



UNITED NATIONS
CAMEROON



UN COUNTRY ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT 2024

CAMEROON

Copyright UNESCO/Abel WINAMOU

Table of contents

Foreword	3
UN Country team in Cameroon	4
Key development partners of the UN development system in the country	5
Cameroon at a glance	6
Chapter 1: Key developments in the country and regional context	8
Chapter 2: UN development system support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework	10
2.1: Overview of Cooperation Framework Results	10
2.2 : Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs	11
Result Group 1: Inclusive and Sustainable growth	11
Outcome 1	11
Result Group 2.1: Access to quality basic social services	15
Outcome 2.1	15
Outcome 2.2	16
Result Group 2.2: Gender equality and empowerment	19
Result Group 3: Effective Policies and Public Institutions	21
Outcome 3	21
Result Group 4: Environmental Sustainability and Effective Management of Climate and Disaster Risks	24
Outcome 4	24
2.3: Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda	27
2.4: Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency	29
2.5: Lessons learned	33
2.6: Multi-year resource mobilization	34
Chapter 3: UNCT key focus for next year	35
Acronyms	37



FOREWORD

In 2024, the United Nations Country Team in Cameroon (UNCT) made significant progress in advancing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aligning efforts with Cameroon's national priorities under the National Development Strategy (NDS30).

This report highlights key achievements in implementing the 2022–2026 Cooperation Framework, reinforcing our shared commitment with the Government of Cameroon to sustainable and inclusive development, leaving no one behind. It also illustrates how the UNCT has convened stakeholders to further strengthen collaboration across sectors for the operationalization of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus approach in a complex, crises-affected environment facing the decline of humanitarian aid. These successes were made possible through strong partnerships with the Government, civil society, women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the generous support of donors and cooperating partners.

Collaborating closely with the Government, we achieved notable results in health, agriculture, climate change, gender equality, and youth empowerment. By working as a unified UN family, we leveraged the strengths of each agency, implemented joint programs, and coordinated efforts through Results Groups to drive impactful change.

A key focus in 2024 was mobilizing finance, particularly through the "funding compact" for Cameroon's SDG agenda by engaging international financial institutions and the private sector.

The election of His Excellency Philemon Yang as President of the 79th UN General Assembly highlights Cameroon's leadership in global governance, advancing the Pact for the Future, the Global Digital Compact, the Declaration on Future Generations, prioritizing climate, food systems, energy, and inclusive SDG action by empowering youth and women.

Looking ahead to 2025, we are committed to building on our achievements, leveraging the UN's comparative advantage, and delivering even greater impact in support of Cameroon's development priorities and the Pact for the Future.

The United Nations remains dedicated to sustainable and inclusive development for the people and Government of Cameroon. Together with our partners, including the government, donors, development actors, civil society, NGOs, and the private sector, we continue to prove that collective action drives meaningful progress.



Issa Sanogo

Resident Coordinator
UN System Cameroon

UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN CAMEROON

The UN Country Team in Cameroon (UNCT) consists of 24 agencies, funds, and programs, with 21 being resident, and three non-resident. The World Bank and IMF are also present.

Led by the UN Resident Coordinator, the team is responsible for implementing the Cooperation Framework for 2022-2026, which aligns with the National Development Strategy 2030 (NDS30). The team focuses on sustainable development initiatives, leveraging innovative SDG financing through the "Funding Compact", fostering collaboration with the government, private sector and International Financial Institutions, the civil society to address Cameroon's development priorities. Additionally, UNCT ensures timely responses to emergencies, leaving no one behind.

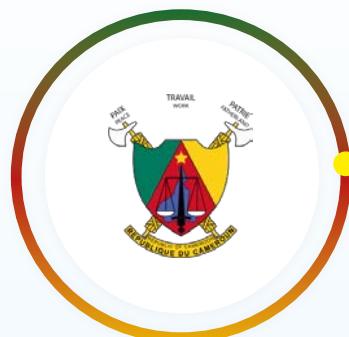
By working cohesively and leveraging inter-agency synergies, the UN in Cameroon contributes to achieving the SDGs in line with the country's vision of becoming "an emerging country, democratic and united in its diversity" by 2035."



UNITED NATIONS
CAMEROON



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY



The State of Cameroon, including ministries, government administrative bodies and local authorities

Regional/
sub-regional
partnership

Donors and
technical
partners

Private Sector

Academies,
research centers,
training centers

Civil society

CAMEROON AT A GLANCE

Facts about Cameroon



Cameroon is often referred to as "[Africa in miniature](#)" because of its geographical and cultural diversity.

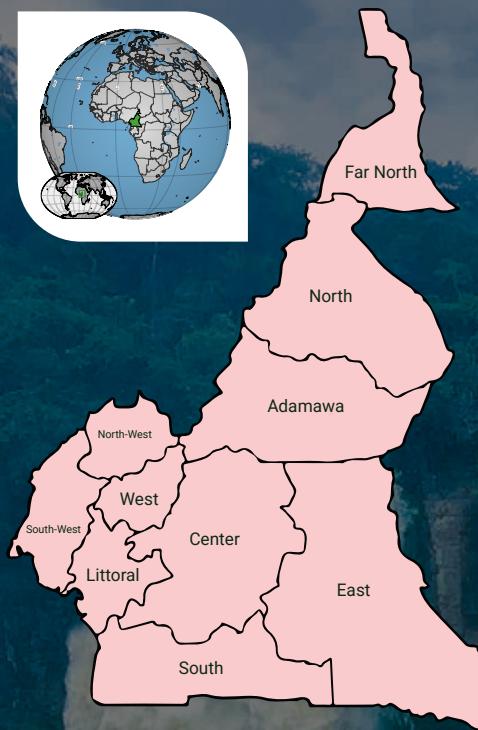


Cameroon has two official languages : [English](#) and [French](#).



Mount Cameroon is one of Africa's largest volcanoes, rising to [4,040 metres \(13,255 ft\)](#) above the coast of west Cameroon.

Ekom Nkam Waterfalls in the Mouno Division, West Region of Cameroon © 2023



DEMOGRAPHY

Population size
28.4 millions

World Bank: World Development Indicators (WDI) (2023)

Population growth (annual %)

2.60%

World Bank : (WDI) (2023)

Life expectancy at birth

60.96 years

World Bank : (2023)

Population ages 0-14 (% of total population)

6.1%

INS (Third Survey on Employment and the Informal Sector in Cameroon - EESI3) (2022)

7.5% Women **5.1% Men**

Share of jobs in the informal sector

86.6% non-agriculture 52%, agriculture 34.6%

EESI3

- Human Development Index (HDI) **0.587**
- HDI Rank **151st out of 191**

- Gender inequality Index **0.555**
- Gender inequality Rank **142nd out of 191**
- Mean years of schooling **6.5 years**

UNDP's HDR 2023-24

EDUCATION

Pupils at the primary level

4,944,290
 Public 74.2%
 Private 24.3%
 Community 1.5%

MINEDUB, MINESEC, MINESUP, MINEFOP,
 MINJEC, UNESCO, BM: 2022

Gross primary school enrolment ratio

119.2%

Special needs pupils, students and learners

21,656
 54% men
 46% women

Refugee pupils, students and learners

85,034
 55% men
 45% women

Transition rate from primary to secondary

60%

Gender parity index in primary school

90%
 54% men
 46% women

Internally displaced pupils, students and learners

198,319
 51% men
 49% women

Proportion of female students in STEM

16.8%

Key Figures and Indicators
 from Education and Training
 in Cameroon 2021-2022

THE ECONOMY

GDP (current prices)

\$53.39 billion

IMF 2024

GDP per capita (current prices)

\$1,820

IMF 2024

GDP Growth rate

3.9%

IMF 2024

Inflation rate

4.5%

INS 2024

General Government Gross debt/GDP

40.3%

IMF 2024

HEALTH



Physicians
 (per 1,000 people)
0.124

World Bank: WDI 2021



Nurses and midwives
 (per 1,000 people)
0.193

World Bank: WDI 2021



Stillbirth rate
 (per 1,000 total births)
18.9

World Bank: WDI 2021

World Bank (2022): Macro Poverty Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa: Country-by-country Analysis and Projections for the Developing World

CHAPTER 1

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

In 2024, the Cameroonian economy continued to build momentum following the dual external shocks of the COVID-19 pandemic and the Ukraine crisis. Higher oil prices and increased non-oil production facilitated economic recovery in mid-2021, but the war in Ukraine in 2022 slowed progress. Real GDP growth in 2024 is estimated at 3.9%, up from 3.2% in 2023, though still below the nation's Vision 2035 target of 8% annual growth. The fiscal deficit improved significantly, narrowing from 3% of GDP in 2021 to an estimated 0.5% in 2024, supported by increased non-oil revenues.

Inflation declined to 4.5% in 2024 from 7.4% in 2023 but remained above the CEMAC threshold of 3%, largely due to high food and transport costs. Despite these economic improvements, social challenges persisted. The 2021 Household Survey indicated a poverty rate of 38.6%, leaving a significant margin to reach the target of 30.8% set in the National Development Strategy (NDS30). However, there were improvements in access to electricity, clean water, sanitation, and financial inclusion.

