



## Summary of Activities and Impact 2022

## I. Main Actions and Achievements

During 2022, the United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities significantly expanded its field of action, pursuant to global concerns around racial justice and troubling impact of the COVID-19 impact in minority communities worldwide.

For the period to the end of 2022, The [Network Work Plan 2021+](#) (2021-2025) operated under eight Pillars, each led by one or more UN entities, as follows: (1) Leave No One Behind (UNHCR); (2) Criminal Justice (UNODC); (3) Agenda for Protection (OHCHR); (4) Intersectionality (ILO); (5) Communications (DGC and UNFPA); (6) Knowledge Hub (UNHCR); (7) UN Internal Diversity: inactive pending decisions related to the conclusions of the Secretary General's Task Force on Addressing Racism at the UN. The Network is co-chaired in 2021 by OHCHR (permanent co-chair) and UNESCO (2021 co-chair).

Among primary work outputs for 2022 are the following:

- Publication of a [Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities](#), together with organisation of **Day of Events on Intersectionality at the Human Rights Council** (ILO-led);
- Publication [online of online training package for UN Country Teams](#); convening of community-of-practice meetings of engaged UN Country Teams (WHO-led);
- Organisation of a [Times of Crisis Pillar Summit](#), with follow-up plans for an Action Plan (OHCHR-led);
- **Action by nine UN Country Teams to advance country-level programming to address racial discrimination and protection of minorities** (OHCHR-supported);
- Preparation of **Mapping of international standards and UN guidance and tools on access to justice, criminal justice as they relate to racial discrimination and protection of minorities** (UNODC-led);
- Translation of **Checklist to strengthen UN work at country level to combat racial discrimination and advance minority rights** into multiple languages;
- Expansion of Network list and tools to 250+ UN personnel worldwide.

### Pillar 1: Leave No One Behind (LNOB Pillar)

In March 2021, on the occasion of the International Day against Racial Discrimination, the Network launched a [Checklist to strengthen UN work at country level to combat racial discrimination and advance minority rights](#). High Commissioner Bachelet's statement to UN Country Teams and UN officials in the field is available

here: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q74L9g8s2Mo&t=10s>. The Checklist is available in Arabic, English, French, Russian, Spanish and other languages. In 2021, OHCHR was able to offer modest seed funding to support UN Country Teams or other relevant actors in their efforts to make use of and act on the Checklist in the development or implementation of UN programming and/or otherwise to strengthen country or field-level programming to tackle racial discrimination and strengthen the rights and protection of minorities. Work based on this support has been undertaken in Brazil, Madagascar and Mexico.

For the 2022 budget year, OHCHR secured additional funding from the Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation. In early 2022, a call for expressions of interest was distributed to the Network and via other channels for indicative budgets of up to 20,000 USD, available for a limited number of UN Country Teams. Budgets have been possible to support consultancies, as well as for travel and/or meeting costs.

The Panel aimed above all to assess the proposals on their own merit, against the criteria of the Call for Expressions of Interest. In addition, the Panel followed criteria for assessing the expressions based on those applied during the similar 2021 programming, looking inter alia at matters such as: an analysis of level of UNCT involvement/inter-agency presence, and commitment to advance UNCT programming in the given areas; explicit commitment to apply the Network checklist; focus on CCA/CF; intrinsic situation of minorities and minority recognition in the country; balance between focus on inherently strong players and promising applications from weaker players; presence of/possibilities for additional resource mobilization, including explicit commitment of joint funding; involvement of minorities themselves; clarity of goals; goals sufficiently ambitious for the given context; explicit naming of relevant groups; recognition of gender or other intersectional aspects of racial discrimination/minority protection in the given context; presence of “boots on the ground”; relevance of budgeting work to consultant as opposed to UNCT own resources action; geographic distribution; relevance of budget. Not all criteria applied to all proposals.

Pursuant to review of the requests submitted on the basis of the call for expression of interests allocations in the amount of 16,500 USD per UNCT can be made to the following, based on budgets presented: Lao, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Sri Lanka, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Cameroon. UNCT Panama was exceptionally awarded 18,000 USD, based on budgets presented. This work followed similar awards made budgets in 2021 to UN Teams in Madagascar and Brazil, implemented predominantly during 2022.

