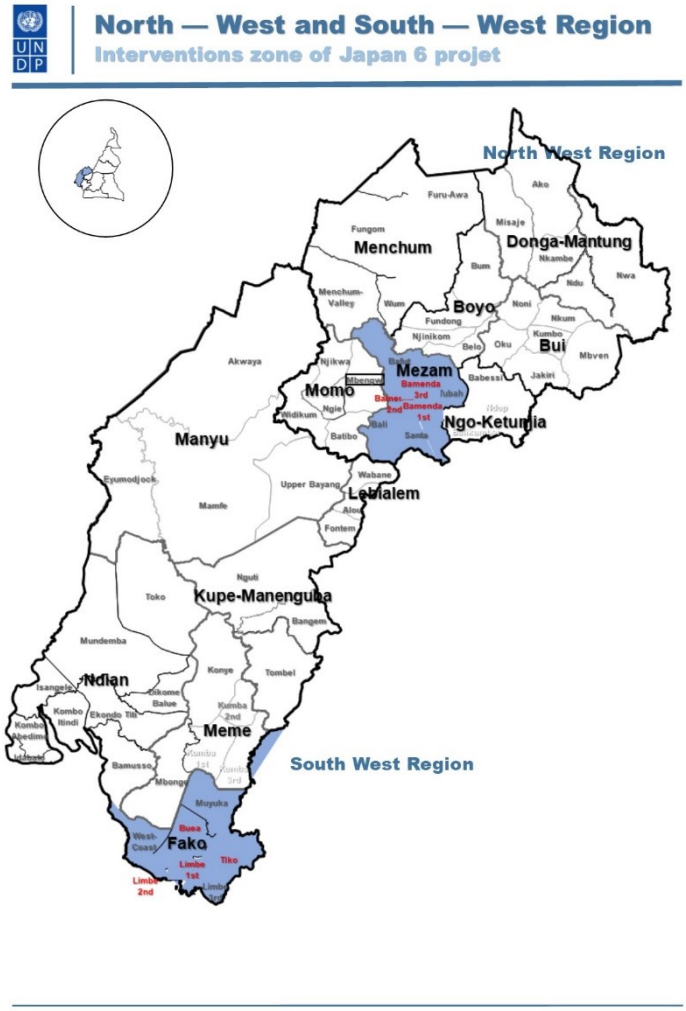
- Direct Beneficiaries : 11 649 (10 730 in the Far North and 919 in the North West and South West Region)
- Indirect Beneficiaries : 120 000

TABLE 1 : Indicators Monitoring matrix

Outputs	Indicators	Target	achieved	% Realization
Output 1 Opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups including youth and women are increased in the Far North region	1.1 Number of people benefitting from livelihoods opportunities (e.g. training, kits) in post-crisis settings by the end of the project, (Related to the CPD indicator Output indicator 2.3.1)	2000	2000	100%
	1.2 Number of people benefitting from jobs opportunities (e.g. new creation of jobs and self-employment) in post-crisis settings, by the end of the project (Related to the CPD indicator Output indicator 2.3.2)	250	250	100%
	1.3 Number of community financial products and services developed by the end of the project (Related to the CPD indicator Output indicator 1.3.1)	05	05	100%
	1.4 Percentage of people having access to targeted public services (birth certificates, immigration, justice, etc.) by the end of the project (Related to the CPD indicator Output indicator 2.1.3)	50%	50%	100%
Output 2 Early recovery efforts are supported in the Northwest and Southwest regions	2.1 Number of local initiatives for early recovery supported, by the end of the project	02	02	100%

Figure 1 Intervention map of the project





1- Main Achievements

1.1- Output 1: Opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups including youth and women are increased in the Far North region

The project has reached about 10,730 people directly benefitted support for sustainable income-generating activities, civil registration services (Birth Certificate), vocational training and access to water supply This success is due to the mobilization of the sectorial Entities such as MINADER, BUCREP and technical structures as PRODERIP That have been involved in the implementation of the activities.

