**Cameroon Human Security Joint Programme 2**
**Final Report**
**June 2024**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Date of submission** | 24/07/2024 |
| **Benefiting country and location(s)** | Cameroon, Far North region:<br>Zamay (Mokolo) & Fotokol |
| **Title of the programme** | **Recovery and Resilience in the Far North region of Cameroon: Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus through the Human Security Approach** |
| **Duration of programme** | From /06/2021 to /06/2023 (24 months) with a No Cost Extension until 31 May 2024 |
| **Lead UN organization** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)<br>Aissata De, Resident Representative a.i.<br>aissata.de@undp.org |
| **Implementing UN organization(s)** | United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)<br>Aissata De, Resident Representative a.i.<br>aissata.de@undp.org<br>Christophe Charbon, Head of Stabilization far north Cameroon<br>christophe.charbon@undp.org<br><br>United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)<br>Nadine Perrault, Country Representative<br>nperrault@unicef.org<br>Suzanne Dieng Guibessongui,<br>Chief of Field Office, Maroua<br>sguibessongui@unicef.org<br><br>Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)<br>Athman Mravili, Country Representative<br>Athman.Mravili@fao.org<br>Abdoulaye Imalan Boukary, Emergency Coordinator<br>Abdoulaye.imalanboukary@fao.org<br><br>UN-Habitat<br>Claude Albert Meutchehe Ngomsi, Country Programme Manager, claude.ngomsi@un.org<br>Christian Bedga, National Coordinator, Urban Governance Programme- Focal point in Yaoundé,<br>christian.bedangue@un.org |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Non-UN implementing partners** | Fonds Spécial d'Equipement et d'Intervention Intercommunale (FEICOM) – Special Council Fund for Mutual Assistance.<br>National NGOs (AAEDC, UNOADD )<br>Municipalities of Zamay and Fotokol |
| **Resident Coordinator(s)**<br>**Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO)**<br>(For submissions from regional entities, offices of SRSGs or other similar entities, submissions can be from the highest-ranking UN official) | Siaka Coulibaly, UN Resident Coordinator a.i.<br>coulibaly.siaka@un.org<br>Sophie Lesselin, Senior Development Coordination Officer, Strategic Planning, RCO Team Leader<br>sophie.lesselin@un.org<br>Theoneste Ganza<br>Humanitarian-Development-Peace nexus Coordinator<br>UN Resident Coordinator Office<br>theoneste.ganza@undp.org |
| **Total programme budget including indirect support costs in US$** (UNTFHS and other sources of funding) | 4,427,968.67 USD |
| **Amount requested from the UNTFHS in US$** (no more than $2million for operational programmes and no more than $300,000 for outreach/advocacy programmes) | 4,427,968.67 USD |
| **Amount to be sourced from other donors in US$** (please list each donor and the amount to be contributed) | |
| **Reporting period** | 06/2021 to /06/2024 |
| **Type of report** | **Final report** |

**Executive summary**

Ten years after Boko Haram extremists brought violence and conflict to the Lake Chad Basin, the crisis has caused a large-scale suffering in the far-north Cameroon and 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.

Four UN agencies (UNDP, UNICEF, FAO and UN-Habitat) have joined forces and have delivered this programme to advance 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 of Cameroon through the operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus and through the Human Security Approach.

The programme has proven instrumental in guiding the overall process for operationalising the HDP Nexus in Cameroon's convergence areas.

Despite initial delays, the programme has improved basic social services, sustainable livelihoods, disaster risk management, social cohesion and local governance in Zamaï and Fotokol.

Key achievements include increased access to safe drinking water and improved food security through horticulture and small ruminant production. The program also focused on vocational training for economic inclusion and strengthening community rule of law.

Besides, the programme has improved the capacity of municipalities in urban planning, and it contributed to the improvement of social cohesion between host communities, IDPs and refugees in Zamay.

The programme's holistic approach addressed the intertwined needs of the community, laying the foundations for lasting peace and human security in area that had been severely affected by conflict and terrorism.

In line with Human Security objectives, vulnerable communities targeted in Zamaï and Fotokol have regained dignity and are free from need and fear.

**List of acronyms**

| | |
|---|---|
| **BUNEC** | Bureau National de l'Etat Civil |
| **CBO** | Community Based Organisation |
| **CFW** | Cash for Work |
| **CMPJ** | Centre Multi fonctionnel de Promotion des Jeunes |
| **KFP** | Key Family Practice |
| **FAO** | Food and Agriculture Organisation |
| **GBV** | Gender-based violence |
| **HS/HSU** | Human Security/Human Security Unit |
| **IDPs** | Internally Displaced Persons |
| **MINADER** | Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Développement Rural |
| **MINEE** | Ministère des Eau et de l'Energie |
| **MINEFOP** | Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Formation Professionnelle |
| **MINEPIA** | Ministère de l'Elevage de la Pêche et des Industries Animales |
| **MINJEC** | Ministry Of Youth Affairs And Civic Education |
| **MINPROFF** | Ministère de la Promotion de la Femme et de la Famille |
| **MUSO** | Mutuelle de Solidarité |
| **NGO** | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| **PCD** | Plan Communal de Développement |
| **PNDP** | Programme National de Développement Participatif |
| **SCAP** | Système Communautaire d'Alerte Précoce |
| **UNDP** | United Nation Development Programme |
| **UNHCR** | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| **UNICEF** | United Nations Children's Fund |
| **UNTFHS** | United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security |
| **WASH** | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |

## 1. Results

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

### Output 1.1: Facilities for safe drinking water and water management culture are improved and available to vulnerable people in targeted areas

One important goal of the project is to improve the access to safe drinking water for 7,500 vulnerable people in targeted areas.

To achieve this target, the following main activities were planned:

- Construction of a water supply network powered with solar energy for host communities and IDPs
- Diagnosis and rehabilitation of boreholes for host communities and IDPs' sites (including schools, health and nutritional centres)
- Support to municipalities for the reactivation/establishment of water points management committees, including monitoring of water infrastructure construction.

### Achievements

The diagnosis and rehabilitation of boreholes in host communities and IDPs sites in Mokolo and Fotokol (including schools, health, and nutritional centers) have been completed in all planned sites.

