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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** **CAMEROON**

**TYPE OF REPORT: FINAL**

**YEAR of report: 2021**

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| **Project Title: *Strengthening capacities in support of peaceful electoral processes***

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|  ***and social cohesion in Cameroon.***  |

**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway: 112785** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** [ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:**  | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** (UN agencies)

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| **Convening Agencies :** |

 ***UNDP* (lead agency)** ***UNESCO*** ***UNWOMEN*** |
| **Date of first transfer: *15th* September *2018*****Project end date: *30th October 2020*****Is the current project end date within 6 months?** **Already Ended. Final evaluation is currently ongoing.** |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[x]  Gender promotion initiative[x]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** **UNDP $ 609 900****UN Women $ 446 190****UNESCO $ 441 910** **Total: $ 1 498 000** Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget:100 **%**\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting:**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$ 446 190**Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: **$ 400 190** |
| **Project Gender Marker: 2****Project Risk Marker: 1****Project PBF focus area: 2.3 *Conflicts prevention/management*** |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by: **Mathieu Bile Bouah**Project report approved by: **Zephirin Emini**Did PBF Secretariat review the report: **Yes** |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500-character limit):

***After the project approval and the availability of funds (70% and 30% according to the 1st and 2nd instalments), preparatory meetings were held by the 3 recipient agencies with implementing partners (Government, Youth networks, Academia or research institutions and CSOs) to define the working modalities and strategies in line with the project’s objectives and expected results. During these working sessions, main issues were about the presentation of the project to national stakeholders, the preparation of annual wok plans, the identification of implementing partners, the preparation of a communication plan and joint monitoring missions. The project was officially launched on November 15th, 2018 by the Government and the three implementing agencies UNESCO, UNDP and UN Women. Activities have been implemented by each agency according the joint work plan. To date the project is in the final phase and a final evaluation is ongoing . About 90 % of activities have been completed unless the final evaluation and audit.***

***By the end of the first implementation phase (After the completion of activities for the first instalment), an internal evaluation was carried out between the implementing agencies and the government on December 2019. Thus, 10 coordination group meetings were held to monitor implementation, 5 technical committee’s meetings gathering representatives of ministries and other institutions to identify solutions and contingency plans (the evaluation report is attached). A steering committee between UN agencies involved and the government was established to make strategic decisions and support for successful continuation of the project[[1]](#footnote-1). On one hand, UNESCO, UNDP and UN Women and their main project implementation partners and stakeholders, met as required by feedbacks and project execution. It is important to emphasize that the implementation calendar faced some disturbance due to the critical socio-political situation in the Nord-West and South-West regions, the security situation due to Boko Haram assaults in the far North region, the electoral agenda which depends of the President of the Republic, the socio-political troubles after the presidential elections in 2018 and the COVID pandemic. The programming of the electoral calendar which depends on the President of the Republic has led to modifications in the political agenda initially drawn in the country. The elections initially scheduled between 2018 and 2019 continued in 2020 because of the socio-political situation in the North-West and South-West Regions. In addition, the continued violence and in particular insecurity in these two regions and also in the Far North Region have had a negative impact on the schedule for implementing activities in these localities. Finally, the Coronavirus pandemic with the main barrier measures decreed by the Government (confinement, teleworking, etc.) had a negative effect on the project implementation schedule. It should be noted that Cameroon is among the most affected countries in Africa. As part of the electoral calendar , regional elections took place the 6th december 2020***

***A 3 months No Cost Extension was granted until October 2021. Final evaluation have been carried out in May-June 2021, while the project audit will be finalised during UNDP Cameroon Country Office audit.***

Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings, etc. (1000-character limit):

***Formally, the general elections (parliamentarian, senatorial, presidential, municipal) were scheduled for 2018 according to the Constitution and the Electoral Code. But in Cameroon, the programming of the electoral calendar depends on the President of the Republic. This has led to changes in the political agenda initially drawn in the country. The senatorial elections held in April 2018, the Presidential in October 2018, the parliamentarian and municipal elections in February 2020 and the regional election held on the 6th of December 2020. The final evaluation of the project [[2]](#footnote-2)is on going and the official presentation of key achievements is planned to held in June 2021.***

