


REPUBLIQUE DU CAMEROUN
PAIX-TRAVAIL-PATRIE

**MINISTERE DE LA PROMOTION
DE LA FEMME ET DE LA FAMILLE**



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON
Peace-Work-Fatherland

**MINISTRY OF WOMEN'S
EMPOWERMENT AND THE FAMILY**



REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON :
NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR THE 1325
RESOLUTION AND COMPANION RESOLUTIONS OF
THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL ON
WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY
(2018-2020)



Entité des Nations Unies pour l'égalité des sexes
et l'autonomisation des femmes

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«Peace processes that involve women as witnesses, signatories, mediators and/or negotiators have witnessed a growth of 20% of chances to obtain a peace agreement that lasts at least two years. This probability increases with time, going up to 35% of chances for the agreement to last fifteen years.»

Laurel Stone, “Quantitative analysis of the participation of women in peace processes”

Contenu

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CAFLS : Cameroonian Association of Female Law Specialists
AFVW: Association for the Fight against Violence against Women
APGPSD : Association for the Promotion of Gender, Peace, Security and Development
IGA : Income Generating Activity
NA : National Assembly
CASRMMA : Campaign for the Scaling up of the Reduction of Maternal Mortality in Africa
CCB : Communication for Change of Behaviour
CEDAW : Convention for the elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CPWF : Centre for the Promotion of Women and the family
NCHRL : National Commission for Human Rights and Liberties
UNSC : United Nations Security Council
DTC : Decentralised territorial communities
SPGE : Strategic Paper for Growth and Employment
RDWEF : Regional Delegation of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
DHI : Demographic and Health Inquiry
FAO: Food and Agricultural Organization
WPML: Women for the Promotion of Moral Leadership
WHD: Women-Health-Development
UNHCR: United Nations High Commission for Refugees
MCPGES: Men Committed to the Promotion of Gender and Equality between Sexes
HDI: Human Development Index
IEC: Information-Education-Communication
NIS: National Institute of Statistics
LAC: Line for the Assistance of Children
MINADER: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINDEF : Ministry of Defence
MINJUSTICE : Ministry of Justice
MINPROFF: Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family
MSF: Médecins Sans Frontières
IOM: International Organisation for Migrations
WHO: World Health Organisation
UN WOMEN: United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
CSO: Civil Society Organisation
DP: Development Partner
WFP: World Food Programme
NPA: National Plan of Action
IDP: Internally Displaced People
GDP: Gross Domestic Product
UNDP: United Nations Development Programme
CAR: Central African Republic
RENATA: Réseau National des Associations des Tantines
NEPAGE: Network of Parliamentarians for Gender
ATT: Arms Trade Treaty
UNICEF: United Nations Fund for Children
UNOCA: United Nations Office for Central Africa
UNFPA: United Nations Fund for Population Activities

GBV: Gender-Based Violence

SGBV: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

WANET: Women's Advocacy and Communication Network

WILPF Cameroon: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom –Cameroon

WPI: Women's Peace Initiatives

PREFACE

For the first time in its history, Cameroon has equipped itself with a national plan of action for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the United Nations Security Council on Women, Peace and Security, and Companion Resolutions, mainly 1820, 1888, 1989, 1960, 2106, 3122, 2248, 2278. The said plan of action aims at translating into facts the relevant provisions of these international legal instruments whose objectives are to improve the participation of women in the prevention and Resolution of conflicts and to take the necessary measures for the protection of women and girls before, during and after conflicts.

At the international level, the measures that originated from the targeted Resolutions concern (i) more involvement of women in conflict prevention and Resolution and peace keeping, (ii) the scrupulous respect of international humanitarian law and the legal instruments of protection of the rights of women and girls during armed conflicts, (iii) the analysis and the consideration of the particular situation of women in demining operations, (iv) the training of stakeholders of peace keeping operations on the topic of women's rights, (v) the collection of quantitative and qualitative data on the adverse effects of armed conflicts on women, girls, men and boys.

For the State of Cameroon, this is a corpus of major stakes that fall in line with the government's priorities, which tie in with international orientations on the issue. Indeed, women's leadership and the protection of their rights occupy a front position in efforts made to promote peace and security at the national level and constitute the base, the soul and the leitmotiv of the policy of His Excellency Paul Biya, President of the Republic of Cameroon and Head of State.

The present plan of action was drafted with technical and financial support from UN Women. The Government of Cameroon hereby renews its gratitude to this organization for the help that made it possible to go to the end of the drafting of this important document, which establishes broad policy orientations and the operational framework for the implementation of world priorities in matters of the protection of women's rights during periods of conflict.

The main data was compiled by WILPF-Cameroon, an NGO committed to the protection of the rights of women, thanks to technical and financial support by UN Women and the United Nations Office for Central Africa (UNOCA) based in Libreville, and with determining contributions of the concerned public administrations, civil society organizations, community leaders and the team of technicians of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family.

Our strongest wish is that the operational provisions upheld in the present document be implemented in a multisectoral and concerted way; indeed, efficiently taking care of problems specific to women and girls in conflict situations calls on all the sectors of society, and a permanent effort to mutualism initiatives and collaborative advantages. Therefore, we need to devise strategies for the mobilization of adequate resources for the efficient implementation of the said plan.

We seize this opportunity to call for multi, trans, intra and intersectoral partnership and government solidarity, for this plan to be a new field for the expression of fundamental rights and liberties, because the complexity of the problems addressed calls for the permanent putting together of inputs, energy and means, in order to consolidate the existing advances and ensure better performance in the field of gender.

Marie Therese Abena Ondo
Minister of Women's Empowerment and the Family

INTRODUCTION

The resurgence of crises in society and the emergence of new forms of conflict constitute a major challenge for governments in the world. The insecurity of life, the feeling of exclusion, the weakness of job opportunities and poor governance provoke enormous frustrations within populations. Moreover, most countries in the world are progressively confronted with different forms of claims which, if insufficiently catered for, progressively lead to radicalization. In general, the world is facing an unprecedented cycle of violence with numerous consequences such as looting, atrocities, war lords, child soldiers, women and girls who are victims of all sorts of violence and despair.

The adverse consequences range from the economic cost, which is considerable and difficult to evaluate, to exclusion, through the degrading of the ecosystem because of massive movements of people as well as military and paramilitary expenditures. The direct costs of conflicts can be approximately assessed. However, the indirect costs are incalculable and touch material infrastructure, the economic, health, cultural, educational, social and political construct.

The human cost is sometimes appalling. It is the case in sub-Saharan Africa which, for half a century, has been more stricken by the tragedy of war than any other continent. Since 1960 when most African countries gained their independence, about 40 armed conflicts have been recorded on the continent. This figure represents half the number of more than 80 conflicts recorded in the world since 1945. (*World statistics: wars in Africa since 1960*)

Women and children have always paid the highest price during conflicts. According to estimates, during war periods, women represent about 80% of human lives lost and, at world level, 80% of refugees and displaced people in their own country are women and children. During international or non-international armed conflicts, not only do women suffer from the problems touching all civilian populations, but also they are “privileged victims of specific and serious violations of international humanitarian law”, such as rape, sexual slavery, forced pregnancy, forced prostitution, etc.

During and after war, their role in the family and in society changes dramatically because they remain the sole support of the family or, on the contrary, are rejected by their people living around them. After the conflict, women still suffer from dramatic consequences related to their status and, most often, because they have been victims of sexual violence.

But women are not only victims of war and conflict. They are also and above all promoters and agents of consolidation of peace. They know the consequences of war and commit themselves more in the consolidation of peace. But most often, they are kept away from peace talks, though they head pacific movements/organizations and are at the forefront of community revival at the end of conflicts. Excluded from reconstruction processes, women have fewer chances of having a normal life again, obtaining justice for the violation of their fundamental rights and contributing to reforms of laws and public institutions.

On 31 October 2000, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1325 “Women, peace and security”, aimed at increasing the participation of women in the prevention and Resolution of conflicts, and in the strengthening of peace. The Resolution called on all States to take the necessary steps for the protection of women before, during and after conflicts. It reaffirmed that the respect of the fundamental rights of women and girls, and the participation of women on an equal footing in all decision making processes and at all levels of responsibility were both essential objectives and means to prevent conflicts, resolve them and favor the culture of peace.

The Security Council pursued and strengthened this commitment by adopting six other Resolutions entitled “women, peace and security” which enable the setting up of a relatively comprehensive institutional mechanism bringing together relevant institutional tools: institution of a mandate of special Representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations on sexual violence in conflicts (Resolution 1888), annual reports (Resolution 1820), “Naming and Shaming” (Resolution 1960), team of experts on sexual violence in conflicts (Resolution 1888), advisers on the protection of women in United Nations peace keeping operations (Resolution 1888), mainly.

For a long time, Cameroon was considered as a model of peace in Africa. However, nowadays, it is confronted with enormous security challenges provoked by political instability in neighboring countries on the one hand, the unjustified attacks of the Islamist sect Boko Haram and miscellaneous social claims on the other hand. The consequences of this situation include the increase of violence, the death of numerous innocent Cameroonians among whom many women and children, forced and massive movements of populations, the destruction of whole villages, the slowing down of activities, permanent psychosis in the whole country, the proliferation of light weapons and small calibres which are likely to maintain the population in insecurity and permanent fear, the influx of refugees and young girls who are usually used as human bombs (suicide bombers). Therefore, the contribution of all (government, development partners, civil society and population) is necessary for the construction of lasting peace in Cameroon.

Like other member countries of the UN, Cameroon has to take the necessary measures for the implementation of Resolution 1325 and companion Resolutions on the consideration of gender in peace, security, conflict prevention and Resolution processes. This issue is burning given the humanitarian crisis the country is facing and the reconstruction processes in which it is engaged.

The methodology for the drafting of the plan went through the following 12 (twelve) main steps:

1. Launching

The launching of the process was done on 15th November 2016 in Yaoundé. The following were present: members of the government and parliamentarians, representatives of Decentralized territorial communities, top ranking university, socio-professional, civil society, and diplomatic personalities, and officials of international organizations.

This first stage permitted to present the content of the targeted Resolutions, agree on a time line of works and clarify the objectives pursued in relation to the topic “Women, peace and security”.

2. Identification of partners and analysis of the roles of stakeholders

The identification of partners was done through the preparation of the terms of reference and technical meetings bringing together the concerned administrations, representatives of the United Nations system, and civil society organizations. All of this was preceded by a series of correspondences through which the Minister of Women’s Empowerment and the Family asked all sectors to appoint high level personalities and technicians who could efficiently contribute to the process.

3. Setting up of the coordination mechanism

The process of drafting the present plan of action was piloted by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, with the support of concerned public administrations, civil society organizations, and development partners, mainly UN Women. A working framework grouping the above actors was instituted.

4. Planning

The drafting of the present plan of action was done through:

- Interviews;
- Research and use of documents;
- Surveys on the level of knowledge of the documents targeted by the present Plan of Action;
- Production workshops grouping stakeholders.

5. Identification of occasions for the mobilization of resources

The mobilization of the necessary resources for the drafting of the present Plan of Action was at the centre of strategic and technical meetings with the United Nations System and during the drafting and signature of the annual work plan of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family for fiscal year 2016. The Agreement Letter between MINPROFF and UN Women helped place this project among priorities. Finally, a special issue of Café genre was dedicated to this preoccupation; not only did it permit to present the concerned Resolutions, but also it helped in provoking different forms of support. Moreover, thematic conferences on the funding of planned activities are in the pipeline once the plan of action is published.

6. Definition of the national context: analysis of the situation in order to build political will.

The plan of action is based on data collected by the NGO WILPF in the framework of a study which enabled the evaluation of the level of knowledge of the concerned Resolutions, and the identification of specific needs and problems of women living in conflict zones, mainly the northern regions and the East. It also relies on documents produced by participants in the humanitarian response. All these elements of context are developed in Section 2 of the present document.

7. Setting up focal points

The mechanism for the coordination of the present plan relies on the existing institutional structures. In other words, the Gender Focal Points set up in all public administrations, in keeping with the recommendations of the 4th United Nations Conference on women, are ex-officio focal points of Resolution 1325 and companion. They have been informed about this additional mandate. These focal points worked in close collaboration with civil society organizations. Activities to build their capacities were organized in order to increase the efficiency of their action on monitoring preoccupations related to the reference Resolution.

8. Training of focal points

The training of focal points was done during workshops. A book of specifications defining the roles and responsibilities of everyone was established. Those training sessions will continue in order to ensure optimal ownership of Resolution 1325 and companions and the present plan of action.

9. Encouraging the participation of stakeholders

The launching of the process of drafting of the present plan of action permitted the government to plead for the social and institutional ownership of the targeted Resolutions. The massive participation of representatives of all socio-professional, university and civil society organizations reveals the interest provoked by this Resolution, and the favorable reaction the topic is receiving from the stakeholders.

10. Definition of the content

The content of the plan of action corresponds to its different parts. This content concerns the results of the base study, data on the humanitarian context of Cameroon, the specificity of the situation of women in this context, the logical framework defining the actions to be carried out, and the piloting mechanism.

11. Validation of the plan

The present Plan of Action was validated during four workshops grouping representatives of the concerned public administrations, civil society organizations and development partners. At the end of those workshops, a special proofreading team was set up to finalize the document.

12. Finalization of the plan and diffusion

After its finalization, the Plan of Action was given out for translation into English, then for printing/publishing. A vulgarization and appropriation strategy was also devised.

The Plan is organized in 05 sections:

- Outlook of the 1325 Resolution and companion Resolutions on Women, Peace and Security;
- Context of the country;
- Analysis of the level of appropriation of the 1325 Resolution and companion Resolutions in Cameroon;
- Elements of the Action Plan;
- Mechanism of coordination, monitoring and evaluation.



SECTION 1:

OUTLOOK OF THE 1325 RESOLUTION AND COMPANION RESOLUTIONS ON WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY

Because of the catastrophic consequences of conflicts on women and children, the international community has recognized that the participation of women is indispensable for the installation and keeping of peace. Women are attested change agents and should be able to do more. To give strength to this postulate, the United Nations Security Council made a ground-breaking decision by adopting several Resolutions on women, peace and security, thereby proposing the necessity to involve women in the installation of peace, to better protect them against violations of their fundamental rights and to give them access to justice and to services in charge of the fight against discrimination. These Resolutions propose a framework for the implementation and the monitoring of the programme of the UN on women, peace and security.

I.1- THE 1325 RESOLUTION (2000): BASIC TEXT ON “WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY”

The 1325 Resolution was adopted by the Security Council during its 4213th session, on 31st October 2000. It is the first formal document adopted by the United Nations Security Council to prescribe the respect of the protection of the rights of women during conflicts and their involvement in peace talks. Because it is the reference document in that domain, it is based on the Declaration of Beijing (A/52/231) and its Programme of action and those featuring in the relevant provisions of the document adopted by the General Assembly during the 23rd extraordinary session on peace for the 20th century concerning the protection of women during armed conflicts.

The 1325 Resolution demonstrates the increased awareness of States of the effects of armed conflicts and humanitarian crises on men and women/girls. The analysis of crises reveals that women and girls pay the heaviest price in conflicts and that therefore, they must be stakeholders in the Resolution of crises, peace keeping and post-conflict socio-economic, political and cultural reconstruction.

In the framework of this Resolution, States reaffirm the imperative necessity to respect international humanitarian law, and apply all legal instruments related to human rights, including those of women and girls in conflict situations. This commitment takes into account the specific needs and problems of women, in keeping with the Windhoek Declaration and the Namibia plan of action on the integration of a process that takes into account equity between sexes in peace operations.

To sum up, the 1325 Resolution offers the first international, legal and political framework that acknowledges the disproportionate impact of armed conflicts on women as well as the central role that women should play in the construction of peace. It acknowledges the impact of the participation of women and the inclusion of the gender dimension in peace negotiation, humanitarian planning, peace keeping operations, peace consolidation, and post-conflict governance. It highlights the importance of the active participation of women in conditions of equality with men in the prevention and Resolution of conflicts and in the consolidation of peace.

The 1325 Resolution has 18 articles that clearly highlight the necessity to involve women and their representatives in peace reconstruction processes and in post-conflict architecture.

I.2- COMPANION RESOLUTIONS TO THE 1325

The 1325 Resolution , was completed and strengthened by Resolutions 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009),1889 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), 2242 (2015), and 2272 (2016). Companion Resolutions invite member States to take the necessary measures to fight against violence against women in periods of conflict and insecurity.

Therefore, the targeted documents are a summary of the principles that protect the fundamental rights of women and girls and refer to international legal instruments already adopted in the same light, mainly the Universal declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination towards Women, the International Pact on civil and political rights, the African Charter on Human and People's Rights, related to the rights of women, etc.

➤ Resolution 1820 (2008)

Acknowledging the impact of sexual violence in conflicts on the keeping of peace and security, the UNSC adopted this Resolution to address the weaknesses that were not identified in Resolution 1325. Those weaknesses include the protection of women against acts of sexual violence during conflicts. Despite repeated condemnation, not only did acts of violence or sexual abuse perpetrated against women and children trapped in situations of armed conflicts continue to happen, but also in certain cases, they had become so widespread and systematic that they had got to awful proportions.

This Resolution required that all parties involved in armed conflicts should immediately stop all acts of sexual violence against civilians and take the necessary measures to protect women and young girls against such acts in the framework of armed conflicts.

➤ Resolution 1888 (2009)

It relies on Resolution 1820 and requires, among others, the institution of a body of advisors in charge of the protection of women in peace keeping operations as well as the institution of a team of experts who can be rapidly deployed in situations of sexual violence.

Resolution 1888 prolongs Resolution 1820 (2008), gives peace keeping operations the responsibility of protecting women and children from sexual violence in armed conflicts and calls on the Secretary General to appoint a special representative in charge of fighting against violence during those conflicts. The Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General is particularly in charge of the issue of sexual violence during conflicts.

➤ Resolution 1889 (2009)

In the wake of the 1325 Resolution, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1889 (2009), which calls for further reinforcement of the participation of women in peace processes and for the design of indicators permitting the measurement of progress accomplished in the implementation of the said Resolution. It further asks for immediate measures to ensure that women and girls enjoy physical security to enable them to take part in all the phases of the peace process in a significant way. It focuses on the building of peace after conflicts.

➤ **Resolution 1960 (2010)**

Afterward, the Security Council adopted Resolution 1960 (2010) which goes more deeply into sexual violence related issues to be treated concerning women, peace and security. It makes specific recommendations for prevention and protection against acts of sexual violence during conflicts.

➤ **Resolution 2106 (2013)**

Following Resolution 1960 (2010), the Security Council adopted Resolution 2106 (2013) which requests the strengthening of the efforts of member States and UN agencies to fulfill their obligations and to continue to fight against impunity, by suing authors of sexual violence perpetrated during armed conflicts. Resolution 2106 also reaffirms that equality of sexes and the political, social and economic empowerment of women are at the centre of long term efforts aimed at preventing sexual violence in periods of armed conflict and after conflicts.