Activities started in September 2022, just after the rainy season, with the training of 12 borehole-repairers (6 in Mokolo and 6 in Fotokol) on the diagnosis of boreholes' functionality.

This assessment was conducted in host communities (including schools, health, and nutritional centers) and IDPs sites of Mokolo and Fotokol.

Thanks to this substantial effort, 70 boreholes were diagnosed nonfunctional (40 in Mokolo and 30 in Fotokol) by a team of Divisional Delegation Staff and borehole-repairers of the 2 municipalities, with technical support and supervision of UNICEF and Regional Delegation of Water and Energy in the Far North.

Worth mentioning is the leverage effect of the project which rehabilitated 10 boreholes (5 in Mokolo and 5 in Fotokol) thus providing water for 2500 vulnerable people, while the municipalities did the major part of the work by rehabilitating 36 boreholes hence giving access to water for 15,500 people.

This considerable rehabilitation effort gave access to safe drinking water for 18,000 additional vulnerable people (500 IDPs, 1,500 refugees and 16,000 people in host communities).

This has significantly reduced the burden on women and children in targeted communities. Before, to fetch water, they had to walk long distances every day.

Women now take better care of their households and carry out other economic activities (trade and income-generating activities) during the time saved. Thanks to increased school attendance, children's education has also improved.

To ensure the boreholes are sustainable and well maintained, water points management committees have been established and members trained on their management and maintenance. In addition, staff of regional and divisional water and energy delegation have been trained on the maintenance of solar equipment.

The construction work of a small water supply network powered with solar energy in Zamay is nearing completion. This network (13 standpipes) will provide drinking water to the communities and IDPs in Zamay as well as to 3 schools, students and teachers and one health centre. This water supply network will also provide irrigation for market gardening fields.

The remaining energy produced by the solar power will be directed towards women, young people and vulnerable people for the development of income generating activities (hairdressing salon, welding station, corn mill, phone charging).

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

To improve the number of affected people with access to adequate basic sanitation the following main activities were planned:

- 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 centres);
- Promotion of household latrines construction through Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach in vulnerable communities.

The Community Led Total Sanitation approach (CLTS) has been deployed in 295 communities.

As a result, 25,492 households have constructed and are using their latrines.

Therefore, the proportion of households in the targeted municipalities using their own latrine has increased from 51 % to 87%. 93 localities out of 195 have been declared "Open Defecation Free (ODF)".

Besides, 260,698 persons have been sensitized on water treatment, proper use and maintenance of latrines, menstrual hygiene management and cholera prevention in the targeted 295 communities. The construction works of 40 emergency latrines are completed in IDPs sites of Zamay (20) and Mikilik (20). These latrines benefit to 2,400 IDPs (720 girls, 480 women, 768 boys and 432 men).

As part of the support to the municipalities, 60 young builders from the municipality of Mokolo were trained in the construction of latrines using local materials. These young people built 20 latrines using local materials in institutions and public places (5 schools, 1 stadium, 1 health center and 10 periodic walks). Currently, these young people are mobilized by the municipalities to continue construction work on latrines in 100 other public places.

**Output 1.3: Promotion of good practices related to water, hygiene and sanitation**

A cholera epidemic affected communities in the Far North region from September 2022 to January 2023, 497 cases including 18 deaths were reported in 6 health districts. Mokolo and Fotokol were among the 6 affected health districts. Mokolo reported 144 cases with 4 deaths and Fotokol reported 48 cases with 1 death. Prevention and response activities were implemented in the 2 Health Districts of Mokolo and Fotokol. 145 community health workers have been trained and deployed in affected health areas. During the 4th quarter of 2022, 18,011 people (1,828 IDPs) including 3,475 girls, 6,826 women, 3,296 boys and 4,414 men attended sensitization events to increase awareness on the risk of cholera. Thanks to awareness campaigns, 647 households (4,917 people) have constructed latrines and are using them. 275 public places (markets, schools, water drinking places, public toilets, mosque, churches) have been disinfected. Since January 2023, no further cases of cholera have been reported in the Far North region.

Moreover, 56,545 newly victims of Boko Haram armed conflicts including 22,813 girls and 24,594 boys from IDPs of Mokolo municipality (Zamay, Mikilik, Zamalva, Grede, Wandai, Ldamang, Ouro-Tada) were sensitized on good practices related to water, hygiene and sanitation. They also received 2,457 WASH kits including soaps, buckets, jerrycans, kettles, baby potty and water purifier. At the same time, 514 adolescent girls and women of childbearing age from Zamay (including 314 IDPs) received dignity kits for menstrual hygiene management. Each dignity kit contains 4 reusable sanitary napkins, 1 bucket (10l), 1 flashlight, 5 toothpastes, 5 toothbrushes, 1.5 kg of detergent, 3 shampoos, 12 toilet soaps, 1 soap dish, 12 clips (clothes hooks), 1 drying rope, 12 pins, 2 pieces of white fabric 1m long, nail clippers.

**Expected outcome 2: By the end of the programme sustainable livelihood and economic opportunities**

**Output 2.1: Food security of the affected population is enhanced through horticulture production, and nutritional education.**

Horticultural production is one of the activities that can improve local food security thanks to its shorter production period, its nutritional content, and its potential for local sale.

Together with UNICEF, beneficiaries and local focal points, FAO has identified alternatives to facilitate agricultural production matching the agricultural calendar.

Four (4) sites with available water points were identified locally to bring together the beneficiaries. Two hundred (200) beneficiary households (1,725 people) then received horticultural inputs (a 50 kg bag of fertilizer, a sprayer for 4 beneficiaries, 4 different types of seed (watermelon, black nightshade, tomato, and okra) chosen by them, and 10 wheelbarrows for community activities and the Farmer Field School (FFS). Prior to this, training and awareness-raising sessions on legumes, fruit processing and nutritional education were organized for fifty (50) women, two (2) employees of the implementing partner and two (2) local relays over 5 days. The training sessions were held both in theory and in practice. Women's capacities on nutritional education, prevention of malnutrition was also strengthened with the support of public health Ministry Expert focal point on nutrition.

