

Cameroon

Update on the context and situation of children

Children represent 49 per cent of the total population of Cameroon. With an average of 4.8 children per woman, the population is expected to reach almost 34 million people by 2035 (Institut national de la Statistique – INS 2023). Of the currently 26.7 million inhabitants, nearly 60 per cent of the population lives in urban areas compared to rural areas (40.5 per cent). Among the persisting challenges children are facing, in 2023, is their overall vulnerability with almost one out of two children living in poverty (MICS 2014).

In 2023, internal and regional crises persisted. Tensions in the North-West and South-West regions increased incidents of violence. As of 31 December 2023, 2,336 security incidents were recorded in the two regions, an increase compared to the number of incidents in 2022. More than 500,000 people are internally displaced and 66,000 people moved from their home within Cameroon across the border to Nigeria (as of August 2023 – UNHCR, December 2023). These displacements are negatively impacting children in terms of disrupted access to basic health and education services. Incursions by Non-State Armed Groups (NSAG) in the Far-North have increased the number of displaced families. 453,661 IDPs (IOM, DTM, August 2023) and 117,153 refugees (UNHCR, November 2023) from Nigeria are reported in the Far-North. There are still 332,000 refugees from Central African Republic, mainly located in the East region (As of 31 December 2023, UNHCR).

Overall, in 2023, 4.7 million people (HNO 2023) including 2.5 million children and 587,000 people living with disabilities required humanitarian assistance (2023 HAC) – this is an increase from 2022, when an estimated 3.9 million people were in need. Stunting rates remain alarming in the programme's priority Regions, with 35 per cent to 40 per cent, above national threshold (2022 SMART/SENS survey (Ministry of Health, December 2022)). IDP populations in the Far North are the most affected, with 49.2 per cent. In terms of WASH, if 83 per cent of Cameroonians have access to safe drinking water, only 18 per cent have adequate sanitation facilities (Enquête auprès des Ménages 2014).

In addition to these crises, the population, particularly children, already face the dire impacts of climate change and climate related weather events such as droughts and floods. Even though the number of floods has been less important in 2023 than in 2022, these adverse weather events were more severe and are likely to increase in the future. Heavy rains and flooding between August and November 2023 in the Far North and Chad affected over 10,000 people, led to the displacement of about 2,300, including 1,200 people who fled Chad to Cameroon, around 38 schools and six health centres were damaged.

Cameroon is considered a lower middle-income country, with a per capita income of \$1,706 (World Bank). In 2023, based on the law of finance, the budget allocations in health were only 3.4% and for education 12.8%.

Out of the 13 million children (49 per cent of the population -INS 2023-), 47 per cent are experiencing several deprivations (Multi-cluster Overlapping Deprivations Analysis - MODA 2016). But given the decrease of the poverty rate observed for two decades, a reduction of child deprivations is expected in the next Multiple-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS 2024).

In 2023, according to the administrative data collected by the National Civil Status Registration Office, birth registration increased to almost 66 per cent (as opposed to 61.9 per cent in 2018). This can be attributed to the decentralization process and the integration of birth registration into the national health development plan, linking birth registration to the health system.

The coverage of the third dose of Diphtheria, Tetanus, and Pertussis (DTP3) rose from 79.2 per cent in 2022 to 82.5 per cent in 2023 (Programme Élargi de Vaccination) which is a notable improvement from the 76 per cent coverage in 2020. But 112,326 children never received a dose of vaccine (0 dose children) in 2023. Given the high burden of malaria with around 6 million cases every year, and health facilities recording around 4,000 deaths each year, most of which (70 per cent) occur in children under 5, Cameroon decided to integrate the new malaria vaccine into routine immunization. The first batch of 331,200 doses of RTS,S vaccines targeting 250,000 children was received on November 21, 2023.