➤ **Resolution 2122 (2013)**

It aims at concretizing the priorities adopted in 1325 Resolution and highlights the importance of the participation of women in all the phases of the prevention and resolution of conflicts and the consolidation of peace.

➤ **Resolution 2242 (2015)**

Through this Resolution, the Secretary General of the United Nations personally took the commitment to dedicate 15% of funds destined to the consolidation of peace to the realization of projects that promote equality between sexes and the empowerment of women. The Resolution mainly tackles the issues of sexual malpractices perpetrated by UN peace keeping staff as well as terrorism and violent extremism.

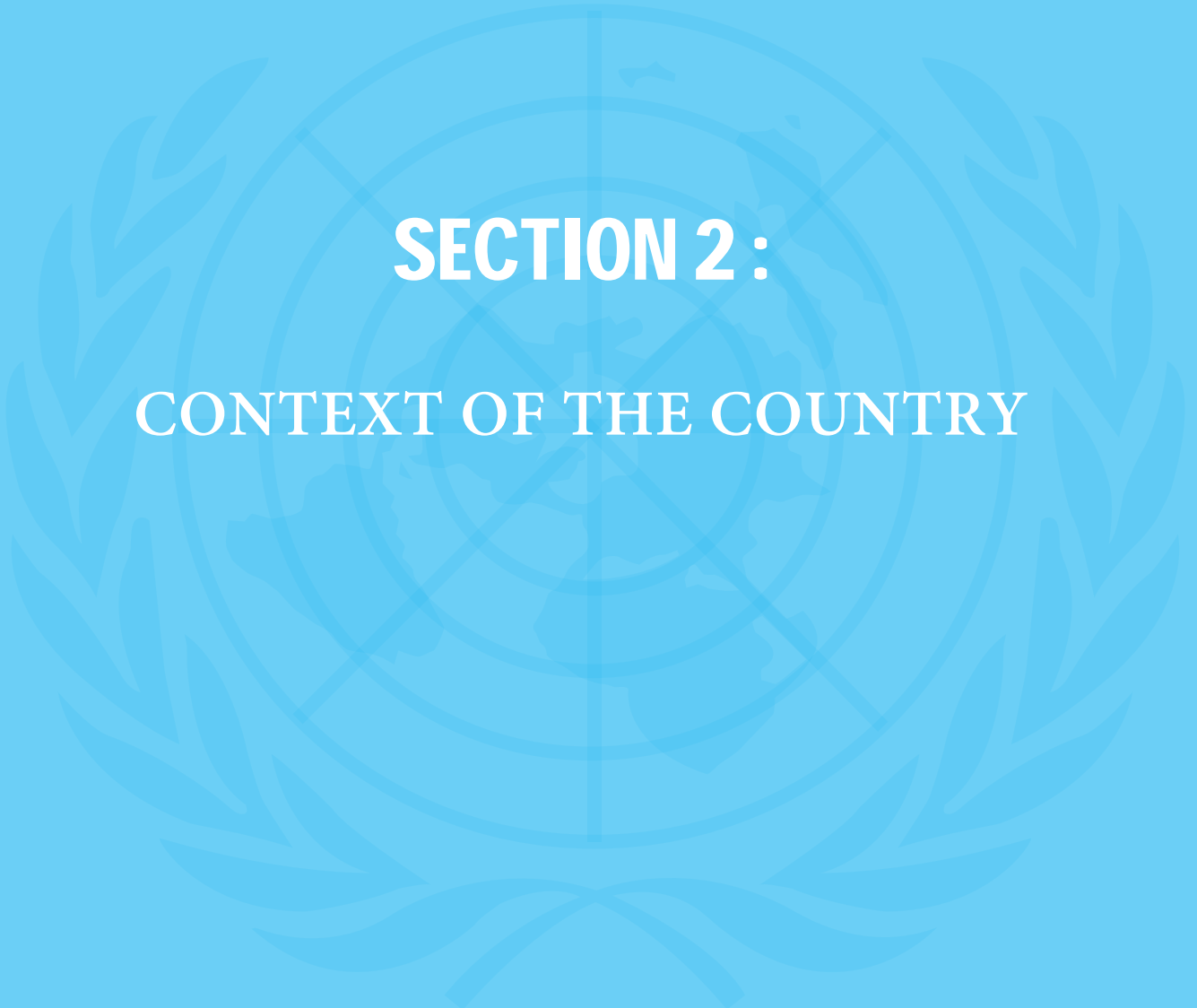
By adopting this Resolution unanimously, the Security Council “once more” asks member States to make sure women are better represented in national, regional and international conflict prevention and Resolution mechanisms. It further asks countries to give technical and financial assistance to women who are associated with peace processes.

➤ **Resolution 2272 (2016)**

It is the most recent and is based on measures applicable in case of sexual abuse and exploitation in peace keeping operations.

In a concrete way, the targeted documents commit States to:

- Make sure women are better represented at all levels of decision making in local, national, regional and international conflict prevention, management and Resolution mechanisms;
- Appoint more women among representatives and special envoys of good offices missions;
- Increase financial, technical and logistics support to activities around training on issues of equality;
- Take new measures to strengthen the participation of women in all peace processes, mainly conflict resolution, planning for post conflict period, and the consolidation of peace after a conflict by encouraging women to participate in political and economic decision making from the beginning of the reconstruction process, essentially by giving them posts of responsibility, easing their participation in the planning and management of help, supporting female organizations and fighting against prejudice on the ability of women to participate on an equal footing in social life.

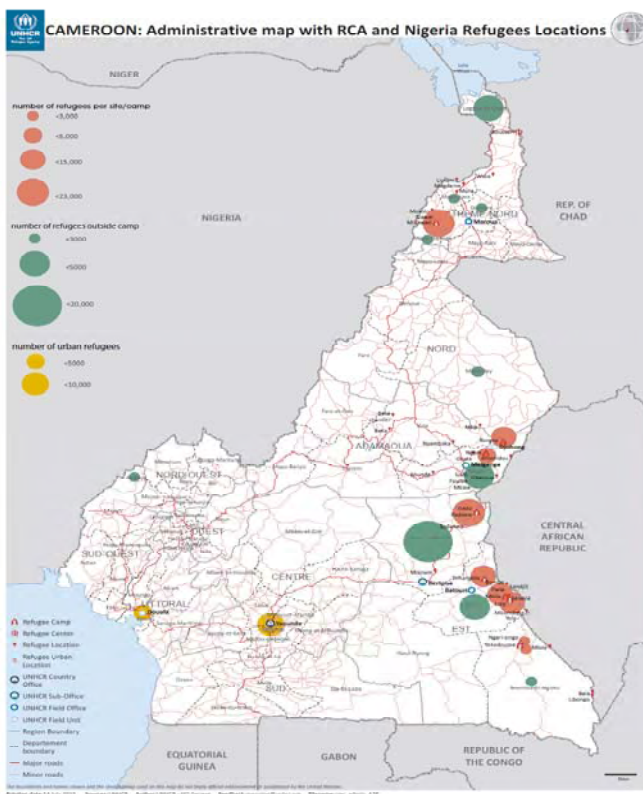


SECTION 2:
CONTEXT OF THE COUNTRY

Cameroon is a country of Central Africa which is situated in the deepest part of the Gulf of Guinea. Its surface area is 475,650 km², and its population is estimated at about 21.6 million inhabitants¹ with 51% of women in 2014. Apart from its maritime border which extends on 420 km along the Atlantic Ocean, Cameroon is limited by six countries which are Nigeria (to the west), Congo, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea (to the south), the Central African Republic (to the East), and Chad (to the northeast). On the political plan, Cameroon is a unitary decentralized, bilingual State subdivided into 10 regions. The country is endowed with abundant natural resources with a growth rate estimated at 5.7% in 2015 against 5.9% in 2014, which is essentially pulled by petroleum production and the exploitation of the forest. However, Cameroon has one of the poorest human development indexes in the world (0.540), which has taken the country from the 150th place in 2013 to the 152nd place in 2014 out of 187 countries classified². Indeed, the fact that the incidence of poverty is around 37.5% (ECAM 4, 2014) means a setback compared to the level of 2007 which stood at 39.9%, but is still by 2.4% away from the mid-term objective pursued by the strategy for Growth and Employment (which is to bring the level of poverty down to 35,2% over the period 2013-2015).

Women are the most stricken by poverty: 52% of the poor members of households are women, half of whom are below 15 years. The maternal mortality rate has increased from 430 deaths per 100000 live births in 1998 to 669 in 2004 and 782 since 2011. The prevalence of HIV is notably higher among women in 2011 (5.6 %, against 6.8% in 2004) than among men (2.9% against 4.1% in 2004). The gender inequality index resulting from inequality in three dimensions of human development (reproductive health, empowerment and labour market) stood at 0.628 in 2012 (1 being the point of total inequality). More than 55% of women in Cameroon have suffered physical violence since the age of 15 (EDS MICS 2011) (see more on statistics on gender based violence in chapter I.4).

The improvement of gender equality and the empowerment of women are among the major challenges of Cameroon for the accomplishment of its objective to be an emerging country by 2035. On the institutional plan, Cameroon has adopted the Convention on the elimination of all sorts of discrimination against women (CEDAW), the Beijing platform of actions and the Maputo Protocol. The country is also signatory of all the other legal instruments for the protection of human rights, mainly Resolution 1325 and its companion resolutions and other resolutions inspired by big international conferences tackling specific issues around women and girls. To concretise these international orientations, an autonomous ministry in charge of gender issues has been created and a National Policy on Gender adopted.



¹Projections of BUCREP, ECAM 4 INS, 2014

²NUDP, Human Development Report 2014

For several decades, Cameroon was envied for its political and economic stability. However, the sharing of its borders with three countries (Nigeria, the Central African Republic and Chad) which are shaken by armed conflicts and socio-political unrests has provoked massive movements of populations into its territory. These refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) are essentially concentrated in three regions: the East and the Adamawa for refugees coming from the Central African Republic; the Far North for refugees coming from Nigeria because of the deadly attacks of Boko Haram, as well as IDPs who fled border villages and towns because of the continuous atrocities of that group in the region. Those three regions are also the ones with the highest poverty indexes in the country: 66%, 53% and 50%, respectively, in the Far North, the Adamawa and the East. This situation has contributed to the destruction of the socioeconomic system of the society and has provoked dramatic consequences on the living conditions of the populations, mainly women and girls.

II.1- OUTLOOK OF THE HUMANITARIAN SITUATION IN CAMEROON

The fighting between ex-Seleka and Anti-Balaka militias in the Central African Republic provoked massive human right abuses (rapes, forced prostitution, extra-judiciary executions, etc.) and the escalation of violence on the whole of the population and forced thousands of people to run away from their houses and villages, seeking refuge in collective centres or fleeing out of the CAR and seeking asylum in neighbouring countries. Thus, Cameroon has received about 252,537 Central African refugees, most of whom were women (55%) and children who live in arranged sites and villages in the East, Adamawa and North regions. Men, however, have mostly remained in the CAR to protect their family property.

In Nigeria, the repeated exactions and attacks of the terrorist group Boko Haram have led to massive movements of people within and out of the country. The massive arrival of refugees in the Far North region has deteriorated the humanitarian situation in that area. Almost all villages along the northern border of Cameroon with Nigeria, especially in the town of Kolofata, have been emptied of their population. These populations have sought refuge in host families that were already extremely poor, thereby further reducing the means of subsistence of those communities and worsening their vulnerability. In February 2016, the number of internally displaced people (IDP) was estimated at 92000. The Minawao camp where Nigerian refugees are settled had about 56,207 refugees with 53.2% of women and 46.8% of men.



Source: Le Monde, 2005

The repeated incursions of Boko Haram on Cameroonian soil obliged the country to start a war to chase the terrorists out of the national boundaries, guaranty the security of people and goods, while pursuing development efforts and the consolidation of democracy.

Equally, the different crises that the country has gone through have had a systematic impact on the Cameroonian economy with the slowdown of economic activities in the northern part of the country, the increase of cross-border insecurity and problems of social cohesion.

It is worth saying that the precarious nature of the peace and security of people and their properties, which is worsened by the insurgency of the sect mentioned above, is facing an additional threat due to secessionist trends supported by some compatriots motivated by sometimes hidden political ambitions. This additional threat has weakened institutional, politico-economic and social tranquility in Cameroon in general, and in the Northwest and Southwest regions in particular. This apparently innocuous state of affairs has pushed the government of the Republic, in its duty to safeguard social cohesion, maintain peace and public order, to handle a set of crowd movements and multifaceted violence against women and young girls, which, if neglected, could have led to a new humanitarian crisis in those regions.

The 2017-2020 humanitarian response plan, which was adopted in December 2016, mentions 2.9 million of people and families in need of urgent humanitarian aid. About 562,000 people, 276,000 of whom are Central African refugees, 87,000 Nigerian refugees and 199,000 internally displaced are recorded. These people and families live in arranged sites in Gado Badzere, Lolo, Mbile and Timangolo in the East region, Borgop and Ngam in the Adamawa region, Minawao and its extension in Gawar in the Far North Region.

It is worth saying that since 2004, about 276,000 Central African refugees have been living in Cameroon and are distributed in different sites:

- East: 180 000 people
- Adamawa: 71500 people
- Urban area (Yaoundé): 9500 people
- Urban area (Douala) 7600 people
- Host communities: 200 000 people

920,000 girls against 902,000 boys, meaning 63% of people, are recorded to be in need of specific humanitarian help.

The regional distribution of people in need of humanitarian assistance is as seen in the table below:

Region	% women	% children, adults, people	Total
Adamawa	52	62	1.2M
Centre	51	62	4.5M
East	52	64	1M
Far North	52	64	4.3M
Littoral	51	64	3.6M
North	51	60	3.6M
Northwest	52	53	2.2M
West	52	53	2.2M
South	49	2M	782K
Southwest	49	54	1.8M
TOTAL	511		2.9M

Source: Humanitarian response plan 2017-2020

Humanitarian assistance concerns 10 domains/sectors:

- Housing (shelter and NFI)
- Water, hygiene and sanitation (WATHSAN)
- Education
- Nutrition
- Protection
- Protection of children
- Sexual and gender-based violence
- Early revival
- Health
- Food security

Humanitarian needs are articulated as follows:

- 131 000 Central African refugees in the Adamawa, East and North regions;
- 86 000 Nigerian refugees, with more than 59 000 in Minawao and 27 000 out of camps;
- 159 000 internally displaced people;
- 251 000 host populations in the East, Adamawa, North and Far North regions.

Needs in water and sanitation:

- 250 000 refugees, with 178 000 central Africans, 86 000 Nigerians, about 133 000 internally displaced people;
- 343 000 host populations.

Needs in this sector concern:

- The reconstruction of water sources and latrines and the promotion of good practices related to water, hygiene and sanitation.

Needs in education:

- 450 000 children at school age (3-17 years) need assistance, with 49% of boys and 51% of girls;
- 36 000 internally displaced people with 18 300 boys and 17 600 girls;
- 209 000 children in host communities with 103 000 boys and 106 000 girls;
- 205 000 young Central African and Nigerian refugees with 98 000 boys and 102 000 girls.

Assistance in this domain includes increase in the number of classrooms, teachers, didactic materials and school equipment, functional literacy programmes, vocational training and the design of alternate programmes for children not going to school.

Needs in nutrition:

516,000 people, especially children below 5 years and pregnant or lactating women are exposed to malnutrition, with 50,000 pregnant or lactating women, 7600 children with Central African refugees as parents and more than 2000 Nigerian child refugees aged below 5 years.

Needs in protection:

As far as protection is concerned, the analysis shows:

- 259 000 Central African refugees;
- 86 000 Nigerian refugees;
- 1 999 000 internally displaced people;
- 36 000 returned internally displaced people;
- 448 000 people in community hosts.

Needs in child protection:

As far as child protection is concerned, the estimated figure of children in need in the 4 regions stands at 580,000, with 122,000 in the Far North.

Needs in the fight against sexual and gender-based violence:

Data on sexual and gender-based violence indicate that:

- 454 000 people need protection against gender-based violence;
- Between January and August 2016, 353 cases of GBV (including rape) were reported;
- 215 cases of GBV affect internally displaced people;
- 326 cases affect Central African refugees.

In this domain, humanitarian care implies:

- The strengthening of prevention;
- The fight against early/forced marriage;
- The definition of norms in caring for victims and of a harmonized data collection mechanism on GBV;
- The building of organizational, institutional and logistic capacities as well as the building of human resource capacities.

Needs in early reconstruction:

It is worth noting that early reconstruction has a link with food insecurity. It implies the strengthening of agricultural means of subsistence and of access to production factors (seeds, agricultural inputs, small livestock, etc.) in favor of about 10 000 refugee households.

Needs in health:

It is estimated that about one million people have needs in this domain, meaning 25% more than in 2016.

Needs in food security:

In this domain, the rate of food insecurity went from 19% in September 2015 to 24.5% in September 2016. A light drop of 1.9% can be observed in the Far North region thanks to interventions of both public authorities and development partners. In the Adamawa region, on the contrary, the rate of food insecurity remains high, at 18.7% in 2015, and 39.1% in 2016.

Needs in this domain are described in terms of emergency food assistance and the distribution of agricultural inputs in order to strengthen agro-pastoral production. Moreover, communities need seasonal support to cover food deficits.

II.2- MAIN STAKES RELATED TO THE SITUATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

a) The persistence of gender-based violence, evil cultural practices and other forms of discrimination against women and girls

Women and girls who represent about 50% of people in distress are particularly affected by the humanitarian situation that prevails in the country. Among refugees coming from the CAR, several women and girls have declared having been victims of sexual violence and other atrocities including forced prostitution (UN Women, GBV Survey 2014). “Prostitution to pay transport fee on cross-border buses”³ is an original form which helps survivors escape the atrocities of war.

Insecurity provoked by attacks of Boko Haram in its own affects women and girls in a disproportionate way. Indeed, numerous women and young girls have been raped, abducted and forcefully married, then used as suicide bombers in the operations of the terrorist group.

Moreover, the repeated attacks of Boko Haram have created a climate of generalized insecurity within Cameroonian communities. In the Far North, for example, local authorities reported that women no longer want to send their daughters to school, public places and markets because they are afraid they might be kidnapped by Boko Haram insurgents. Women and girls who are the most vulnerable and are already traumatized by the security situation are even more exposed to risks of GBV, abuse and sexual exploitation⁴.

Table 2: Women/girls victims of the Boko Haram conflict

Profile	Types of activity / Income	Roles	Example
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women/girls : (IDP, refugees, vulnerable host communities) most of them widows or separated from their husband - Former wives of Boko Haram - Orphan girls, separated/NA and undereducated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - house helps - sex trade - Laborers - IGA - very low income, obliged to have parallel subsistence activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intelligence agents at the service of the army - distraction of men from anguish - vectors of instability and vulnerability to indoctrination - Facilitators of marriages between young girls and young boys of bordering communities (displaced people and refugees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Boko Haram wives or prisoners are used in Tourou, Mora, Mokolo for intelligence reasons ... - Encouraged by their husbands and parents, scores of women are estimated to be doing prostitution for a living

Source: Centre for Studies and Research on Peace, Security and Integration University of Maroua (Cameroon)

³UN Women, GBV Survey 2014

⁴Proposition CERF IDPs 2015

Furthermore, Boko Haram has adopted a new operating system using women and young girls as true arms, in war strategy and for physical and psychological terror. The indirect implication is symbolic and consists in a cultural representation and the reshaping of a more degrading image of the woman in her intrinsic value as life provider.