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

***The main purpose of the project was to set up a conducive peaceful environment before, during and after the electoral process, while ensuring that women, youth and vulnerable groups benefit from better protection in this context and are sufficiently involved in the governance and peace dialogue bodies at national, regional and local levels. The project contributes to create a peaceful electoral environment through three main actions: (i) transparent and regular dialogue among key stakeholders; (ii) inclusion/involvement of women and youth groups, and (iii) training of security forces to be able to mitigate electoral violence.***

***Regarding related key changes, the project has contributed to peaceful elections by setting up dialogue tables among main actors involved in the election process. This has not been done before or during former elections. Also, the convening agencies took part to the National Dialogue organized by the President of the Republic on September 2019. Two recommendations among (8) eight were related to the project (i) Bilingualism, Multiculturalism and Social cohesion and ii) Decentralization and local governance). Also, ELECAM (election machinery) and other elections stakeholders (political parties, media actors, security forces, CSOs) have an increased capacity to carry out elections in a fragile context as they have a better knowledge on elections processes including the fight against violence during elections.***

***A second change is related to women and youth involvement. As compared to former elections, the number of women and young people involved in the election process has increased including electors and elected. Also, women and youth have been part to the national dialogue.***

***The last change is about security forces. The project succeeded to build confidence between security forces and populations as they are often considered as violence perpetrators. Beside this success issue, security forces have increased their capacity to protect populations including women and youth in a conflict context.***

In a few sentences, explain whether the project has had a positive **human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

***The main impact of the project relates to the consolidation of peace in the country and strengthening national capacities. This project had the merit of instilling a certain level of serenity among the populations who lived in a situation of anguish with the fear that the elections could result on a lasting conflict in the country.***

***References: Media and Information Literacy (MIL) - Prevention of Violent Extremism Online and Offline - #DefyHateNow Cameroon Introduction: To tackle the spread and impact of hate speech, 60 youths, web journalists, online influencers, bloggers and representatives of political parties, engaged to prevent violent extremism and defy hate speech among youths and media on and offline.***

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/has made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1: Reinforced partnership and information sharing between ELECAM, political parties, media actors, CSOs and target communities effectively contribute to a peaceful conduct of the electoral process**.

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track***

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

***i) the capacities of the staff of ELECAM were reinforced in the management of the electoral process and taking into consideration different specificities; actors in the electoral process have been prepared for the advent of platforms***

***ii) Media and Information Literacy (MIL) - Prevention of Violent Extremism Online and Offline - #Defy Hate Now Cameroon Introduction: To tackle the spread and impact of hate speech, 60 youths, web journalists, online influencers, bloggers and representatives of political parties, engaged to prevent violent extremism and defy hate speech among youths and media on and offline. #Defy Hate Now Cameroon Introduction, aimed at creating conditions that hinder the spreading of hate and violent extremist ideologies by developing the resilience of learners to violent extremist and hate messaging on Social Media. Media and Information Literacy (MIL) has been used as an approach to enable young people in Cameroon to prevent inciting hate and violence” and “immunise youth against manipulation and to challenge their own beliefs effectively and critically engage in these topics.***

***(iii) Training of media on peaceful coverage of elections, hate speech in Kribi. Journalists trained were editors-in-chief and political desk-editors. Participants discussed the role of the media during an election period. They then conducted a critical reflection on the practices observed during the 2018 elections in terms of observations and improvement points. In addition, analyses on difficulties of election coverage, constraints on freedom of expression, citizen's right to information and the safety of journalists were held. Besides, journalists were imbued by the rise of hate speech in medias and have proposed measures to combat the spread of hate speech in mainstream media and social media.***