The last aspect of the training was a combined section on using processed foodstuff for a balanced diet. Cooking demonstration of enriched porridge, soya milk, potato soup and balanced meal were conducted to reinforce effective capacity of fifty (50) women. Four (4) groups of women were

formed and equipped with processing materials for their activities. A kit is constituted of 3 solar dryers, 5 metallic cooking pots, 20 knifes, one bag of salt, 20 work blouses, 5 mortars, 4 basins, 5 skimmers, 10 sieves, 5 colanders and 15 pieces of soap. Continuous follow-up was done by FAO, implementing partner and local relays. With the local production and their one production, groups of women have transformed legumes, mangoes, and tomatoes, which are used for their familial consumption and for sale. As direct added value, during the supervision organised by the national steering comity with WFP staff, the demand of transformed products was requested for school feeding. A partnership in ongoing for providing transformed products for school feeding.

In addition, two hundred (200) young people were selected from different villages to rehabilitate pastoral areas by cash for work modality. The selection took in account IDPs, hosts and other groups of vulnerable people disaggregated as below.

**Table 1: Cash for work beneficiaries**

| Beneficiary number | Status | | | | Sex | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | IDPS | Hosts | Returnees | Refugees | M | F |
| 200 | 60 | 109 | 0 | 31 | 154 | 46 |

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

Joint targeting of beneficiaries was conducted with the support of local development committee to avoid beneficiary duplication. Two hundreds (200) beneficiaries were selected for animal production: hundred (100) in Zamay and hundred (100) in Fotokol.

**Table 1: Beneficiaries of Small ruminants**

| Designation | Household | | PWD | Total men | Total women | Men >59 | Women>59 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Men | Women | | | | | |
| Zamay | 42 | 58 | 14 | 350 | 460 | 15 | 24 |
| Fotokol | 66 | 34 | 10 | 305 | 485 | 25 | 36 |
| **Total** | **108** | **92** | **24** | **655** | **945** | **40** | **60** |

Two (200) households were supported by small ruminant (3), feeding kit (3 bag of 60 kg of feed, 3 of 5 kg of mineral stone) and veterinary kit (3 box of 100 ml of oxytetracyclin, 30 box of 100 ml of ivermectin, 3 box of 100 ml of vitamin and 3 doses of vaccine). People with disabilities were taken into account in the selection of beneficiaries. They represent about 12% of the total.
Before distribution of support, beneficiary leaders, community relay, Farm Field School owner and technical ministry staff of MINADER and MINEPIA were trained on small ruminant production technics and Farm Field School (FFS) approach. Beneficiaries were trained in both Zamay and Fotokol.
In addition to two hundred (200) households beneficiaries, 10 Farmer Field School Owner have been selected, 5 in Zamay and 5 in Fotokol. Each of them has received 10 small ruminants, 10

bags of feed, 10 mineral stones, 10 oxytetracyclin, 10 ivermectin 10 vitamins and 10 vaccines doses corresponding to the number of animals. These ten (10) Farmer Field School owners were integrated in the training. Trainee number is shown in table below.

**Table 2:** Trainees on small ruminant production technics and Farmers Field School approach

| **Designation** | **Men** | **Women** |
|---|---|---|
| Zamay | 15 | 1 |
| Fotokol | 9 | 2 |
| MINEPIA | 2 | 0 |
| Staff partners | 2 | 0 |
| **Total** | **28** | **3** |

Regular training sessions were organised at the local community according to Farmer Field School approach. Several themes were addressed depending on the Farmer Field School group.

**Table 3**: Training of local communities

| **Themes** | **Frequency** | **Participants** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Men** | **Women** | **Total** |
| Maintaining small ruminant | 5 | 35 | 61 | 96 |
| Deworming and vaccination | 10 | 92 | 98 | 190 |
| FFS group structuration | 5 | 62 | 28 | 90 |
| Improve straw for animal consumption | 4 | 43 | 37 | 90 |
| Animal castration | 2 | 40 | 32 | 72 |
| **Total** | **26** | **272** | **256** | **538** |

As part of an integrated approach to facilitate access to water for animals and reduce the pressure on village water points, FAO has built 2 drinking troughs in Zamay, linked to the water distribution network set up by UNICEF. The place of the animals' drinkers was chosen in close collaboration with technical ministry MINEPIA and beneficiary committee.
In Fotokol, one animal drinker was constructed near the borehole built by FAO. These three infrastructures (pasture, borehole and animal drinker) combined will improve animal access to pasture and water especially during the crucial period.

**Output 2.3: Economic inclusion of vulnerable people and communities is supported with vocational training and material/financial assistance (UNDP)**

UNDP, FAO and the Zamay Township Development Committee jointly selected 200 young beneficiaries for Cash for Work activities. The beneficiaries of the project were structured into groups of 10 members each according to their affinities and geographical proximity. The cohesion was promoted through the participation of the host population, displaced persons, returnees and people with disabilities. Each group is accompanied and supported by MINJEC, MINEPIA and MINADER, which have expertise in setting up, monitoring and supporting village cooperatives.

With regard to the socio-economic integration of vulnerable young people in the canton of Zamay, the 200 beneficiaries who were selected from among internally displaced persons, former associates, vulnerable host populations, and returnees received vocational training in the following trades and professions:

- Sewing (131 beneficiaries).
- Embroidery (29 beneficiaries).
- Metal carpentry (17 beneficiaries).
- Carpentry (06 beneficiaries).
- Mechanics (07 beneficiaries).
- Masonry (05 beneficiaries).
- IT (05 beneficiaries).

Also, 40 shops were rented for a period of one year to facilitate the installation of these beneficiaries in the market. Finally, socio-economic integration kits for the various sectors of activity mentioned above were given to the beneficiaries.

The sustainability of this activity is guaranteed by the measures that have been taken in terms of vocational training, the provision of socio-economic integration kits to the community and the follow-up of beneficiaries provided at the same time by the Local Development Committee of the canton of Zamay.

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

**Output 3.1: The availability of natural resources is improved through better management of pasture (FAO)**

The management pasture site was identified by administrative authorities, traditional authorities, technical ministries (MINEPIA, MINADER), municipality and FAO.

Pasture management requires water availability. Therefore, the first step of this effort consisted in the construction of a borehole for supplementary irrigation and water for livestock.

Initially, the pasture rehabilitation consisted in natural regeneration by protecting non-pasture productive area.

Additional measures were implemented such as tractor tillage and sowing pasture species like *bracharia* which helped restore fifty (50) hectares. Within the site, a borehole was constructed

essentially for animal and pasture management.