Therefore, women/girls who are victims of Boko Haram (IDP, widows, ENA...) and who are exposed to instability run the risk of being convinced. Since there is no prospect of improvement, they will not hesitate in accepting the subtle offers of Boko Haram to improve their living conditions.

Table 3: Women/girls as weapon and war strategy

Profile	Roles	Examples
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Women (adults) and girls (adolescents and pre-adolescents) aged between 7 and 25 years - Adolescents between 7 and 17 are privileged - Spinsters - Married - Separated/ widows 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War pretext for Boko Haram - Sex slaves - Bomb-disposal experts - Warriors - Wives and house helps - Suicide bombers: terror space, war sword and weapon, ideological positioning in relation to other Salafist groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several hundreds of women and girls are supporters of, and work for, Boko Haram. - girls are used to lure youths for their recruitment - 85% of attacks are perpetrated by women. - On average, Boko Haram deploys 90 women a year – which is a strong symbol – against 46 women in 10 years for Tamil Tigers (Scott Steward, 2015) - The abduction of 276 girls in Chibok in April 2014 signed its international fame.

Source: Centre for Studies and Research in Peace, Security and Integration University of Maroua (Cameroon)

Finally, the crisis limits and weakens the access of women to basic social services such as education, health and economy. Efforts and gains obtained in terms of reduction of gender differences, especially maternal mortality, the education of the young girl and the fight against violence against women and girls are considerably annihilated.

b) Disintegration of the economic system because of human pressure on available resources which worsens the poverty of women

A rapid assessment of the situation of women and girls refugees in matters of economic empowerment in the Adamawa done by IFORD for UN Women in March 2016 helped note that 54.7% of households are headed by a woman. This type of household is much more frequent on the Ngaoui-Borgop-Yamba-Yarbang axis (65.1%) and to a lesser extent on the Meiganga-Garga Limbona-Meidougou axis (43.8%). It is worth noting that households are usually large (6.3 people on average per household). In those households, 21.2% of the population live with a handicap or are vulnerable in one way or another. Those vulnerable people are more present in the Ngam-Batoua godole-Kombo laka sites (46.2%). Furthermore, only 28.2% of households interviewed declared that they were herdsmen effectively owning livestock, including poultry. The sites of the Meiganga-Garga limbona-Meidougou axis clearly stand out with the highest proportion, 53.1%.

To survive, about one out of every two households (44.3%) have received a piece of land from the host community for farming. This proportion stands at 84.4% in Meiganga-Garga limbona-Meidougou, against 48.1% in Ngam-Batoua godole-Kombo, and 28.9% in Ngaoui-Borgop-Yamba-Yarbang. In almost all cases (94.6%), the plots offered have effectively been exploited, especially in the sites of Meiganga-Garga limbona-Meidougou. Legumes and cereals have been planted on more than 70% of those plots.

Apart from the above, 30.2% of households interviewed earn a living mainly by doing petit trade while 19.5% have not had a source of livelihood over the same period. Therefore, 84% of women interviewed would like to take up an IGA, mainly petit trade (50%), the production and sale of gardening crops (16%) and tailoring (10%). Unfortunately, health problems and the absence of a market constitute the main constraints in the realization of the IGA for more than 20% of women.

Therefore, in the prospect of taking up any IGA, 84.3% of those investigated declared that they needed financial help, 52% asked for different sorts of inputs for agriculture and 49.3% needed livestock inputs. However, in the different sites, financial aid is requested by 75% of people investigated. Moreover, in 44.3% of those households, women are equipped with productive capacities in livestock and crop production.

As concerns women coming from host communities, in the East, the Adamawa and the Far North, women generally face different sorts of problems including:

➤ **Access to information**

One of the major constraints of the development of the agricultural economic activities of women in the region concerns communication because of the high rate of illiteracy. To add more, the hierarchical nature of social relations and the position of the woman in society do not permit an easy flow of communication between actors today. Women have more time constraints, are more illiterate than men and, most importantly, own fewer “social networks” on average.

➤ **Access to land**

Work in agriculture is done by women by 75%; however, they barely possess 10% of land. The difficulties for women to access land property and plots can be explained by socio-cultural reasons resulting from the patriarchal system that largely characterizes the Cameroonian society. These problems constitute a major obstacle to mortgage and guaranty which are necessary to the development of the agricultural activities of women.

➤ **Access to funding**

In the East and the Adamawa and elsewhere in the country, women are excluded from the services of financial institutions, because of lack of appropriate guaranties. Therefore, to expand their small businesses, they do not have another option than to resort to tontines whose interest rates on loans or conditions of use do not usually take into account the needs or the growth rate of their small economic activities. Moreover, in many contexts, women tend to hide behind men in situations of co-presence, and to depend on them for the leadership of their group and their decisions. Consequently, the financial needs of women are usually less often taken into account.

➤ **Access to inputs and other technology**

In intervention zones, the ability of women to produce enough food is reduced by tiresome physical work associated with farming habits which have remained unchanged for several generations. Indeed, the low level of professional expertise worsened by limited access to information from the points of view of both economic activities and training, combined with particular difficulties of access to productive resources, contributes to maintain the agricultural activities of women in poorly productive sectors and in poorly remunerated work marked by poor productivity and important level of difficulty. Furthermore, it is important to note the determining role of the institutional environment combined with traditional practices which are unfavorable to the development of female initiatives. Other problems recorded include poor economic power to acquire inputs, lack of professionalism, use of rudimentary techniques and technologies, use of archaic equipment (usually housekeeping tools) and total absence of supervision, concentration on traditional activities, lack of collective organization of women's commercial activities, poor ability of women to implement income generating agrarian strategies.

➤ **Access to entrepreneurship**

The main constraint for the development of female entrepreneurship is difficult to access appropriate technical means and technologies in order to improve not only the production of their activities, but also post-harvest losses through efficient methods and valuing of transformation. Research on the economic profile of the two regions by IFORD has helped realize that women constitute the lever of the economy. They invest in agriculture, livestock, and the feeding business. However, they have a certain number of entrepreneurial weaknesses including the following:

- Higher rate of illiteracy with women than with men.
- Difficulty to access loans
- Very modest sizes of businesses
- Lack of supervision/monitoring
- poor productivity of businesses as a result of archaic methods of work and the use of poor performance technologies
- Difficulty to access production factors
- Commercialization problems
- Poor mastery of modern management techniques

➤ **Time constraints**

The traditional distribution of tasks confines the woman to the domestic realm, mainly housekeeping activities, while men work in public realms. Household economy is therefore a reserved domain for the woman, who does not draw much value or acknowledgement from it. She invests most of her time in it, thereby considerably reducing her participation in productive and commercial activities, which tend to be reserved for men.

To the above situation, it is worth adding that the East, the Adamawa and the Far North are among the ones that have the highest poverty indexes compared with the rest of the territory. The arrival of refugees has worsened the pressure on already rare natural resources and on social infrastructure, mainly as far as access to land, water, health and education services and firewood are concerned. In some cases, it has led to the degradation of the environment and agro-pastoral conflicts and may provoke new tension with host communities if those issues are not tackled appropriately.

According to data produced by UNHCR, the most important challenges met in arranged areas are: the extreme mobility of the nomadic population of Central African refugees, the insufficiency of pastures and

water points for herds which sometimes leads to conflict between farmers and herdsmen, or between herdsmen themselves. Moreover, the contamination of healthy animals by non-vaccinated sick ones from the CAR is also a source of conflict.

Furthermore, microloans in the concerned regions have been blown down by the absence of microfinance institutions, the limited expertise of implementation partners and the poor association spirit of beneficiaries. Equally worth pointing out is the fact that support generally given beneficiaries in the framework of empowerment activities are too negligible and do not permit to have a significant impact on the life of the beneficiaries. Temporarily putting at the disposal of Central African and Nigerian refugee populations interested in the cultivation of low yielding land does not help much either. Indeed, some refugees have signaled that when village chiefs give them land for agriculture, it is usually barren land already abandoned by native populations.

II.3- IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICTS ON WOMEN AND GIRLS IN CAMEROON

The impact of conflicts on women and girls in Cameroon is tragic for two reasons: the violation of their physical integrity as noticed in a recurrent and massive way in the most affected areas of the sub-region (Far North for example) and the fact that it seriously affects their ability to contribute to the well-being of families and communities. Victims of violence, women are no longer able to carry out productive economic activities or to play their part in the education of future generations. Men are particularly targeted by kidnappings, assassinations and forced recruitments. Women and girls undergo kidnappings and sequestrations, forced marriages, rapes, sexual slavery and the seizure of their goods.

Armed conflicts were named in the framework of the basic study related to the present plan by the people investigated as being the third largest conflict in Cameroon (16.29%), after land disputes (19.61%) and leadership conflicts (16.57%)⁵. It clearly appears that the main victims of conflicts are civilian populations as a whole (45.86%), followed by women (19.61%) and children (14.64%)⁶ who suffer from their impacts in a specific way. Armed conflicts in Cameroon are responsible for the ruin of numerous people's existence, because they destroy the harmony within families and communities. Their impact on the population, especially on women and girls as noted during our analyses is multifaceted. It is at the same time physical, moral, psychological and economic. The following can be noted here: assault and battery, sequestrations, kidnappings with demand of ransom, and rapes (sometimes collective) of women and girls, sexual slavery, early and forced marriages, the vulnerability of women and girls who are more and more numerous and exposed to sexual exploitation and all sorts of abuse. These damages women suffer from take a serious toll on the happiness of the family and the integration of girls in school.

The impact on families is seen in marital disputes that women face and which lead to changes in social roles, an increase in cases of divorce, promiscuity and instability in which they have found themselves.

Men are particularly targeted by kidnappings, assassinations and forced recruitments. The consequence of this situation is the existence of a considerable number of women who are obliged to live without their husbands who have been abducted, or become widows after the assassination of their husbands. The logical consequence of this situation is also the presence of a large number of orphaned children.

Massive movements of populations have been noted in the study as having a considerable economic impact. It is increasingly difficult for men and women in this situation to farm, work, or feed and educate their children in unusual contexts. In the Far North, families have been obliged to abandon their villages

⁵See Figure 8.

⁶Se Figure 11.

because of Boko Haram attacks. Aissatou Oumare, a victim of this nebula, recounts the sufferings she has gone through: *“One night, Boko Haram came to our village with machetes and guns. They slaughtered some people and shot other. That is how they killed my husband who was a farmer. With other people, I was lucky to escape right here. And since I arrived Sera-Doumba, I do not do anything. I am the mother of a two-year-old child. From time to time, I can help carry water (...). My two brothers and sisters live in a camp set up for war migrants. Our living conditions are difficult”*⁷.

Equally on the economic plan, conflicts in Cameroon have slowed down activities, leading to serious consequences for the country which has recorded the departure of some investors in the affected parts. The Public Investment Budget in the Far North before the conflict stood at 7.2%; now, it is at 5%, meaning a loss of about 2 billion euros since the start of the conflict. On an individual plan, numerous losses of furniture, estate and goods have precipitated populations into total disarray. Terrorists are responsible for the theft of at least 12,000 cattle and thousands of small remnants estimated at about 2 billion CFA francs⁸.

Trauma is equally perceptible in populations living in conflict zones, especially in children who have lived too much suffering by witnessing several atrocities. Suicide attacks have provoked at least 290 deaths and more than 800 injuries from July 2015 to October 2016; 37 improvised explosive devices have been deactivated by the army; at least 26 have exploded, young girls having been manipulated and used as suicide bombers. Since March 2014, at least 125 deaths of security forces and 1400 deaths of civilians have been recorded. Fear has invaded the spirit of populations. A primary school teacher in Kolofata in the Far North Region explains to L’Oeil du Sahel⁹ the trauma his thirteen-year-old son is going through following a terrorist attack. He has been waking up every night since the day following the attack, as if to do away with the dreadful memory.

Conflicts also seriously affect the health of populations. At least 350,000 refugees are currently present in Cameroon; victims live in fear, panic, terror and despair, loss of self-esteem, stress, etc. A resurgence of poliomyelitis is observed because of the influx of refugees.

On the education plan, we notice the closure of an important number of schools in the Far North, which increases the rate of school dropout in that part of the country which is already sufficiently affected even in normal times.

On the moral plan, the increase of juvenile delinquency is noticed. It is characterized by serious arrogance of youths who nearly do no longer have any respect for the elderly and women. Prostitution has increased. In the East for example, more precisely in the town of Garoua-Boulai, one of the target areas of the study, one of the officials of the council declared that most Central African women refugees (especially young girls) depend on prostitution for a living.

⁷L’Oeil du Sahel, No. 785 of 29th February 2016.

⁸Figures provided by an official of the United Nations System.

⁹No. 625 of 7th August 2014.



SECTION 3 :

ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF APPROPRIATION OF RESOLUTION 1325 AND COMPANION RESOLUTIONS IN CAMEROON

Cameroon has designed a sustainable development policy focusing on the ideals of peace, democracy, liberty, social justice and the protection of human rights. This policy relies on a vision of progress by 2035 which is spelled out as follows: “Cameroon, an emerging, democratic country united in its diversity”. The Strategic Paper for Growth and Employment (SPGE), which was adopted by the government in 2010, is the main tool for the implementation of that vision. It is built around four strategic objectives: (i) reduce poverty to a socially acceptable level, (ii) become a medium income country, (iii) reach the stage of new industrialized country, and (iv) strengthen national unity by consolidating the democratic process.

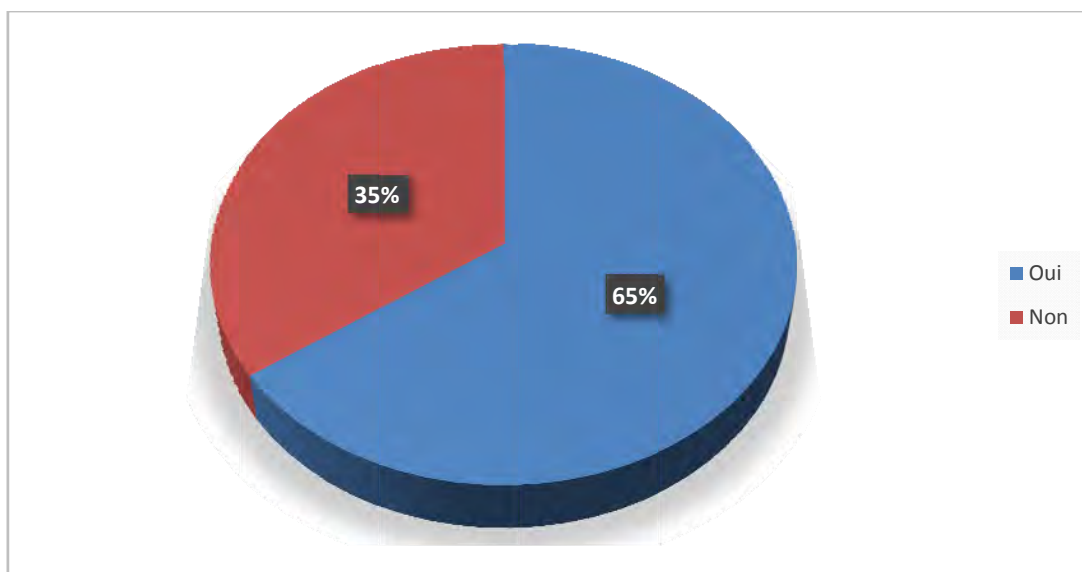
Cameroonian authorities are doing everything possible to eradicate terrorism while ensuring civil protection and holistic care for refugees, internally displaced people and host communities that suddenly found themselves with thousands of foreigners.

In order to make a statement on the level of appropriation of Resolution 1325 and companion Resolutions in Cameroon, the basic preparatory study for the drafting of the present Plan of Action aimed among others at make a global assessment of the level of knowledge of Resolution 1325 of the UNSC in Cameroon.

III.1- EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE OF RESOLUTION 1325 AND COMPANION RESOLUTIONS

a) Knowledge in the domain of peace and non-violence

Figure 2: Knowledge in the domain of peace and non-violence



This figure shows that 65% of the people interviewed have some knowledge of peace and non-violence as well as on gender-based violence (GBV).

Table 4: Knowledge channel in the domain of peace and non-violence

Channel	Percentage
CSO	23.66%
Media	44.32%
Through a third party	8.16%
During a workshop	14.77%
Others	9.09%
TOTAL	100%

Table 5: Meaning of peace for people interviewed

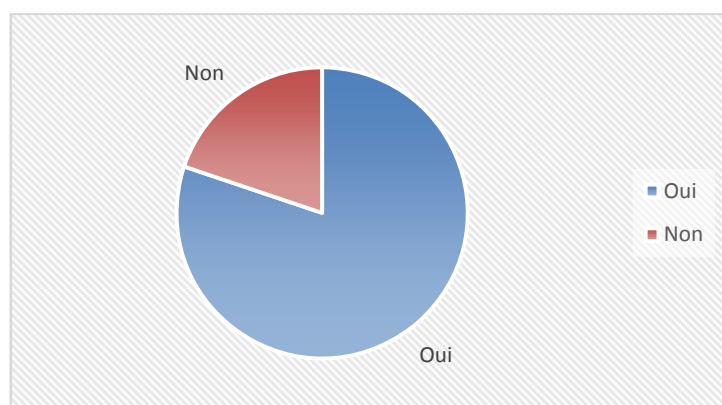
Modality	Percentage
Absence of conflict	48.55%
Availability of basic services	24.7%
Peaceful coexistence of people	33.6%
Others (specify)	2.48%

These tables show that about 50% of the people interviewed think that peace is absence of conflict, 33.05% think that it is the pacific coexistence of people and 24.7% think that it is the permanent availability of basic services.