***iv) beside these activities, 4 mechanisms of consultation among electoral stakeholders have been created and are functioning.***

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

***Accordingly, to the work plan, all the activities implemented under this outcome were targeting men, women, youth and adults (Women 25% Men 25%, Youth 25% Adults 25%).***

***60 youth (girls and boys) were skilled on how to avoid hate speech and violent extremism.***

**Outcome 2: Empowered youth and women groups effectively participate in decision making processes and contribute to the monitoring, prevention and mitigation of electoral related tensions.**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track***

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

***Since the beginning of the project in November 2018, progress has been achieved as follows:***

***- One training of trainers for 40 Youth was undertaken by UPAC (panafrican university for central africa)***

***-450 young people have been trained as ambassadors of peace (Phase I). 40 at the National level and 540 at community level and are expected to hold community sensitization meetings.The 2nd vague of training of 540 started on the 26th of November.***

***- The National Assembly hosted from 03 to 05 September 2019, 150 participants International Conference on the theme: "Youth space for an intercultural, inter-religious, intergenerational and gender equality Dialogue in Cameroon". A roadmap was developed by the youth with the support of their elders for the establishment of a framework, a deployment plan and a space of dialogue and the establishment of early warning cells to prevent conflicts in the ten regions of Cameroon. 05 traditionnal leaders, 03 religious authorities, 14 parliamentarians, 03 university lecturers, 03 ministers participated to this t.***

***- 60 youths, web journalists, online influencers, bloggers and representatives of youth from political parties, have been engaged to prevent violent extremism and defy hate speech among youths and media on and offline.***

***- DefyHate project has been introduced in Cameroon in the framework of this project, and is now implementing his own activities in different sub topics like hate speech in media/Social media; Youth role for peaceful political process, etc.***

***- One of the leading youth association involved in Peace ambassador project PAYNCoP Cameroon branch ( Panafrican Youth Network for a Culture of Peace put in place by UNESCO with AU and member stsigned a MoU with another organization to replicate the restitution of peace ambassador in many other municipalities out of those targeted by the action.***

***-After the first vague of nationwide UNESCO Peace Ambassadors trainings organized in 18 councils, 540 peace ambassadors are now engaged at community level to replicate principals and methodology to peace building and conflict preventions.***

***Other project progress has been achieved as follows:***

***-117 young people have been trained as ambassadors of peace within their communities and are expected to hold community meetings.***

***- 320 participants took part to the intergenerational dialogue, comprising 05 traditionnal leaders, 03 religious authorities, 14 parliamentarians, 03 university lecturers, 03 ministers and 180 young people drawn from 20 local councils targeted by the projet. A manual on standards of procedure has been designed for a smooth functionning of the 10 discussion platforms for women and young girls involved in conflict risk factors related to electoral violence.***

***To date and according to activities reports, the number of women and youth groups engaged in decision making structures at local levels are about 267 including 60% of women and 40% of young people. Also, the number social cohesion, social capital, intergroup relationships and societal resilience initiatives engaged by women and youth in decision making structures at local levels have increased from 10 to 21.***

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

***Youth and women are among the main target for this outcome. They were fully involved in designing a Road map to prevent conflict. The youth were also skilled on how to avoid/prevent the hate speech.***

**Outcome 3: Empowered security forces contribute to a peaceful electoral process, prevent and mitigate electoral related tensions**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress: *On track***

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

***After training of trainers held in Mbalmayo with 20 participants, workshop have been organized in the field (Bertoua, Garoua and very soon Douala) to cover administrative regions. The aim of this workshop was to provide Police and Gendarmerie with tools to better master the electoral process and their role they were enabled to the drafting of the security plan.***

***Since the start of the project in November 2018, progress has been achieved as follows:***

***- A Manuel of training have been designed for police and gendarmerie to ending violence against women during elections***

***- 21 women and 12 male gendarmerie officers have been trained on issues pertaining to the prevention of violence and women and peace security area.***