The NIS (2022) reported an unemployment rate (for individuals aged 14 and above) of 6.1% (7.5% for women and 5.1% for men), with underemployment remaining high at 77%, reflecting a dominant informal sector employing about 86.6% of the workforce. In terms of human development in 2023/24, Cameroon ranked 151st out of 193 countries in the Human Development Index (HDI)

with a score of 0.587, below the global average of 0.739. Life expectancy at birth was recorded at 61 years.

Approximately 3.4 million people required humanitarian assistance due to crises including violent extremism, regional tensions, and climate-related disasters. Nearly one million were internally displaced, and acute food insecurity affected about 2.5 million people. Flooding in the Far North affected over 459,000 people and damaged infrastructure such as homes, farmland, schools, and health centers.

The 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan aimed to assist 2.3 million people, requiring \$371.4 million in funding. However, only 45% of the funding was secured. Despite these challenges, humanitarian partners helped over 1.5 million people.

Cameroon made progress by beginning the implementation of recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) with support from UN agencies. Various stakeholders committed to enhancing the participation of marginalized groups and to addressing concerns over freedom of expression and association, hate speech, misinformation and disinformation during electoral cycles.



Copyright UNICEF



A LEGAL IDENTITY TO DREAM BIG

Fidèle, once deprived of schooling, is now in Class 2 and dreams of becoming a teacher. Her story highlights the importance of legal identity in accessing education.

Until the age of 11, Fidèle had no birth certificate, preventing her from attending school. Instead, she spent her days herding cattle and doing household chores. Despite these hardships, she found solace in music. "When I'm out in the bush looking after my goats, I sing. It encourages me and gives me hope," she says.

At 12, determined to learn, Fidèle convinced her parents to enroll her in an introductory reading section (SIL), despite lacking legal documentation. Now 16, she studies at Government School FIDMA, Touloum in Cameroon's Far North region, having finally received her birth certificate. For her, this document is more than an administrative formality, it is the key to her future. "Now that I have my certificate, I'm going to study to succeed," she says with hope.

Fidèle aspires to become a teacher and help other children facing similar struggles. Her experience echoes that of Eve and Confiance, who were previously unable to sit their exams due to missing birth certificates. Thanks to the Touloum local authority and the "My Name" campaign, they now have the legal recognition needed to pursue their education. Today, all pupils in the school's examination classes have birth certificates, allowing them to study and even play sports without fear of bureaucratic barriers.

The local government's commitment to legal identity extends beyond schools. At the Touloum Diocesan Hospital, a birth registration post ensures newborns are documented immediately. "One birth equals one declaration" is their guiding principle. Hospital director M. Tebaya enforces a strict policy: no mother leaves without registering her child. However, cultural challenges persist, as some parents delay naming their children or cite logistical difficulties. "We sometimes register births without names because parents believe names should be given a week later by grandparents," explains Mr. Saidou, a local transcriber.

Despite these hurdles, the interoperability system between hospitals and local authorities has significantly reduced the number of unregistered children. The stories of Fidèle, Eve, and Confiance illustrate that every child deserves a legal identity, education, and the right to dream big. Thanks to ongoing efforts, formerly invisible children now can shine and fulfill their aspirations.

CHAPTER 2

THE UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES THROUGH THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK

2.1 OVERVIEW OF THE COOPERATION FRAMEWORK RESULTS

(1) Cooperation Framework 2022-2026: Accelerating SDG Implementation in Cameroon

The 2022-2026 Cooperation Framework between the United Nations System and Cameroon aims to accelerate the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in alignment with the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30). In 2024, targeted actions yielded significant results across four strategic areas:

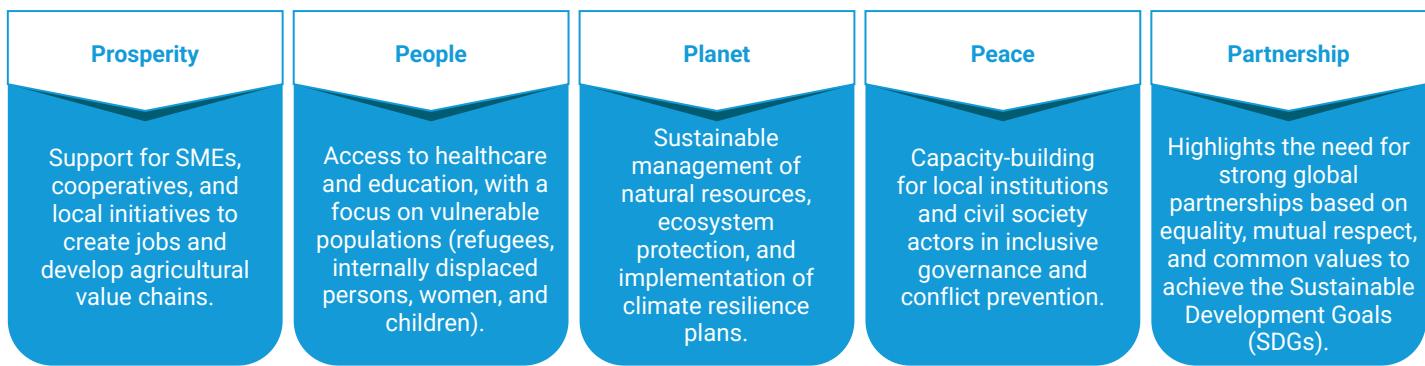
 Food Security and Economic Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 30,000 individuals and 6,000 vulnerable households supported in agriculture and livestock farming.● \$ 260,000 allocated to 19 SMEs and 70 community savings groups to boost local economic development.	 Access to Basic Social Services <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 158,843 free medical consultations provided, with 185,000 children and women receiving malnutrition treatment.● 33 schools built or rehabilitated in crisis-affected regions, improving access to education.● 100 public infrastructures (health centers, roads, markets) constructed or rehabilitated to strengthen basic services.	 Environmental Protection and Climate Resilience <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 546,315 trees planted to combat deforestation and climate change.● 7 municipalities equipped with multi-hazard plans to enhance disaster resilience.● 150 farmers trained in sustainable land management, and 3 agricultural cooperatives integrated into the (AfCFTA) African Continental Free Trade Area market to enhance local competitiveness.	 Strengthening Governance, Peace, and Social Inclusion <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 200 media professionals trained on human rights for better coverage of social issues.● 20,000 refugees provided with legal documents to facilitate their integration and access to services.● 374 municipalities equipped with GIS tools for more effective local planning.● 625 women trained in agricultural techniques and 200 young girls empowered through training in pastry-making and soap-making.
--	---	--	---

(2) Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The actions of the United Nations System in Cameroon in 2024 have directly contributed to several SDGs:

SDG 1 (No Poverty) & SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth): <p>90 SMEs and cooperatives supported, 100 jobs created, 20 value chains strengthened (cocoa, cassava, poultry).</p>	SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) & SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being): <p>93% reduction in malaria cases among children through vaccination campaigns; 92% recovery rate for malnutrition cases.</p>	SDG 4 (Quality Education): <p>Over 20,000 girls sensitized on menstrual hygiene and provided with dignity kits in 40 schools.</p>	SDG 13 (Climate Action) & SDG 15 (Life on Land): <p>86% survival rate of planted trees; Indigenous youth trained in artisanal trades to promote biodiversity.</p>	SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions): <p>140 mayors and 80 civil society organizations trained to strengthen local governance and decentralization.</p>
---	--	--	--	--

(3) Strategic Alignment and Interventions



2.2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK PRIORITIES, OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS

RESULT GROUP 1: INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH

OUTCOME 1: By 2026, more people, especially young people, women and socially and economically vulnerable groups, benefit equitably from a green, diversified, transformative, resilient and inclusive economy.

Output 1.1: Promising value chains (plant, forest, animal and fish) with high export potential are developed and promoted.

Major results for 2024:

- The UN system mobilized approximately \$6,500,250 for emergency agriculture, livestock and fisheries promotion, benefiting 6,000 households in the Far North and South West regions, including Nigerian refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).
- The government was supported in mobilizing resources for projects to strengthen agro-pastoral and fisheries value chains for wheat, rice and cassava, and in implementing a water development programme for the North, Far North and Adamawa regions.

Results the UN is proud of:

- The Cameroon government, supported by the UN system, presented a rice sector development plan at the 3rd Global Forum of the 'Hand in Hand' initiative in Rome, aimed at bridging a local rice production deficit of 320,000 tonnes by 2030.



Copyright UNESCO

- Reliable statistics on shrimp fishermen (7,000 people, 56% of them young) and their production (6,000 tonnes in 2024) have been provided.
- 5,000 households (30,000 individuals), mainly IDPs and vulnerable local populations, have been supported with agricultural inputs, thereby improving food security.
- A feasibility study for an integrated fish-farming complex at NTUI has been carried out, targeting an annual production of 20,000 tonnes of fish, reducing imports by 10%.
- 90 SMEs and cooperatives have been supported, strengthening 20 value chains (cassava, palm, cocoa, plantain, maize, poultry and pork), creating almost 100 jobs.
- 1,000 producers (35% women, 30% young people) have been trained, resulting in the production of 13 tonnes of basic rice seed and 250 kg of onion seed.