Table 6: Women as key actors in the construction of peace

Modality	Percentage
Yes	80.17%
No	19.83%
TOTAL	100.00%

Figure 3: Women, key actors in the construction of peace



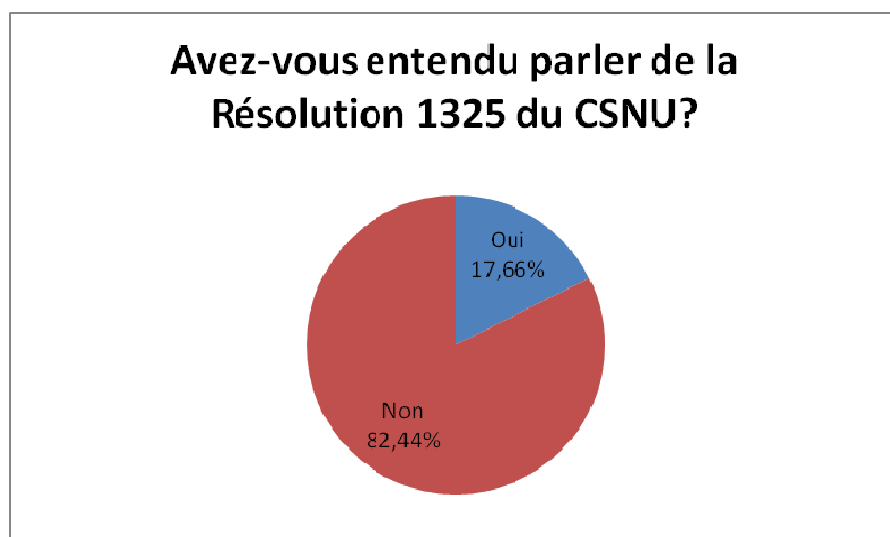
More than 80% of people interviewed are convinced that women are key actors in peace construction processes. 26.55% say it because they are the mother of humanity, 22% because they play an important role in society, 20% because they like peace and dialogue, and 11% because they are the main victims.

Table 6: reasons given to justify the fact that women are key actors in the construction of peace

Reasons given	Percentage
Mothers of humanity	26.55%
Main victims	11.05%
Majority/numerous	2.07%
The woman is equal to the man	4.65%
They play an important role (society, decisions)	22.00%
Dynamic and active	4.13%
Educator and adviser	7.54%
Like peace, love and dialogue	19.94%
Others	1.24%
Participation of all	0.83%
Total	100.00%

b) Knowledge of Resolution 1325 and companion Resolutions

Figure 15: knowledge of Resolution 1325 of the UNSC and companion Resolutions



More than 82.44% of people interviewed admit without hesitation that they do not know about Resolution 1325 of the UNSC and its companion resolutions, both ordinary citizens and resource people in public, international, diplomatic, media and political party institutions, and more than half of those who know about them say they were informed during vulgarization activities or in the media.

More than 50% of people having knowledge were informed by the medias, 38.4% of them are CSO officials and 14.8% were informed during a workshop.

Figure 16: Channel of knowledge of the Resolution

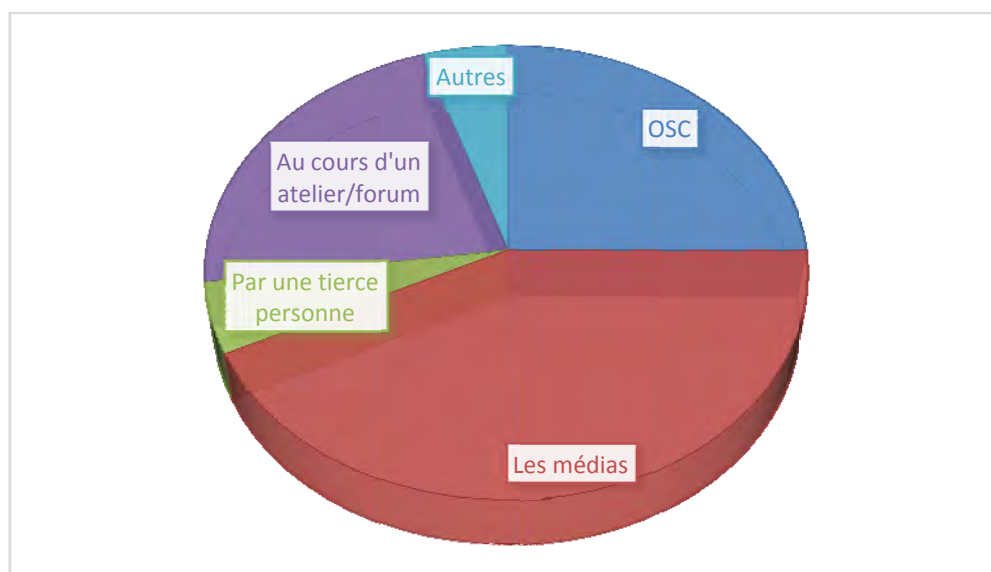


Table 20: Level of knowledge of Resolution 1325 of the UNSC

	Percentage
Very high	5.16%
High	7.74%
Average	14.87%
Low	21.38%
Very low	50.83%
TOTAL	100%

Of the 17.66% of people who have heard about Resolution 1325 of the UNSC, 72% have a low level of knowledge, and this accounts for the interest of most people interviewed (90.6%) to be more informed about the issue.

Table 19: Knowledge of Resolution 1325 of the UNSC and companion Resolutions

	Percentage
Yes	17.66%
No	82.44%
TOTAL	100%

Table 21: Need of more information and training on the women, peace and security agenda and on Resolution 1325

	Percentage
Yes	90.60%
No	9.40%
Total	100%

Table 17: Suggestions for the effective implementation of Resolution 1325 in Cameroon

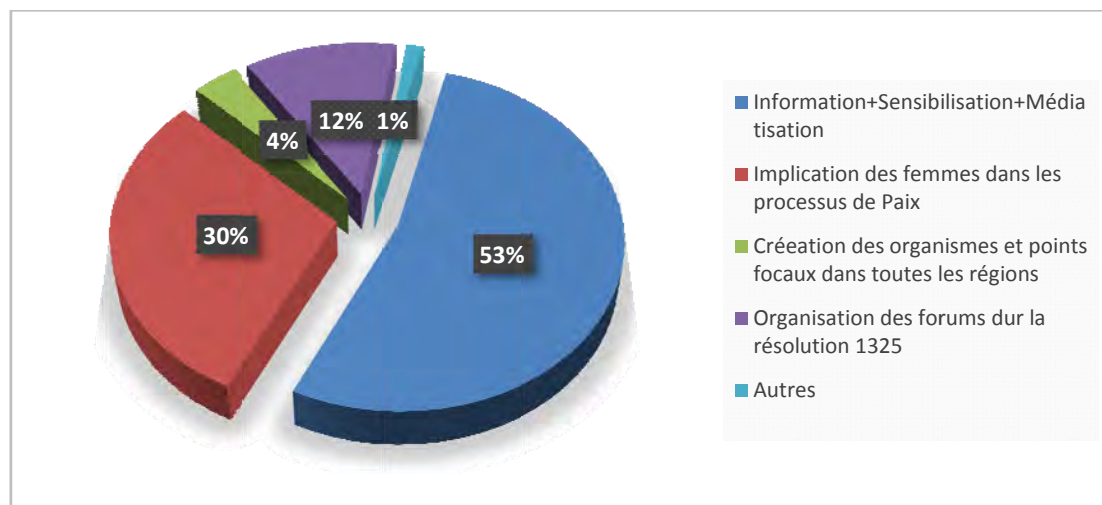


Figure 18: Importance of the participation of women in the Resolution of conflicts

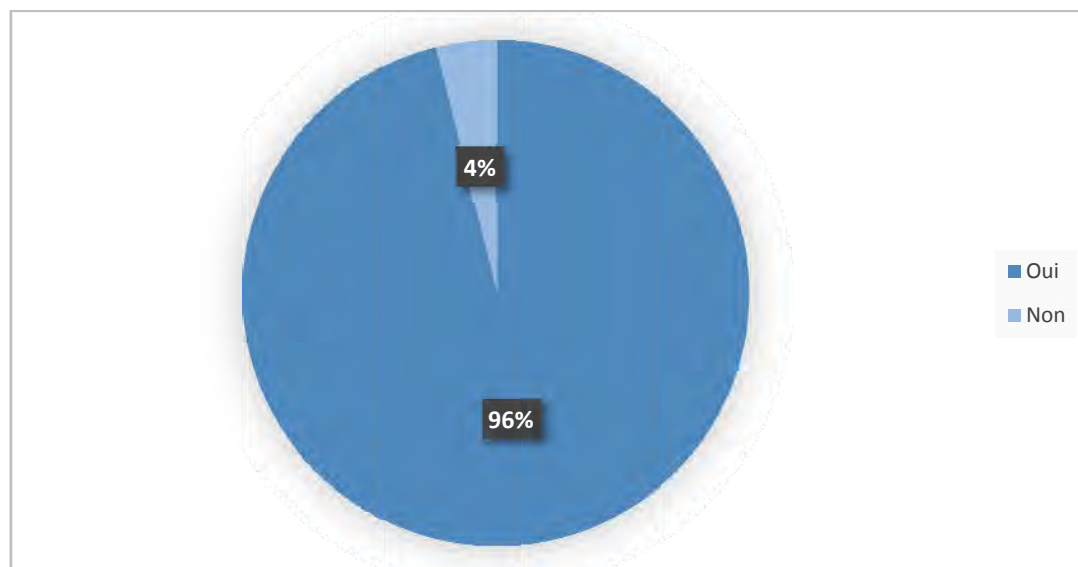


Table 22: Recommended actions to improve on interventions

Modalities	Percentage
Education of girls (peace and non-violence) and involvement of women	18.78%
Creation of jobs	5.80%
Sensitisation of populations	17.95%
Building of the capacities of different actors	11.88%
Strengthening of material and financial means	5.25%
Taking socio-economic realities into consideration	4.70%
Synergy in actions and inclusive participation	8.56%
Application of laws and regulations	11.88%
Use of the media to publicise actions taken	2.49
Dialogue, listening and orientation of victims	3.31%
Others	9.39%
Total	100%

Figure 19: Other recommended mechanisms

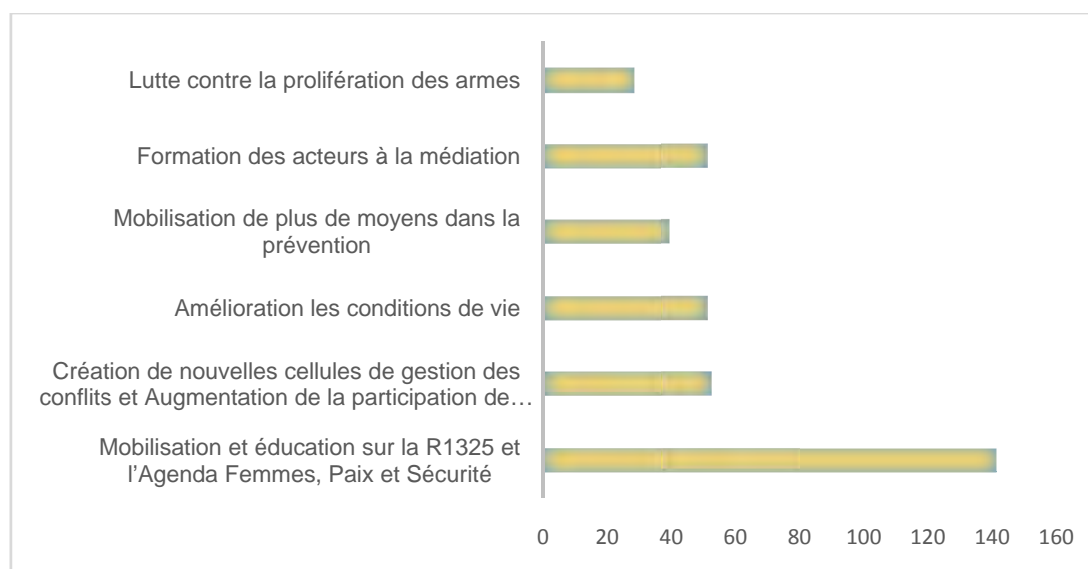
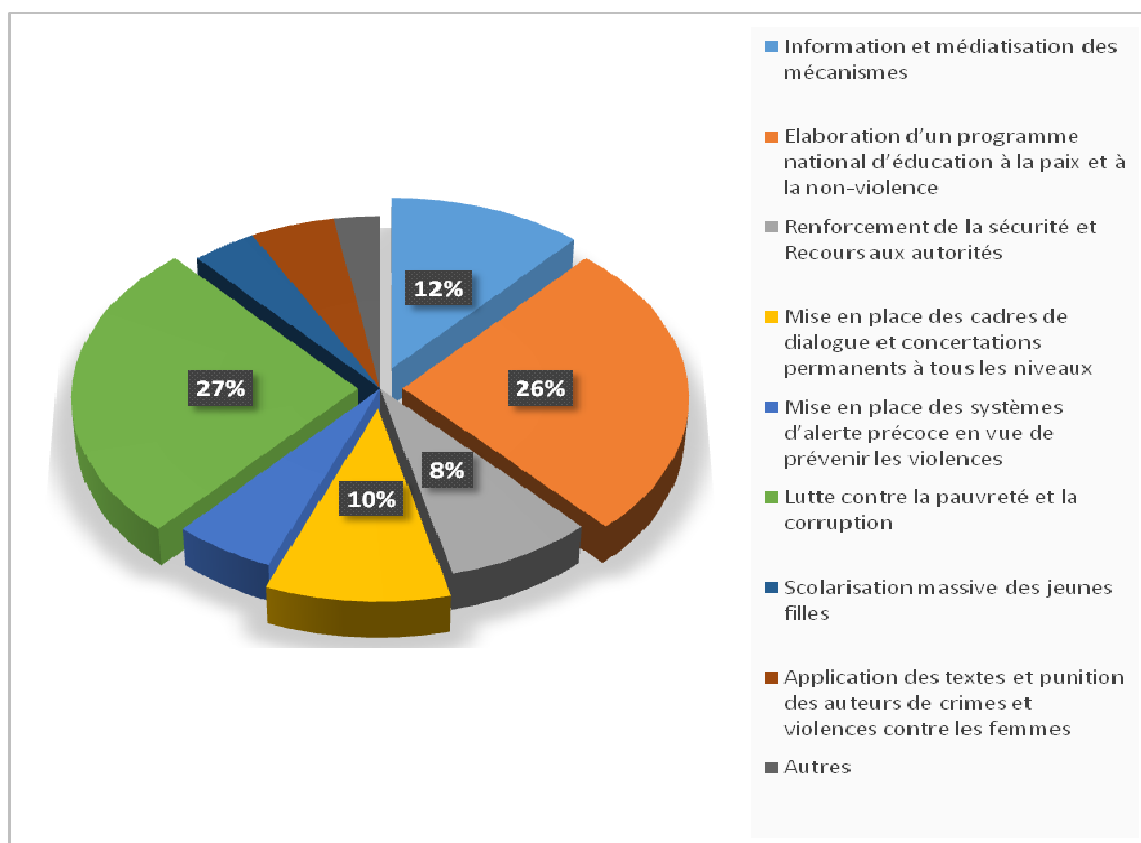


Figure 20: Recommended implementation strategies



Education is a factor that favours the acquisition of knowledge on the topic “Women, Peace and Security”. 26% of resource persons think it is important to design a national programme of education for peace and non-violence. Moreover, the fight against poverty and corruption (27%) are prerequisites.

The global analysis of data reveals facts that confirm the fears of those who asked for this study. A real interest of target populations in appropriating these resolutions is noted, though many of them have doubts about its scope and efficiency in Cameroon.

III.2- PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICTS IN CAMEROON

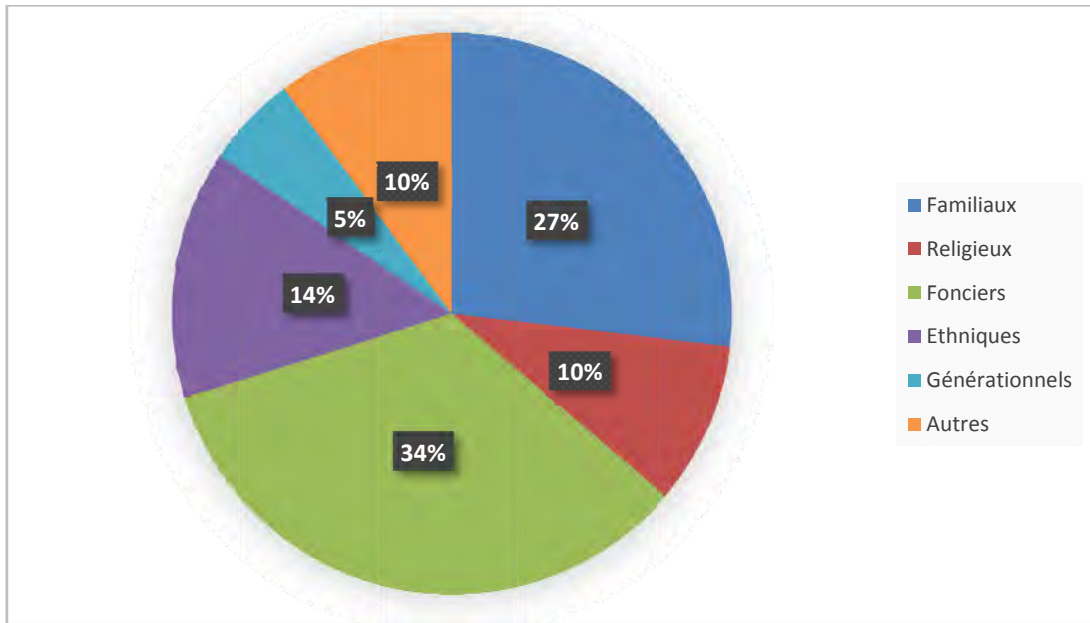
a) Conflict dynamics and actors

The conflicts that affect young Cameroonians most are related to generation gap and tribalism, which are perceived through insults from teachers, which provoke frustration, jealousy, gossiping, disagreement, sexual harassment and forced marriage.

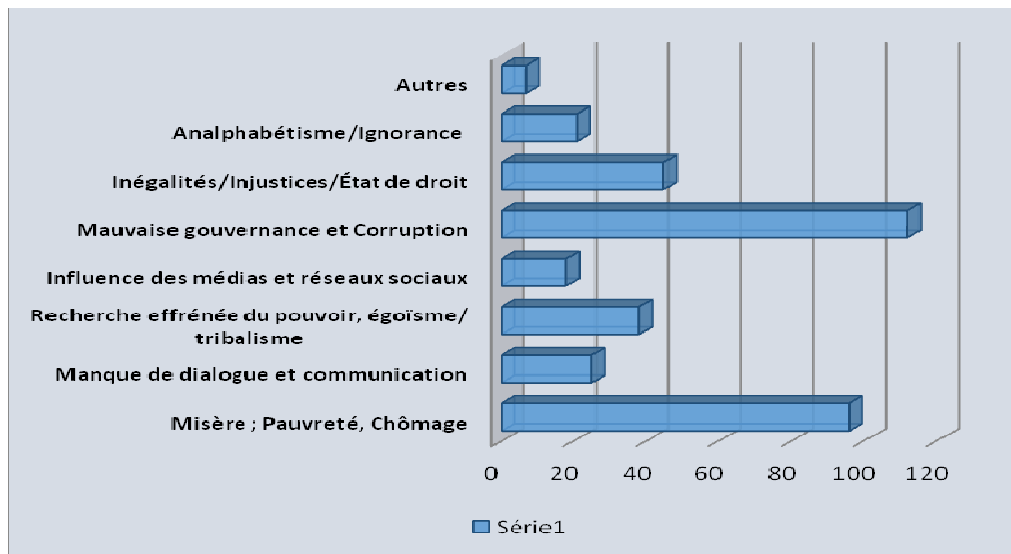
For Cameroonian men and women, they are particularly affected by marital and domestic disputes, land disputes (multiple sales of the same land, anarchical constructions, encroachment, expropriations, evictions), leadership and generation conflicts, religious, ethnic, social, political and economic conflicts.