***To date the general perception by population on security and safety in 8 of the targeted areas of the project is good (except in the Nord West and South West regions due to the sociopolitical crisis in theses 2 Anglophone regions) and the capacity of security forces to be present in targeted areas and protect populations is satisfactory.***

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:** *(1000-character limit)*

**The selection of security forces to follow training sessions was made by sex and age (50% of each).**

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

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| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)***The implementation of the M/E plan is on track. presently the monitoring method used are:******1-Monthly meetings between i) UN agencies implementing the project; ii) Government and UN implementing Agencies (every two months).******2-One joint field missions including Government and UN implementing Agencies every semester.******3-A plan of donors reports has also been set up and an indicator tracking table (UN Women).*** ***Sources of evidence are activity reports and meetings reports*** | Do outcome indicators have baselines? **Not all**Outcome 1, Indicator 1.aOutcome 3, Indicator 3.a and 3.bHas the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection? **No** |
| **Evaluation:** Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?***Yes, an internal evaluation was conducted******on December 2019.*** | ***Evaluation budget (response required): $ 30 000******If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations (1500-character limit):*** ***The final evaluation was conducted by a national consultant according to UNDP and United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) evaluation standards, and is guided by the principles of gender equality, a rights-based approach and human development. The evaluation process was participatory and included various stakeholders from planning to delivery of the final report.******The consultant produced an inception report that describes the evaluation context, the scope of evaluation , evaluation criteria (Relevance , effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, impacts , etc), the methodology and the timeframe. The document was reviewed by UNDP, UNESCO and UNWomen. Following this inception report, a draft of the final report was submitted. To make the review , a workshop was organized from 21 to 22 may 2021.*** ***Stakeholders in the project's implementation participated to this workshop, including leaders of political parties, civil society, youth organisations, representatives of law enforcement authorities. This workshop aimed to :**** ***- Present the draft of evaluation report to all stakeholders;***
* ***- Enrich the draft with additional information provided by stakeholders;***
* ***- Validate the evaluation report.***