At the completion of the project , the six (6) activities planned for output 1 were implemented.

Activity 1.1: Provide economic opportunities to vulnerable groups

Most of the youth in the eight targeted communities (Tildé Logone, Tildé Makary, Afadé, Fotokol, Kossa, Yémé, Djabiré, Madjina) in the Far North did not have any economic opportunities to generate sustainable income. During the implementation of the project a lot of efforts have been made to improve their economic status. To ensure the collaboration with administrative authorities, this activity has been implemented by the MINADER Delegation in the field. **250 youth have been supported through UNDP 3x6 approach** (cash for work, vocational training and support for start-up of business with saving and investment schemes). KAIZEN consultants trained by JICA project on quality and productivity improvement for SMEs, provided a training session on entrepreneurship with KAIZEN approach with the 250 beneficiaries of the activity. These 250 selected youth (125 women and 125 men/ 40 from Tildé Logone, 40 from Tildé Makary, 40 from Afadé, 40 from Fotokol, 20 from Djabiré, 30 from Yémé, 20 from Kossa and 20 from Madjina) have capitalized their involvement as community volunteers in raising awareness and coaching non beneficiaries' persons around them. They have reinforced their capacity to start and manage their own business. They have been put in groups in order to reinforce both social cohesion and community business.

As a result of this intervention in these different localities, opportunities for ecologically sustainable livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, especially youth and women, have increased. This is justified through support for income-generating activities from which 250 vulnerable youth and women have benefited. These **young people now have stable incomes and have seen their daily profit double for most of them**. These profits have made it possible to generate additional taxes in the commune, which has **increased Municipal revenue and created other jobs** in the communities.



Cash for work: gutters construction



Kaizen training session



Cash for work: Construction of on-call home at primary school of Tildé

Success Story



Mr OUMAR MAHAMAT (a beneficiary of the 3x6 approach), 27 years old, is a young cobbler living in Tildé Makary. Coming from a very modest income family, his contribution to family burdens remains considerable although the occupation he exercises is not very buoyant in rural areas. "The project implemented in Tildé Logone was a very important contribution. As far as I'm concerned, the cash income allowed me to build a housing block. I had none and I was obliged to share my cousin's box. The rest of the money allowed me to manage a few family charges. Currently, we have set up a group of 10 people and have focused our activities in agriculture. " declares Abakar. With the receipt of agricultural inputs and equipment, the young beneficiaries have already started the field work.

Activity 1.2: Establish/support Mutual Solidarity funds

Among the 250 young beneficiaries of cash for work, 50 have been identified to manage solidarity mutual. Their role is to promote this financial institution in their respective communities and generate profits between themselves and others who would like to participate in this approach. The beneficiaries of the project were structured in a solidarity mutual of 10 members according to their affinities and geographical proximity. **5 MUSO of 10 members each (i.e. a mutual in each of the target communities) were set up by the project** according to the standards in force. As a matter of social cohesion, the participation of displaced refugees, returnees or persons living with disabilities has been taken into account. Each MUSO is accompanied and supported by the MINADER which has expertise in the establishment, monitoring and support of village cooperatives.

Activity 1.3: Reinforce agriculture capacity (e.g. training and distribution of inputs)

As part of the collaboration between MINADER and JICA through the Upland Rice Development of Tropical Forest Zone (PRODERIP), the National Agricultural Extension and Research Program (PNVRA), and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), many actions have been taken to empower communities and consolidate peace in the Far North region of Cameroon. The aim is to increase the production potential of rice farmers in the departments of Logone and Chari and Mayo Sava. These actions included: the training of

basic supervisors, the training of producers, support for agricultural inputs (Seeds, Fertilizers and Urea), support for small agricultural equipment, the monitoring of beneficiaries' activities by extension agents in the field and the hierarchy of the projects concerned. A total of **220 producers have benefited from support in training, equipment and agricultural inputs**: 140 in Logone et Chari and 80 in Mayo Sava. They have reinforced their capacity through technical advice from trained agriculture officials and technicians and started rice production after training and input distribution like rice seeds. They have used their harvest for household consumption, sale and conservation for next agriculture season. This training and support contributed to increase in added value of crops by selling polished white rice instead of unshelled rice/brown rice. And **this situation has increased their monthly revenue.**