UN Country Teams have begun reporting results from this work, although full reporting is not due until the end of February. For example, UNCT **Panama** reports as follows:

In order to strengthen United Nations programming to prevent and combat racial discrimination and promote the rights and protection of minorities, UNFPA in Panama, in coordination with the National Secretariat for the Development of Afro-Panamanians (SENADAP), carried out actions to achieve the following results:

- Contribute to identity and public policy efforts focused on building capacity in young people to promote self-recognition and encourage and strengthen new leadership in the Afro-Panamanian movement.
- Contribute to the achievement of SDG 10 on Reducing Inequalities and targets 10.2 and 10.3.
- To enable young Afro-descendant, Afro-Panamanian, brown, black, Afro-colonial, Afro-Antillean or other Afro-descendant groups living in Panama, to consciously identify themselves in the self-identification question. This awareness-raising process considered the rights of black individuals, peoples and communities to self-identify themselves as Afro-descendants, either because they are close to their historical past, because they know their culture, or because of their African customs or traditions on the census ballot.

All of the above was done with the development of an [audiovisual piece](#) based on the aforementioned objectives, using resources such as interviews with spokespersons of the Afro-Panamanian social movement (preferably youth), the general director of the National Secretariat for the Development of Afro-Panamanians (SENADAP), Mgtra. Krishna Camarena Surgeon, as well as specialists from the Afro-Panamanian Census Technical Board. In addition, three awareness-raising meetings are scheduled to be held in the provinces of Coclé, Herrera, Los Santos and Chiriquí during the last week of January 2023 with young students from the Universidad Especializada de las Américas - UDELAS.

Reporting from the projects undertaken by UNCT **Cameroon** and UNCT **Nepal** follow at the bottom of this report.

On 2 November 2022, the Network published in online e-learning format the materials from the month-long 2021 training "[Addressing Racial and Ethnicity-based Discrimination and Strengthening the Protection of Minorities, Indigenous Peoples and other Population Groups in UN Programming Processes](#)", 4-28 October 2021, involving 13 UN Country Teams. The overarching coordination of the 2021 training was done by WHO, in collaboration with the members of this pillar, including ILO, OHCHR, OSAPG, UNDESA, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, and UNPFA. Eleven global facilitators representing the following entities volunteered to support the content production and design of the course: OASPG, OHCHR, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNODC, and WHO. The training featured 8 plenary sessions and 4 working group sessions. A total of 41 technical staff from the following 13 UNCTs participated in the 2021 course from the following UNCTs: Albania, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, China, Dominican Republic, Guyana, India, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Pakistan, South Africa, and Ukraine. The course materials are now available at [link](#).

In addition, to follow up the 2021, WHO has led the following actions in 2022 on behalf of the Network LNOB Pillar:

a) Community of Practice Sessions for UNCTs on Tackling Racial Discrimination and strengthening the protection of minorities (COPs). These sessions were produced for the participants from the 13 UNCTs who participated in the October 2021 UNCT Course, offering a platform for follow-up and reporting back progress. This included “deep dives”, organized jointly with UNESCO, OHCHR and OSAPG from May to June 2022 on thematic areas, including: a) the International Decade of indigenous languages, b) the Working Group of Experts of people of African descent, c) implementation of the Hate Speech Strategy. Links to the “deep dives” thematic presentations follow here:

- COP1 - Special session on the Racial discrimination and the International Decade of Indigenous Languages by UNESCO  
Meeting Recording:  
[https://who.zoom.us/rec/share/WGuYxfn3y\\_TjRg5T-jDAOnShgS9CAEfJwYFr3MyaHeVuX5LvOohjNnec\\_FQjP3Op.hZrQC9UZTwZ\\_Z6K0](https://who.zoom.us/rec/share/WGuYxfn3y_TjRg5T-jDAOnShgS9CAEfJwYFr3MyaHeVuX5LvOohjNnec_FQjP3Op.hZrQC9UZTwZ_Z6K0)  
Access Passcode: LAB+0111
- COP2 - Special session on the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent by OHCHR  
Meeting Recording:  
[https://who.zoom.us/rec/share/4AgiWzZeszZV7yOrW1kpfek\\_0rblxJ6Fd8DNCcMsLkGMu5XlgoHMrDZkBI0-btEI.Qn8IO89uUzGbAsf1](https://who.zoom.us/rec/share/4AgiWzZeszZV7yOrW1kpfek_0rblxJ6Fd8DNCcMsLkGMu5XlgoHMrDZkBI0-btEI.Qn8IO89uUzGbAsf1)  
[Access Passcode: 9L?wUQH^](#)
- COP3 - Special session on the Implementation of the Hate Speech Strategy by OSAPG  
Meeting Recording:  
<https://who.zoom.us/rec/share/JU6G1oVKHrsXG-tP2BrHLftLp32Pp9u6rGcAFiwNbg5LGlod1dD4-zMAeoJj-R56.QeZfm-fSzbpVRWOW>  
Access Passcode: CG^=6x&r

b) **Systematization of the UNCTs Course in the public domain.** WHO, in coordination with OHCHR, anchored the systematization of the material of the UNCTs course 2021. The course is located in OHCHR learning platform at: <https://elearning.ohchr.org/course/view.php?id=65>

c) Convened a “**Sensitization Session on Training Approaches for Tackling Racial Discrimination and Strengthening the Protection of Minorities - Round table on Health and Ethnicity**” on 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2022. The purpose of this session was to present the material and methodology of the UNCTs course for UNCTs’ use of the materials at the country level and with national partners. The session included a round table with UNAIDS, UNICEF, OSAPG, and WHO presentations on health and ethnicity methodologies, approaches and tools for use at the country level for tracking racial discrimination and promoting intercultural health.

In addition, during 2022, the Network rolled out a Romanian translation of the [Checklist to strengthen UN work at country level to combat racial discrimination and advance minority rights](#), to complement existing Arabic, English, French, Russian and Spanish versions of the Checklist, all available on the [Network website](#). The English version of the Checklist was also laid out in graphic form by UNESCO on behalf of the Pillar. The Network also further engaged UN Country Teams to use the Checklist, building on work begun in 2021.

## **Pillar 2: Times of Crisis**

Throughout 2022, the Times of Crisis Pillar has convened around the following elements:

1. Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, Peace and Security : During 2022, the Times of Crisis Pillar of the [UN Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities](#) has worked to strengthen global discussion of racial discrimination and protection of minorities in international peace and security, including prevention. These efforts include a baseline mapping of the state-of-play and a road map forward as to next steps to strengthen attention to racial discrimination and the protection of minorities in UN peace and security.

As part of these efforts, the Times of Crisis Pillar of the Network (coordinated by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)) held a one-day public Summit in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 7 December 2022, focusing on racial discrimination and minority protection in peace, security and humanitarian responses to conflict, including prevention. The event was hosted by and held jointly with the [University for Peace](#), and included presentation and discussion by senior UN officials including the Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues, as well as a number of Resident Coordinators from various field contexts.

The 7 December Times of Crisis Pillar Summit also formed an integral part of the [celebration activities of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the 1992 United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Minorities](#). At the high-level commemorative event at United Nations Headquarters on 21 September 2022, UN Secretary-General Guterres underlined that the protection of minorities is “integral to the mission of the United Nations” and that the promotion of their rights is “vital to advancing political and social stability and preventing conflict within and between countries”. The Secretary-General injected a sense of urgency and called for political leadership and resolute action since, 30 years after the adoption of the Declaration, the world is facing outright inaction and negligence in the protection of minority rights.

To stimulate discussion and inform the way forward, the Summit saw the launch of a conceptual paper on racial discrimination and protection of minorities in conflict-affected settings by the international civil society organisation Minority Rights Group International (MRG, <https://minorityrights.org/>). The document has been developed in close consultation and with inputs from the Network.