- 150 members of rice and onion cooperatives have been trained in sustainable land management using the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Nigerian refugees and IDPs in the Far North and South West regions were supported with agricultural, pastoral and fisheries inputs.

Good practices and innovations:

- Introduction of innovative aquaponics systems for young people.
- Presentation of the rice sector development plan at the 3rd World Forum of the 'Hand in

Hand' initiative in Rome.

- Support for laboratory equipment and consumables for quality control of seeds (onions and rice) and diagnosis of animal diseases.

Improved indicators:

- Increased food security for 30,000 people.
- Strengthening value chains in cassava, palm, cocoa, plantain, maize, poultry and pig farming.
- 5,050 households (53% women) in the East and Far North were supported to produce 907 units of animal, fish and bee products, and to cultivate 899.5 hectares of food crops.

Output 1.2: Very small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperative societies and start-ups, run mainly by young people, women and vulnerable groups, have better access to inclusive financing mechanisms.



Major results for 2024:

- \$260,000 in financial and equipment support was provided to 19 SMEs, promoting local entrepreneurship.

Results the UN is proud of:

- 1,000 producers were supported to access credit and improve social cohesion through the resilience fund approach.
- 13 innovative projects were selected and funded.
- 70 village savings and credit groups (GVECs) were supported, and two business plan competitions were organized.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

Considering cross-border areas of Cameroon, the resilience fund approach was implemented in the East, North-West, South-West and Far-North regions.

Good practices and innovations:

- Business plan competitions for SMEs, cooperatives and start-ups have been organized.

Improved indicators:

- Increased access to credit for 1,000 producers.
- Increased financial inclusion for 19 SMEs.

Output 1.3: The capacities of institutions, very small and medium-sized enterprises, cooperative societies and start-ups, led mainly by young people, women and vulnerable groups, are strengthened to contribute effectively to the transformation of the economy.

Major results for 2024:

\$ 260,000 in financial and equipment support was provided to 19 SMEs, promoting local entrepreneurship.

Results the UN is proud of:

- 47 stakeholders were trained in sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral production, nutrition education and food security.
- 130 SMEs and start-ups have been supported through incubators, and a technological innovation hub has been created.
- 130 cooperatives and 10 Common Initiative Groups (CIGs) have been trained in production and processing techniques.
- A skills development plan for five key professions in the meat sector has been drawn up.
- Technical training was provided to 4,000 refugees and members of host communities in agro-ecology and agricultural waste management.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Technical training has been provided for 4,000 refugees and members of host communities in agroecology and agricultural waste management.

Good practice and innovation:

- A technological innovation hub has been created.
- Training programmes for cooperatives and GICs have been implemented.

Improved indicators:

- 600 young people with enhanced skills in developing business plans.
- Increased capacity of 130 SMEs and start-ups.



Copyright WFP

Output 1.4: Regional economic communities and national institutional, legislative and regulatory frameworks are strengthened to better integrate markets and promote free continental trade.

Copyright OCHA Cameroon



Major results for 2024:

- Three cooperatives have been supported to access the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Support was provided to cooperatives to access the AfCFTA.

Results the UN is proud of:

- A multi-sector food security strategy has been developed, and a platform representing 20,000 artisanal fishermen has been created.
- Export potential for the maize, cassava and poultry value chains has been identified, and market access opportunities have been opened for eight women's cooperatives.

Good practice and innovation:

- A multi-sector food security strategy has been developed.
- Market access opportunities for women's cooperatives have been created.

Improved indicators:

- Increased market access for three cooperatives because of ZLECAF.
- Strengthened representation of 20,000 artisanal fishermen.

Output 1.5: The Master Industrialization Plan (MIP) is implemented.

Support to "Made in Cameroon" is effective through capacity building, financing instruments for very small and medium-sized enterprises, including in the framework of the African Continental Free Trade Area.

RESULT GROUP 2.1: ACCESS TO QUALITY BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

OUTCOME 2.1: By 2026, more people, especially vulnerable groups, including refugees and displaced persons, have equitable and sustainable access to quality basic social services to realize their full human potential and improve their social and economic well-being.

Output 2.1.1: Improved equitable and sustainable access to high-quality health services for change to people to prevent disease and treat malnutrition.



Major results for 2024:

- The UN system provided 158,843 free or subsidized consultations for refugees and vaccinated 3,282 children with a new malaria vaccine, resulting in a 30% reduction in malaria cases among refugees compared to 2023.

Results the UN is proud of:

- 1,356 children under the age of 5 received preventive and therapeutic care for malnutrition.
- 6,234 medical screenings were carried out for the voluntary repatriation of Central African and Nigerian refugees.
- Introduction of a new malaria vaccine in refugee communities, contributing to a significant reduction in malaria cases.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Support for the voluntary repatriation of refugees from the Central African Republic and Nigeria.

Good practices and innovations:

- Introduction of the new malaria vaccine in refugee communities.
- Combined interventions of chemoprevention, vaccination, preventive treatment and distribution of impregnated mosquito nets to reduce cases of malaria.

Improved indicators:

- 30% reduction in malaria cases among refugees.
- 100% coverage of antiretroviral treatment for refugees living with HIV.

Output 2.1.2: Strengthened capacity of the national health system to provide essential, high-quality services to all and to respond effectively to emergencies and epidemics.



Copyright UNIC Yaounde

Major results for 2024:

- The UN system secured \$278,177 in national funding, enabling 383,683 new clients to access modern family planning services and information.

Results the UN is proud of:

- 100 new health facilities integrated into 50 Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care (EmONC) networks.
- 84 women benefited from fistula repairs and support for socio-economic reintegration.
- 51 humanitarian midwives deployed in crisis-affected regions.
- 111,789 women and girls accessed services to combat gender-based violence (GBV).
- 119 platforms promoting gender equality and reproductive health have been established.
- Improved the well-being of 2,000 vulnerable households affected by HIV through economic strengthening and food assistance programmes, providing \$235,606 in financial assistance or 20 tonnes of food.
- Construction and equipping of 18 health

facilities (14 in the North West and South West regions, and 4 in the Far North).

- Training of 343 staff in animal disease surveillance and development of 3 strategic documents to strengthen the national animal health system.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Deployment of humanitarian midwives in cross-border regions affected by crises and training in animal disease surveillance and zoonoses.

Good practice and innovation:

- Support for the accreditation process for midwifery schools, including a study trip to Rwanda.
- Training on 'One Health' approaches, including zoonoses and antimicrobial resistance.

Improved indicators:

- Increased access to family planning services for 383,683 new clients.
- Strengthening of the national health system through the construction of 18 health facilities.



Copyright UNICEF

Output 2.1.3: Improved equitable and sustainable access to safe, nutritious and adequate food services for children under 5, pregnant and lactating women, adolescents, the elderly and vulnerable communities.

- Capacity building for 47 actors in sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral production, nutrition education and food security.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Food assistance programmes in six crisis-affected regions.

Good practices and innovations:

- Distribution of specialised nutritious food, achieving a recovery rate of 92%.
- Training in sustainable agro-sylvo-pastoral production and nutritional education.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Distribution of 3,000 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious food.
- Provision of nutritionally appropriate food rations to 30,500 children aged between 6 and 23 months.

Improved indicators:

- 92% recovery rate for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.
- Increased food security for 185,000 children and pregnant or breast-feeding women.

Output 2.1.4: Strengthen the national food security and nutrition surveillance and coordination system to ensure effective use of data.



Output 2.1.5: Strengthened social protection system to respond adequately to the needs of children, adolescents, youth, women and marginalized groups to reduce inequalities.

Major results for 2024:

The UN system has organized six capacity-building sessions for actors in the sector, including two sessions on food security and nutrition analysis using the 'Harmonized Framework' approach.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Support for the creation of a legal platform for shrimp (PLACRECAM), representing 20,000 artisanal fishermen.
- Training 100 small-scale fishermen in responsible fishing techniques.
- Carrying out a socio-economic survey in collaboration with national partners, identifying 11,000 fishermen and 4,085 shrimp fishermen producing 6,002 tonnes of shrimp per year.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Support for the PLACRECAM platform, promoting sustainable fishing practices.

Good practice and innovation:

- Use of the 'Harmonized Framework' approach for analyzing food safety.
- Establishment of the PLACRECAM platform to promote sustainable fishing.

Improved indicators:

- Improved food security monitoring through the 'Harmonized Framework' approach.
- Strengthened governance in the fisheries sector through the PLACRECAM platform.

Major results for 2024:

The UN system has supported more than 20,000 young and adolescent girls in menstrual hygiene management, by distributing hygiene kits to 20,000 girls in 40 schools in 4 regions.