Training of rice producers in the field



Rice harvest



Testimony

His Majesty Alhadji Sanda, the traditional chief of the village Tildé Logone, continues to congratulate UNDP on the implementation of projects for young people in his village. 35 young producers have benefited from support in training, equipment and agricultural inputs in Tildé Logone.

"These young people worked in different rice fields and have harvested around forty one (41) bags per field and reinforce the spirit of social cohesion," says the Chief. "The project made it possible to occupy the young people of my village. They were discouraged toward their lower rice production. Since then, they have become conscientious and occupy their free time with the fieldwork. With the support of UNDP in inputs, the youth of Tildé Logone will be able to enlarge their rice cultivation space. »

The Chief did not fail to thank UNDP by guaranteeing the follow-up of these young people so that they no longer fall into the cycle of juvenile delinquency. "Who says thank you demand again," launches the Chief to finish his remarks.

Activity 1.4: Rehabilitate/construct community infrastructure for local economy

Two boreholes have been constructed (one in Tildé Logone and one in Yémé) and a drinking water supply system equipped with solar pump have been rehabilitated in Afadé. Theses community infrastructures have enabled more than **2000 people to have access to safe water** drinking. Change promotions activities through sensitization on water-borne diseases, hygiene and COVID 19 have also been done to the local community.



Borehole constructed in Tildé Logone



Fetching water from the rehabilitated water supply system equipped with solar pump in Afadé

Activity 1.5: Strengthen the capacity of vocation training institutions

As part of this activity, it was planned to work with CFAO/Toyota as part of the capacity building of vocational training structures in the Far North region, particularly in automotive mechanics. With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, Toyota has suspended all face-to-face training in automotive mechanics. It is on the strength of this situation that the training approach within the framework of this project has been reoriented towards vocational training structures to the detriment of the partnership with CFAO/Toyota to that with JICA, specifically the 5S/Kaizen project. 60 trainers (30 from Logone et Chari and 30 from Mayo Sava) from vocational training centers (CMPJ and CPFF) have had their capacities strengthened in order to be able to replicate the training at the local level through the training materials on 5S/Kaizen and entrepreneurship that have been distributed to them by using the 5S/Kaizen training videos developed by the collaboration between UNDP and JICA.

Activity 1.6: Support acquisition of civil registration documents (birth certificates)

The access of the population of the Far North to civil status documents, and more specifically to birth certificates, is a permanent challenge. There are just over 400,000 individuals who are not in possession of a birth certificate. This situation undermines fundamental rights such as the right to a name, to a nationality and the right to education. Regarding the last point, a BUNEC survey in 2020 indicated that nearly **37,000 children in CM2 classes do not have a birth certificate**s and therefore cannot take the CEP and common entrance Exams. For the 4 localities of interventions, it was planned to establish a total of 4900 Birth certificates. **The project has contributed to the establishment of 3,000 birth certificates (M 1612, F1388)** in the following localities: Mora (M: 1137, F:963),Logone Birni (M: 120, F100), Makary (M: 226, F214), Fotokol (M129, F111) This intervention enables people to enjoy their right to a nationality**.**

Young people can thus easily pursue their secondary and university studies and are now able to seize the socio-economic opportunities that may be offered to them.