Internally displaced Cameroonian women and Central African and Nigerian refugees have been affected by armed, political, religious and ethnic conflicts. Presently, they face the disdain and hatred of host populations who think that the former are better treated with different aids and support given by the Cameroonian government and development partners.

Figure 4: conflicts that affect the community¹⁰



In general, all the members of the community (men, women, girls and boys) are victims of conflict but women and children are the ones who pay the highest price. Indeed, men are particularly targeted during the active phase of the conflict, but the suffering of women and their children extends from the active phase till long after the hostilities have stopped.



The majority of Cameroonians interviewed declare that they have never been victims of armed conflict and are only informed through the media. In contrast, internally displaced Cameroonians and refugees have all been victims, and that explains their present status. Men are particularly targeted by kidnappings, assassinations and forced recruitment. Women and girls undergo kidnappings and sequestrations, forced marriage, rape, which is sometimes collective, sexual slavery, and the confiscation of their goods.

¹⁰ Issue tackled in individual interviews

Internally displaced women and girls and refugees also mentioned that they are presently victims of recurrent domestic conflicts in host families or in sites. These conflicts are essentially due to the change of social roles, promiscuity and poverty in which they have found themselves.

In most cases, the direct and immediate victims of armed conflicts are men and boys, but women and children pay the highest price, because for many years, they suffer the consequences of those practices. Apart from being victims of violence, they are obliged to abandon their villages (farms, livestock, income generating activities) for their survival and that of their families, thereby exposing themselves to different forms of degrading treatment.

Internally displaced people mentioned the fact that they are not taken care of though they have abandoned their villages and properties in their escape. Refugees are installed in arranged camps and receive help everyday while displaced people go through numerous difficulties to find host families where they suffer different types of degrading treatment.

b) Causes of conflict and prevention

Asked what the causes of the above conflicts are, the focus groups investigated revealed that conflicts are mostly caused by illiteracy that is superseded by idleness or unemployment. They also named early loss of parents (in rural areas), large number of children and loss of the spouse who was the sole source of income. This leads to prostitution or early marriage of young girls in order to reduce the family burden or impede sexual exploitation. Multiple childbirths were mentioned during meetings. They are usually solely taken care of by mothers (minors in general).

Table 7: Factors that favour conflicts

Factors favouring conflicts	Percentage
Poverty/unemployment	18.9%
Corruption/ poor management of public assets	15.39%
Tribalism/tradition/culture	6.92%
Religion/proliferation of religions /not believing in God	5.78%
Absence of dialogue	11.47%
Illiteracy/ ignorance/moral Depravation	6.82%
Unchecked quest for power/ egoistic behaviour/ greed	8.06%
Inequalities/Injustice/discrimination/ Non-respect (rights, laws, lois, rules)	16.94%
Proliferation of arms/ Insecurity	8.57%
Others	1.14%
TOTAL	100%

The direct and indirect causes of conflicts are absence of dialogue and communication, gossiping, quest for power, leadership, non-submission, intolerance, and religious prejudice. As far as armed conflicts are concerned, the causes are associated with religion, politics and ethnic differences on which the belligerents build to loot and destroy their villages. Illegal circulation of fire arms, poverty and ignorance (illiteracy) has disastrous impacts on society and households.

About 40% of people who attended focus group meetings said they had heard about gender-based violence (GBV) at school, in the media and in training seminars and workshops. Internally displaced people and refugees heard about it during sensitization sessions organized by associations and NGOs on the issue and in women's cohesion spaces in refugee camps.

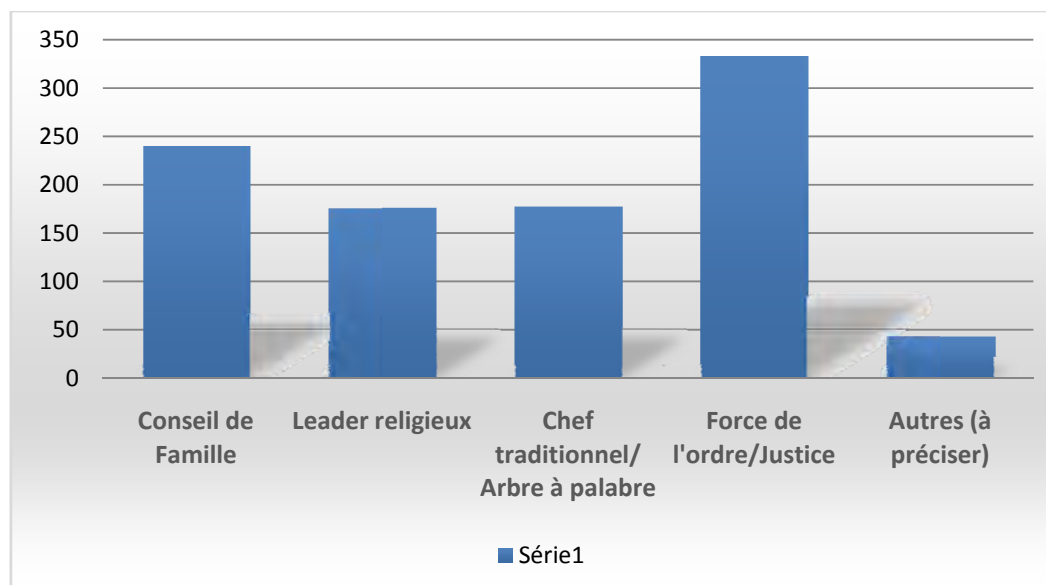
Concerning mechanisms and activities that permit to avoid violence in normal time, traditional and religious leaders as well as family councils should be noted. When those instances are unable to give a solution to conflicts, victims sometimes resort to forces of law and order with the risk for the perpetrator of violence to be jailed. IDP and refugees have declared that religious and traditional leaders are solicited before the crisis, but the whole social organization has been destabilized by conflicts. As an alternative, female leaders have been identified and their capacities built to take care of conflicts that occur from time to time in the community.

The involvement of religious and traditional leaders has not been efficient in the prevention of conflicts, since they are all men and, for their judgement, they were relying on culture, tradition and religion that systematically perpetuate practices and beliefs that are demeaning for women. In the family, dialogue promotes the satisfaction of specific and material needs of the woman, because when there is dialogue, the woman's ideas are taken into account as well as her needs. Therefore, she feels valued.

At the level of refugee sites, humanitarian workers, while preserving the pride of men, have undertaken activities aimed at setting up mixed committees, instances and structures valuing women by giving them the possibility of giving their opinion on conflict situations that have occurred at the site.

Statistics on the number of women who have contracted HIV-AIDS during rapes and different sexual attacks are appalling. It is therefore obvious that we cannot hide the consequences on the process of consolidation of peace which needs healthy women and girls to reconstruct a country that has been ravaged by conflicts. Notwithstanding, between the impunity of some authors of those crimes and difficult access to health care, raped women are abandoned to themselves, excluded from families and society. Apart from the actions on the field of different national and international organisations for the defense of the rights of people, women networks and associations, we might be at risk of a real humanitarian catastrophe if it is not yet the case.

Figure 7: Local conflict prevention mechanisms



The local conflict prevention mechanisms are forces of law and order (FLO) (34.40%) family councils (24.80%), traditional leaders (18.28%) and religious leaders (18.01%). Despite all the apprehensions that some might have about the efficiency of the FLO, the majority of people interviewed thought that they represent an efficient conflict prevention mechanism since it is resorted to when the other mechanisms have not enabled a true solution. However, many people think that the FLO and the justice system would have been more efficient had there not been corruption, injustice and the ineffectiveness of the separation of powers.

c) Management of conflicts

On the issue of the management of conflicts, some participants in focus groups have notions on peace and non-violence. In order to resolve conflicts and disputes of diverse nature, it is necessary to develop brotherly relationships and to respect everybody. Values like love, dialogue, combination of efforts, patience and tolerance must be largely promoted. When people love each other, they cannot offend each other. In this case, any action on others is supported by love that gives birth to harmony and prevents conflicts. When information (communication) is available, there are fewer problems. Dialogue and consultation appease tensions to the maximum and reduce conflicts in groups.

As concerns institutions that participate in the prevention and management of conflicts, there are:

- The forces of law and order (gendarmerie, police, the forces of defense) with preventive actions like escorts, patrols, securing and operational action). Actions in favour of refugees, IDP, women and girls by the gendarmerie include assistance to refugees and internally displaced people in the East and the far North. The female staff of the national gendarmerie actively participates in the education of women and sensitization on conflicts and their different consequences. For the gendarmerie, no reliable statistics is available as of now.

- The judiciary

- Technical teams of MINPROFF (call centers set up since 2014 by MINPROFF in partnership with UN Women, the United Nations and the Swiss Embassy in Cameroon. These entities which are based in Centres for the empowerment of women and the family, are in charge of giving a listening ear to female survivors of violence, receiving, orientating, and giving holistic care. There are collaboration mechanisms between call centres and focal points in the office of the Governor, the police, the Gendarmerie, the judiciary, Health and Social Welfare services, and some NGOs that fight against violence against women and girls.
- Labour inspector (Ministry of Labour and Employment)
- UN Women through its social cohesion spaces
- UNDSS (United nations Department for Security and Safety): this institution studies threats and risks that may hinder the activities of humanitarian workers who work under the umbrella of the United Nations and its partners. Protect the staff of those humanitarian organisations and partners against threats.
- Deconcentrated administrative services (Divisional Officers, Senior Divisional Officers, Office of the governor)
- Councils and urban and rural communities
- Traditional leaders
- Religious leaders
- Family councils
- Crisis management committees/Crisis units
- NGOs and associations in charge of the promotion of human rights and mainly peace.

Table 12: Efficiency of local conflict management mechanisms

	Is the chosen mechanism efficient?	
	Yes	No
Family council	28.24%	15.73%
Religious leader	20.27%	12.36%
Traditional ruler/speaking tree	17.55%	20.23%
Forces of law and order/ Judiciary	29.24%	47.94%
Others	4.7%	3.74%
TOTAL	100%	100%

On the issue of the existence and efficiency of conflict local prevention, Resolution and peace edification mechanisms, there are different opinions: more than half affirm that those community and religious mechanisms were very efficient but today, those who embody them have substituted themselves for public officials by agreeing to become extensions of the administration. Therefore, they have fallen into the flaws that mar institutional mechanisms. They have also become less reliable and less solicited by citizens in case of conflicts.

d) Level of implication of women

When the above mechanisms are implemented, they can only promote peace which is useful for all, and women profit more because this environment helps them to better bloom. They go from victims of conflict to actors of peace.

It is important to highlight the role of women in the consolidation of peace. Indeed, they very often become heads of large families after the death of men who are killed in combats. However, we can only note the paradox given their poor participation in decision making spheres and the sex-related roles they are given by society.

The reconstruction phase is essential for the real integration of women in the development of countries that have been destabilized by war. Unfortunately, they are usually absent from negotiations, or usually come into them late with the status of observer having a consultative role and do not have any decision making power. This is surprising because women are usually the ones who look after the family during periods of trouble, massive destruction and political and economic instability.

When problems occur in the community, it is wiser to unite and exchange in peace and harmony. If a solution is to be found, it is necessary to meet traditional, religious, administrative and community officials (who are all male). The media (local radios and televisions) play a very important role in the construction of peace in the community. In the present state of affairs in all our communities, men are the most involved in the management of conflicts whereas women have a great role to play in the construction of peace because they also have opinions and can propose strategies to men. “Pushing the woman aside is a great set back to the construction of peace”. Women are in a better position to find solutions; they can contribute ideas and advice; they are the ones who ensure the daily management of communities; in most cases, men are mere sponsors, and are sometimes very far from the challenges that exist within the community. They say they want to know more about this Resolution and suggest that the government include initiatives for the education and building of the capacities of women and girls in the NPA.

III.3- LESSONS LEARNED

The results of the basic study permitted to note numerous lessons:

- The birth of new conflict dynamics between host populations and refugees who receive preferential treatment from the government and development partners, which is the source of the difficulty in living together, especially since people are from different origins and cultures;
- Most internally displaced people interviewed said that in comparison with refugees who are entirely taken care of, they are neglected by the government whereas they have all been victims of the horror of Boko Haram. Therefore, it is necessary to take those people into consideration in the policies of care for victims of conflict;
- To our greatest surprise, some refugees pointed out positive aspects of exile: the opportunity for their children to receive formal education, which was not possible in their country of origin because of culture, religion or the precariousness of the education system in the CAR. They profited from initiatives on sensitization, education and training on issues of peace and non-violence, human rights and most specifically the rights of women and children;
- Women felt largely valued by their strong involvement in decision making processes at the level of refugee camps through the identification and building of the capacities of “women leaders” who are part of the decision making process on the functioning of the community;
- No development is possible without peace and no sustainable peace can be built without the involvement of the key actors that women are;

- Participants in focus groups in the regions of the grand south mostly say Cameroon is in peace, unlike those of the grand North and more specifically those of the far North who in their majority agree on the fact that Cameroon is in war;
- The perception and dynamics of conflicts differ from one region to another in Cameroon;
- The building of sustainable peace depends on the analysis of the deep causes of conflicts, taking into consideration the basic needs of populations and putting basic social services at their disposal.

Given the above lessons, emphasis will have to be laid on:

- Poverty due to stoppage of economic activity;
- Psychological trauma due to family dislocation, memories of terrorist atrocities and the loss of loved ones;
- Promiscuity which favors risky sexual practices and a high birth rate (about 55 children are born every month in the Minawao camp alone);
- Sexual violence, including rape;
- Vulnerability to sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS;
- Overload with household chores because of asymmetrical sex related distribution of tasks;
- Organization of working group sessions in collaboration with AFVW;
- Organization of seminars on the implementation of international standards of human rights for magistrates;
- Strengthening of security in accommodation and feeding resorts;
- Forced recruitment of warriors and abduction of women and young girls, some of whom are used as human bombs by terrorist groups.

In conclusion, the national response to the dynamics of conflicts is generally efficient. However, the package of interventions specifically targeting women and girls is still to be rectified, thereby creating the risk of leaving their particular difficulties untouched in the framework of measures to create a favourable environment with general scope.

It is important to note that apart from the programmes targeted, most projects only touch women and girls incidentally because of absence of a specific structured reference framework. The other constraints concern:

- Insufficient funding;
- Non mobilization of necessary resources;
- Inexistence of a plan of action for the implementation of the targeted Resolution.



SECTION 4 :

ELEMENTS OF THE PLAN OF ACTION

IV-1 VISION AND STRATEGIC ORIENTATIONS

The proposed plan of action intends to place itself in the operationalization of international orientations in relation to national priorities defined in the 2010-2020 Strategic Paper for Growth and Employment (SPGE) and the National Policy on Gender. It aims at coordinating national actors with the support of technical and financial partners in their support to the national response against the aggravated vulnerability of women mainly in matters of conflict, as well as its impact on sexual violence based on gender. Programmed for 2018-2020, this plan of action is based on the consolidation of the achievements of similar and close initiatives and the multiplication of programmatic approaches to maximize results in terms of scope of change.

Therefore, the vision of the plan of action is aligned with that of the country and is worded as follows: “Cameroon, an emerging, democratic country which is united in its diversity”. To achieve this dream in the domain of security and peace, especially as concerns the place of the woman and the girl, the vision of the present plan of action is as follows:

“By 2020, the commitments and indebtedness of Cameroon towards women, peace and security are realized through:

- a) **The leadership and participation of women in the process of prevention and management of conflict and post-conflict situations, to construct peace and social cohesion;**
- b) **The scrupulous observation of international humanitarian law and legal instruments for the protection of the rights of women and girls against sexual violence and gender based violence during periods of armed conflict;**
- c) **A better integration of the gender dimension in emergency aid, during reconstruction in the course of, and after, armed conflicts as well as in the management of the past;**
- d) **The strengthening of institutional mechanisms and the collection of quantitative and qualitative data on the consideration of gender in the domains of peace, security prevention and Resolution of conflicts.**

IV.2 RESULTS EXPECTED AND MAIN ACTIVITIES

The plan aims at four (4) main effect results and 12 outputs that will be attained by 2020 in Cameroon.

Effect result 1: the leadership and participation of women in the process of prevention and management of conflict and post-conflict situations, construction of peace and social cohesion is increased

The participation of women in peace processes is indispensable for the establishment and keeping of peace in the world. The exclusion of the woman during those processes has important consequences on the way issues concerning them are handled. Such issues include violence against women and their citizen rights. Therefore, the present result aims on the one hand at creating a conducive environment for the culture of peace in the country, and on the other hand at improving the level of participation of women in decision making processes in general, and in operations of conflict prevention, peace keeping and social cohesion.

Three outputs are expected:

Output 1.1: A conducive environment for the stabilization of social peace while minimizing risks of occurrence of conflicts and violence is created.

Activities that will help attain this product are:

- i. Design a national training programme for families and men and women associations on the culture of peace;
- ii. Hold 20 capacity building sessions on the culture of peace for families, women, youths and community leaders;
- iii. Intensify the HeForShe campaign by targeting topics related to the culture of peace;
- iv. Design 500 advertising spots on the humanitarian law protocol for women;
- v. Organize 55 sessions for the vulgarization of the protocol and training for families and men and women associations;
- vi. Produce 100 radio programmes on living together on national public and private channels;
- vii. Broadcast the 500 spots on the protocol on the rights of women 2000 times;
- viii. Set up a weekly exchange platform and conceive 100 topics on peace and the protocol on the specific rights of women;
- ix. Draft and send out 25 text messages on peace and the protocol on the specific rights of women;
- x. Design 100 images boxes on the rights of women in periods of conflict;
- xi. Organize educative talk sessions on the rights of women for the intention of soldiers, gendarmes and policemen;
- xii. Conduct a study on best practices related to the prevention of conflicts integrating the gender dimension;
- xiii. Organize 50 sessions for the vulgarization of best practices in matters of gender based prevention of conflicts;
- xiv. Organize five cultural fares within social cohesion spaces;
- xv. Organize recreational and socio-cultural activities to promote peace;
- xvi. Train 200 peer educators on the culture of peace, the fight against intolerance and living together;
- xvii. Organize 50 capacity building sessions on the culture of peace and crowning for officials of listening and counseling centres and CMPJ;
- xviii. Organise 10 training sessions for religious leaders and other officials of faith-based CSO on the culture of peace and the prevention of terrorist attacks;
- xix. Organise five training sessions for women leaders in negotiation techniques and defense strategies;
- xx. Organise 10 training sessions on the culture of peace and the prevention of terrorist attacks for school principals, headmasters and teachers;
- xxi. Draft a guide book on the culture of peace and self-defense;
- xxii. Organise 20 preaching sessions on peace in churches and mosques.

Output 1.2- The representation of women in high decision making positions in civilian and military life is improved.