Results the UN is proud of :

- 500 girls were empowered to make reusable sanitary pads.
- 1,000 parents, religious authorities and community leaders were educated to break taboos around menstrual hygiene management.
- 450 young women were trained in leadership, menstrual hygiene management and the prevention of gender-based violence (GBV).

Good practices and innovations:

- Hygiene kits distributed to 20,000 girls.
- 500 girls trained to make reusable sanitary towels.

Improved indicators:

- Increased access to menstrual hygiene management for 20,000 girls.
- Leadership skills strengthened for 450 young women.





Copyright UNICEF

Output 2.1.6: Improved access to inclusive education, including literacy, for children, adolescents, young people, especially girls, and vulnerable groups.

Major results for 2024:

- The UN system has built and rehabilitated 33 schools (28 in the North-West and South-West regions, and 5 in the Far-North region).

Results the UN is proud of:

- Improved access to education for children, adolescents and vulnerable groups in crisis-affected regions

Good practices and innovations:

- Construction and rehabilitation of 33 schools to improve access to education.

Improved indicators:

- Increased access to education for children in crisis-affected regions.



Copyright UNICEF

Output 2.1.7: Increased and equitable access for young people aged 15-35 to vocational training and apprenticeship opportunities relevant to the productive sector.

Major results for 2024:

- 280 young women have acquired skills in the manufacture of reusable sanitary towels.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Support for vocational training and skills development for young women.

Good practices and innovations:

- 280 young women trained to make reusable sanitary towels.

Improved indicators:

- Leadership and vocational training skills strengthened for 450 young women.

RESULT GROUP 2.2: Gender equality and empowerment.

OUTCOME 2.2: By 2026, gaps in key socio-economic indicators are reduced, reflecting greater gender equality and progress in the empowerment of youth, women, girls and other vulnerable groups, including in humanitarian contexts.

Output 2.2.1: The potential of girls and women is strengthened to enable them to participate in development efforts in all sectors and to benefit from growth on an equal footing with men.

Major results for 2024:

- The UN system supported 30 women's agricultural cooperatives (625 individuals, including 525 women, 67 men and 33 people living with disabilities) in acquiring new practical skills in sustainable agricultural techniques, leading to higher agricultural yields and more sustainable agricultural practices.

Results the UN is proud of:

- 200 girls acquired skills in baking and soap making, enabling them to set up small businesses and achieve financial independence.
- 53 local association networks and 140 vulnerable women received resources (agricultural kits, livelihood kits, tricycles and cash transfers) to strengthen their businesses.

- 100 vulnerable young girls have started a basic course to define personal goals and work towards autonomy.
- 165 youth support structures were equipped with training materials (refrigerators, gas cookers, sewing machines, etc.) to promote skills development. o The Time Use Survey 2021 report was published, highlighting gender disparities in unpaid work and calling for change.
- Construction of a Women and Family Empowerment Centre in Kekem, strengthening capacity to provide psychosocial support and training to vulnerable women and girls.

Good practices and innovations:

- Development of reusable sanitary towels by young girls.
- Training of 200 young girls in pastry-making and soap-making, generating income.

Improved indicators:

- Increased financial independence for 200 girls through small businesses.
- Leadership skills strengthened for 100 vulnerable girls through basic courses.

Output 2.2.2: Disparities between men and women are reduced in all areas of national life (political, economic, social, cultural, sporting, etc.), and statistical data reflect this progress.



Major results for 2024:

- The UN system raised awareness of 100 women to strengthen their involvement in decision-making processes and political affairs.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Organization of gender cafés in several regions to discuss obstacles to women's political participation and develop strategies to increase the involvement of young people.
- Support for the production, analysis and dissemination of gender statistics, leading to the publication of Ladies News, highlighting the empowerment of women in households.
- Training 20 journalists on how to access and use official statistics to advocate for the advancement of women and girls.
- Contribution to the National Gender Policy by integrating a results framework with detailed metadata for indicators, enabling more targeted initiatives in favour of gender equality.
- Support for the preparation, revision and publication of the national report on the Beijing +30 Action Plan in Cameroon.

Good practices and innovations:

- Publication of Ladies News, using data to highlight women's empowerment.
- Integration of a results framework into the National Gender Policy.

Improved indicators:

- Increased involvement of 100 women in decision-making processes.
- Increased advocacy for gender equality through Ladies News.





Copyright UNICEF

Output 2.2.3: Women, girls and boys are protected against all forms of violence and discrimination in all areas of public life.

Major results for 2024:

- The UN system has provided psychosocial support to 1,653 women in 6 safe spaces and distributed dignity kits to 25,000 young girls and survivors of gender-based violence (GBV).

Results the UN is proud of:

- Partnership with traditional and community leaders to combat harmful cultural norms and promote gender equality.
- 280 vulnerable girls trained to produce reusable sanitary towels, enabling them to manage their menstrual hygiene independently.
- Raising awareness among 16,815 people (including 68 people living with disabilities) about GBV, peace-building, social cohesion and disaster risk reduction through community dialogues and radio programmes.
- Capacity-building for 32,000 adolescents, women and girls to support their education and entrepreneurship, with the distribution of 34,000 school kits.
- Organization of a workshop to assess the gender desks in police and gendarmerie stations, resulting in a roadmap to improve the management of cases of GBV.
- Carrying out a study entitled 'Voix du Cameroun' to amplify the voices of women and girls in crisis-affected areas, identifying gaps in existing responses.

Good practices and innovations:

- Distribution of dignity kits to 25,000 young girls and survivors of VBG.
- Training 280 girls in the production of reusable sanitary pads.

- Improved indicators Development of reusable sanitary towels by young girls.

Improved indicators:

- 1,653 women now have greater access to psychosocial support.
- Enhanced protection for 25,000 young girls and survivors of VBG Increased financial independence for 200 girls through small businesses.

RESULT GROUP 3: EFFECTIVE POLICIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

OUTCOME 3: By 2026, young people, women, the most vulnerable groups, and persons with disabilities, including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), actively contribute to the effectiveness of policies and the performance of public institutions at the national, regional, and local levels, and fully enjoy their rights.

Output 3.1: The capacities of civil society actors and populations, including youth, women, and socially vulnerable individuals, are strengthened for effective and inclusive participation in decision-making processes at the community, local, regional, and national levels.

Major results for 2024:

- The United Nations system trained 200 media professionals on reporting human rights, expanding the network of actors to include online journalists and bloggers, and increasing national attention on human rights issues.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Training of 140 mayors and local elected officials on humanitarian action and support for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in various localities.
- Capacity building for 200 young people (60% women) in transformational leadership, early warning mechanisms, and rapid response for sustainable and peaceful use of environmental resources.
- Strengthening the capacities of 80 civil society organizations in the Northwest, Southwest, and Far North regions on mechanisms for citizen participation and representation.

- Training of 600 people on critical topics such as gender-based violence (GBV), reproductive health, reproductive rights, and community engagement.
- Support for the adoption of the Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorism Financing (AML/CTF) Coordination Committee in Cameroon by the UN System.
- Raising awareness among 3,000 people through innovative communication campaigns during the International Day of Persons with Disabilities.
- Educating 1,200 young men and women on positive civic values, women's participation, and leadership.
- Training 300 young female entrepreneurs from 10 regions on opportunities offered by the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Support for strengthening regional cooperation between Cameroon and Nigeria in terms of screening, investigations, prosecutions, as well as rehabilitation and reintegration of individuals associated with Boko Haram.

Best practices and innovations:

- Innovative communication campaigns for the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, reaching 3,000 people.
- Training of 300 young female entrepreneurs on AfCFTA opportunities

Improved indicators:

- Increased media coverage of human rights issues through training of 200 media professionals.
- Enhanced citizen participation and representation through training of 80 civil society organizations.



Output 3.2: The capacities of institutions and populations to coordinate, anticipate, and respond to shocks are strengthened at all levels, thereby improving the effectiveness of development policies.

Major results for 2024:

- The United Nations system contributed to the development of Cameroon's first Food Crisis Preparedness Plan, a joint action plan for women's organizations on demobilization and reintegration, and the first Anticipatory Action Plan for Drought for the Far North region.
- Support for airport counter-terrorism cells in the cities of Yaoundé and Douala.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Development of seven multi-risk municipal plans integrating preparedness, anticipation, and rapid response to shocks.
- Assistance to 12,000 people and the construction or rehabilitation of over 100 infrastructures, including schools, health centers, police stations, and a protective dyke measuring 2,000 meters.
- Strengthening of budget lines for disaster risk reduction in seven municipalities in the Far North, amounting to 150,500,000 XAF.
- Enhanced understanding of 16,815 people on gender-based violence (GBV), peacebuilding, social cohesion, disaster risk reduction, and gender in emergencies through door-to-door outreach, community dialogues, and radio debates.
- Strengthening national capacities to prevent, detect, investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate environmental crimes and improving knowledge of the framework law governing forests and wildlife.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Development of multi-risk plans for municipalities in the Far North region, which is highly vulnerable to climate shocks and displacements.