Education illustrates a persistent disparity. The adjusted net enrolment rate for children of primary school is 85.6 per cent, corresponding to an exclusion rate of 14.4% (School census data analysis report Ministry of Basic Education, 2023). Results from the assessment for the Teach at the Right Level (TaRL) approach reveal that out of ten students, nearly two are proficient in reading, with significant disparities across regions and between rural and urban areas. The North and Far-North regions show particularly weak learning outcomes (North Region Basic Education Delegation, 2023). The transition rate from primary to lower secondary school is 60.96 per cent for boys and 59.56 per cent for girls. Gender disparity is increasing, and girls are lagging far behind, especially the poorest (only 41.98 of girls and 45.80 of boys complete lower secondary school) (Ministry of Secondary Education's Statistical Yearbook, 2023). In addition, nearly 28.75 per cent of girls and 41.7 per cent of boys have suffered physical violence, 69 per cent of schools do not have access to drinking water, and 59 per cent do not have adequate latrines.

Major contributions and drivers of results

In 2023, UNICEF continued to work closely with partners to ensure that children can increasingly enjoy all their rights whilst tailoring programming to adapt to the immense variety of contexts of Cameroon with humanitarian needs in some parts of the country, and different climate change impacts with areas prone to droughts and others to flooding.

In November 2023, Cameroon participated in the Universal Periodic Review, that offered an opportunity for UNICEF to raise awareness on the priorities for children in the country. UNICEF also provided technical and financial support for the elaboration of the periodic reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child and the African Committee of African Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Another milestone was the approval at the technical level of a Handover Protocol between the Government and the UN System relating to the care and transfer of children allegedly associated with armed groups to child protection actors for appropriate support services. This major step confirms the country's commitment to the Paris Principles and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict. The Protocol will facilitate their release and the family, social and community reintegration of thousands of children formerly associated with armed groups.

UNICEF Cameroon is working with local authorities to support the decentralization efforts and accelerate results for children at community level through the 'Child Friendly Municipalities' initiative. This initiative is contributing to improving local authorities' involvement in development efforts on social services for children and the community, including financial investments. In 2023, the Country Office prioritized three municipalities with different contexts to develop and implement rights-based child programming interventions: Bikok, in the Center region; Garoua Boulai, in the East (at the border of the Central African Republic) and Mandjou - challenged by an intense pressure on

social services due to an important presence of refugees. As agreed in the work plan elaborated with the three municipalities, UNICEF supported an assessment of the situation and the needs of children. UNICEF also conducted training and provided support to the local authorities to mobilize resources, coordinate actors and organize community development. UNICEF focused on one of the municipalities (Bikok) as a hub to model the convergence approach. As a result, in Bikok, there have been some sectoral improvements in services for children including through partnership building with other UN agencies (WFP). In 2024, UNICEF will continue scaling up its Child-Friendly initiative building on the lessons learned and experience gained in Bikok. Four other Municipalities in the North and Far-North regions have been selected. Collaboration will be formalized in 2024.

The funding gaps for humanitarian response have considerably affected the activities. UNICEF Humanitarian Action for Children appeal remained over 80 percent unfunded, leaving thousands of children without humanitarian aid.

Limited availability of and access to basic health, water, and sanitation services, exacerbated by floods and population movements, favor the outbreak, and spread of highly transmissible water-borne and infectious diseases. During the reporting year, the health system prepared for and responded to multiple outbreaks: cholera, monkey pox, and polio. Cholera prevention and hygiene awareness messages reached 73,841 people in Tiko, Limbe and Buea during the door-to-door community activities. For cholera, a comprehensive hotspot mapping in the Centre region led to focused vaccination campaigns that reached 1,711,681 of the targeted 1,825,071 (93.8 per cent) with 243,209 under five children. In response to the spread of measles across 13 health districts in the North-West and South-West regions, supplementary campaigns led to the vaccination of 293,242 children, with an additional 279,273 children under five years vaccinated against polio in the South-West region.

Over 35,000 people affected by floods in the South-West region received crucial WASH support and cholera prevention assistance. As part of its flood response, UNICEF also provided dignity kits and educational materials to the affected children. The opportunity was used to train community health workers and community leaders in social behavioral change for cholera prevention.

UNICEF and its partners reached over 88,529 people affected by the North-West and South-West crisis, representing 8 per cent of the 1.1 million people in need of WASH assistance in the two regions. Basic sanitation services were provided to 1,469 people via the construction or rehabilitation of emergency family and community latrines, and actions were implemented to promote good hygiene practices and prevent the spread of WASH-related diseases. Some 8,533 people were reached with the distribution of essential WASH supplies.