The second phase of this activity was pasture management. With the support of FAO, improved pasture seeds were identified. Practical activities like site protection, sowing, dams, and clearing were realized by the 200 selected beneficiaries for cash for work as mentioned in Output 2.2. With the collaboration of local authorities, the site will be protected during the whole rainy season to improve the pasture quantitatively and qualitatively.

**Expected outcome 4: By the end of the programme social cohesion, peacebuilding and local governance have been improved (UNDP)**

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

A mini guide on human rights has been developed and made available to defense and security forces. This facilitates the appropriation of certain fundamental rights by agents of the defense and security forces.

Preliminary meetings with justice actors were organized, in particular the president of the court of appeal and his team, which made it possible to identify a focal point for the activities.

The work with the focal point made it possible to go around certain issues, in particular that of the documentation of certain legal decisions taken at the traditional level.

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

Sport and cultural activities were organized to promote social cohesion. Mixed teams were formed where all profiles could be found in order to promote better cohesion and integration between the different social categories. These sport events were opportunities to promote tolerance, values of peace and non-violence.

These activities have fostered openness on the part of host communities and facilitated reintegration for returnees.

**Output 4.3: Delivery of local governance services is improved for vulnerable people**

Access to civil status documents, and more particularly birth certificates, for the population of the Far North is an ongoing challenge. Just over 400,000 people do not have a birth certificate.

The fundamental rights such as the right to a name, a nationality and education remain difficult to address in far north Cameroon. Regarding the latter, a BUNEC survey in 2020 indicated that nearly 37,000 children in CM2 classes do not have a birth certificate and cannot take the end-of-cycle exams and the standard entrance exams in secondary schools.

Seven hundreds (700; M: 354, F: 346) birth certificates were obtained following a request for supplementary judgments for school-age children and concluded by mobile hearings. This allowed 700 young people to participate in the end-of-school year exams with confidence.

A preliminary activity entitled "public listening" was carried out. The objective of the activity was to listen to the populations through focus groups and other actors through individual interviews to identify the causes of the under-registration of civil status events and the low access to legal identity and determine their information needs, the response to which will take the form of awareness-raising. Five hundred and eleven people (511), including 461 beneficiaries (men,

young women and teachers) and 50 actors (civil status, health, police and administrative authorities) were involved in the eight pilot municipalities of the project.

This consultation revealed that the population wanted to understand the procedures required to obtaining civil status documents and a national identity card;

An awareness campaign was then organized to remind the importance of civil status documents and the national identity card, the role and responsibilities of civil status actors, the obligations and penalties of civil status and how to differentiate between forgeries and authentic civil documents.

The secretary of civil status of Zamay, Mr. Sali, states: *"Awareness-raising has had a good influence on the habits of the population; They are fully aware of the place of civil status in an individual's life. Holding leaders accountable pays off because some locks have been broken."*

Other awareness campaigns were conducted on cross-cutting issues such as the fight against early marriages and gender-based violence, the promotion of citizenship and the participation of women in decision-making bodies.

The community were informed about the legal framework punishing early marriage, abusive coping of forests, theft and rape. Finally, traditional authorities have been encouraged to take into account the voice of women in decisions affecting the community in general and women in particular.

The results obtained here emerge from the 3 pillars of the Nexus approach and meet the three requirements of human security, namely, to allow vulnerable populations to live free from want, to live free from fear and to live in dignity regardless of status within the community. Through the debates, we noted that the needs of the community are intertwined. The most appropriate response is therefore holistic, making humanitarian and development bodies work together by reducing the vulnerability of displaced persons, refugees, former associates and host communities while strengthening access to basic social services and the economic empowerment of young people, and finally laying the foundations for lasting peace between these different social categories.

**Expected outcome 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 (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**

UN-Habitat has set up a series of workshops and trainings for local authorities. The process began with start-up workshops to raise awareness among stakeholders about the Nexus approach and their role in the planning process.
A diagnosis was then carried out to assess the situation of local development in the municipalities. Young people were recruited and trained to collect socio-economic, land and spatial data. Interviews with municipal authorities and work sessions with various associations ensured a common understanding of the current state of the municipalities.

Development scenarios were presented at workshops organized under the chairmanship of the prefects of the Mayo Tsanaga and Logone - and - Chari departments.

A workshop was then organized to present in detail the chosen development paths, corresponding to the urban vision of the stakeholders.
Finally, training sessions were organized to strengthen local capacities, particularly in technical areas such as photovoltaic assembly, waste management and spatial urban planning. Training on integrated spatial planning, resilience, urban financing and management processes were also provided.

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

An inclusive dialogue was organized to raise awareness on various aspects of urban development, such as housing, access to drinking water and electricity, occupation security, waste management, public spaces and revenue collection.
Faced with the influx of refugees and displaced persons in the municipalities of Mokolo and Fotokol, it has become essential to equip these municipalities with planning tools, notably the Land Use Plan (POS). This operational document integrates all the parameters of a municipality's development, from diagnosis to urban planning regulations, including possible development variants.
To guide local authorities in the choice of development projects, a list of Priority Investment Projects (PIP) has been drawn up for the short, medium and long term. These efforts aim to ensure the social well-being of populations in a healthy environment.
Workshops were organized in Mokolo and Fotokol to help local authorities define a development vision and choose Priority Investment Projects (PIP) focused on improving human security. These workshops allowed the presentation of different development paths and the selection of a unique development vision for each municipality, taking into account local realities and the presence of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The PIPs, which have a strong impact on local development and significantly improve the human security of IDPs, were scheduled for the short, medium, and long term. It is recommended to operationalize these PIPs to improve the living conditions of host populations and IDPs.

**Output 5.3. Increased social cohesion and livelihood opportunities through the creation of green public spaces, waste management systems and the promotion of community engagement for the improvement of living conditions and the reduction of the spread of covid-19**

UN HABITAT has organized a training on photovoltaic solar energy in Fotokol and Mokolo. This capacity building aims to improve the skills of local youth in the design, assembly, and repair of photovoltaic panels.

In Fotokol, 50 young participants (22 women and 28 men) were trained whereas 50 participants (18 women and 32 men) were trained in Mokolo**.** The training included a theoretical phase, where participants learned about renewable energies and the photovoltaic system, and a practical phase,

where they received materials and were guided through the assembly and wiring of a photovoltaic solar system. Despite some initial difficulties, all participants managed to assemble their system.