Best practices and innovations:

- Creation of the first Anticipatory Action Plan for Drought for the Far North region.
- Strengthening of budget lines for disaster risk reduction in seven municipalities.

Improved Indicators:

- Enhanced disaster preparedness through the development of seven multi-risk municipal plans.
- Increased understanding of GBV and disaster risk reduction among 16,815 people.

Output 3.3: Stakeholders in decentralization are equipped to strengthen the effective use of transferred competencies, including resources.

Major results for 2024:

- The United Nations system supported the adoption of a law on the organization of the civil status system in Cameroon, introducing the electronic registration of civil status documents. This reduces the need for supplementary judgments and decreases the rate of unregistered births.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Development of a methodological guide for designing Municipal Development Plans (MDPs) integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- Support for the creation of a Geographic Information System (GIS) for 374 municipalities and assistance to 10 municipalities for the digitization of civil status services.
- Facilitation of access to legal identity documents for over 20,000 refugees, who will receive biometric identity cards as soon as possible.
- Contributions to legislative reforms, including the revised framework law on environmental management in Cameroon.

Best practices and innovations:

- Introduction of electronic registration for civil status documents, reducing the need for supplementary judgments.
- Development of a GIS for 374 municipalities to improve data management and planning.

Improved indicators:

- Increased efficiency in civil registration through the adoption of the new law.
- Improved data management and planning through the GIS for 374 municipalities.

Output 3.4: Legal, institutional, and technical frameworks are strengthened for better administration of justice, greater respect for rights, and increased public participation.

Major results for 2024:

- Support for the creation of a working group to assess the impact of gold mining on human rights in the Eastern region of Cameroon, involving government departments, civil society organizations, and a mining company.
- Facilitation of the establishment of a monitoring group to ensure that implementing decrees better address human rights and maintain coherence among laws related to the exploitation of natural resources.
- Assistance to Cameroon in developing roadmaps for implementing recommendations from the Universal Periodic Review (UPR).
- Training of 17 public administrations on public service quality standards and 572 human rights defenders, security forces, and community members (5% women) on human rights, gender-based violence (GBV), and international humanitarian law.
- Strengthening the investigative and prosecutorial authorities' capacity to combat environmental crime, corruption, and asset recovery through financial investigation techniques in parallel AML/CTF investigations.
- Enhanced capacities of national stakeholders involved in AML/CTF through inter-agency training on cooperation and coordination in conducting related investigations.

Best practices and innovations:

- Development of roadmaps for implementing UPR recommendations.
- Training public administrations on public service quality standards.

Improved indicators:

- Strengthened protection of human rights through legal assistance provided to 1,000 people.
- Increased capacity to support inclusive development policies.

Output 3.5: The National Statistical Information System is strengthened, enabling effective stakeholder participation in the design, implementation, and monitoring of development policies.

Major results for 2024:

- The United Nations system trained 374 representatives of municipalities and urban communities on local statistics and collected data from 4,900 households to inform programs and policies aimed at protecting and inclusively assisting refugees and host communities.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Strengthening of the National Statistical Information System through training and data collection.
- Improved data-driven decision-making for programs supporting refugees and host communities.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Data collection from 4,900 households to inform inclusive policies for refugees and host communities.

Best practices and innovations:

- Training of 374 local representatives on statistics to improve data collection and analysis.
- Utilization of household data to inform inclusive development policies.

Improved indicators:

- Increased capacity of local representatives to collect and analyze statistical data.
- Enhanced data-driven decision-making for supporting refugees and host communities.

RESULT GROUP 4: ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT OF CLIMATE AND DISASTER RISKS

OUTCOME 4: By 2026, populations in various agro-ecological zones, including youth, women, and socially vulnerable groups, live in a healthier environment, sustainably manage environmental resources, including biodiversity, and are more resilient to climate shocks and disasters.

Output 4.1: The capacities of key stakeholders are strengthened to improve the institutional and regulatory framework and facilitate access to climate financing at the national, regional, and local levels.

Major results for 2024:

- A sustainable financing framework (ESG framework) was developed in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance, validated by the Prime Minister, to mobilize climate financing on capital markets.
- A law on forest and wildlife management (Law No. 2024/008 of July 24, 2024) was drafted and enacted.

Results the UN is proud of:

- A roadmap for integrating risk management into the Climate Development Plan (CDN) and the Climate Plan, aligned with the Sendai Framework, was finalized.
- A readiness project was amended to support FEICOM's direct accreditation to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), with plans to involve FEICOM as an implementing agency for climate finance projects.

Best practices and innovations:

- Development of the ESG framework for mobilizing climate financing.
- Readiness project for FEICOM's accreditation to the Green Climate Fund.

Improved indicators:

- Strengthened institutional framework for climate financing through the ESG framework.
- Enhanced readiness for climate financing through the amended readiness project.

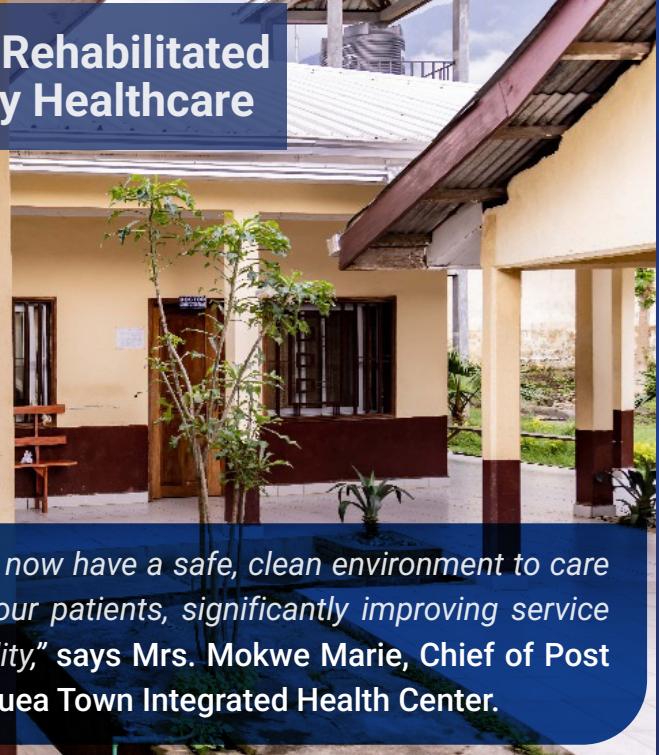


Copyright UNESCO

Renewed Hope for Buea Town: Rehabilitated Health Center Transforms Community Healthcare



Copyright UNDP Cameroon



"We now have a safe, clean environment to care for our patients, significantly improving service quality," says Mrs. Mokwe Marie, Chief of Post at Buea Town Integrated Health Center.

Located in Fako Division, South-West Cameroon, the center serves over 15,000 residents, including many internally displaced persons (IDPs) affected by the crisis in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Previously, the facility faced severe challenges: poor sanitation due to water scarcity, inconsistent electricity, limited space, and outdated infrastructure. "We struggled with hygiene, lacked lighting at night, and had inadequate maternity services," Mrs. Mokwe recalls.

To address these issues, UNDP rehabilitated and upgraded the center under the Project for Recovery in the South-West Region, funded by the Government of Japan through the Presidential Plan for Reconstruction and Development (PPRD). The renovation included structural repairs, new tiling and painting, and the construction of a maternity section. The center now features a laboratory, consultation room, maternity and children's wards, minor surgery ward, and modern toilets. Security was enhanced with a perimeter fence and a security post, while a solar panel ensures reliable power. A water tower with two 5,000-liter tanks now provides a sustainable water supply.

The impact has been transformative. "Patient visits have increased by over 50%, including pregnant women. The improved environment boosts both patient satisfaction and staff morale," Mrs. Mokwe notes. Martha Ngome, a patient, shares her relief: "Before, I hesitated to come. Now, with running water, proper lighting, and better services, I feel safe for myself and my baby."

Beyond Buea Town, the project has rehabilitated eight other health centers in Fako Division, including Bwassa-Likombe, Kange, Bimbia, and Bonakanda. Additionally, eleven water points—some solar-powered—have been built in other communities, improving access to safe drinking water.

"These achievements result from strong partnerships between the Government of Cameroon, Japan, UNDP, and other stakeholders," says Ahmed Ndjama Abouem, National Coordinator of the Recovery Programme. "Yet, over 20 critically affected communities still need support. With more resources, we will extend our efforts."

The revitalized health center stands as a beacon of hope, proving that investment in essential infrastructure can transform lives and rebuild communities.

Output 4.2: Institutional and community actors are equipped to design and implement inclusive, integrated, and innovative actions to improve the state of the environment and biodiversity and contribute to combating climate change.



Major results for 2024:

- 150 members of agricultural cooperatives were trained in sustainable land management through Farmer Field Schools (FFS), promoting environmentally friendly agricultural practices and enhancing climate resilience.
- 300 staff members from sectoral administrations and agricultural cooperatives were sensitized on climate change adaptation and land-use planning with a gender perspective.