In the Far North, UNICEF supported the training of caregivers on the Family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) approach empowering them to detect early signs of malnutrition. This allowed to strengthen referral of children with wasting, contributing to 27 per cent of total admissions in the Region. UNICEF also supported the distribution of micronutrient powders (an enhancer of the nutritional value of home-cooked meals) to 105,929 children aged 6 to 23 months. In addition, 33,000 pregnant women received iron and folic acid supplements to prevent anemia. Some 1.3 million school-aged children needed education in emergency support in 2023. Almost 80 per cent of them are living in the regions which are most affected by violence: the Far North, the North-West and the South-West (NWSW). In support of improving access to and quality of education in Cameroon, including in areas affected by humanitarian crises, UNICEF has supported access to education for 159,682 out-of-school children (55 per cent of girls). 231,684 children, of which 48 per cent girls, benefited from the distribution of school materials.

UNICEF continues to play a critical role in monitoring grave violations against children. Initial data from 2023 shows an upward trend compared to the 156 grave violations against 111 children (58 girls) in 2022.

To demonstrate its commitment to strengthen the protection of schools against attacks, the Government, and its partners, including UNICEF have started developing an action plan to put into practice the Safe School Declaration, signed in 2021. The implementation of the action plan will help reduce violence against education which saw 15 attacks on schools in 2022. As part of the Safe school initiative, 597,871 students (330,902 girls) aged 3-17 benefited from supervision, guidance, and care by teachers whose Psychosocial Support skills were enhanced through integrated actions between the education and child protection sectors. With UNICEF support, 74,104 children, including 40,124 girls, benefited from child protection services, addressing violence, abuse, exploitation, and harmful practices, particularly child marriage. GBV prevention, response and risk mitigation interventions reached 82,816 people (21,333 children and 61,483 adults) in the North-West, South-West, East, Adamaoua, West, Littoral regions.

Overall, UNICEF Cameroon has increasingly focused on converging interventions in geographical areas with the most vulnerable children.

1) The first 1000 days – a golden opportunity for investment

UNICEF continues to leverage on the first 1,000 days initiative to support the Government to provide the best start in life to children. In 2023, the Country office put the focus on the implementation of multisectoral interventions which could help accelerate results on the three priority Key Results for Children (KRC) for UNICEF Cameroon: immunization (KRC#1), stunting (KRC#2), and birth registration (KRC#7).

KRC#7: Birth Registration. CPD outcome: Every child is protected from violence and exploitation

Following recommendations of the evaluation on KRC#7, UNICEF supported the setting up of interoperable service delivery mechanisms between the health services and civil registration, which ensure a focus on the new-born, securing their registration at birth and facilitating digitalization, particularly through the integration of the District Health Information System and the Integrated Civil Registry Management System.

The lack of updated MICS or DHS data continues to hinder the tracking of progress on birth registration rates for children <1 year (56 per cent in 2018) and <5 years (62 per cent in 2018) and the achievement of the 63 per cent milestone for <1-year olds by 2023. Nonetheless, administrative data from the National Civil Status Registration Office shows an increase in registrations of children, especially in the Far North, North, Adamawa, and East regions. The completion of the MICS and EDS surveys in 2024/2025, will provide a comprehensive view of the progress made towards the KRC. Eleven civil registry centres were set up in the health posts during the reporting year, bringing to 141 the total of functional outposted civil registry centres in regions with the lowest rates of birth registration. Furthermore, the integration of birth registration in health activities such as immunization campaigns has enabled the identification, referral, and registration in civil registration services of 30,454 children (14,835 girls).

At community level, UNICEF continued implementing social mobilization and awareness activities to sensitize parents on the importance of birth registration and the issuance of the birth certificate.

KRC#1: Immunization. CPD outcome: Every Child Survives and Thrives – Health and HIV/AIDS

After three years marked by decrease and stagnation of vaccines coverage, the third dose of diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis-containing vaccine (DTP3) coverage rose from 79.2 per cent in 2022 to

82.5 per cent in 2023. This is a remarkable increase from 2020 when the coverage was at 76 per cent. The target for 2023 of 85 per cent coverage was not reached but some promising initiatives have been implemented to accelerate the progress and help reach the planned 95 per cent coverage by the end of 2026. A total of 528,222 unvaccinated or under-vaccinated children were reached thanks to evidence-based mass media and inter-personal communication in the low performing health districts with high numbers of children who have not received any dose of routine immunization vaccines. The under vaccinated or non-vaccinated children are mainly living in poor urban areas, remote communities, and in areas affected by crises. The regions that were prioritized by UNICEF and other UN Agencies and received direct support performed better than other areas, respectively: East -100.3 per cent, the Adamawa - 87.7 per cent, Far-North -87.7 per cent, and North -86.8 per cent.