UN-Habitat also organized a training on waste management and green space design int the same localities.

The training covered several modules, including an introduction to waste management, the impact of plastic waste on the environment and health, circular economy, sustainable waste management in Africa, and health and safety at work.
Participants learned to see waste as a source of income in a circular economy approach and were sensitized to the importance of protection when handling waste.

100 young women and men participated in this training. The organizers recommend offering a similar training to a larger group and providing waste management equipment. They emphasize that waste valorization can empower women and internally displaced persons in the localities of Mokolo and Fotokol.

## 2. Added value of human security

The challenges facing the communities in Zamaï and Fotokol could not be solved in isolation.
The programme's holistic approach addressed the intertwined needs of the targeted communities, laying the foundations for lasting peace and human security in area that had been severely affected by conflict and terrorism.

The Human Security approach offers a comprehensive response to these multiple difficulties. It encourages the partnership of the UN agencies to combine their expertise to address them.
This partnership brought together the expertise of four agencies and solved problems linked to social cohesion, water, human security and habitat.

In line with Human Security objectives, vulnerable communities targeted in Zamaï and Fotokol have regained dignity and are free from need and fear.

## 3. Challenges faced and lessons learned

### a) *Challenges during the reporting period:*

- The project was delayed by time required for funds' transfers across agencies.
- The inflation of product prices on the market and the scarcity of specific materials.
- Mobilize enough resources to meet the need for birth certificates in the localities of intervention.
- Difficulty of access in the Fotokol due to floods during the rainy season and the suspension of missions in the area due to attacks by non-state armed groups.

| | Challenges faced | Mitigation measures |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Delays in transferring funds to partner agencies | Agencies started implementing the project by advancing funds. |
| 2. | Inflation of product prices on the market and the scarcity of certain inputs. | Valorisation of local resources |
| 3. | Difficulty of access in Fotokol due to floods during the rainy season and the suspension of missions in the area due to attacks by non-state armed groups. | Strong coordination with municipalities Agility (heading to Fotokol when security and road condition allows) |
| 4. | Land management challenges: absence of a land map | Compilation of information from Land Registry delegations |

### b) *Lessons learned during the reporting period:*

- The benefit of the human security approach as well as strategies that support successful implementation of the approach.
- The value of multi-sectoral, integrated action through partnership.
- Innovations or good practices related to programme management, and monitoring and evaluation.
- How to successfully form and sustain multi-stakeholder partnerships and inter-agency collaboration.
- Promoting national and local ownership and leadership.
- Engaging with vulnerable groups and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- Ensuring sustainability and laying the foundation for replication and scale-up.
- Other notable cross-cutting issues
- The human security approach developed around synergies between the activities implemented by the four agencies allowed us to focus on the populations' risks, needs, and vulnerabilities rather than our respective mandates. However, it creates a dependency between activities, which requires agencies to access their funds simultaneously. Unfortunately, this did not happen, and agencies had to use their own resources to start implementing their respective activities.
- The spatial analysis conducted by UN-Habitat was instrumental in defining the program's

geographical scope. Further analysis is needed to identify the programmatic priorities that will help reach the collective outcome by 2026. The spatial analysis served as a benchmark for a more extensive joint analysis, which was conducted initially in the convergence area of Logone-Birni in the Far-North region. The latter was, in turn, used to develop a Nexus joint analysis methodology to be used in all convergence areas in Cameroon, including Mokolo and Fotokol. A Nexus joint analysis initially set to be conducted in Mokolo in February 2023, involving the four agencies, the Nexus Task Force, and local stakeholders was called off at the request of communal authorities and in agreement with the Regional Nexus Taskforce because the Commune has acquired a communal development plan (PCD) elaborated in reference to the three pillars under the nexus roadmap.

- Subsequently, the joint program will be integrated into the Mokolo common action plan, and synergies will be created between the activities undertaken within the joint program and other interventions implemented in the municipality under the aegis of the mayor and the municipal council.
- The involvement of decentralized structures and decentralized State authorities as implementing partners facilitates the appropriation and sustainability of interventions.
- Cameroon is in a phase of decentralization, most basic social services have been transferred to decentralized local authorities, and hence the need for the involvement of these actors at all levels of the process.
- It was difficult, if not impossible to access the municipality of Fotokol, due to floods during the rainy season. The technicians at the municipality level , the local development committee and the local surplice partners for the continuation of activities have been empowered.
- Besides, attacks by non-state armed groups not far from the convergence area prompted the security authorities to suspend interventions in the commune.
- The involvement from the outset of local mechanisms in selecting beneficiaries was important to have homogeneous lists. The actors of these mechanisms are first of all members of these communities, so they have a better knowledge of the environment, the realities and the people who live there.
- Commitment of local authorities is necessary to sustain interventions after the end of this project.

| | Lessons learned | Recommendations |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | The benefit of the human security approach as well as strategies that support successful implementation of the approach. | Strengthen existing mechanisms for the sustainability of these achievements. |
| 2. | Innovations or good practices related to programme management, and monitoring and evaluation. Putting the local development committee at the center of all activities is a good practice. | Consolidate these good practices. |
| 3. | Promoting national and local ownership and leadership. | Strengthen awareness on the involvement of partners through the Nexus Task Force, which is a framework that brings together actors at national and local level. |
| 4. | Engaging with vulnerable groups and ensuring that no one is left behind. | Practical to put forward in all interventions. |
| 5. | Ensuring sustainability and laying the foundation for replication and scale-up. | Any intervention must focus on sustainability. |
| 6. | The establishment of consultation and coordination frameworks from the base to the top. | Work on the long-term rooting of these consultation frameworks |
| 7. | The involvement of decentralized structures and decentralized State authorities as implementing partners facilitates the appropriation and sustainability of interventions. | Strengthen and maintain this involvement in a sustainable manner. |
| 8. | The involvement from the outset of local mechanisms in the selection of beneficiaries is key. | Strengthen and maintain this involvement in a sustainable manner. |
| 9. | Commitment of local authorities to project monitoring Continue sharing information with local authorities. | Strengthen and maintain this involvement in a sustainable manner. |

## 4. Mainstreaming, scale-up and replication

The enthusiasm shown by other municipalities to become a convergence area in the near future is a strong indicator of the need to replicate the HDP Nexus approach. This program can be extended to promote greater support and replication in other municipalities by adopting the HDP nexus approach. A HDP Nexus Task Force is operational at the national and regional levels. It is a space that allows program focal points to share program progress, results, and experience and to scale up/replicate programme elements.