Results the UN is proud of:

- A land degradation analysis in six municipalities in the North and Far North regions revealed soil degradation rates of 20 to 35%, with Maga (35%) and Garoua 3 (30%) being the most affected.
- Two weather stations were installed in Waza National Park, and eco-guards were trained, contributing to better climate monitoring and biodiversity management.
- 28,429 trees of eight different species were planted in government and community nurseries in the Far North, North, and Northwest regions, enhancing community resilience to climate change.
- 546,315 trees (forest, fruit, and nutritious) were planted on 900 hectares in and around the Minawao camp, with a survival rate of 86%.
- 24,900 kg of eco-friendly briquettes were

- produced, and 360 bags of bio-fertilizers (50 kg each) were distributed to improve agricultural yields for refugees.
- 942 points of detection for causes of deforestation or degradation were identified, with small producers being the main contributors.

Best practices and innovations:

- Farmer Field Schools for sustainable land management.
- Production of eco-friendly briquettes and distribution of bio-fertilizers.
- Introduction of agroforestry species to fertilize onion and rice fields.

Improved indicators:

- Increased resilience of 150 farmers through training in sustainable land management.
- Enhanced reforestation with 546,315 trees planted in the Minawao camp.
- Over 6,944 people, including 2,963 women and 3,981 men, were informed about flood preparedness, identification of relocation zones, and dyke construction, minimizing flood impacts and securing communities and their assets.

Output 4.3: Key institutional actors are equipped with capacities to collect, analyze, manage, use, and disseminate environmental data (Sendai Framework, Paris Agreement) to influence development policies and strategies.

Major results for 2024:

- Maps of changes in tree cover in Cameroon between 2015 and 2023, as well as forest/non-forest and land use maps, were produced, and the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation were quantified.
- A digital tool was designed, developed, and deployed for disseminating data on climate risk alerts.

Results the UN is proud of:

- A workshop on global geoparks was organized, bringing together 30 Cameroonian experts from universities, ministries, civil society, and the private sector to assess Cameroon's geological heritage, including Mount Cameroon, the Kapsiki Plateau, and the Kola Gorges.
- An action plan for the enhancement of

geological heritage was developed, and potential sites for the creation of Cameroon's first geopark were identified.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Workshop on global geoparks, involving experts from various sectors to assess Cameroon's geological heritage.

Best practices and innovations:

- Production of maps showing changes in tree cover and quantification of drivers of deforestation.
- Development of an action plan to enhance geological heritage.

Improved indicators:

- Enhanced data collection and analysis through the production of tree cover change maps.
- Strengthened capacities for geological heritage enhancement through the workshop.

Output 4.4: Decentralized entities in at-risk areas can design and implement appropriate responses to health, climate, and disaster risks.

Major results for 2024:

- Rehabilitation of the Somalomo craft workshop and the Bifolone museum in the Dja Biosphere Reserve. Thirty indigenous youth (9 women and 21 men) were trained in traditional trades, including basketry, bamboo furniture-making, and the crafting of traditional musical instruments.
- Seven Municipal Commissions for Crisis Preparedness and Response (70 members: 45 men, 25 women) and 58 Community Committees (580 members: 377 men, 203 women) were established to monitor flood risks and issue early warnings for anticipatory actions.

Results the UN is proud of:

- Three pilot municipalities in the Far North and Littoral regions were identified for disaster risk prevention and management activities focused on floods and droughts.
- A Regional Drought Forecast Action Plan for the Far North, developed in June 2024, includes a mobile application allowing rural actors to access weather forecasts, agricultural calendars, and monitor flood and drought risks.

Cross-border and regional efforts:

- Support for the rehabilitation of cultural and craft infrastructures in the Dja Biosphere Reserve.

Best practices and innovations:

- Training of 30 indigenous youth in traditional trades, promoting cultural heritage preservation and income generation.
- Identification of three pilot municipalities for disaster risk management.

Improved indicators:

- Enhanced disaster risk management capacities in three pilot municipalities.
- Strengthened cultural heritage preservation through training programs.

2.3: SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA.

Introduction:

The partnership and financing strategy of the Cameroon-United Nations Cooperation Framework was finalized in June 2023. Its implementation plan revolves around three main axes:

- Coordination of responses to project calls and mobilizations within targeted joint initiatives or programs.
- Actions related to strengthening partnerships with the private sector and international financial institutions (IFIs).
- Actions aimed at mobilizing actors to implement the integrated development financing framework to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Achievements:

Strengthening Partnerships with the Private Sector and International Financial Institutions:

- Financing of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) was prioritized, taking lessons from current partnership models into account.
- Gathering information on private sector contributions to implementing the SDGs was initiated in collaboration with private sector organizations, the UN Global Compact, and will continue into 2025.

- Launching actions and continuing dialogues and advocacy for synergies with IFIs, including the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), and sub-regional organizations as part of the engagement and prevention strategy.



Implementation of the Integrated Development Financing Framework:

- Updating the national integrated development financing framework and participation in the monitoring committee of the SND30 strategy.
- Progress in development coordination through dialogues within the multipartner platform (Comité Multipartenaires) involving the Government, technical and financial partners, civil society, and the private sector. This highlighted advances in implementing the SND30 strategy and SDGs, accelerator sectors, development financing strategies, support for SMEs, sustainable solutions for refugees and displaced persons, monitoring partnership effectiveness, and discussions for the Future Summit.
- Strengthening sectoral coordination structures among development partners, particularly in health under WHO leadership. A national compact between the Government and development partners was established to improve resource effectiveness and coordination efforts.
- The rural sector group led by FAO represented the sector's partners in monitoring rural sector strategy implementation and facilitated sharing new funding opportunities locally.

- Coordination among partners in decentralization and local governance was strengthened, involving the World Bank, European Union, and UN agencies, to optimize local interventions.
- Within the Future Summit, the UN system (under RC leadership) facilitated dialogues, with Government leadership, focused on strengthening multilateral partnerships, easing climate financing mechanisms, reforming multilateral banks and IFIs. Cameroon's Presidency of the 79th UN General Assembly lent special significance to these advocacy efforts.

Partnership with Civil Society:

- Civil society was more involved in development financing discussions, particularly in monitoring partnership effectiveness in Cameroon.
- Civil society served as community relays in peace mobilizations, combating gender-based violence, addressing climate change, community health, behavior change in nutrition, and reconstruction efforts in challenging areas.

Partnership in Implementing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus

National Coordination: Coordination mechanisms at the national level have been revitalized with the national entities taking the lead. The functioning of mechanisms at the regional level has continued to be strengthened.

Coordination with IFIs: Progress has been made in coordinating actions with international financial institutions (IFIs) in the areas of local governance and the implementation of the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus in crisis-affected areas through the strategy for engagement and prevention.

Nexus Fund Dialogue: Dialogues for establishing a regional Nexus fund, financed by Germany with a Cameroon-specific window complementary to the Stabilization Facility, have continued.

Cross-border Partnerships

- Economic and Trade Framework:** Improvements in the economic and trade framework were supported by regulatory tools and facilitation mechanisms, sharing best practices in trade and industrial strategies, and enhancing the capacities of women entrepreneurs to meet technical and procedural requirements for better access to the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).
- Security and Justice:** Maintaining trust, improving security and justice, and strengthening cross-border cooperation among populations in areas affected by the security crisis in the Lake Chad Basin through interventions focused on restoring social cohesion, building basic social infrastructure, and revitalizing economic activity.
- Market Access:** Opening opportunities to access new markets in CEMAC countries in the cassava and poultry sectors for organizations of refugee women and host community members.

Innovative Financing

- Inclusive Bonds:** Gradual establishment of innovative financing mechanisms for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) through "inclusive bonds".
- Sustainable Financing Framework:** Implementation of the national strategy for developing a sustainable bond framework and capacity-building in sustainable, green finance and the carbon market.
- Climate Financing:** Improved access to climate financing with support for accrediting national entities.
- Climate Fund Access:** Effective access to climate funding through IFIs such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) via a program focused on managing the Gulf of Guinea.
- Dialogue and Advocacy:** Continued dialogues and advocacy on climate financing through the Political and Strategic Dialogue.

Technological Innovation

- Partnership between the private sector, the University of Douala, and municipalities for establishing a digital innovation hub.



Copyright UNIC Yaounde

Academia

- Collaboration between the Universities of Yaoundé and the United Nations System in Cameroon to facilitate the professionalization of students in alignment with employment-oriented training and human capital improvement. This partnership also promotes research and development to address critical challenges.

2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER : UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY.

2024 was a pivotal year for the UN in Cameroon, marked by strengthened Result Groups, the 2024-2026 Joint Work Plan, and deeper government engagement for a coordinated development approach. Focus areas included the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, durable solutions, and partnerships with International Finance Institutions to accelerate SDG progress, particularly in key transitions like food systems. Coherence, effectiveness, and efficiency remained central to the UN Country Team's commitments, upheld through the implementation of the Cooperation Framework and Country Programmes, ensuring sustained impact on national priorities and sustainable development efforts throughout the year.