UNICEF continued to support the national response against polio following identification of vaccine-derived cases. In 2023, UNICEF supported five rounds of polio vaccination campaigns. These campaigns reached 6,755,638 children aged 0-59 months and included other key interventions such as birth registration, Vitamin A supplementation, and deworming.

UNICEF successfully finalized the formative and summative evaluation of the HIV&AIDS programme implemented from 2018 to 2022. The implementation of the recommendations from this evaluation will help UNICEF, Government, and other stakeholders to accelerate actions for elimination of pediatric HIV.

KRC#2: Nutrition. CPD Outcome: Every Child Survives and Thrives – Nutrition

UNICEF gradually shifted from addressing symptoms of wasting to responding to root causes of malnutrition which include lack of information and poor access to nutrition services. In 2023, UNICEF supported skills development by disseminating messages and knowledge on appropriate feeding and iron and folic acid supplementation - 168,252 adolescent girls in schools and communities, and 196,837 pregnant women were successfully supplemented. UNICEF-supported interventions for Vitamin A supplementation continued to be successful with 5,340,167 children aged 6-59 months (95 per cent of 5,624,334 target) reached during the first semester and 3,629,358 children reached with deworming. In the second semester 5,747,165 children were reached with Vitamin A (102 per cent) and 5,090,051 were dewormed. With respect to diet diversification, during the transition from breastfeeding to household diets, a home-based food fortification campaign for children aged 6-23 months was conducted. This contributed to significantly improving their nutritional status. 124,516 children received multiple micronutrient powders to ensure the intake of essential nutrients for their healthy growth and development. In terms of the percentage of districts implementing the minimum package to prevent stunting in children, 26 per cent of the districts were reached against the targeted 52 per cent of the districts.

In response to severe wasting, UNICEF supported 80,204 (72 per cent) children under five with treatments. The recovery rate in health centers was maintained above the SPHERE norms and standards. To ensure evidence-based advocacy and planning, UNICEF spearheaded the inclusion of anthropometric measurements in the annual food security survey led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. This initiative resulted in the first comprehensive nutritional assessment in the North-West and South-West Regions since 2018. Vital data were provided at the district level and used to inform the response and improve its effectiveness.

CPD outcome: Every child lives in a safe and clean environment

In terms of WASH services, which is key to good nutrition, UNICEF increased the number of people with reliable drinking water by 3 per cent and improved sanitation facilities usage. Through UNICEF-supported programmes, 37,995 people were reached with at least basic water that is safe and available when needed, and 18,105 people were reached with at least basic sanitation services. Synergies

between nutrition, WASH and social protection will be further reinforced in the future to better address the multisectoral dimension of malnutrition and to tackle the root causes of poverty and poor hygiene.

2) The school years – the foundation for a better future and the second window of opportunity for adolescents

KRC#3 and KRC#4. CPD Outcome: Every child learns

To ensure that every child learns (KRC#3 & 4), UNICEF prioritized the implementation of the commitments taken by the Government during the Transforming Education Summit held in New York in 2022. In collaboration with other major stakeholders, notably UNESCO, UNHCR, WFP, and the World Bank, UNICEF provided multipurpose support to the preparation of structural policy reforms. Cameroon Education and Training Sector Strategy were revised and aligned with the long-term vision for Cameroon's education system. UNICEF supported the drafting of the national inclusive education strategy. In response to the high-level advocacy by members of the Local Education Group led by UNICEF, the Government has decided to recruit 3,000 primary school teachers within the framework of the 2024 public budget (with a ratio of 1:60 students). This will directly benefit 180,000 children of primary school age.