These efforts complement the report and thematic attention done in the period 2021-2022 by the [UN Forum on Minority Issues](#) – in 2021 dedicated to "**Conflict Prevention and the Protection of the Human Rights of Minorities**" and the [UN Special Rapporteur on Minorities Issues](#), who has dedicated his 2022 annual thematic report to the theme of [Conflict Prevention through the Protection of Minorities](#). The global consultations undertaken in this context will also feature at the 7 December 2022 event, as will other UN, civil society and governmental initiatives in this regard.

The Times of Crisis Pillar Summit of 7 December 2022 aimed to draw specific attention to the multiple issues and threats facing minorities in conflict-affected settings, in various parts of the world. This event is also intended to open a dialogue with relevant stakeholders on future steps to be taken to enhance the protection of minority rights in the UN peace, security and prevention agenda.

An Outcome Document from the 7 December Times of Crisis Pillar Summit is current under preparation. It will be submitted and discussed at the first 2023 Times of Crisis Pillar meeting.

## 2. Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in RMR

There have been multiple running discussions of aiming to strengthen the focus racial discrimination and protection of minorities matters in the Regional Monthly Review (RMR) processes. Moving forward discussions of this have been the second regular agenda item of the Times of Crisis Pillar agenda in 2022. A Guidance Note is under development, and various colleagues involved in RMR processes have been engaged to advance thinking and action in these areas, with the result of strengthened attention to named minorities in particular RMR reviews.

## **Pillar 3: Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in Criminal Justice**

The pillar, led by UNODC, and with participation from OHCHR, UNDP, UNICEF, UNESCO and UNWOMEN met on a quarterly basis. The pillar finalized the ***Mapping of international standards and UN guidance and tools on access to justice, criminal justice as they relate to racial discrimination and protection of minorities*** (soon available on network website). The pillar also planned for two series of webinars, one with UNESCO and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, on use of technology and artificial intelligence in criminal justice and racial discrimination, and one with the Special Rapporteur on Minority Issues on access to justice for minorities to be organized in 2023.

In January 2022, the Pillar organized two webinars for UN staff on combating racial discrimination and enhancing protection of minorities in criminal justice systems. In the webinar, Dominique Day, the Chair of the Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent and Rita Izsák-Ndiaye, member of the Committee on the Elimination on Racial Discrimination spoke of the need for diversity and representation of minorities within the criminal justice system, for more disaggregated data, and for displaying tenacity and rigour to address racial discrimination and ensure access to justice for all. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) also outlined its four-point Agenda towards transformative change for racial justice and

equality, anchored in the lived experiences of Africans and people of African descent. UNICEF presented its work to augment the voices and experiences of children from Afro-descent, indigenous and minority groups in justice systems through its Reimagine Justice for Children agenda. UNODC outlined several of its programmes to ensure access to justice for all during the event. One partnership with institutions in Mexico trains groups of organized indigenous women, public service personnel, law enforcement and social workers to detect possible cases of human trafficking. In Brazil, UNODC is developing a guide to promote racial equality in the fields of electronic monitoring services, alternatives to imprisonment, and psychosocial assistance to people in custody. UNODC continues to step up its work in assuring equal access to justice for all and combating hate crime through policy, tool development and joint programming. The recording is available on the Network Teams channel.

### **Pillar 4 Intersectionality**

Throughout 2022, the ILO-led Intersectionality Pillar has consulted and advanced drafting of a Network [Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities](#). The Guidance Note seeks to encourage an intersectionality perspective in the context of policy development, programming, and project implementation, and more generally as a means for strengthening the UN system’s efforts for the elimination racial discrimination and the strengthening the protection of minorities.