This *Output* will be reached through the following activities:

- i. Draft the gender policy of the Ministry of Defense and the NDNS, in order to ensure the strengthening of female troops in the army, the gendarmerie, the police, recruitment/training centers, training schools for officers and sub-officers;
- ii. Adopt measures aimed at strengthening the participation of women in command or decision making positions in the army, the gendarmerie and the police;
- iii. Integrate the gender dimension in the production of statistics in the Ministry of Defense and in the Police and the gendarmerie;
- iv. Support equal representation of women in supervision and decision making positions in diplomacy;
- v. Support civil society organizations that work in favor of the strengthening of the participation of women in decision making processes;
- vi. Take into account the specific role of women in DDR programmes;
- vii. While respecting the competence criteria, support the candidacy and the appointment of Cameroonian women in international and regional bodies, especially in decision making positions;
- viii. Introduce sex-specific elements in documents related to peace processes (cease fire agreements, peace treaties, constitutions, etc.);
- ix. Build the capacities of women (networks, caucuses, ...) to participate in political processes in fragile or conflict regions within countries;
- x. Put measures in place for a considerable representation of women (30%) at supervisory positions in the public and diplomatic service to ensure increased participation of women in the promotion of peace.

Output 1.3: The participation of women in construction, peace keeping and consolidation operations (civilian and military aspects), including in international and regional bodies, is strengthened

This *Output* will be reached thanks to the following activities:

- i. Set up alert units within 300 female associations;
- ii. Train 500 women as mediators and negotiators;
- iii. Carry out an inquiry on female competences in the domain of peace and security at all levels (local, regional, national);
- iv. Carry out a study on traditional conflict Resolution strategies involving women in Cameroon;
- v. Organize three award ceremonies for women having stood out in peace, security or conflict Resolution missions;
- vi. Organize 10 advocacy sessions for the concerned administrations on the involvement of women in the prevention of conflicts;
- vii. Set up three online platforms for social media like Facebook and Twitter, to sensitize the public opinion on violence incidents reported, set up dialogue with women at national level and propagate knowledge related to it;
- viii. Create wake rooms for women in the 10 regions to prevent and attenuate violent incidents against women during elections (before, during and after) through sensitization and mediation;

- ix. Strengthen communication actions aimed at promoting the participation of women in civilian operations on foreign ground;
- x. Involvement of women (30%) at political dialogue tables, in other bilateral issues (especially track 1 official diplomacy);
- xi. Adopt measures aimed at strengthening the participation of women in peace keeping missions;
- xii. Encourage the posting of qualified women in conflict Resolution missions (mediator, special envoy, human security advisor, etc.);
- xiii. Ensure the presence of women affected by conflict at negotiation and dialogue tables at local, national, regional and international levels;
- xiv. Create partnerships with States and international networks in the domain of women, peace and security.

Effect result 2: The protection of the rights of women and girls, including against sexual and sexist violence in periods of peace, conflict and post conflict is ensured.

The present result aims at changing attitudes and the prevailing tolerance in society of violence against women, revealing the extent of the problem to the public, putting an end to the secret surrounding it and addresses a clear message on the fact that it must not be tolerated. This result also aims at punishing authors of violence and other barbaric acts and gives back their rights to victims through compensation. New traditional conflict Resolution mechanisms in relation with transitional justice will also have to be set up.

To attain this result, four products are expected:

Output 2.1: The instruments of multilateral policy aimed at strengthening the prevention of sex based violence during and after armed conflicts are propagated with a strong involvement of communities and the medias.

This *Output* will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. produce and publish communication tools on international protection legal tools (brochures, leaflets, stickers, display panels, spots, illustrations, documentaries, billboards) and on GBSV in French, English and local languages;
- ii. Organize radio and television debates on GBSV and their impact on the development of the country and the health of the woman;
- iii. Make a roundup of all national legal provisions and international and regional conventions in favour of the rights of women and girls ratified by Cameroon;
- iv. Popularize international and national conventions on human rights, mainly CEDAW, CDE, CADBEE, the Geneva Convention, the Maputo Protocol, the rights of refugees, etc.
- v. Support the production of periodic reports on the implementation of international legal tools (CEDAW, CDE, Beijing, etc.);
- vi. Support national mechanisms analyzing genocides, war crimes, crimes against humanity and aggravated violation of human rights, especially for the participation of women and for the taking into account of sex specific law infringements;
- vii. Organise two advocacy sessions in order to strengthen the legal framework and measures against exploitation and sexual abuse (ESA) perpetrated by members of peace keeping mission staff in Cameroon or Cameroonians abroad;

- viii. Design and broadcast microprogrammes with victims and converted perpetrators on the 7 most recurrent forms of GBSV in contexts of conflict, to sensitise on the negative effects of violence on the interpersonal development of the community;
- ix. Establish partnerships with community radios, especially proximity radios including those put in place by UNESCO for the broadcasting of programmes on violence in the different regions of the country among which refugee sites;
- x. Intensify the HeForShe campaign in relation to the fight against violence and discrimination against women and girls;
- xi. Set up a network of media men and women engaged in the fight against GBSV and establish partnerships for bill inserts on key messages to be published every day in the written and online press;
- xii. Organized the quarterly and rotatory celebration of the Campaign of the Secretary General of the United Nations for the fight against VAW and girls;
- xiii. Organize targeted sensitization sessions on health care services on the fight against GBV at all the levels of the health pyramid;
- xiv. Develop and implement a social mobilization programme targeting the change of social norms.

Output 2.2 – Communities, especially women and young girls, men and boys, better know their rights and commit to the fight against sexual and gender based violence.

This *Output* will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Train 1000 community actors (traditional and religious rulers, men, youths, women, actors in refugee sites) in the five intervention zones and support them in the development of plans of action for the fight against GBV in their respective regions (200 actors per region);
- ii. Prepare and broadcast a 52 episode TV series on SGBV (1 episode of 30 minutes every week) in partnership with the most popular channels in Cameroon;
- iii. Give support to five community entities (network of traditional leaders, religious leaders and queens in Cameroon, women networks, including women refugees) for the prevention of SGBV/VAW/GFM/HCP;
- iv. Support the advent of men committed to the fight against SGBV at national level and in regions;
- v. Develop 20 “Husbands’ Schools” dialogue and reflection spaces, to sensitise spouses on the health of women, especially pregnant women, the impact of SVAW on the couple and concerted decision making in intervention zones (4 in each intervention region);
- vi. Support the institution of 50 SGBV/Gender clubs in schools and school institutions of intervention zones and intensify the fight against GBV in the school context;
- vii. Organize round tables, conferences and educative talks to inform women and girls about their rights in different places (women in the workplace, rural women, house wives, women living with HIV, girls in families, women refugees, girls in school, etc.) to enable them to exercise them;
- viii. Train media professionals on national and international legal provisions related to the rights of women including refugee-related human rights and spur them to broadcast them using different medias (television, radio, written and online press);
- ix. Set up human right houses to inform communities, especially women, on existing legal provisions in order to equip them against early marriage and pregnancies and female genital mutilations.

Output 2.3- Survivors of sexual violence and gender based violence access holistic care services (health, psychosocial, legal, judiciary, economic)

This *Output* will be reached through the following activities:

- i. Support the design and operationalization of SOPs GBV/rape for the use of providers of prevention and medico-sanitary, psychosocial, legal and judiciary care services, as well as the socioeconomic reinsertion of victims of violence against women and girls;
- ii. Insert and equip 20 survivor holistic care units in CPFF and in refugee sites;
- iii. Insert and equip 4 accommodation centres for distressed women in CPFF;
- iv. Set up survivor holistic care units in 12 health units of intervention sites including refugee sites;
- v. Acquire and make available PEP kits to take care of rape cases in integrated health units;
- vi. Train 210 health services providers, humanitarian actors and social workers for better care for survivors, notification of cases and the issuance of legal medical certificates;
- vii. Put in place a 24/7 call centre with a free number that is accessible to survivors and integrate gender-sensitive multimedia centres therein;
- viii. Build the capacities of 200 security forces (10 per unit) and judiciary personnel on the rights of women including UIV related human rights, and listening to ensure care for survivors;
- ix. Support the setting up of 20 Gender/GBV Units in police stations and gendarmerie brigades within SAS;
- x. Advocate in favour of the integration of Gender/GBV Units in the nomenclature of security and legal services and the valuing of women in armed forces;
- xi. Set up a system to record and monitor cases of GBV in security services and develop appropriate tools;
- xii. Support 4 legal clinics for quality and proximity judicial assistance to survivors of GBV and women living with HIV, in partnership with the civil society and the Bar Association;
- xiii. Revamp national legal assistance structures and build their technical and material capacities to respond to the needs of survivors of GBV/rape;
- xiv. Support total care for survivors of rape and women living with HIV and accompany them in the redress of damage suffered, especially access to inheritance and land property;
- xv. Advocate in favor of the institution of a mechanism of food assistance, alimony and maintenance and death benefit for economic redress of damage suffered;
- xvi. Support the creation/strengthening of a network of women survivors and women living with HIV for psychosocial support and “peer approach” assistance to survivors in the framework of group therapy or individualized assistance;
- xvii. Set up an economic assistance fund (revolving fund) for the benefit of 10000 women survivors;
- xviii. Revamp the referral and counter referral system between the main actors for better orientation and care for survivors of GBV;
- xix. Set up 7 new women cohesion spaces in conflict zones and in host communities;
- xx. Organise listening/counseling sessions for the families of women soldiers in the battle front;
- xxi. Strengthen the team of existing operational units taking care of victims of GBV in conflict zones;
- xxii. Organise 15 training sessions for the staff of call centres.

Output 2.4- Authors of sexual violence and gender based violence and other forms of war crimes are punished according to international and national rules and the victims are redressed for the damage suffered.

This *Output* will be attained through the following activities:

- i. Adopt a zero tolerance policy within the army and the police in matters of sexual violence and harassment;
- ii. Offer obligatory training on the consideration of gender for OP (Pre-service training, in-service training) and other actors intervening in the process of application for asylum;
- iii. Support the fight against the impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence and strengthen the access of women to justice in areas affected by conflicts;
- iv. Develop and encourage the setting up of mechanisms for transitional justice in the 10 regions of the country;
- v. Strengthen the prosecution of sexual violence as war crime, crime against humanity and genocide before national jurisdictions;
- vi. Develop courses for the training of future magistrates during training in ENAM, and of magistrates on the field in the framework of in-service training, on gender and the rights of women;
- vii. Give victims legal support in their procedures;
- viii. Undertake advocacy for the appointment of a national mediator to stop regional micro-conflicts;
- ix. Organize solidarity visits to victims of conflicts (Boko Haram and others);
- x. Facilitate the access of women to justice through the institution of judiciary assistance commissions (law No. 2003/004 of 14th April 2009, which exempts poor women from the payment of justice fees (bailiff, lawyer, etc.));
- xi. Encourage peaceful Resolution of conflicts following African traditions (meeting shelter, mediation, and forgiveness).

Effect Result 3: Better integration of the “gender” dimension in emergency aid, reconstruction during and after armed conflicts and in the treatment of the past is ensured.

This result will be attained thanks to three products:

Output 3.1-: The capacities of actors involved in reconstruction, consolidation and maintenance of peace are built on the consideration of gender in their interventions.

This *Output* will be attained through the following activities:

- i. Strengthen the consideration of gender and the protection of women against sexual violence in military operations;
- ii. Strengthen the consideration of issues related to gender and to violence against women in asylum applications;
- iii. Organize systematic and obligatory training sessions on issues around the rights of women, women-men equality and sensitization against gender related violence for Cameroonian staff going for external operations (soldiers, policemen and civilians);
- iv. Strengthen the sensitization of workers of concerned ministries on women’s rights, women-men equality and the stakes of “Women, Peace and Security”;

- v. Ensure the training of staff going for external operations to sensitise them on the issue of sexual violence in military operations when they get to their destinations;
- vi. Devise a gender strategy for military and civilian operations in Cameroon;
- vii. Organise 20 training sessions for judges and magistrates, lawyers, FMO, on the sex-specific perspective on the fight against SGBV;
- viii. Organize 15 capacity building sessions for actors intervening in conflict Resolution on the non-violent approach;
- ix. Organize multiple sessions on Resolutions 1325 and companion for defense and police forces;
- x. Draft a guide book to take care of GBV in humanitarian contexts;
- xi. Organize 50 sessions for the sensitization of women for the tracing of antipersonnel mines;
- xii. Organize 50 training sessions for women and girls on first aid gestures;
- xiii. Organize 30 educative talk sessions on family planning, HIV/AIDS and menstrual hygiene for defense forces;
- xiv. Give multiple forms of support to women and families of soldiers in the battle front;
- xv. Organize training and sensitization sessions on menstrual hygiene for women, girls and refugee families;
- xvi. Do hygienic and gynecological monitoring of women/girls in prison;
- xvii. Acquire didactic material and other school equipment and distribute it to school going girl refugees.

Output 3.2: Programmes and projects put in place during and after armed conflicts, and in fragile contexts of reconstruction and treatment of the past are gender-sensitive.

This *Output* will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Integrate women and sex-specific aspects into reforms of the police, justice and the army;
- ii. Integrate the gender dimension in programmes and projects on the treatment of the past in four domains: right to the truth, right to justice, right to redress and guaranty of non-repetition;
- iii. Distribute hygienic kits and female and male condoms;
- iv. Set up watchdog and whistle blowing committees on abuses and poor treatment on women and girls;
- v. Organize campaigns for the distribution of food items to vulnerable people and groups in contexts of conflict;
- vi. Give technical support and advice to the resident/humanitarian Coordinator on gender in humanitarian preparation and response;
- vii. Conduct three advocacy sessions on gender in response operations: one with heads of organizations, one with the government and one with present and potential donors;
- viii. Organize an advocacy training with sector heads on the promotion of gender equality in communication and advocacy efforts in humanitarian response;
- ix. Provide advice on gender issues in the strategic discussions of the team of humanitarian countries and coordination forums of national governments;
- x. Give advice and facilitate discussions and solutions on the weaknesses and gender issues related to key humanitarian aid for a HCT, intergroup coordination mechanisms and grape meetings;
- xi. Support the establishment/strengthening of the sustainability of a coordination mechanism between sexes at national and local levels, including advisors in matters of gender, focal

- points on gender equality, gender networks, high ranking humanitarian staff, school heads and relevant stakeholders in peace keeping;
- xii. Building strategic alliances with other key internal and external actors to defend programmes of equality between sexes and ensure the sustainability of advocacy efforts.

Output 3.3-: Strategic frameworks (ERP, HNO, HRP, and RRRP) and OPS projects are gender sensitive.

This *Output* will be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Train 100 humanitarian actors involved in the development of projects on Gender and Age Marker;
- ii. Enable humanitarian actors to make sure strategic planning, the design of programmes and the implementation of the project respond to gender;
- iii. Help grapes/sectors in strengthening the sex-specific reaction of their monitoring reactions, including the development of indicators and the mentorship of surveillance staff;
- iv. Conduct and/or participate in monitoring missions on the field to check that the implementation of the project takes into account the needs and capacities of women, girls, boys and men of all ages;
- v. Offer technical advice during big planning and funding processes, including the strategic intervention plan (SIP) and common funds, for example in order to guaranty that all humanitarian actors correctly implement the IASC gender marker;
- vi. Promote the use of tools, including ADAPT and ACT-C, the IASC gender marker, control lists and the main points of the IASC gender Manual, and other resources in planning, design, and monitoring and evaluation of projects, including those in SRP and the process common fund;
- vii. Regularly monitor and evaluate reports following the specific deadlines of each deployment;
- viii. Collect and promote best practices and lessons learned, which contribute to the collection of best practices that can be replicated for the planning of gender equality in humanitarian action;
- ix. Organise two training sessions to enable the humanitarian country team, clusters/sectors and other humanitarian actors to use comparative analysis between sexes in order to make sure all aspects of humanitarian action take into account the different needs of women, girls, boys and men of all ages and backgrounds.

Effect Result 4: Institutional, quantitative and qualitative data collection tool mechanisms on the implication of women in peace, security, conflict prevention and Resolution programmes are strengthened.

The present result aims at strengthening the legal and organic set up on the involvement of women in peace, security and conflict Resolution processes. This will be effected not only through advocacy for legislative and regulatory reforms and the monitoring of the respect of international commitments, but also through the strengthening of existing mechanisms in matters of collection, treatment and diffusion of information on the issue.

This result will be made operational through two products:

Output 4.1-: Disaggregated qualitative, quantitative and anecdotal data is produced and diffused throughout the peace, security, conflict prevention and Resolution sector.

This *Output* will be attained through the following activities:

- i. Make a gender audit of the national system of response to issues of peace and security;
- ii. Develop tools and support the collection and analysis of data that can be disaggregated depending on sex and age (quantitative, qualitative and anecdotal) by facilitating the inclusion of the gender and diversity dimension in frameworks for the evaluation of needs, including rapid evaluations;
- iii. Help different groups/sectors analyse the sex-specific dimensions of their present programmes/ activities; identify weaknesses and challenges; use this information in collaboration with partners to develop strategies to overcome the weaknesses in each cluster/sector;
- iv. Produce a gender bulletin in the humanitarian response and a report on gender equality.

Output 4.2-: National and local officials and populations have quality information and are capable of implementing the national plan of action of Resolution 1325 and companion Resolutions.

This *Output* will be realized through the following activities:

- i. Produce 250 000 brochures and 700 000 leaflets on 1325;
- ii. Translate 1325 into the main national languages;
- iii. Organize 10 thematic conferences on 1325;
- iv. Organize 10 capacity building sessions for 1325 Focal Points;
- v. Organize 25 capacity building sessions for 1325 monitoring focal points;
- vi. Organize radio programmes in French and in local languages on the content and stakes of 1325;
- vii. Organize 50 training sessions for women and youth associations on 1325;
- viii. Organize five capacity building sessions for the interministerial committee, member of the partnership technical unit for the monitoring of Resolution 1325;
- ix. Organize 25 exchange sessions with State decision makers, traditional rulers and development partners on the stakes of 1325;
- x. Set up a national monitoring committee for Resolution 1325 throughout the territory.



SECTION 5 :

MECHANISM FOR THE COORDINATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF IMPLEMENTATION

V.1- MANAGEMENT ORGANS

The framework of implementation of the Plan of Action comprises three organs:

- The piloting and orientation committee
- The national technical coordination of 1325
- The regional, divisional and sub-divisional units

Placed under the authority of the Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic and assisted by the Secretary General of the Prime Minister's office, the piloting and orientation committee defines general guidelines related to the implementation of the actions retained in the Plan of Action. To that effect, it:

- ✓ Monitors the implementation and gives an opinion on the level of implementation of the plan of action;
- ✓ Gives appropriate orientations to speed up the achievement of results, or find a solution to the problems encountered;
- ✓ Reports its activities to the Prime Minister Head of Government;
- ✓ Makes orientation proposals for the attainment of the strategic and operational objectives upheld in the Plan of Action.

