

HDPN Progress Snapshot

This document is produced as a background document for the Peer-to-Peer workshop on strengthening collaboration across humanitarian, development and peacebuilding sectors. This document serves to provide a baseline snapshot of in-country progress towards strengthening the humanitarian development nexus, the so-called new way of working. All data is based on self-reporting from members of the Humanitarian Country Team/UN Country Team.

Operational Context:

I. Shared Vision:

The HCT has been briefed several times on the NWoW and its implementation in the Cameroonian context. The NWoW roadmap has been shared to its members who endorsed it. The UNCT on the other hand, has been less involved in the process so far. In February, OCHA conducted a briefing at the PMT retreat to ensure that PMT members provide relevant guidelines to UNCT members so to implement the NWoW. A joint HCT/UNCT meeting will be organized following the Dakar workshop to make sure that all parties have the same level of understanding and wish to move forward. However, until now, the process has been primarily driven by UN agencies with limited engagement with NGOs.

Recently the Executive Committee meeting of 12th April, issued a number of recommendations on Boko Haram and Lake Chad Basin: (i) OCHA and UNDP to ensure more effective coordination with the Lake Chad Basin Commission and the AU to avoid duplication of efforts on resilience initiatives, including through the development of a comprehensive response plan; (ii) OCHA and UNDP to expand the operationalization of the New Way of Working in the Lake Chad region by adding political, counter-terrorism/PVE and human rights actors to the coordination effort to ensure a more comprehensive approach to resolving the crisis. This work should be linked to the Sahel strategy implementation; (iii) OCHA to ensure the Oslo II Conference on PVE has a strong resilience component and that the conference is more focused on longer-term development solutions while sustaining overall the humanitarian dimension. Efforts and discussions remain to ensure that humanitarian principles are preserved. Protracted displacement in particular is seen to be one of the major programmatic entry points that could create the link with durable solutions.

II. Joint analysis:

The Government, through the ministry of the Economy, Planning and Territorial Administration (MINEPAT), has requested the assistance of the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UN), and the World Bank Group (WB) to develop a Recovery and Peace Consolidation Strategy (RPC) for the Northern and East regions of Cameroon, combining recovery and development interventions and promoting a more efficient national and international engagement in response to the sub-national crisis. The RPC process focuses on these four regions of Cameroon because they are particularly marginalized and affected by both the impact of crises and pre-existing structural vulnerabilities. The RPC process recognizes that reducing the risk of instability in the concerned regions and in other parts of the country, requires action at the local, national and international level. The RPC process complements and promotes other ongoing efforts by the Government and international partners to address major development challenges and respond to the humanitarian situation in the target

regions. Finally, the RPC is aligned to the budget support programs being developed between the Government and certain partners, and other key on-going reforms, such as the process of decentralization. Five priority themes were identified for the analysis and the identification of priorities: 1. Forced Displacements, Protection, Human Security; 2. Governance and Basic Social Services; 3. Economic and Territorial Integrity; 4. Access to Land and Production; 5. Youth

Joint planning/ Joined-up Programming:

The [current UNDAF 2018-2020](#) covers 4 regions (Extreme-north, north, Adamaoua and East) and its structured around four strategic pillars: (i) Development of decent job opportunities and social inclusion, (ii) Health and nutrition, (iii) Education and vocational training, (iv) Resilience, food security and early recovery – ensuring the humanitarian/development/peace nexus. To strengthen the coherence in its implementation, UN agencies have developed 4 joint programs to operationalize the UNDAF (youth and women empowerment, health and nutrition, resilience and food security).

In early 2017, the humanitarian community adopted a multi-year humanitarian response plan covering the period 2017-2020 which has been aligned with the UNDAF. The two frameworks also share the same geographical scope (the four priority regions) and thematic (notably education, health, resilience and food security). In the process of HRP revision for 2018, 6 sectoral working sessions were organized by OCHA to help humanitarian sectors studying the UNDAF to ensure the complementarity of their sectorial plans in both documents.