On 27 September 2022, the Network launched the Guidance Note, as part of a Day of Events on Intersectionality. The Day of Events included a hybrid Side-event to the 51st Session of the UN Human Rights Council, entitled “Launch of the Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities”, gathered around 70 participants (in person and online). The panel discussion, moderated by Chidi King (Chief of the Gender, Equality, Diversity and Inclusion Branch, ILO), featured expert speakers, including Mona Rishmawi (Chief of the Rule of Law, Equality and Non-Discrimination Branch, OHCHR), Regina Pajares Carrillo (OHCHR Senior Intersectionality Fellow), Joshua Castellino (Executive Director of Minority Rights Group International), Siobhán Vipond (Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress), Rabiya Anwer (Communication and Service Manager at the Employers’ Federation of Pakistan), and Ambassador Claudia Fuentes Julio (Permanent Representative of Chile to UN Office and other international organizations in Geneva).







*Panel of the Side-event to the UN Human Rights Council: Launch of the Guidance Note on Intersectionality, Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities.*

Organized in partnership with Minority Rights Group International, a virtual Workshop on Good Practices for Implementing an Intersectionality Perspective in Efforts to Eliminate Racial Discrimination and Protect Minorities took place on the same day, from 3:00 to 5:00PM. With a view to deepening this discussion and promoting learning on intersectionality, the Workshop on Good Practices featured UN system and civil society actors, as well as persons experiencing intersectional discrimination interact to share and discuss good practices for implementing an intersectionality perspective in practice. Various panelists were convened to attend the workshop, in particular staff from UN entities, such as UNICEF, UN Women, UNODC, OHCHR, ILO; individuals from minority groups and CSOs whose work relates to intersectionality, as well as one fellow of the OHCHR fellowship programs. About 55 people participated to the workshop, including staff from different UN entities, especially those involved in the Network’s work, individuals from minority communities and civil society. The recording of the workshop is available [online](#).



*Panelists of the Workshop on Good Practices for Implementing an Intersectionality Perspective in Efforts to Eliminate Racial Discrimination and Protect Minorities*

The Network is following up the launch of the Guidance note through actions including organising hybrid Spanish language roundtable on the Guidance Note (Costa Rica), as well as translations of the Guidance Note into other languages.

**Pillar 5: Communications and Campaigning**

During 2022 the communications pillar focused its efforts on rebranding the visual identity of the network. To this end a consultant supported the work of re-developing the high resolution logo of the network as well as creating a new communications branding identity internal and external network communications including social media. The pillar also supported the internal and external dissemination of communications materials related to key calendar events such as the 30th anniversary of the declaration of the declaration on minorities and the first session of the permanent forum of people of African descent.

**Pillar 6: UN Diversity/Inclusion and the Policy Field: Internal/External Linkages**

The March Network meeting heard an update from members of the Secretary General’s Task Force on Addressing Racism and Promoting Dignity for All in the United Nations. The Network agreed that, in light of the existence of the Task Force, it would subsequently revisit its role in the area, once the Task Force produces its report and recommendations for action.

At the November 2022, technical-level Network meeting, UN Secretariat colleagues indicated that the Network should take a role in information-sharing and the promotion of positive models in acting on diversity and inclusion mandates across the UN system.

**Pillar 7: Knowledge Hub**

The Network exponentially expanded its membership, including to field colleagues, and under UNHCR leadership it strengthened its own data-basing and communications architecture. The Network now comprises circa 250 UN staff from over 20 agencies and entities. Members include DESA, DGC, DOCO, DPA, DPKO, ILO, OCHA, OHCHR, OSAPG, PBSO, UNAIDS, UNAOC, UNDP, UNEP, UNHCR, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNITAR, UNESCO, UNODC, UN Women, WFP and WHO. OHCHR acts as permanent Co-Chair for the Network. The 2022 Co-Chair has been UNESCO.