***. During this workshop, the main findings and conclusions were presented and reviewed by the participants. For the final draft , the consultant will collect additional data in order to incorporate the amendments from the feedback workshop.***  |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project. ***Also, UN Women has received a small support from SIDA to support elections and the 1325 action plan.*** | Name of funder: Amount:SIDA 100 000 USD                        |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | ***As non financial catalytic effect The Programme for the Reconstruction of North-West and South-West Region (PPRD) , a Government of Cameroon funded Programme, for which the recovery part is implemented by UNDP , was inspired by the PBF project notably for the setting up of committees at community level to strengthen social cohesion.******The project also enabled PAYNCoP, a UNESCO implementing partner in the PBF election project, to sign an agreement to implement another project with the same objectives in different councils .*** |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters’ max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Indicator Milestone** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1: Reinforced partnership and information sharing between ELECAM, political parties, media actors, CSOs and target communities effectively contribute to a peaceful conduct of the electoral process**. | **Indicator 1.a**Percentage of satisfaction of the population disaggregated by sex and age on the inclusiveness and effectiveness of elections  | **TBD in 2018** | **60% by 2020***(Women 50% Men 50%, Youth 50% Adults 50%)* | **20%***(Women 10% Men 10%, Youth 10% Adults 10%)* | **50%***(Women 25% Men 25%, Youth 25% Adults 25%)* | The elections have not been organizedthe same year |
| **Indicator 1.b**Proportion of Electoral issues successfully handled by the consultation mechanisms | **00% in 2018** | **40% by 2020** | **40%**  | **40%**  |  |
| Output 1.1: ELECAM, political parties, media, CSOs and representatives of target communities strengthened to create functional concertation mechanisms including information sharing platforms and dialogue forums around electoral processes. | **Indicator 1.1.a**Appreciation by people of the consultation mechanisms created and functional | **No in 2018** | **Yes by 2020** | **Yes** | **Yes** |  |
| **Indicator 1.1.b**Number of consultation mechanisms created and functional | **0 in 2018** | **9 by 2020** | **4** | **4** | **Only 4 because the security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas. As the country is divided in 4 main geographic areas, we change the strategy to cover all the regions with the 4 mechanisms** |
| **Indicator 1.1.c:** Percentage of people by sex and age who are consulted and/or can participate in local processes around elections | **TBD in 2018** | **60 % by 2020***(Women 50% Men 50%, Youth 50% Adults 50%)* | **30 %***(Women 15% Men 15%, Youth 15% Adults 15%)* | **50 %***(Women 25% Men 25%, Youth 25% Adults 25%)* | The electoral file is renewable according to each election |
| **Output 1.2**ELECAM, civil society and media actors are enabled to conduct sensitization campaigns that contribute to a peaceful electoral processes. | **Indicator 1.2.a**Proportion of key actors able to conduct sensitization campaigns on peace | **20% in 2018** | **80% by 2020**(Women 30%, Youth 30%,Others 40%) | **36%**(Women 15%, Youth 10%,Others 11%) | **36%**(Women 15%, Youth 10%,Others 11%) |  This gap is due to the security situation of the country |
| **Indicator 1.2.b**Percentage of coverage of campaigns in targeted areas of intervention | **TBD in 2018** | **80% by 2020** | **90%** | **90%** |  |
| **Indicator 1.2.c:** Types of campaigns themes | TBD in 2018 | Conflict prevention and Resolution and peace keeping, International humanitarian law and the legal instruments of protection of the rights during conflicts, women’s and youth rights, fight against discrimination and GBV | Conflict prevention and Resolution and peace keeping, International humanitarian law and the legal instruments of protection of the rights during conflicts, women’s and youth rights, fight against discrimination and GBV | Conflict prevention and Resolution and peace keeping, International humanitarian law and the legal instruments of protection of the rights during conflicts, women’s and youth rights, fight against discrimination and GBV |  |
| **Outcome 2****Empowered youth and women groups effectively participate in decision making processes and contribute to the monitoring, prevention and mitigation of electoral related tensions.**  | **Indicator 2.a**Number of women and youth groups engaged in decision making structures at local levels | **0 in 2018** | **400**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **200**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **267**(Women 60%, Youth 40%) | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |
| **Indicator 2.b**Number social cohesion, social capital, intergroup relationships and societal resilience initiatives engaged by women and youth in decision making structures at local levels | **0 in 2018** | **100 by 2020** | **10** | **21** | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |
| **Output 2.1**Women and young groups are enable to engage in local level decision making structures to promote peace outcomes and social cohesion | **Indicator 2.1.a**Proportion of women and Youth groups trained able to develop and implement deployment plans | **0 in 2018** | **80% by 2020** | **20%** | **36,56%** | The elections are not organized the same year |
| **Indicator 2.1.b**Proportion of youth and women integrating local decision-making institution | **TBD in 2018** | **35% by 2020** | **20%** | **20%** |  |
| **Indicator 2.1.c**Proportion of youth and women standing for elective positions in their constituencies  | **TBD in 2018** | **35% by 2020** | **20%** | **20%** |  |
| **Output 2.2**Women and young group supported to lead peace initiatives at local and community level to enhance understanding and engagement in the prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts related to electoral tensions | **Indicator 2.2.a**Number of peace initiatives led by women and youth groups local and community level | **0 in 2018** | **40 by 2020**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **5** | **7** | The elections heve not been organized the same year. Also, COVID 19 and the crisis in Nord West and South West regions  |
| **Indicator 2.2.b**Percentage of S/GBV cases reported and supported by women and youth groups at the regional level | **TBD in 2018** | **300 by 2020** | **50** | **72** | The elections are not organized the same year |
| **Output 2.3**Women and youth groups (with active participation of communities) are enable to monitor conflicts risk factors particularly related to electoral violence | **Indicator 2.3.a**Number of women and youth engaged in the monitoring of conflicts factors related to electoral violence | **0 in 2018** | **100 by 2020**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **100**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **46**(Women 60%, Youth 40%) | This situation is due to the COVID 19 and the crisis in Nord West and South West regions |
| **Indicator 2.3.b**Number of electoral cases documented and reported through the different women and youth groups platforms | **0 in 2018** | **50 by 2020** | **15** | **10** | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |
|  | **Indicator 2.3.c**Number of electoral related tensions cases relayed by women and youth groups at the regional level. | **0 in 2018** | **At least 40 by 2020** | **30** | **10** | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |
| **Outcome 3****Empowered ssecurity forces contribute to a peaceful electoral process and prevent and mitigate electoral related tensions** | **Indicator 3.a**General perception by population disaggregated by sex and age on security and safety in the targeted areas of the project | **TBD in 2018** | **Good by 2020**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **Good**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) | **Good**(Women 50%, Youth 50%) |  |
| **Indicator 3.b**Capacity of security forces to be present in targeted areas and protect populations | **TBD in 2018** | **Very Good by 2020** | **Good** | **Good** |  |
| **Output 3.1**ELECAM and the government receive support to develop an electoral security plan in accordance with international standards and rules of engagement | Indicator 3.1.a Existence of an electoral security plan in accordance with international standards and rules of engagement | **No in 2018** | **Yes by 2020** | **Yes**  | **Yes**  |  |
| **Output 3.2**Security forces (Gendarmerie and Police) have increase training to increase their capacities/knowledge/skills on peaceful conduct/their role in securing the process around the elections | **Indicator 3.2.a**Proportion of security forces trained able to handle security around elections | **0% in 2018** | **80% by 2020** | **30%** | **11%** | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |
| **Indicator 3.2.b**Reduction of electoral related tensions between security forces and population in the project target areas. | **TBD in 2018** | **-20% by 2020** | **-20%**  |  |  |
| Output 3.3Outreach and trust building measures are taken to strengthen relations between security forces (police and gendarmerie) and the target communities | **Indicator 3.3.1**Number of measures taken | **0 in 2018** | **10 by 2020** | **3** | **6** | The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas  |
| **Indicator 3.3.2**Proportion of empowered security forces deployed to cover elections in the project target areas. | **0 in 2018** | **80% by 2020** | **40%** | **21%** |  The gap is due to the fact that security situation of the country did not allow to work in some areas |