The programme has developed land use plans to support municipalities (Mokolo and Fotokol). Most of the programme activities have strengthened the capacities of existing beneficiaries, key stakeholders, structures, and national/local governments. Therefore, even after the programme, they will continue their activities without support.

The development of land use plans for the municipalities of Mokolo and Fotokol has improved the integrated spatial planning approach. It is now guiding concrete development actions within the municipalities concerned.

## 5. Outreach materials and promotional activities

Brochure human security*:* Brochure Nexus Human security.pdf

## 6. Financial status

***The programme report should include the certified cumulative financial statements (from programme start date to progress reporting due date). Note: The HSU will disburse funds based upon a certified cumulative financial statement attached to the annual narrative progress report indicating that 70% or more of the previous instalment has been spent and committed. Please refer to Annex 4.***

**Program budget:** 4,427,968.67 USD

**Expenditures to date (USD):**

## Annex: Pictures




Workshop to present the Diagnostic Report of the POS (Land Use Plan) in Mokolo



Opening speech by the prefect at the workshop to present the development scenarios for the POS in Mokolo



Solar energy training for young people in Fotokol



Solar energy training for young people in Fotokol



Handover of Wash Kits at the Zamay site by the Humanitarian Coordinator




Rehabilitated borehole at the Zamay IDP site







Fruit and vegetable processing and drying at Zamay



Exchange with the women leaders of Zamay



Delivery of birth certificates to Zamay public school



Delivery of birth certificates to the mayor of Tokombéré




Food and nutrition education



Joined field meeting



Young Tailor Women of Zamay





Distribution of small ruminants, food and veterinary inputs in Zamay



Young people trained in metallic work



Multi-purpose hall built by community members in Zamay





Sewing training in Zamay

**Annex: Testimonies**

Embroidery training in Zamay



**Aminatou Bouba's Testimony: Stitching Together a Brighter Future: Aminatou's Journey from the Streets to Scissors and Thread**

*"My name is Aminatou Bouba, a 28-year-old mother of two. Our family faced insecurity due to the Boko Haram crisis, and our income was insufficient. Like many women in Zamay, I sold puffballs by the roadside, but it barely covered our basic needs. I felt unhappy and constantly exposed to insecurity.*

*In 2017, UNDP's 'Nexus Approach' changed my life. I was selected among the 128 young girls and 72 young boys for training in women's empowerment, peacebuilding, and vocational skills development. Sewing was my passion, and after the training, I received a sewing machine from the project. UNDP also provided me with a store at the community market, covering the rent for a year.*

*No longer exposed to the elements or insecurity, my sewing machine hums, stitching not only clothes but also a brighter future for my family. I've become an excellent seamstress, creating dresses for women in our community. My workshop now trains nine other young people, sewing their dreams into the fabric. My children eat three meals a day, ensuring their full participation in school. I hope more women can have similar opportunities."*

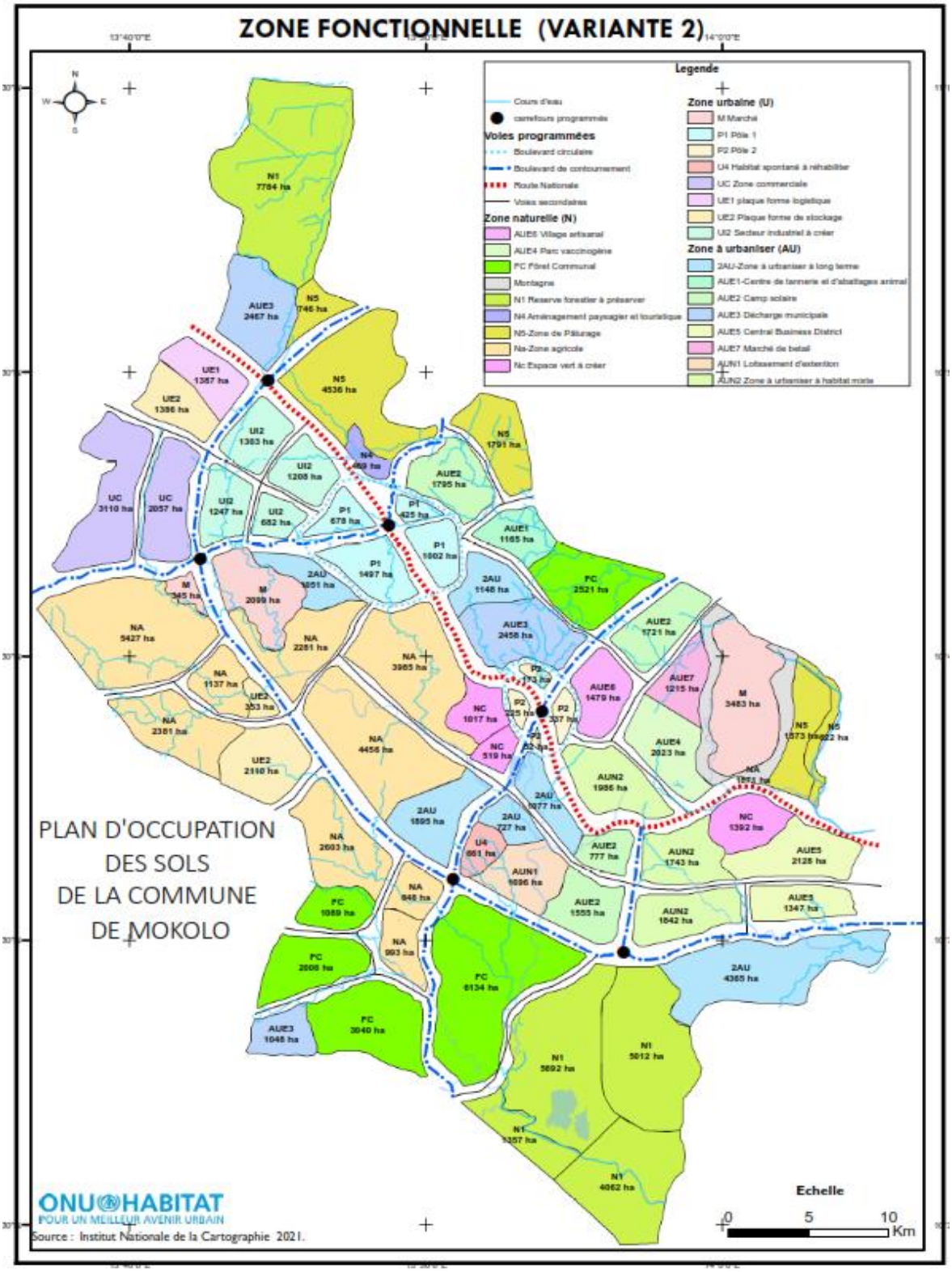
**Matakol's Testimony: A journey to success**