The Network website is now updated in detail, and includes public statements by the Network at various events, knowledge products produced by the Network, as well as the

Network	Work	Plan	2021+:
<a href="https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Minorities/Pages/UNNetworkRacialDiscriminationProtectionMinorities.aspx">https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Minorities/Pages/UNNetworkRacialDiscriminationProtectionMinorities.aspx</a>			

## **Strengthening the UNCT programming that advances the rights of Dalits and combat Caste-Based Discrimination**

UNCT Nepal developed its UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, 2023-2028 throughout 2022. During the process, the Common Country Analysis (CCA), lessons learned from the previous UNDAF 2018-2022 and a series of consultations with key stakeholders including the Dalit community was conducted. The seed fund from OHCHR aimed at providing support to the UNCT to strengthen the UNSDCF and the UNCT programming that advances the rights of Dalits and combat caste-based Discrimination. The following activities have been conducted:

1. A review report on human rights issues and concerns of Dalits, but not limited to the recommendations from different UN Human Rights Mechanisms regarding the Dalits.
2. A review report based on key informant interview, focused group discussion that highlights emerging trends and patterns of caste-based discrimination in urban and rural settings.

The consultations and discussions on the identification of the emerging trends and patterns of the caste-based discrimination were conducted in four provinces of Nepal, specifically Province 1, Madhes, Gandaki, and Karnali provinces. These provinces have a relatively high population of Dalits and frequently report incidences/cases of caste-based discrimination. FGDs/KIIS was conducted with total 46 persons, among which 30 were men and 16 were women. The participants represented various backgrounds such as lawyers, journalists, human rights defenders, members of parliament, representatives of the local government.

The results of the study on emerging trends and patterns provide a comprehensive understanding of the implementation status of the recommendations and observations made by the international human rights mechanisms on Dalits issues in Nepal. Based on the consultations, the new forms of discrimination were identified on all fronts – political, social, and economic, such as exploitation of labor, denial of housing rentals to Dalits etc. leading to indirect exclusion from traditional occupations, practices of indirect untouchability, and exclusion from social functions. These findings will help inform the UNCT in understanding the newer forms of discrimination leading to segregation and devise programming to address them. This will also help raise policy issues that need to be transformed or developed so that Government can take necessary steps to protect, promote and respect the human rights of Dalits.

The following are the next steps of the project:

1. Sharing the findings from the study to the LNOB/GESI working group.
2. Review and finalization of the study report.
3. Discussions with UNRCO and relevant outcome leads on how the UNCT programming can help strengthen the programming of the UN Agencies in advancing the rights of Dalits and combating caste-based discrimination.
4. Sharing the findings of the study with development partners and other working groups, as relevant.

## Résultats principaux du projet discrimination raciale - Cameroun

### Description des actions

Le présent projet, financé par le Haut-Commissariat des Nations-Unies aux Droits de l'Homme, vise à élaborer un rapport cartographique sur les principaux obstacles que rencontrent les jeunes femmes et filles déplacées internes et autochtones au Cameroun en matière de droits à l'éducation et à la santé sexuelle et reproductive (SSR). La méthodologie participative de la collecte des données fournit aux cibles une plate-forme pour exprimer leurs opinions. Le rapport résultat du projet servira de levier pour informer les futures programmations en matière des thématiques et cibles concernées.

Les activités suivantes ont été menées : Réunion d'information avec tous les partenaires et parties prenantes au projet, le 18 octobre 2022 à Yaoundé ; Recherche documentaire sur les thématiques couvertes ; Entretiens semi-structurés avec vingt-deux (22) informateurs clés sur la thématique ; Elaboration des outils de collecte de données ; Conduite des ateliers de formations de vingt-cinq (25) agents collecteurs de données (volontaires communautaires) sur les outils de collecte ; Mobilisation de cent-vingt (120) répondants ; Conduite des sessions de collecte de données (discussions de groupe) ; Transcription et analyse des données collectées.