1. with regards to coordination and management, this project was led by 3 main bodies:

	* A steering committee: Co-led by the MINEPAT/or a Representative and the UN Resident Coordinator. It was composed of the 3 recipient agencies (UNDP, UN Women, and UNESCO), MINPROFF, MINJEC, ELECAM, MINAS, NCPBM, CNC…). The Steering committee was in charge of the strategic guidance on the project.
	* Technical committee: Co-led by the UNDP Deputy Representative and the General Director of Cooperation at MINEPAT. It was composed of 4 heads of programs at UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO, OHRCD-CA,2 focal points of MINEPAT, the Coordination Team, all the IPs). The technical committee was in charge of the adoption of annual work plans and the review of adoption of reports and technical advice for the good implementation of the project.
	* Coordination unit: Led by UNDP. It was composed by the project Coordinator (UNDP), 2 projects Managers at UN Women and UNESCO, the focal point of the project at OHRCD-CA, the focal point of the project at MINEPAT and M&E specialists of each recipient agency. The Coordination group was in charge of implementation of activities in the field.It is important to mention that Cameroon has benefited for a second round of PBSO funding as the peace situation of the country is still critical. A new management arrangement has been set up to monitor this project and new others and is led by the Prime Minister and is involving all the structures quoted above. All the bodies are functioning very well. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. A consultant has been recruited and the first draft of the evaluation report has been presented to the PBF technical secretariat and project counterparts. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)