The Interministerial Committee is made up of 20 members including Secretaries General of the concerned administrations: Presidency of the Republic, Prime Minister's Office, Senate, National Assembly, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of External Relations, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Ministry of Defense, Gendarmerie, Police, Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Social Affairs, National Committee of Human Rights, Civil Society (02), The United Nations (03), the Private Sector (1), Multilateral Cooperation (1).

The committee meets once a year and technical secretariat is ensured by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the family.

A special decree of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, ascertains its composition.

The national technical coordination is presided over by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the family. It is in charge of:

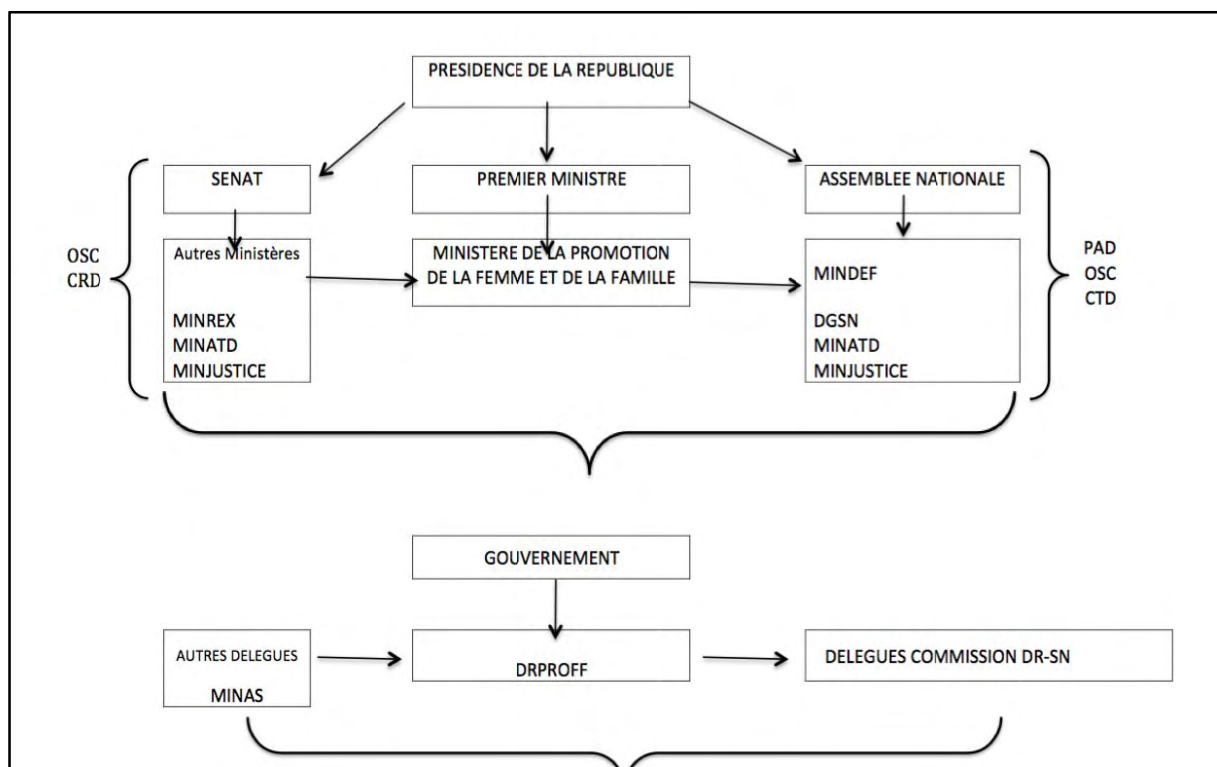
- The monitoring of the implementation of the Plan;
- The collection of information on the level of implementation of the provisions in relationship with the 1325 focal points;
- The technical preparation of the meetings of the piloting committee;
- The evaluation of results given the logical framework and the deadlines;
- The proposal of updates of contextual and programmatic data;
- The production and submission of reports on activities;
- The execution of all technical tasks induced by the planned activities, in collaboration with the concerned civil society organisations and decentralized local local government units;
- The preparation of quarterly, biannual and yearly reports.

The technical coordination is made up of 1325 focal points from the concerned administrations duly appointed by the heads of the structures. It meets once a year.

Regional, divisional and sub-divisional units are placed under the authority of regional Governors, Senior Divisional Officers and Divisional Officers, respectively. They are in charge of monitoring the implementation of the plan in their area of competence, centralizing information at local level and transmitting it to the national coordination unit.

The members are the local equivalents of the concerned administrations. They meet once a term.

Description of the mechanism for piloting the implementation, coordinating and monitoring evaluation:



V.2- IMPLEMENTATION AND FUNDING MECHANISM

The implementation of the Plan is free and calls on all structures interested in the topic “women, peace and security”. As concerns the budget, each administration is responsible for activities involving its mandate. It drafts the terms of reference of its activities after entering them on the budget framework and the formulation of its technical programmes and its documents. In any case, the implementation of planned activities is incurred by the different administrations depending on the weight and number of its activities.

International organisations, private administrations and civil society organisations involved may, apart from their own budget, negotiate funding and technical support from financial and technical partners, in strict respect of regulations in force.

Civil society organisations act in coherence with the operational framework upheld by the PLAN OF Action. They cannot bind public administrations without prior institutional arrangement and without concerted technical preparation of files related to activities targeted by the logical framework of the present Plan. They cannot single-handedly modify the present Plan of Action or its initial objectives.

A special decree of the Prime Minister, Head of Government, specifies the collaboration relationship between the different organs involved in the implementation of the present plan of Action whose efficiency will depend not only on government effort, but also on technical and financial partners working in strict respect of the State’s sovereignty and institutions.

CONCLUSION

Resolutions 1325 and companions of the United Nations Security Council on women, peace and security high light the importance of full and active participation of women and girls in conditions of equality to conflict prevention and resolution, as well as the building and maintenance of peace and security. Finally, the objective was to draft a Plan of Action for the implementation of these resolutions, the main objective being the protection of the fundamental rights of women and girls in conflict resolution, maintenance and consolidation of peace. To achieve it, a detailed presentation of those resolutions was made. It was followed by a presentation of a picture of the humanitarian situation, which reveals beyond doubt that women, families, children and vulnerable classes represent a preoccupying image from the health, security, hygiene, education, nutrition, etc., points of view. Available statistics on humanitarian response and those issued by NGO WILPF-Cameroon sufficiently show a feminine and juvenile image of the insecurity described above. In response to this gloomy picture, the Government of the Republic of Cameroon, with the help of bilateral and multilateral donors, has addressed all these preoccupations in a global way through institutional, legislative and regulatory measures. However, since peace and security are still under threat by the terrorist sect Boko Haram and socio-political instability in neighbouring countries, relying on Resolutions 1325 and companions, Cameroon is equipping itself, through the present production, with a triennial plan of action (2018-2020), for the implementation of those Resolutions, with a logical implementation framework wherein all public administrations, development partners and the civil society are stake holders.

APPENDIX: RESULTS, INDICATORS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Results, Indicators, Targets, Baseline, Sources	Main activities	Detailed budget and total in CFA				Period			Localization	Partners
		Unit	Unitary cost	Total cost		2018	2019	2020		
Effect result 1: the leadership and participation of women in the process of prevention and management of conflict and post conflict situations, construction of peace and social cohesion is increased. Indicator 1: Propotion of women involved in the processes of prevention and management of conflict and post-conflict situations, construction of peace and basic social cohesion Base: AD; Target: 30%										
<i>Output 1.1: A conducive environment for the stabilization of social peace while minimizing risks of occurrence of conflicts and violence is created.</i> <i>Indicator 1.1: Proportion of conflicts that have occurred during the base period: Base:AD; Target: -20%</i>	i. Draw up a national training programme for families and male and female associations on the culture of peace	Programme	1	30, 000,000	30, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral/multilateral Coopération Private sector
	ii. Organise 100 capacity building sessions on the culture of peace for families, women, youths and community leaders	Sessions	20	5, 000,000	100, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Intensify the HeForShe campaign by targeting topics related to the culture of peace	Campaigns	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

										Media
	iv. Create 500 advertising spots on the protocol on the humanitarian rights of women	Spots	500	100,000	50,000, 000					Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
	v. Organize 55 sessions for the popularization of the protocol and training for families and male and female associations	Sessions	55	100,000	5, 500,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
	vi. Produce 100 radio programmes on living together and broadcast them on national public and private channels	Programmes	100	20,000	2,000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
	vii. Broadcast the 500 advertising spots on the protocol on the humanitarian rights of women 2000 times	Broadcast	2000	10,000	20, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media

viii. Set up a weekly exchange platform and frame 100 topics on peace and the protocol on the specific rights of women	Platform	156	50,000	7, 800,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
ix. Write and send out 25 text messages on peace and the protocol on the specific rights of women	Text messages	25	10,000	250,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
x.Design 100 images boxes on the rights of women in periods of conflict	Image box	100	10,000	1, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
xii. Organize educative talk sessions on the rights of women for soldiers, policemen and gendarmes	Sessions	30	1, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
xii. Conduct a study on best practices in matters of	Study	1	20, 000,000	20, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

prevention of conflict that integrates the gender dimension									multilateral cooperation Private sector
xiii. Organize 50 sessions for the popularisation of best practices in matters of prevention of conflict that integrates the gender dimension	Sessions	50	10,000	500,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
xiv. organize 5 cultural fairs within social cohesion spaces	Fair	5	500,000	2, 500,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
xv. Organize recreational and sociocultural activities to promote peace	Activity	30	1, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
xvi. Train 200 peer educators on the culture of peace, the fight against	Training	5	7, 000,000	35, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral

intolerance and living together									cooperation Private sector Media
xvii. Organize 50 capacity building sessions on the culture of peace and crowning for officials of listening centres and CMPJ	Session	50	500,000	25, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xviii. Organize 10 training sessions for religious leaders and other faith-based civil society organization officials on the culture of peace and the prevention of terrorist attacks	Session	10	5, 000,000	50,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xix. Organize five training sessions for women's leaders on techniques of negotiation of /on defense strategies	Session	5	5, 000,000	25, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media

	xx. Organise 10 training sessions on the culture of peace and the prevention of terrorist attacks for school heads and teachers	Session	10	1, 000,000	10, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xxi. Draft a guidebook on the culture of peace and self-defense	Guide	1	20, 000,000	20, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
	xxii. Organise 20 sessions of one week of preaching on peace in churches and mosques	Session	20	1, 000,000	20, 000,000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
Sub- total 1.1					464,600, 000					
<i>Output 1.1-The representation of women in high ranking decision making positions in civilian and military life is improved</i>	i.Draft the gender policy of the Ministry of Defense and the GDNS to strengthen the presence of women in the army, the gendarmerie, the police,	Policy	2	10,000, 000	20, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media

<i>Indicator 1.2 : Proportion of women in civilian and military decision making positions Base : AD ; Target : +10 %</i>	recruitment/training centres, training schools for sub-officers and officers									
	ii. Adopt measures aimed at strengthening the participation of women in command and decision making positions in the army, the gendarmerie and the police	Measures	3	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Integrate the gender dimension in the production of statistics in the Ministry of Defense and in the police and the gendarmerie	Training workshop	4	3, 000,000	12, 000,000				Yaounde, Bamenda, Douala Garoua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iv. Support equal representation of women in supervision and decision making positions in the diplomacy	Appointment	100	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	v. Support civil society organisations that operate in favour of the participation of women in decision making processes	Organisation	10	5, 000,000	50, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	vi. Take into account the specific role of women in DDR processes	DDR policy	1	20, 000,000	20, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector Media
	vii. While respecting competence criteria, support the candidacies and appointment of Cameroonian women in international and regional organisations, especially in decision making positions	Appointment	100	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	viii. Introduce sex specific elements in documents	Training workshop	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaoundé	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

	related to peace processes (cease-fire agreements, peace treaties, constitutions, etc.)									multilateral cooperation Private sector
	ix. Build the capacities of women (networks, caucuses, etc.) to participate in political processes in fragile or conflict regions in the country	Workshop	4	7, 000,000	28, 000,000				Yaounde, Bamenda, Douala Garoua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	x. Take measures for a considerable representation of women (30%) in supervision positions in the public service and the diplomatic service to ensure increased participation of women in the promotion of peace	Appointment	50	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

Sub-total 1.2					140, 000,000					
<p><i>Output 1.3: The participation of women in peace construction, keeping and consolidation operations (civilian and military aspects), including in international and regional organisations, is strengthened</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 1.3 : Proportion of women in peace construction, keeping and consolidation operations</i></p> <p><i>Base : AD ; Target : 30 %</i></p>	i. Set up alarm units within 300 women associations	Unit	4	25, 000,000	100, 000,000				Yaounde, Bamenda, Douala Garoua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	ii. Train 500 women as mediators and negotiators	Workshop	10	5, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Make an inquiry on female competencies in the field of peace and security at all levels (local, regional and national)	Inquiry	1	15, 000,000	15, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iv. Carry out a study on traditional conflict Resolution strategies involving women in Cameroon	Inquiry	1	15, 000,000	15, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

v. Organise three award ceremonies for women having stood out in peace, security and conflict Resolution missions	Ceremony	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vi. Organise 10 advocacy sessions for concerned administrations on the involvement of women in the prevention of conflicts	Session	10	2, 000,000	20, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vii. Set up three online platforms on social media like Facebook and Twitter... enabling the sensitisation of public opinion on violence incidents signalled, establish dialogue with women at national level and propagate knowledge	Platform	3	1, 000,000	3, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

related to it.									
viii. Create women wake rooms in the 10 regions to prevent and alleviate incidents of violence against women during electoral periods (before, during and after) through sensitisation and mediation	Wake room	10	5, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
ix. Strengthen communication actions aimed at promoting the participation of women in civilian operations on foreign ground	Communication campaign	10	1, 000,000	10, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
x. Implication of women (30%) on political dialogue tables, in other bilateral issues (especially track 1 official	Dialogue tables	10	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

diplomacy)									
xi. Adopt measures aimed at strengthening the participation of women in peace keeping operations	Measures	5	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xii. Encourage the posting of qualified women in conflict resolution missions (mediator, special envoy, human security adviser, ...)	Appointment	10	PM	PM				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xiii. Ensure the involvement of women affected by conflicts in negotiation and dialogue tables at local, national, regional and international levels	Dialogue tables	5	PM	PM				Humanitarian area	Administrations OSC Nations Unies Coopération bi/multilatérale Secteur privé

	xiv. Create partnerships with States and international networks in the area of women, peace and security	Partnerships	4	2, 500,000	10, 000,000				National and international levels	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 1.3					303, 000,000					
Total 1					907, 600,000					
Effect result 2 : The protection of the rights of women and girls, including against sexual and sexist violence in peace, conflict and post-conflict periods is ensured										
Indicator 2 : Percentage of cases of gender based violence in the country during the last 12 months										
Base: Physical (55%), Sexual (29%), Emotional (28%)										
Target: Physical (49%), Sexual (23%), Emotional (22%)										
<i>Output 2.1 : The instruments of multilateral policy aimed at strengthening the prevention of sex based violence during and after armed conflicts are propagated with a strong involvement of communities</i>	i. Produce and publish communication tools on international protection legal tools (brochures, leaflets, stickers, panels, spots, illustrations, documentaries , billboards) and on GBSV in French, English and	Tools	FF	30, 000,000	30, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

<i>and the medias.</i> <i>Indicator 2.1 : Number of people sensitised on the instruments</i> <i>Base : 500,000; Target: 3, 000,000</i>	local languages;									
	ii. Organise radio and television debates on GBSV and their impact on the development of the country and the health of the woman;	Debates	100	50,000	5, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Make a roundup of all national legal provisions and international and regional conventions in favour of the rights of women and girls ratified by Cameroon	Study	1	5, 000,000	5, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	popularize international and national conventions on human rights, mainly CEDAW, CDE, CADBEE, the Geneva Convention, the Maputo Protocol, the rights of refugees, etc.	Campaigns	10	5, 000,000	50, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	v. Support the production of periodic reports on the implementation of international legal tools (CEDAW, CDE, Beijing, etc.)	Reports	6	5, 000,000	30, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	vi. Support national mechanisms analyzing genocides,	Consultants	3	5, 000,000	15, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

	war crimes, crimes against humanity and aggravated violation of human rights, especially for the participation of women and for the taking into account of sex specific law infringement									Private sector
	vii. Organise two advocacy sessions in order to strengthen the legal framework and measures against exploitation and sexual abuse (ESA) perpetrated by members of peace keeping mission staff in Cameroon	Session	2	2, 000,000	4, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	or Cameroonians abroad									
	viii. Design and broadcast microprogram mes with victims and converted perpetrators on the most recurrent 7 forms of GBSV in contexts of conflict, to sensitise on the negative effects of violence on the interpersonal development of the community	Microprogramm es	10	1,000, 000	10,000, 000				10 regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	ix. Establish partnerships with community radios, especially	Partnerships	5	3, 000,000	15, 000,000				Yaounde Bertoua, Ngaoundere, Garoua, Maroua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	proximity radios including those put in place by UNESCO for the broadcasting of programmes on violence in the different regions of the country among which refugee sites									
	x. Intensify the HeForShe campaign in relation to the fight against violence and discrimination against women and girls	Campaign	1	30,000,000	30,000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	xi. Set up a network of media men and women engaged in the fight against GBSV and establish partnerships for bill inserts on key messages to be published every day in the written and online press	Network	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xii. Organize the quarterly and rotatory celebration of the Campaign of the Secretary General of the United Nations for the fight against VAW and girls	Campaign	10	3, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xiii. Organize	Sessions	4	2, 500,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde Garoua,	Administrations CSO

	targeted sensitization sessions on health care services on the fight against GBV at all the levels of the health pyramid								Buea Bafoussam	United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xiv. Develop and implement a social mobilization programme targeting the change of social norms	Programme	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 2.1					234, 000,000					
<i>Output 2.2 – Communities, especially women and young girls, men and boys, better know their rights and commit to</i>	i. Train 1000 community actors (traditional and religious rulers, men, youths and women, actors in refugee	Workshops	20	1, 000,000	20, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

<p><i>the fight against sexual and gender based violence.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.2 : Number of people committed to the fight against SGBV</i></p> <p><i>Base : 500</i></p> <p><i>Target : 1,000,000</i></p>	<p>sites) in the five intervention zones and support them in the development of plans of action for the fight against GBV in their respective regions (200 actors per region)</p>									
	<p>ii. Prepare and broadcast a 52 episode TV series on SGBV (1 episode of 30 minutes every week) in partnership with the most popular channels in Cameroon</p>	Series	1	20,000,000	20,000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	<p>iii. Give support to five community</p>	Structures	5	3,000,000	15,000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

entities (network of traditional leaders, religious leaders and queens in Cameroon, network of women, including women refugees) for the prevention of SGBV/VAW/FGM/HCP									multilateral cooperation Private sector
iv. Support the creation of men committed to the fight against SGBV at national level and in regions	Platforms	3	4, 000,000	12, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
v. Develop 20 “Husbands’ Schools” dialogue and reflection	Space	20	2, 000,000	40, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

spaces, to sensitise spouses on the health of women, especially pregnant women, the impact of SVAW on the couple and concerted decision making in intervention zones (4 in each intervention region)									Private sector
vi. Support the institution of 50 SGBV/Gender clubs in schools and school institutions of intervention zones and intensify the fight against GBV in the school	Clubs	50	1, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

context									
vii. Organise round tables, conferences and educative talks to inform women and girls about their rights in different places (women in the workplace, rural women, house wives, women living with HIV, girls in families, women refugees, girls in school, etc.) to enable them to exercise them	Round tables and conferences	10	100,000	1, 000,000				10 Régions	Administrations OSC Nations Unies Coopération bi/multilatérale Secteur privé
viii. Train media professionals on national and international	Workshop	3	5, 000,000	15, 000,000				Yaoundé Douala Maroua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