1.2- Output 2: Early Recovery efforts are supported in the Northwest and Southwest regions

Initiative 1: Enhancing livelihoods Support for Internally Displaced Persons and Host Communities in Fako Division of the South West Region in the COVID – 19 Context by NADEV

The initiative by NADEV, Cameroon NGO, was as part of the Japan funded project "contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions" through Japan funds, with the UNDP as implementing partner (IP) and as period of implementation from March 2020 to March 2021.

The COVID-19 crisis will continue to the deterioration of the nutrition and food security situation of numerous IDPs in the Fako division after their social and economic lives was interrupted as the result of the tension between government forces and separatist groups. In addition to this, the peaceful cohabitation that should exist between host communities and IDPs will be also threatened by limited livelihood resources in the area.

The economic life of 225 youths and adults (F141, M84) from Tiko, Limbe II and Buea municipalities was rebuilt through various livelihoods support related activities such as organization of training sessions on Small Business Management (SBM), training on vocational skills, disbursement of cash for business and farm inputs disbursement.

In the same vein, 71 youth and adults (F53, M18) from Mondoni and Small Ikange communities in the Tiko municipality could also **rebuild their social life through trauma healing sessions.**

The organization of sensitization talks on COVID-19 preventive measures also permitted to 225 persons in municipalities to be targeted to be better aware of both government of Cameroon and WHO COVID-19 prescribed barriers measures.

Success story 1



"My names are Dada Vera Massaiti. I am 32 years old and a widow with 2 kids (4 and 2years). I am a household head of 6 persons including my kid sister and brother. We live in a single room plank house at Small Soppo here in Buea having been sent out of my matrimonial home by my in laws after the death of my husband. I have been living with a disability of the leg due to a poison substance that I smatched in 2019.

My husband was one of the many young men in the Tole neighbourhood who were abducted from our house by the military in 2018 after which we were demanded to provide 1.5million for his release. We didn't have this amount of money but continued requesting for his release until that fateful day a hunter came announcing the discovery of 5 corpses of young men and his was among them. That was the beginning of my suffering with my children. As a farmer I needed some money to clean my farm for planting so I harvested some plantains from the farm to sell to pay for clearing of the land. My mother in-law got so angry about the harvest and decided to send me and her grandchildren away from our house. I didn't take her seriously until when I dropped ill with a painful leg suspected to be poison and she persistently asked me to leave the house. My children and I left to Small Soppo where I was offered a living space by a family friend which is where we are currently residing and depending on people of good will and my sibblings hawk banana to support our feeding.

It was not easy until 2 months ago that I got a phone call from NADEV who visited me and after listening to my plight decided to support me. I was thereafter given some advice on how to select and run a small income generating. A week later I received the sum of 33.000frs to start up a business. It all came to me like mannar from heaven. With this amount I have been able to buy and sell pear where I made some profit to add to our feeding. Presently I can boast of having made a profit of double the amount I received not just from buying and selling pear but also cakes. I buy cakes from the bakery at 2.500frs a pack and for every pack I make 2.500frs as profit. I have also negotiated with 4 persons who now sell for me at different spots on a daily basis. Hence, I spend 12.500frs and make a profit of same amount in a day or two. We now feed better, and I am more relaxed knowing that my children can start school come next academic year. I can also now begin to give a thought to the agreement I had with my landlord to leave at the end of June so he could rebuild his compound with cement blocks.

I can never say thank you enough to NADEV for locating me and to UNDP and From the People of Japan for their support. I am very grateful and praying that God should continue to provide you with more to reach other people and me too because I still need your support."