*My name is Matokol, and I'm 12 years old and from the Tokombere community in Mayo Sava. Life was challenging without a birth certificate. I felt frustrated and left out, unable to enroll in school or take official exams. While my friends progressed, I remained stuck, my dreams slipping away.*

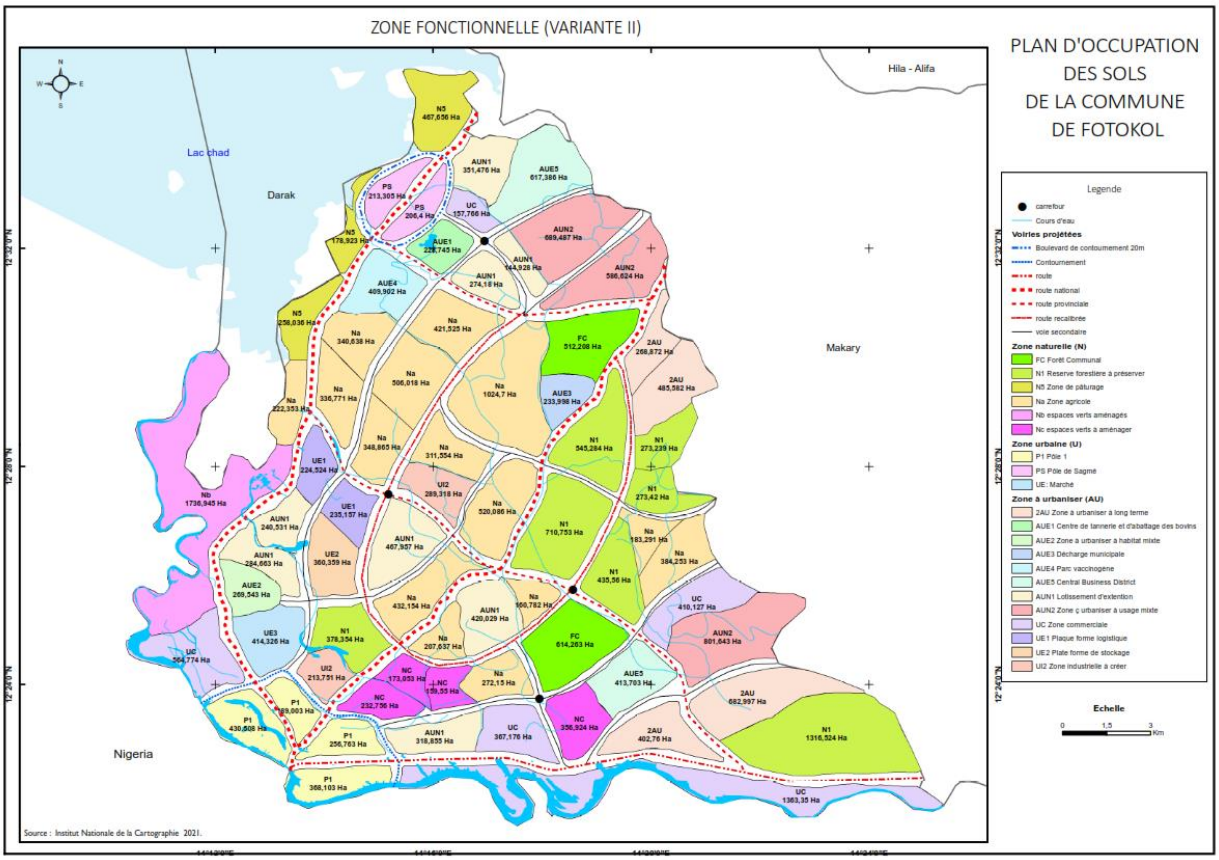
*But then came hope—the support and assistance provided by NEXUS. I finally obtained my birth certificate, a crucial document that changed everything. With it, I took my exams and achieved an impressive average score of 12. Now, I'm determined to become a great doctor and make a positive impact in my community.*

*This opportunity has given me hope—a chance to fulfill my aspirations. Despite the initial setbacks, I persevere, ready to embrace a brighter future.*