<p>legal provisions related to the rights of women including refugee-related human rights and spur them to broadcast them using different medias (television, radio, written and online press)</p>									
<p>ix. Set up human right houses to inform communities, especially women, on existing legal provisions in order to equip them against early marriage and pregnancies and female</p>	<p>Law houses</p>	<p>5</p>	<p>3, 000,000</p>	<p>15, 000,000</p>				<p>Yaunde Garoua, Bamenda Ebolowa Douala</p>	<p>Administrations OSC Nations Unies Coopération bi/multilatérale Secteur privé</p>

	genital mutilations									
Sub-total 2.2					188, 000,000					
<i>Output 2.3- Survivors of sexual violence and gender based violence access holistic care services (health, psychosocial, legal, judiciary, economic)</i>	i. Support the design and operationalization of SOPs GBV/rape for the use of providers of prevention and medico-sanitary, psychosocial, legal and judiciary care services, as well as the socioeconomic reinsertion of victims of violence against women and girls	SOP	4	5, 000,000	20, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
<i>Indicator 2.3 : Number of survivors of SGBV benefitting from services Base : 2300 Target : 5,000</i>										
	ii. Insert and equip 20 survivors holistic care units in WEC	Unit	20	5,000, 000	100, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

	and in refugee sites									Private sector
	iii. Insert and equip 4 accommodation centres for distressed women in CPFF	Centre	4	10,000,000	40,000,000				Maroua Ebolowa Yaounde Buea	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iv. Set up survivors holistic care units in 12 health units of intervention sites including refugee sites	Units	12	2,000,000	24,000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	v. Train 210 health services providers, humanitarian actors and social workers for better care for survivors, notification of cases and the issuance of legal medical	PEP Kits	500	100,000	50,000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

certificates									
vi. Train 210 health services providers, humanitarian actors and social workers for better care for survivors, notification of cases and the issuance of legal medical certificates	Workshops	5	3, 000,000	15, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vii. Put in place a 24/7 call centre with a free number that is accessible to survivors integrate gender-sensitive multimedia centres therein	Centre	1	25, 000,000	25, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
viii. Build the capacities of 200 security	Workshop	4	5, 000,000	5, 000,000				Humanitarian area	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

forces (10 per unit) and judiciary personnel on the rights of women including UIV related human rights, and listening to ensure care for survivors									multilateral cooperation Private sector
ix. Support the setting up of 20 Gender/GBV Units in police stations and gendarmerie brigades within SAS	Units	20	2, 000,000	40, 000,000				Humanitarian area	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
x. Advocacy in favor of the integration of Gender/GBV Units in the nomenclature of security and legal services and the valuing of	Session	4	2, 000,000	8, 000,000				Yaounde Douala Maroua Bafoussam	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

women in armed forces									
xi. Set up a system to record and monitor cases of GBV in security services and develop appropriate tools	System	1	5, 000,000	5, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xii. Support 4 legal clinics for quality and proximity judicial assistance to survivors of GBV and women living with HIV, in partnership with the civil society and the Bar Association	Clinics	4	5, 000,000	20, 000,000				Yaounde Douala Maroua Bafoussam	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xiii. Revamp national legal assistance	Structures	FF	25, 000,000	25, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

	structures and build their technical and material capacities to respond to the needs of survivors of GBV/rape									multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xiv. Support total care for survivors of rape and women living with HIV and accompany them in the redress of damage suffered, especially access to inheritance and land property	Support	FF	25, 000,000	25, 000,000				Yaounde Douala Maroua Buea	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xv. Advocacy in favor of the institution of a mechanism of food assistance,	Sessions	5	2, 000,000	10, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

alimony and maintenance and death benefit for economic redress of damage suffered									
xvi. Support the creation/strengthening of a network of women survivors and women living with HIV for psychosocial support and “peer approach” assistance to survivors in the framework of group therapy or individualized assistance	Networks	4	2, 500,000	10, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xvii. Set up an economic assistance	Funds	1	100, 000,000	100, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

fund (revolving fund) for the benefit of 10000 women survivors									multilateral cooperation Private sector
xviii. Revamp the referral and counter referral system between the main actors for better orientation and care for survivors of GBV	System	5	3, 000,000	15, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xix. Set up 7 new women cohesion spaces in conflict zones and in host communities	Space	7	10, 000,000	70, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xx. Organise listening/counseling sessions for the families of	Session	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

	women soldiers in the battle front								Private sector
	xxi. Strengthen the team of existing operational units taking care of victims of GBV in conflict zones	Workshop	4	5, 000,000	20, 000,000			Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xxii. Organise 15 training sessions for the staff of call centres	Session	15	2, 000,000	30, 000,000			Yaunde Douala, Ngaoundere Bertoua Maroua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 2.3					657, 000,000				
<i>Output 2.4- Authors of sexual violence and</i>	i. Adopt a zero tolerance policy within the army and the police in	Policy	2	10, 000,000	20, 000,000			Yaunde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

<p><i>gender based violence and other forms of war crime are punished according to international and national rules and the victims are redressed for the damage suffered.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 2.4 : Number of cases of SGBV punished</i> <i>Base : AD</i> <i>Target : 200</i></p>	<p>matters of sexual violence and harassment</p>									Private sector
	<p>ii. Offer obligatory training on the consideration of gender for OP (Pre-service training, in-service training) and other actors intervening in the process of application for asylum</p>	Sessions	FF	30, 000,000	30, 000,000				National level	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	<p>iii. Support the fight against the impunity of perpetrators of sexual violence and strengthen the access of women to justice in areas affected by conflicts</p>	Handling charges and lawyers' services	FF	50, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

iv. Develop and encourage the setting up of mechanisms for transitional justice in the 10 regions of the country	Meeting shelter	10	5, 000,000	5, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
v. Develop courses for the training of future magistrates during training in ENAM, and of magistrates on the field in the framework of in-service training, on gender and the rights of women	Court cases	FF	20, 000,000	20, 000,000				Yaunde Douala Garoua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vi. Develop courses for the training of future magistrates	Consultant	2	5, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaunde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

during training in ENAM, and of magistrates on the field in the framework of in-service training, on gender and the rights of women									Private sector
vii. Give victims legal support in their procedures	Support	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
viii. Undertake advocacy for the appointment of a national mediator to stop regional micro-conflicts	Session	3	2, 000,000	6, 000,000				Maroua Yaounde Bamenda	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
ix. Organize solidarity visits to	Visit	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				Buea Bamenda Maroua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and

victims of conflicts (Boko Haram and others)									multilateral cooperation Private sector
x. Put specific programmes in place for the reinsertion of victims of conflict (Boko Haram and others)	Programmes	2	10, 000,000	20, 000,000				Maroua Kousseri	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xi. Facilitate the access of women to justice through the institution of judiciary assistance commissions (law No. 2003/004 of 14 th April 2009, which exempts poor women from the payment of justice fees (bailiff, lawyer, etc.)	Support	FF	30, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	xii. Encourage peaceful Resolution of conflicts following African traditions (meeting shelter, mediation, forgiveness)	Meetings	4	5, 000,000	20, 000,000				Buea Bamenda	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 2.4					251, 000,000					
Total 2					1, 330, 000,000					
Effect Result 3: Better integration of the “gender” dimension in emergency aid, reconstruction during and after armed conflicts and in the treatment of the past is ensured.										
Indicator 3 : Existence of a gender policy in humanitarian and reconstruction contexts Base : No ; Target : Yes										
<i>Output 3.1-: The capacities of actors involved in reconstruction</i>	i. Strengthen the consideration of gender and the protection	Strategy	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

<i>, consolidation and maintenance of peace are built on the consideration of gender in their interventions.</i> <i>Indicator 3.1 : Number of actors trained</i> <i>Base : 750</i> <i>Target : 2000</i>	of women against sexual violence in military operations;									
	ii. Strengthen the consideration of issues related to gender and to violence against women in asylum applications	Strategy	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Organise systematic and obligatory training sessions on issues around the rights of women, women-men equality and sensitization against gender related	Workshop	9	5, 000,000	45, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

violence for Cameroonian staff going for external operations (soldiers, policemen and civilians)									
iv. Strengthen the sensitization of workers of concerned ministries on women's rights, women-men equality and the stakes of "Women, Peace and Security"	Session	9	1, 000,000	9, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
v. Ensure the training of staff going for external operations to sensitise them on the issue of sexual violence in military	Workshop	3	5, 000,000	15, 000,000				Yaunde Maroua Bertoua	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

operations when they get to their destinations									
vi. Device a gender strategy for military and civilian operations in Cameroon	Strategy	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vii. Organise 20 training sessions for judges and magistrates, lawyers, FMO, on the sex-specific perspective on the fight against SGBV	Session	20	5, 000,000	100, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
viii. Organise 15 capacity building sessions for actors intervening in conflict Resolution on	Session	15	5, 000,000	75, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

the non-violent approach									
ix. Organise multiple sessions on Resolutions 1325 and companion for defense and police forces	Sessions	20	3, 000,000	60, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
x. Draft a guide book for the care for GBV in humanitarian contexts	Guide	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xi. Organise 50 sessions for the sensitization of women for the tracing of antipersonnel mines	Sessions	50	1, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xii. Organise 50 training sessions for women and girls on first aid gestures	Sessions	50	1, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

xiii. Organise 30 educative talk sessions on family planning, HIV/AIDS and menstrual hygiene for defense forces	Session	30	1, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xiv. Give multiple forms of support to women and families of soldiers in the battle front	Support/coaching	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xv. Organise training and sensitization sessions on menstrual hygiene for women, girls and families refugees	Session	5	5, 000,000	25, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xvi. Do hygienic and	Mission	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO

	gynecological monitoring of women/girls in prison									United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	xvii. Acquire didactic material and other school equipment and distribute it to school going girl refugees	Material	FF	25, 000,000	25, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 3.1					754, 000,000					
<i>Output 3.2: Programmes and projects put in place during and after armed conflicts, and in fragile contexts of reconstruction and treatment of the past are gender-</i>	i. Integrate women and sex-specific aspects into reforms of the police, justice and the army	Text	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	ii. Integrate gender dimension in programmes and projects on the treatment of	Programmes/ projects	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000				Yaounde Buea Bamenda	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

sensitive.

Indicator 3.2 :
Number of
gender sensitive
programmes
and projects
Base : 46
Target : 150

the past in the four domains (right to the truth, right to justice, right to redress and guaranty of non-repetition)									
iii. Distribute hygienic kits and female and male condoms	Kits	1000	25,000	25, 000,000				Humanitarian and conflict areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
iv. Set up watchdog and whistle blowing committees on abuses and poor treatment on women and girls	Committee	10	3, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
v. Organize campaigns for the distribution of food items to	Campaign	9	5, 000,000	90, 000,000				Humanitarian and conflict areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation

vulnerable people and groups in contexts of conflict									Private sector
vi. Give technical support and advice to the resident/humanitarian Coordinator on gender in humanitarian preparation and response	Support	FF	10,000,000	10,000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vii. Conduct three advocacy sessions on gender in response operations: one with heads of organizations, one with the government and one with present and potential	Session	3	2,000,000	6,000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

donors									
viii. Organize an advocacy training with sector heads on the promotion of gender equality in communication and advocacy efforts in humanitarian response	Workshop	1	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
ix. Give advice and facilitate discussions and solutions on the weaknesses and gender issues related to key humanitarian aid for a HCT, intergroup coordination mechanisms and grape	Support/ advice	FF	PM	PM				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

meetings									
x. Give advice and facilitate discussions and solutions on the weaknesses and gender issues related to key humanitarian aid for a HCT, intergroup coordination mechanisms and grape meetings	Support / advice	FF	PM	PM				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
xi. Support the establishment/ strengthening of the sustainability of a coordination mechanism between sexes at national and local levels, including advisors in matters of	Support/ advice	FF	PM	PM				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	gender, focal points of gender equality, gender networks, high ranking humanitarian staff, school heads and relevant stakeholders to peace keeping									
	xii. Building strategic alliances with other key internal and external actors to defend programmes of equality between sexes and ensure the sustainability of advocacy efforts	Workshop	2	10,000,000	20,000,000				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 3.2					251,000,000					
<i>Output 3.3-:</i>	i. Train 100	Workshop	3	5,000,000	15,000,000				Maroua Meiganga	Administrations CSO

<p><i>Strategic frameworks (ERP, HNO, HRP, RRRP) and OPS projects are gender sensitive.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 3.3 : Number of gender – sensitive humanitarian frameworks</i></p> <p><i>Base : 2</i></p> <p><i>Target : 5</i></p>	<p>humanitarian actors involved in the development of projects on Gender and Age Marker</p>								Yaounde	<p>United Nations</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Private sector</p>
	<p>ii. Enable humanitarian actors to make sure strategic planning, the design of programmes and the implementation of the project respond to gender</p>	Support/ advice	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	<p>Administrations</p> <p>CSO</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Private sector</p>
	<p>iii. Help grapes/sectors in strengthening of the sex-specific reaction of their monitoring reactions, including the development</p>	Support/ advice	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	<p>Administrations</p> <p>CSO</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Private sector</p>

of indicators and the mentorship of surveillance staff									
iv. Conduct and/or participate in monitoring missions on the field to check that the implementation of the project takes into account the needs and capacities of women, girls, boys and men of all ages	Mission	9	3,000,000	27,000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
v. Offer technical advice during big planning and funding processes, including the strategic intervention plan (SIP) and	Support/ advice	FF	10,000,000	10,000,000				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

<p>common funds, for example in order to guaranty that all humanitarian actors correctly implement the IASC gender marker</p>									
<p>vi. Promote the use of tools, including ADAPT and ACT-C, the IASC gender marker, control lists and the main points of the IASC gender Manual, and other resources in planning, design, and monitoring and evaluation of projects, including</p>	<p>Workshop</p>	<p>3</p>	<p>5, 000,000</p>	<p>15, 000,000</p>				<p>Meiganga Maroua Bertoua</p>	<p>Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector</p>

those in SRP and the process common fund									
vii. Regularly monitor and evaluate reports following the specific deadlines of each deployment	Mission	3	1, 000,000	3, 000,000				Humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
viii. Collect and promote best practices and lessons learned, which contribute to the collection of best practices that can be replicated for the planning of gender equality in humanitarian action	Support/ advice	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde and humanitarian areas	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
ix. Organise	Workshop	2	10, 000,000	20, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO

	<p>two training sessions to enable the humanitarian country team, clusters/sectors and other humanitarian actors to use comparative analysis between sexes in order to make sure all aspects of humanitarian action take into account the different needs of women, girls, boys and men of all ages and backgrounds</p>				120,000,000					<p>United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector</p>
<p>Sub-total 3.3</p>					120,000,000					
<p>Total 3</p>					1,125,000,000					
<p>Effect Result 4: Institutional and quantitative and qualitative data collection tool mechanisms on the implication of women in peace, security, conflict prevention and Resolution programmes are strengthened. Indicator 4 : Number of mechanisms on the involvement of women in functional peace, security and conflict prevention and Resolution programmes Base: 0 ; Target: 3</p>										

<p><i>Output 4.1:- Disaggregated qualitative, quantitative and anecdotal data is produced and diffused throughout the peace, security, conflict prevention and Resolution sector.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.1 : Existence of a database in the sector of peace, security and conflict prevention and Resolution</i></p> <p><i>Base : No</i></p> <p><i>Target : Yes</i></p>	<p>i. Make a gender audit of the national system of response to issues of peace and security</p>	Study	1	15, 000,000	15, 000,000			National level	<p>Administrations</p> <p>CSO</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Private sector</p>
	<p>ii. Develop tools and support the collection and analysis of data that can be disaggregated depending on sex and age (quantitative, qualitative and anecdotal) by facilitating the inclusion of the gender and diversity dimension in frameworks for the evaluation of needs, including rapid evaluations</p>	Tools	3	10, 000,000	30, 000,000			National level	<p>Administrations</p> <p>CSO</p> <p>United Nations</p> <p>Bilateral and multilateral cooperation</p> <p>Private sector</p>

<p>iii. Help different groups/sectors analyse the sex-specific dimensions of their present programmes/ activities; identify weaknesses and challenges; use this information in collaboration with partners to develop strategies to overcome the weaknesses in each cluster/sector</p>	Appui/conseil	FF	10, 000,000	10, 000,000				Zones humanitaires	<p>Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector</p>
<p>iv. Produce a gender bulletin in the humanitarian response and a report on gender equality</p>	Bulletin	3	5, 000,000	15, 000,000				Yaounde	<p>Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector</p>
Sub-total 4.1				70, 000,000					

<p><i>Output 4.2:- National and local authorities and populations have quality information and are capable of implementing the national plan of action of Resolution 1325 and companion Resolutions.</i></p> <p><i>Indicator 4.2 : Proportion of sensitised people out of Base : 10% Target : 50%</i></p>	i. Produce 250 000 brochures and 700 000 leaflets on 1325	Documents	FF	25, 000,000	25, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	ii. Translate 1325 into the main national languages	Documents	FF	3, 000,000	3, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iii. Organise 10 thematic conferences on 1325	Conference	10	3, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	iv. Organise 10 capacity building sessions for 1325 Focal Points	Session	10	3, 000,000	30, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	v. Organise 25 capacity	Session	25	2, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO

building sessions for 1325 monitoring focal points									United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vi. Organise radio programmes in French and in local languages on the content and stakes of 1325	Programmes	FF	2, 000,000	2, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
vii. Organise 50 training sessions for women and youth associations on 1325	Sessions	50	1, 000,000	50, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
viii. Organise five capacity building sessions for the interministerial committee, member of the partnership technical unit for the	Session	5	2, 000,000	10, 000,000				Yaounde	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector

	monitoring of Resolution 1325									
	ix. Organise 25 exchange sessions with State decision makers, traditional rulers and development partners on the stakes of 1325	Sessions	25	1, 000,000	25, 000,000				10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
	x. Set up a national monitoring committee for Resolution 1325 throughout the territory	Committee	11	2, 000,000	22, 000,000				National level and the 10 Regions	Administrations CSO United Nations Bilateral and multilateral cooperation Private sector
Sub-total 4.2					247, 000,000					
Total 4					317, 000,000					
Overall Total					3, 679, 600, 000					

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