Initiative 2: A Multi-stakeholder Approach in Combating Poor Waste Disposal Practices in Bamenda II Municipality by WAG Cameroon

The initiative by WAG, Cameroon NGO, was also as part of the Japan funded USD 727,272 project "contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions" through Japan funds, with the UNDP as implementing partner (IP) and period of implementation from March 2020 to March 2021.
The poor solid waste management (SWM) of entire Bamenda City Council (BCC) with more than 120 tons of waste to be daily generated will continue to be exacerbated by the tension since 2016 between government forces and separatist groups.
As one of challenges to be faced during the implementation phase, the initiatives in the transformation are still at the building stage with limited advance equipment to process the inorganic waste. Behaviour change is also a very gradual process and it will go only through sensitization campaigns
429 selected green ambassadors could strengthen their knowledge and skills in waste management through the organization of training session on basic waste management and septic pits construction

Success story 2




If you pass through NITOB 6 now you will not believe the changes" Mme Soh celestine exclaimed.
Education on waste management at generation point offered by Women in Action against Gender Based Violence (WAG) with support from the people of Japan and UNDP Cameroon has led to positive and remarkable changes in the environment and particulalry sewage disposal. Mme Soh celestine resident in nitob 6 amd one of those who participated in the training as green ambassadors was under the york of her compound being the passage for sewage from her neigbouring fenced compound. She and neighbor have quarrelled severally and will not even talk to each other because of the highly toxic, nauseating and eye sour sewage from her neighbour flowing through her compound. « The knowledge on septic pits construction for sewage diversion began the safety of my family and peace between my nieghbour and I ». Said Mme Soh Celestine.
I took upon myself in a more humility position and explianed to my neighbour how the sewage issues can be resolved through a suck away pit that will retain the sewage and stop flowing through my compound and even promise her financial assitance if that will be her problem. Interestingly she listens and within two days she constructed the suck away pit and the sewage began to drain in it through pipes and my yard is free and we are safe. I wish to share here that my neighbor and I have taken the campaign very seriously and moving to such compounds with poor sewage disposal and educating them and she is using herelf as a testimony. We will stop at nothing to make sure poor sewage disposal from homes become history in Nitob 6 and beyond.

Conclusion
Both initiatives helped population especially vulnerable groups to be more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks in the Northwest and southwest region

2- Human Security and the Nexus (Sustainability and Efficiency)

The project in its output 1 was implemented in collaboration with the decentralized services of the State, especially the MINADER Departmental Delegation and the BUNEC Regional Delegation. The involvement of these sectoral partners not only facilitates ownership but also guarantees the sustainability and durability of the project results. Regarding livelihood activities and support to agricultural activities, the Departmental Delegation and its various branches at the local level (Head of the agricultural post) are fully involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of activities, thus facilitating their appropriation. These different activities are automatically integrated into the delegation's activity calendar. And as the Departmental Delegate for Agriculture of Mayo Sava specified during a field monitoring mission, "The Youth who have benefited from agricultural support will continue to be monitored even after the project. The follow-up of their activities is part of the delegation's calendar and objective, and this is in line with the government's orientation to empower Youth through the development of agriculture".

This project was implemented in collaboration with UNHCR to promote human security and the humanitarian-development-peace Nexus. The joint missions to identify intervention areas and to monitor the project implementation were conducted with UNHCR to provide holistic assistance to vulnerable people in the areas. When the concept notes of UNDP and UNHCR were submitted to Japan, the idea was to intervene the same areas to support communities hosting out-of-camp refugees and IDPs. However, the UNHCR could not be grated sufficient resources to target out-of-camp refugees from Japan. Therefore, UNDP utilized an area-based approach to cover the needs of communities including refugees for this project. The selection of direct beneficiaries and the identification of infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed were determined in coordination with UNHCR. Activities in livelihoods targeted vulnerable people of Cameroonian and Nigerian youth and women to promote social cohesion among them. UNDP supported the acquisition of birth certificate of Cameroonian while the information on the needs of refugees was shared with UNHCR, e.g. refugee registration, education for Nigerian.

3- Challenges and Lessons Learned

3.1- Challenges

The main challenges related to this project were administrative and operational as detailed below.