Joint programming and resource mobilization

Logone Birni was affected by intercommunal violences while other border areas are affected by illegal traffic, criminality and terrorism. Key UN agencies funded by PBF and led by national, local and traditional authorities, not only addressed conflict root causes, but also provided communities along the borders with creation of employment opportunities for sustainable environmental management, traditional justice, security cooperation, and early warning systems.

List of current joint programmes funded

Peacebuilding Fund



Education Cannot Wait Multi-Year Resilience Programme



Global Partnership for Education



Project to support the strengthening of the rights of people with disabilities, accessibility, inclusive services and non-discrimination in Cameroon



Localization of the SDGs



Programme for Trade Competitiveness and Market Access in Africa - Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS)



List of joint programmes/initiatives in preparation/under discussion

Promotion of adolescent health



Food optimization, resilience and technology in Cameroon



Road safety



Gender-based violence



Promotion of gender equality and acceleration of women's economic empowerment in the agro-industrial sector



Construction of related infrastructure



Programme to strengthen the cassava value chain



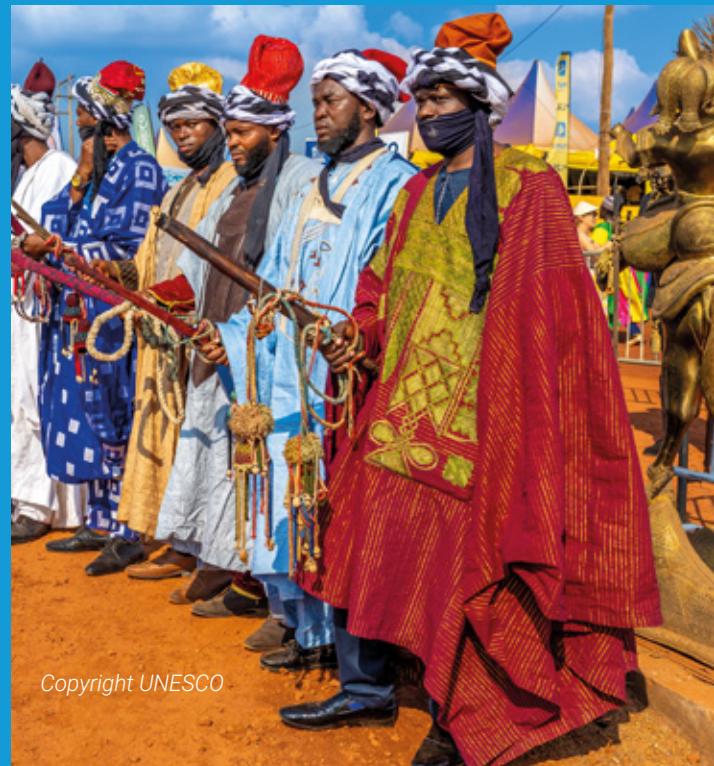
Joint-resources mobilization

- Progress in the coordination of joint programming through the standard operating procedures available, but more needs to be done.
- Effective joint programming with the coordination group for the Framework Cooperation Plan outcome on gender to plan holistic responses in the fight against gender-based violence, including preliminary joint actions for resource mobilization advocacy for Cameroon.
- There have been numerous opportunities for calls for projects coordinated by the environment and climate change results group: CAFI, Transition Facility and AfDB climate window, INTERNATIONAL CLIMATE INITIATIVE CALL, GLOBAL Ecosystem-based adaptation FUND. Some of the lessons learned include the need to strengthen skills and expertise in the context of joint programming linked to climate funds, the importance of the role of the Lead Agency, and the desire to set up programmes that are broader and more focused, rather than fragmented.
- Joint mobilization within the framework of the Joint SDG Fund, for the localization of the SDGs, UNHABITAT and UNHCR.
- Joint mobilisation at EU level by ITC and UNIDO, trade competitiveness and market access in Africa - Economic Community of Central African States.

Policy support

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) supported Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration by building capacity for ministries, local leaders, and traditional chiefs. It organized workshops, exchange trips to Colombia and New York concerning DDR, and training on conflict resolution. IOM updated the Information Counselling Referrals Services (ICRS) database for profiling ex-associates, aiding reintegration choices and case management. It revitalized customary courts, conducted gender-based violence (GBV) studies in DDR centers, and improved infrastructure like boreholes and reception areas. Additionally, IOM operated mobile clinics at the Meri center and facilitated reintegration meetings via the DDR technical sub-committee to strengthen recovery processes in post-conflict settings.

The UN strengthened engagement with the government and partners on durable solutions for IDPs and Universal Health Coverage (UHC). A national strategy framework for IDPs, led by a Prime Minister's Office committee, was developed with the support of UN agencies. This is a government-led process piloted by a dedicated coordination committee embedded within the Prime Minister's Office.



The National Statistics Agency was consulted for technical assistance in data collection on internal displacements, but funding constraints raise concerns about covering costs.

The UN in Cameroon supported the government in preparing for the Summit for the Future and then in reviewing and exploring ways to operationalize the Pact for the Future, through dedicated consultations and dialogues.

In 2024, the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD@30) marked its 30th anniversary. The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Cameroon, led by UNFPA, provided technical support and facilitated political dialogue. With MINEPAT's leadership, Cameroon played a key role in unifying Africa's stance. UNCT supported national consultations, reporting, and participation in key meetings, including the AU ministerial in Lusaka and the Global Youth Dialogue in Cotonou. The 57th CPD Session in May 2024 reviewed progress and shaped future strategies, focusing on maternal health and gender-based violence—key Cooperation Framework indicators in Cameroon—ensuring continued alignment with the ICPD agenda beyond 2030.

Operationalizing the HDP Nexus

“Women and children would walk kilometres for long hours to fetch water. Thanks to this project carried out by UNICEF and UNDP for our IDP site, we now have this water borehole that can satisfy all the needs in our village and serve neighbouring communities.” Testimony by a representative of IDPs at the Zamai camp, Far North Region of Cameroon in November 2024

A beneficiary of the project “Recovery and Resilience in the Far North region of Cameroon : Operationalizing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus through the Human Security Approach” funded by the UN Trust Fund for Human Security in Zamai, Mokolo, one of HDP Nexus designated priority convergence municipality, at the occasion of the Resident Coordinator and Humanitarian Coordinator, Mr. Issa Sanogo’s visit in the Far North Region, November 2024.



Copyright UNICEF

Increasing UN's efficiencies

Investments through business operation strategies (BOS) and shared premises are increasing efficiencies. In Cameroon, 25 entities joined BOS, aiming for \$6.4 million in savings over six years. The Operations Management Team (OMT) builds on BOS to enhance joint operations, reduce duplication, and maximize economies of scale. In 2024, over 18 joint Long-Term Agreements (LTA) were established or renewed for services like cash transfers, office supplies, Internet, travel, and common premises. Partnerships with the Ministry of External Relations, customs, transport, and taxation authorities were strengthened to expedite processing UN cases, with ongoing discussions to improve mutual understanding of responsibilities and challenges.

Communicating and advocating as one

In 2024, UNCG led advocacy campaigns on implementing the Cooperation Framework 2022–2026. Initiatives engaged over 105 youths, authorities, and volunteers during the “global week to #Act4SDGs.” The 79th UN Day celebrated “the Pact for the Future” through eco-jogging and debates with over 1,000 youths. UN_Cameroon led digital outreach in Africa with 98,856+ X followers. A

Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA): a collective priority

In 2024, the PSEA Network in Cameroon enhanced efforts to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) in crisis-affected regions. Thirty national PSEA focal points and 35 frontline partners were trained on victim assistance and SEA investigation techniques. Fifteen network partners were trained on the UN PSEA Assessment Tool. Awareness materials, including codes of conduct, newsletters, posters, and videos, were distributed to strengthen reporting channels. These initiatives increased awareness among humanitarian staff and contributed to sexual abuse prevention, indirectly supporting the government's actions on SDG Goal 5. They protected vulnerable populations and improved response mechanisms in crisis settings.

quarterly newsletter promoted gender equality, and fostering peacebuilding, while 55 UN Press Club journalists championed SDGs and press freedom. Advocacy for youth inclusion continued through a youth thematic café, reinforcing UN-Cameroon cooperation for sustainable development, with over 250 youths, leaving no one behind.

2.5 LESSONS LEARNED

2024 was marked by significant progress, challenges and opportunities, being the third year of the implementation of the Cooperation Framework 2022–2026 in Cameroon. To accelerate the Agenda 2030, the UN system is committed to giving priority to collaborative projects and expanding interventions that have produced favorable outcomes. To meet our goals, it is essential to consider essential components, including inter-team coordination (Delivery as One), collaboration with the Government (climate financing), and use of available tools (such as UN INFO). These developments provided valuable lessons for the 2025 United Nations' planning and implementation work.

More efficient coordination

In 2024, the UN Country Team in Cameroon decided to engage in an exercise of reviewing and rationalizing internal and external coordination structures, towards more efficiency. The process is ongoing, and several avenues are being explored to strengthen coordination for a more effective cooperation among partners and with the government, from sectoral to strategic levels, and to simplify and lighten UN coordination with envisioned merging or relocating of certain groups.