Following the adoption in 2017 of the national SDG prioritisation plan, which was supported by the UN, the Government is also committed to the next step of integration of SDG priorities and targets in national plans which entails a review and revision of other national development policies. In addition, the Government has already started the preparatory works to formulate the 2nd phase of the Cameroon's Vision 2035. This will offer a strategic opportunity for the UN system to provide support and help the government make this process a truly bottom-up, participatory process, involving the youth, women, civil society, the private sector, persons with disabilities, the academia, and other national stakeholders. The UN support for the preparation of the new national development plan, could build on the findings and recommendations of the "Document National de Contextualisation et de Priorisation des Objectifs de Développement Durable" (ODD), with particular focus on the SDGs gaps, SDGs priority and policy inter-linkages.

The RPBA led to the identification of three crosscutting issues, and are addressed within each thematic area: gender, climate change and violent extremism. In addition, the assessment has highlighted the cross-cutting nature of the solutions needed to address issues related to forced displacement, human security, and youth.

These cross cutting issues notwithstanding, there are currently no articulated Collective Outcomes. However, two processes are underway to identify Collective Outcome areas that will eventually be discussed and endorsed during a dedicated workshop: 1) an analysis of major planning and policy frameworks in-country across humanitarian, development, and national planning including the RPBA, the UNDAF and the HRP, to identify points of complementarity and convergence, and 2) following the visit of Prof. Walter Kalin, the former Special Representative of the SG on the rights of displaced persons, during which a series of collective outcomes were identified specifically to address the immediate live-saving needs and long-term durable solutions for IDPs in Cameroon.

III. Leadership and Coordination:

On the development side, 18 UN agencies are members of the UNCT, as well as the WB and the IMF. In addition to the Program Management Team, which oversees the implementation of the UNDAF, under the UN Country Team there are a number of UN working groups related to gender, youth, stabilization and PVE, elections, HIV/AIDS and SDGs. In addition, the “Comité Multi-partenaires” – CMP (donors group), is a coordination platform chaired by the SG of the Ministry of Economy Planning and Territorial administration (MINEPAT) and the UN RC/HC. The CMP consists of bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as representatives from the MINEPAT and Ministry of Finance. Sub-groups of the CMP are also co-chaired by development partners and sectoral ministries. Regarding humanitarian coordination structures, 13 UN Agencies are members of the HCT, as well as 4 INGOs, 1 representative of national NGOs, and 5 donors/Embassies. Former member of the HCT, the government no longer attends its meetings. The Inter Sector provides operational guidance to the HCT. The agencies acting as sector leads participate to its meetings (cluster aren’t activated in Cameroon), as well as representatives of the Cash and Logistic Working Groups.

IV. Current Financing and Funding Flows:

Recipient country
Burkina Faso

Receipts for Burkina Faso

	2014	2015	2016
Net ODA (USD million)	1,123.4	997.0	1,023.3
Net ODA/GNI (%)	9.3	9.2	8.7
Gross ODA (USD million)	1,191.5	1,090.4	1,091.2
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	49.8	35.6	35.4
Total net receipts (USD million)	1,206.6	1,016.4	1,408.0

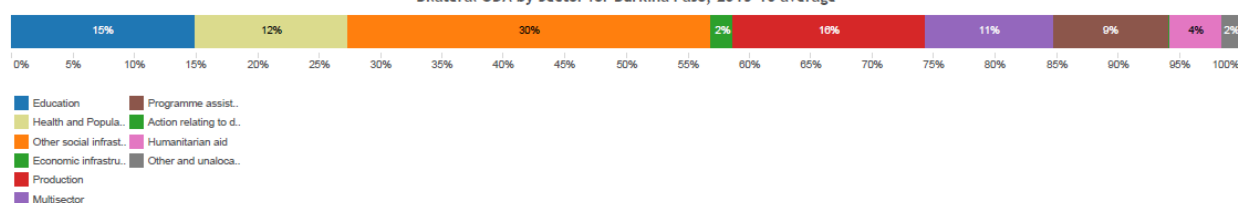
For reference

	2014	2015	2016
Population (million)	17.6	18.1	18.6
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	680.0	650.0	640.0

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Burkina Faso, 2015-2016 average, USD million

International Development As...	304.1
EU Institutions	173.5
France	80.6
United States	60.5
African Development Fund	59.2
Global Fund	47.7
Germany	45.5
Denmark	44.6
Switzerland	37.9
IMF (Concessional Trust Fund)	32.1

Bilateral ODA by Sector for Burkina Faso, 2015-16 average



Source: OECD - DAC : <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>