Administrative challenges

- The implementation period of the project was shorten (eight months from August 2020 to March 2021) due to the request for a project modification by UNDP. During the local project appraisal committee (LPAC) in April 2020, UNDP showed the interest in a project modification to respond to increasing needs in the Northwest and Southwest regions. The discussions between UNDP and the Embassy of Japan were held to request the modification officially. Project Board was organised in August 2020 after official refusal by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An acceleration plan was

developed, and the project implementation was completed within the period even with this challenge.

- Difficulty for some refugees to get their money due to documentation issues. Some refugee cards were not recognised as identification documents by the service provider in charge of making the cash payment.

Operational challenges

- Reduction of the period dedicated to Cash for Work from 3 to 2 months due to shorten of the project implementation period as indicated above. The project team were obliged to speed up activities and implement what has been planed for 03 months in 02 months. It was thus a big challenge on the operational side.

- The unavailability of rice seed in sufficient quantities does not allow farmers to be fully involved in the activity. To ensure the durability of the project, the decentralized services of MINADER should provide support for the availability of seeds.

- For the early recovery project in North West and South West, implementing partners faced a huge need for support from beneficiaries that were vulnerable in their majority. Considering this, select 225 clients over 5,000 IDPs and vulnerable persons within municipalities were really challenging

3.2- Lessons Learned

- Involving deconcentrated structures of the State as implementing partner facilitates the appropriation and sustainability of interventions.

- The Kaizen approach was an important tool for structuring the groups and empowering their members. This training should be generalized to all initiatives aiming at bringing together development actors at the community level.

- Humanitarian assistance related information do not easily reach communities in remote places. As a response to this, the identification of IDPs/vulnerable should be carried out carefully. As well efforts should be made to look for safe means to permit remote communities to be reached.

4- Visibility

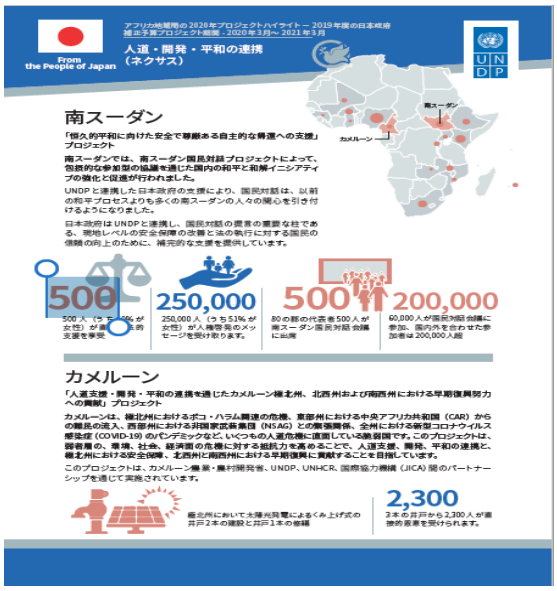
In February 2020, a press release on Japanese contributions to UN agencies in Cameroon including UNDP was published under the coordination of UNDP with UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP. A communication plan for the project of UNDP was developed by a communication specialist and a resource mobilization and advocacy specialist. It was aimed at raising awareness of all stakeholders about donor visibility and the utilisation of logos. A project flyer and quarterly updates were developed and shared with key stakeholders including Embassy of Japan and JICA. Articles on key activities were published on Facebook and Twitter.

During the project development and implementation, Japanese staff was actively involved. Field missions with Japanese staff were conducted to identify intervention areas with UNHCR

and to monitor the project implementation. This helped the visibility of Japan in the intervention areas, in particular in front of direct beneficiaries with Japanese face.
Other supplies and kits to beneficiaries were distributed with the logos. Many banners and roll-ups were also produced for the visibility.