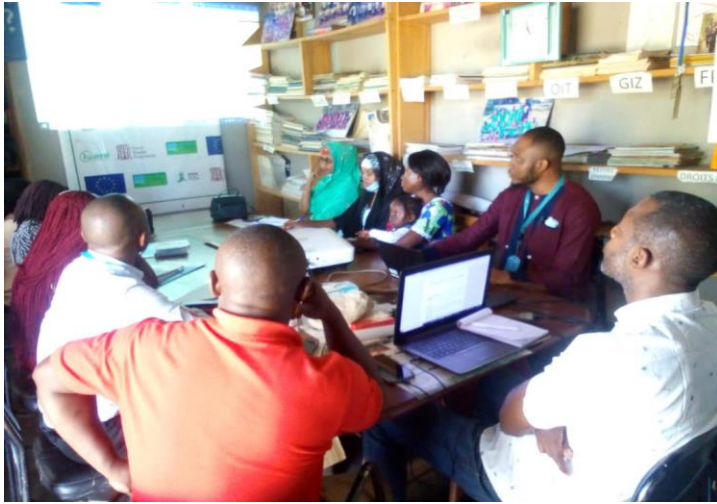
Le projet était mené par le Centre des Nations Unies pour les droits de l'homme et la démocratie en Afrique centrale (le Centre) conjointement avec le bureau de Coordonnateur résident au Cameroun. Les Nations Unies ont travaillé avec d'autres acteurs pour ce projet, notamment : Le Ministère des Affaires Sociales (MINAS) ; Le Ministère de l'Éducation de Base (MINEDUB) ; Le Ministère des Enseignements Secondaires (MINESEC) ; Le Ministère de la Santé Publique (MINSANTE) ; L'Association pour la Lutte contre les Violences faites aux Femmes (ALVF) ; Demtou Humanitaire ; La Fédération des Femmes Autochtones du Cameroun (FFAC) ; L'association *Lodge an IDP* ; et L'association Gbabandi. Les membres du groupe Droits de l'Homme de l'Equipe-pays des Nations Unies (UNCT) ont reçu les documents de planification du projet et recevront le rapport.

### 1. Résultats du projet

Les données collectées lors du projet ont donné lieu à un rapport cartographique des obstacles à l'exercice des droits à l'éducation et à la santé sexuelle et reproductive par les cibles ainsi que des causes profondes. On peut notamment nommer les principales observations suivantes : **Les facteurs structurels**, tels que l'insuffisance de personnels adéquats, les prix élevés des soins et services de SSR, l'insuffisance dans la fourniture et l'appui à la fourniture du service de l'éducation, les insuffisances dans la coordination multi-acteurs, l'insuffisante cartographie réaliste et à jour des bénéficiaires ; **Les facteurs socio-culturels**, tels que des traditions culturelles profondément ancrées qui favorisent les mariages précoces et l'inégalité entre les sexes, les rôles et responsabilités sexospécifiques, les mariages et grossesses précoces, l'appel de la forêt et le phénomène migratoire ; **Les facteurs interpersonnels**, tels que le risque de harcèlement, et l'intimidation par les garçons sur le chemin de l'école ; **Les facteurs personnels**, tels que la pauvreté et le manque de moyens financiers, l'absence d'actes de naissance, le handicap, le manque d'intérêt des filles pour l'éducation, la prostitution galopante, les traumatismes subis de la crise du Nord-Ouest et du Sud-Ouest, le phénomène de « sans-abris », les grossesses non planifiées ou non désirées et le faible accès à l'information sur la SSR.

### 2. Participation des bénéficiaires

Les associations qui travaillent sur les questions des droits des communautés cibles et/ou qui sont issues des communautés cibles (*Lodge an IDP* pour les déplacés internes, Gbabandi pour les peuples autochtones) ont été associées au projet dès son lancement et ont eu des opportunités d'apporter des commentaires à de multiples stades du projet. Des mesures spécifiques ont été prises pour s'assurer que les filles et les jeunes femmes peuvent effectivement participer aux discussions de groupe et atténuer les réactions négatives involontaires, notamment en termes de choix de lieux, de temps, de facilitateurs et d'implication/sensibilisation de la communauté. Ainsi, des volontaires communautaires issues des communautés cibles (des filles et jeunes femmes Baka, Mbororo et anglophones déplacées internes) ont été recrutées et formées sur les outils et la méthodologie pour conduire le processus de collecte de données. Cette approche communautaire a permis de collecter les informations recherchées dans un environnement sûr.



*Atelier de formation des volontaires communautaires sur les outils de collecte de données-Bertoua, 23 novembre 2022- Présentation d'un exemple de bonnes pratiques en matière d'animation des groupes de discussion*