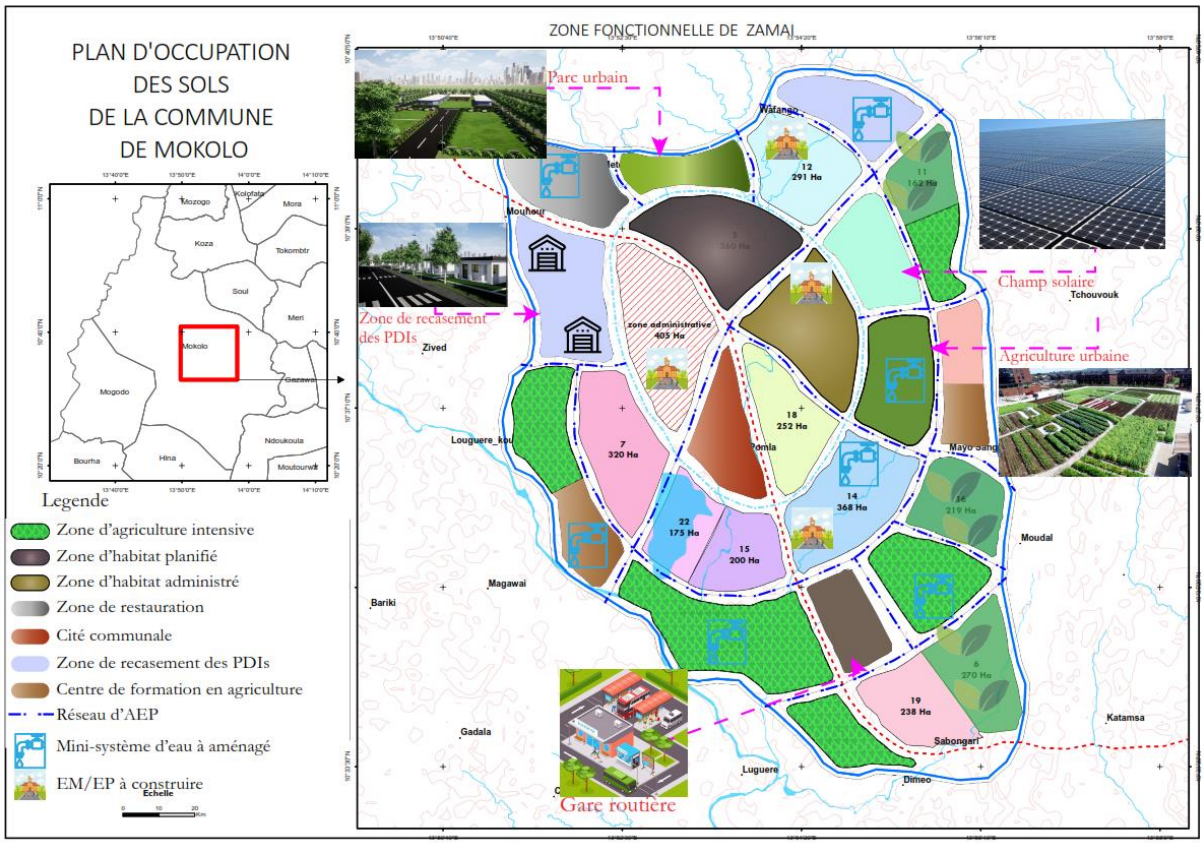
**Annex: Maps**


ZONE FONCTIONNELLE (VARIANTE 2)
Legende
Cours d'eau
carrefours programmés
Voies programmées
Boulevard circulaire
Boulevard de contournement
Route Nationale
Voies secondaires
Zone naturelle (N)
AUE6 Village artisanal
AUE4 Parc vaccinogène
FC Fôret Communal
Montagne
N1 Reserve forestier à préserver
N4 Amènagement paysagier et touristique
N5-Zone de Pâturage
Na-Zone agricole
Nc Espace vert à créer
Zone urbaine (U)
M Marché
P1 Pôle 1
P2 Pôle 2
UI4 Habitat spontané à réhabiliter
UC Zone commerciale
UE1 plaque forme logistique
UE2 Plaque forme de stockage
UI2 Secteur industriel à créer
Zone à urbaniser (AU)
2AU-Zone à urbaniser à long terme
AUE1-Centre de tannerie et d'abattages animal
AUE2 Camp solaire
AUE3 Décharge municipale
AUE5 Central Business District
AUE7 Marché de bétail
AUN1 Lotissement d'extention
AUN2 Zone à urbaniser à habitat mixte
PLAN D'OCCUPATION DES SOLS DE LA COMMUNE DE MOKOLO
ONU HABITAT
POUR UN MEILLEUR AVENIR URBAIN
Source : Institut Nationale de la Cartographie 2021.
Echelle
0 5 10 Km

Map: Development option selected for the Mokolo POS




Map: Development option selected for the Mokolo POS




Map: Zamay priority intervention zone

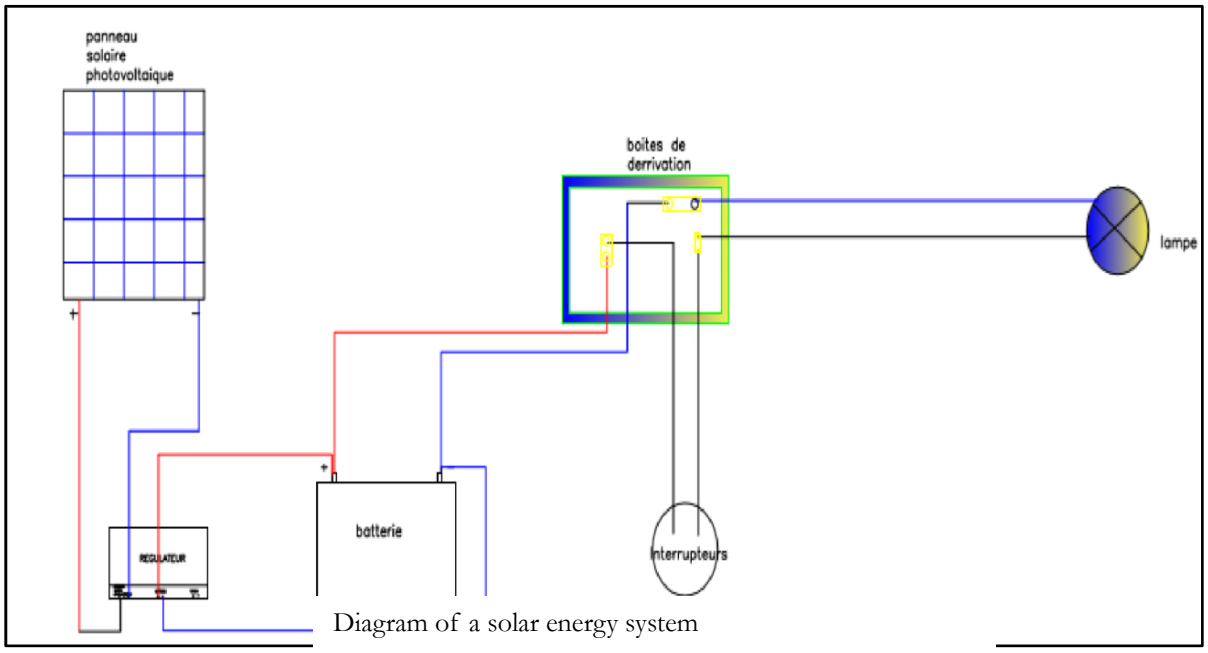



Diagram of a solar energy system