Sight plate of the borehole built at Tildé Logone



Project Fact Sheet in Japanese

Contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (Japan 6)

Boko Haram, a violent extremist group based in the northern Nigeria, made the first attack in Cameroonian territory in October 2014, leading to 60,000 persons becoming internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Far North region by December 2014. According to the recent statistics of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the Far North region (UNHCR, 31 December 2019), 490,158 people were identified as displaced persons; 270,870 IDPs (55%), 108,714 refugees (22%) and 110,574 returnees (23%). The Boko Haram crisis has made vulnerable communities and people more vulnerable because they have been already suffering from extreme poverty and limited economic development even before the crisis. The crisis of the Northwest and Southwest (Anglophone) regions started with a series of strikes initiated in the Northwest region in May 2016 and spread to the Southwest region. The tensions between the government and separatist groups have increased. According to OCHA (Database for Humanitarian Needs Overview and Humanitarian Response Plan 2020), more than 530,000 Cameroonian have become IDPs in the Northwest, Southwest, Littoral and West regions. Their social and economic lives have been interrupted. Although a national dialogue was held from 30th September to 4th October 2019 and special status (e.g. schools and judiciary system) was granted to the Northwest and Southwest regions on 20th December 2019, violence has continued in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

The objective/outcome of this project is "population (especially vulnerable groups) in the intervention areas are more resilient to environmental, social and economic shocks" in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. The objective will be achieved with the following outputs of the project with activities.

Output 1.1	**Strengthened capacity and interoperability of civil registration and identity management systems in Cameroon Opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups including youth and women are increased in the Far North region**
Activity 1.1	Provide economic opportunities to vulnerable groups
Activity 1.2	Establish/support mutual solidarity funds
Activity 1.3	Reinforce agriculture capacity (e.g. training and distribution of inputs)
Activity 1.4	Rehabilitate/construct community infrastructure for local economy
Activity 1.5	Strengthen the capacity of vocation training institutions
Activity 1.6	Support acquisition of civil registration documents (e.g. birth certificates)
Output 1.2	**Early recovery efforts are supported in the Northwest and Southwest regions**
Activity 2.1	Support local initiatives for early recovery


Cash for work (the 3x6 approach)


Capacity building in rice production


Rehabilitation of infrastructure

General information on the project
Budget: 727,272 USD, Period: April 2020 – March 2021
Intervention zones: The Far North, Northwest and Southwest Region
Implementing partners: UNDP in collaboration with CSOs, JICA and UNHCR

This project is funded by the Government of Japan

From the People of Japan

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Japan 6 Project flyer

Quarterly update No.2/Oct-Dec 2020

Contributing to early recovery efforts in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions through the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus (Japan 6)

The project was implemented in the target zones of the Far North Region (Makary (Afade and Tilde), Fotokol (Fotokol centre) and Logone Birni (Tilde) in Logone et Chari, and Kossa (Yeme, Magina, Djabire and Kossa) in Mayo-Sava) according to the action plan. The key activities are as follows.

The Far North Region

Activity 1.1: Provide economic opportunities to vulnerable groups and **Activity 1.2:** Establish/support mutual solidarity funds
250 beneficiaries (F135, M115) of the 3x6 approach were selected in collaboration with MINADER. The session of Cash for Work started in December 2020. 50 (F25, M25) among the 250 beneficiaries are also identified to manage mutual solidarity funds.

Activity 1.3: Reinforce agriculture capacity (e.g. training and distribution of inputs)
220 farmers (F156, M64) harvested rice for self-consumption and sale after the training and input distribution by agricultural supervisors trained by JICA's project (PRODERIP).


Harvest of rice, Photo: PRODERIP

Activity 1.4: Rehabilitate/construct community infrastructure for local economy
The contracts with service providers were under preparation. The construction/ rehabilitation of water points will start in Yeme (Kossa) of Mayo-Sava and Tilde (Makary) of Logone et Chari in February 2021.

Activity 1.5: Strengthen the capacity of vocation training institutions
The need for Plan B (training on 5S/Kaizen for trainers/ToT) was under analysis instead of Plan A (training on car mechanic with CFAO/CamiToyota). ToT on 5S/Kaizen will be organised in March 2021.