Access to climate finance

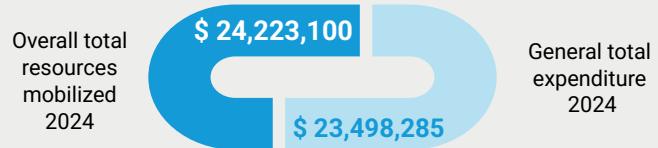
Access to climate financing opportunities needs more substantial support, specifically in terms of capacity-building to draw up bankable projects, to have national structures as accredited entities, to improve adequate regulatory frameworks, and for advocacy to lighten procedures and respect financing promises.

Using UNINFO in UNCT Cameroon: From Challenges to Progress

The adoption of UNINFO in UNCT Cameroon initially faced challenges, including limited platform mastery, inconsistent data entry, and gaps in data integration for reporting. Through targeted training, improved coordination, and increased accountability, significant progress has been made, enhancing data quality and timeliness. Moving forward, strengthening user engagement, optimizing reporting processes, and ensuring sustained technical support will be key to fully leveraging UNINFO's potential.

2.6. FINANCIAL OVERVIEW AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

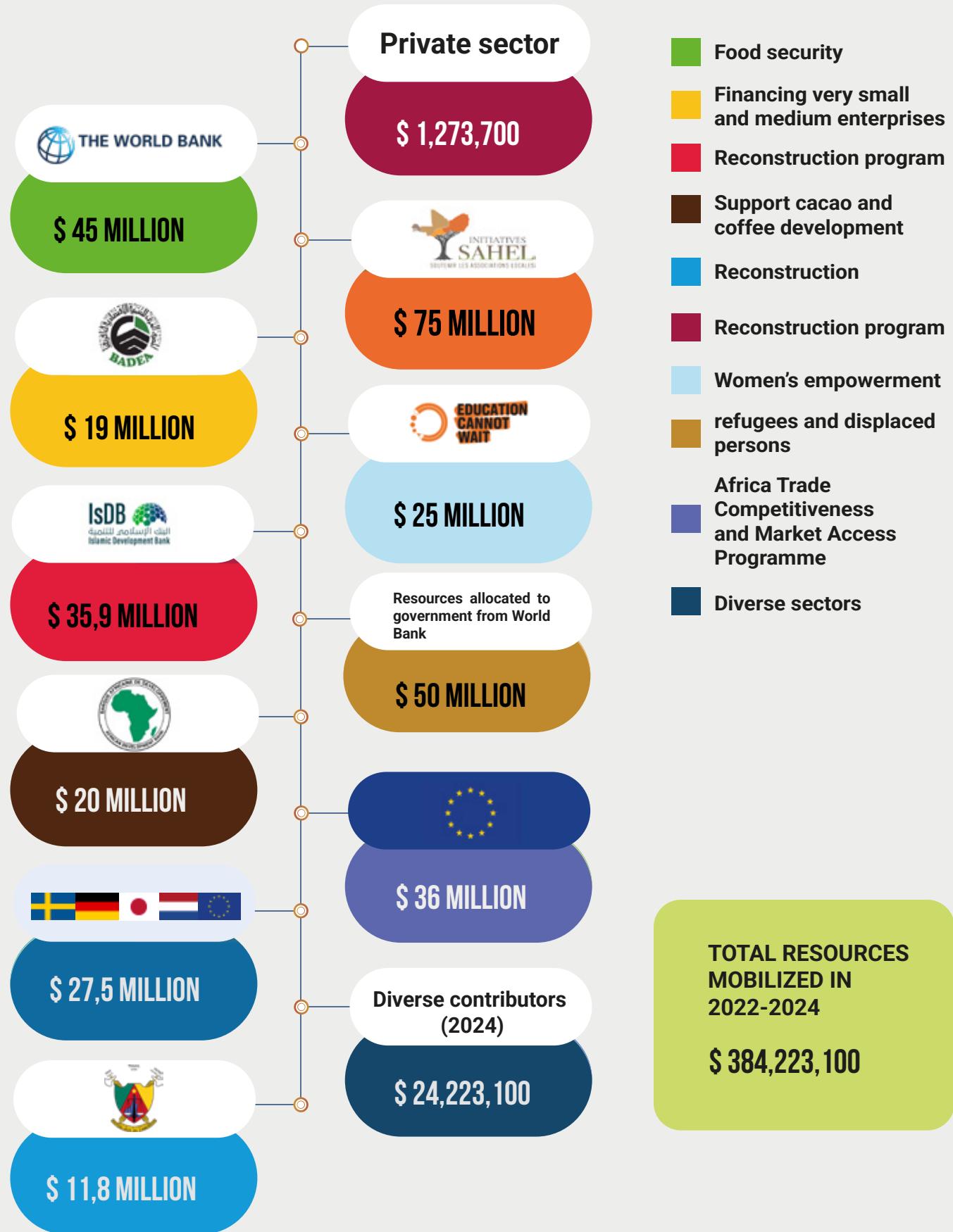
Financial overview 2024



General financial overview



Multi-annual resources mobilization realized in 2022-2024



CHAPTER 3

UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

The UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (CF) 2022-2026, executed through Joint Work Plans that combine collaborative programmes and agencies' projects, is entering its penultimate year of implementation and will continue being the UN Country Team's compass to support national priorities, around its four strategic priorities that all mainstream the Leave No-One Behind principle:



Based on the dialogues between the Government of Cameroon and the United Nations (Summit for the Future preparation, Structured Political Dialogue, UNCT retreat), the 2025 priorities for the UN Country Team will be articulated around the following pillars:



ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Fund	HC	Harmonized Framework on
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area	HDP Nexus	Food Security and Nutrition Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
AfDB	African Development Bank	HDR	Human Development Report
ANOR	National Standards and Quality Agency	HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ART	Antiretroviral Treatment	IHC	Integrated health center
BADEA	Bank of Arab Economic Development in Africa	ICRAF	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
BOS	Business operation strategies	ICTs	Information, Communication and Technologies
CAA	Autonomous Sinking Fund of Cameroon	IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
CAFI	Central African Forest Initiative	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
CAR	Central African Republic	ILO	International Labor Organization
CAW	African Development Fund	IMF	International Monetary Fund
	Climate Action Window	IMSA	Inclusive Market Systems
CF	Cooperation Framework	IOM	Approach
CHRC	Cameroon Human Rights Commission	IsDB	International Organization for Migration
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research	ITU	Islamic Development Bank
CSO	Civil society organization		International Telecommunication Union
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration	LNoB	Leave No One Behind
DIEM	Data in Emergencies	LTA	Long-Term Agreements
EbA	Ecosystem-based Adaptation	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
ECAM	Cameroon Household Survey	MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
ELECAM	Elections Cameroon		
ENSAN	National Food and Nutrition Security Assessment	MINDDEVEL	Ministry of Decentralization and Local Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	MINEFOP	Ministry of Employment and Vocational Training
FEICOM	Special Council Support Fund for Mutual Assistance	MINEPAT	Ministry of the Economy, Planning and Regional Development
FINTECH	Technology Finance Companies	MINPMEESA	Ministry of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, Social Economy and Handicrafts
GBV	Gender-based violence		
GCF	Green Climate Fund		
GCFRP	Green Climate Fund Readiness Programme	NDS 30	National Development Strategy 2020-30
GDP	Gross domestic product	NEF	National Employment Fund
GeCAM	Cameroon Employers' Organization	NFIs	Non-food items
GEF	Global Environment Facility	NIFS	National Inclusive Finance Strategy
		NW	North-West Region of Cameroon

OMT	Operations Management Team
ONEFOP	National Employment and Vocational Training Observatory
PBF	Peace Building Fund
PHLs	Post-Harvest Losses
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmissions
PNDCEE	National Plan for the Development of Economic and Environmental Accounting
PRONEC	National Program for Civic Education through Moral, Civic and Entrepreneurial Rearmament
PSEA	Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PWs	Pregnant women
RC	Resident Coordinator
SDSR	Rural sector development strategy
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Size Enterprise
SW	South-West Region of Cameroon
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster and Risks Reduction
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN Clinic	United Nations Medical Service
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNS	United Nations System
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UNWOMEN	The United Nations for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UGTC	General Union of Workers of Cameroon
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
VSCG	Village Savings and Credit Groups
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization



Copyright UNESCO

Special thanks to the following:

UNICEF, UNESCO, OCHA, UNDP, WFP, FAO and UNIC for their readily available bank of images.

Graphic Designer: **Bertrand Meye Ntonga** - Online Volunteer

United Nations Results Report in Cameroon 2024

Published by the United Nations System Cameroon
No. 1232 Immeuble Mellopolis, Rue 1794, Ekoudou,
Bastos. Copyright 2025 UNS Cameroon.
All rights reserved.

 <https://cameroon.un.org/fr>

 https://twitter.com/UN_Cameroon

 <https://www.facebook.com/UNinCameroon/>

 <https://www.instagram.com/uncameroon/>