Activity 1.6: Support acquisition of civil registration documents (e.g. birth certificates)
In December 2020, two local consultants were hired (one for Logone et Chari and one for Mayo-Sava). Vulnerable youth will be supported by them to obtain birth certificates.


Cash for work in Kossa (securing public areas)

The Northwest and Southwest Regions

Activity 2.1: Support local initiatives for early recovery
The Grant committee took place in October 2020 to approve the selection of two CSOs (NADEV and WACameroon). Grant agreements are currently under preparation for official kick-off.

Indicator 1.1	Number of people benefitting from livelihoods opportunities (e.g. training, kits) Q4 2020- Achievement: **250** (F135 M115), Total-Target: 2,000, Achievement: **470** (F291, M179)
Indicator 1.2	Number of people benefitting from jobs opportunities (e.g. new creation of jobs and self-employment) Q4 2020- Achievement: **0** (F0, M0), Total- Target: 250, Achievement: **0** (F0, M0)
Indicator 1.3	Number of community financial products and services developed Q4 2020- Achievement: **0**, Total- Target: 5, Achievement: **0**
Indicator 1.4	Percentage of people having access to targeted public services (birth certificates, immigration, justice, etc.) Q4 2020- Achievement: **0**, Total- Target: 50%, Achievement: **0**
Indicator 2.1	Number of local initiatives for early recovery supported Q4 2020- 2, Achievement: **0**, Total- Target: 2, Achievement: **0**

General information on the project
Budget: 727,272 USD, Period: April 2020 – March 2021
Intervention zones: The Far North, Northwest and Southwest Regions
Implementing partners: UNDP in collaboration with CSOs, JICA and UNHCR

This project is funded by the Government of Japan

From the People of Japan

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Japan 6 Quaterly Update



Japan 6 : Field Visit in Yeme with Beneficiaries

5- Partnership with Japanese stakeholders

This project aimed at the partnerships with CFAO (CAMI Toyota) and JICA to implement certain activities in the Far North Region as the previous projects. However, the collaboration with CFAO was cancelled due to the COVID19 pandemic. Since 2018, UNDP Cameroon has strengthened the technical capacity of car mechanics in the Far North Region through sending two trainers of car mechanics to two sessions of two-week training on PROTECH at a CFAO training centre in Douala. The CFAO training centre suspended training for technicians at CFAO in francophone Africa because of the official closure of Cameroonian borders, and then the approach of training was changed from training in person in Douala to online training for the technicians. This approach was not favourable for trainers in the Far North Region where the internet connection is not stable. Therefore, the activity to strengthen the capacity of vocation training institutions (Activity 1.5) was implemented in the collaboration with JICA instead of CFAO. Activity 1.1, 1.3 and 1.5 were implemented in collaboration with JICA (rice production and training on 5S/Kaizen). JICA has a project called Project for the Upland Rice and Irrigation Rice Development (PRODERIP) with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) to strengthen the capacity of rice production. The officials of MINADER with supervision of Japanese experts of PRODERIP organised a training session on rice production for technical officers and assured technic transfer from the trained technical officers to beneficiaries who received necessary inputs. The expertise of another JICA's project, 5S/Kaizen, was also utilised to empower youth and women for entrepreneurship and strengthen the capacity of vocational training centres.

Provisional Financial Report

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	Budget (USD)	Expenditure during reporting period	Engagement (PO
Output 1: Opportunities of sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable groups including youth and women are increased in the Far North region Gender marker: GEN2	410 000	155 852,16	61 339,29
Output 2: Early recovery efforts are supported in the Northwest and Southwest regions Gender marker: GEN2	50,000	42 482,43	15 000
Project management	206 732	389 403,99	
Sub-total	666,732	587 738,21	76 339,26
General Management Support (8%)	53,339	49 886,39	6 107,14
Sub-total	720,071	637 624,6	82 446,4
Coordination Levy (1%)	7,201		
TOTAL			