UNICEF prioritized out-of-school children, reaching them with pathways to start and/or resume learning activities. This resulted in resumption of learning activities for 109,878 children (56.5 per cent girls), aged 4 to 17 surpassing the target of 70,000 out-of-school children initially planned. The implementation of alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school children significantly contributed to this positive result, especially in crisis-affected regions. The implementation of the radio education programs enabled 54,894 out-of-school children living in areas where schools are non-functional to take classes in main subjects, maintaining their academic level and acquire new skills. Overall, 98,040 children were reached by UNICEF's supported distance learning solutions in North-West and South-West, two of the crises affected Regions. Additionally, UNICEF equipped teachers with Psychosocial Support (PSS) training/teaching skills to support teachers to deal with trauma. This also enabled them to identify children suffering from trauma, to refer them using the appropriate referral pathways.

UNICEF supported the implementation of an accelerated curriculum for the reintegration of out-of-school children in the Far-North and North regions, which resulted in the enrolment of 8,866 children affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis and those affected by flooding. In the East region, which is hosting a high number of refugees, 2,972 children (47 per cent of them girls), have gained access to education thanks to improved learning conditions through construction and equipping (student benches) of 10 classrooms. Community engagement through sensitization, advocacy, behavioral change communication with parents, communities, religious leaders, and administrative authorities also contributed to increasing children's enrolment, including girls and children living with disabilities.

To strengthen its programmes for adolescents, UNICEF Cameroon developed a strategy that also contributed directly to improving the learning environment and its safety, especially in crisis-affected areas. Very participatory consultations were carried out in four of the 10 regions, and 250 adolescents from diverse backgrounds were consulted for the strategy's elaboration. The strategy which aims to retain adolescents in school and reduce exposure to violence, child marriage and teenage pregnancies, uses schools and other learning spaces as entry points for the delivery of an integrated package of services for girls. UNICEF supported the participation of 286 adolescents (75 boys and 211 girls) in civic engagement initiatives in both development and humanitarian (36 girls) contexts. UNICEF continued implementing the Youth 3+1 Initiative, which has been instrumental in addressing various health threats related to HIV, such as early pregnancy, menstrual hygiene management, sexually transmitted diseases, gender-based violence, anemia, and poor nutritional status. Since 2022, an environmental component, "My Green School," has been incorporated into the initiative in partnership

with the Ministry of Environment, Protection of Nature, and Sustainable Development. During the reporting year, the focus was on engaging students in understanding environmental issues and participating in tree planting activities in and around schools.

UN Collaboration and Other Partnerships

UNICEF Cameroon continued to actively contribute to the One UN approach ensuring that children's rights are at the forefront of development and humanitarian interventions. UNICEF served as lead or co-lead of several platform and coordination mechanisms, including the UNSDCF outcome on social services, the UN Programme Management Team (PMT), and the UN Communication Group (UNCG).

On the operational effectiveness level, UNICEF Cameroon lead the UN greening and finance working groups and provided to UN agencies shared services related to travel, transportation, office supplies, catering, audiovisual production, and logistics.

UNICEF has also engaged in several joint programmes, namely with UNFPA on the correlation between reproductive health and nutrition to reinforce integration with reproductive health services and benefit from the pooling of platforms targeting adolescent girls. UNICEF has strengthened its partnership with WFP and UNHCR to implement and co-finance a nutrition survey coupling the different methodologies of SMART, SENS and FSNMS. This allowed integration of nutrition measurements to provide a vital up-to-date picture of the nutritional situation of populations affected by humanitarian crises in Cameroon.

As co-lead of the Local Education Group, UNICEF participates actively in other sectoral coordination mechanisms. For Humanitarian actions, UNICEF ensured the leadership of the nutrition, WASH, education, and child protection clusters and sectors in the North-West and South-West, Far North, and at the national level.

As lead of the Localization Working Group, UNICEF has played a key role in strengthening the localization agenda. A two-day localization meeting brought together 145 representatives from humanitarian and development organizations, Government, donors, and the Private Sector.

UNICEF Cameroon has been able to continue to count on the valuable support of a wide range of partners including Canada, Education Cannot Wait, European Union / ECHO, GAVI the Vaccine Alliance, Germany, Islamic Development Bank, Japan, Korea, United States of America, Sweden.

UNICEF is working closely with the World Bank to provide advocacy and assistance to the education and civil registration sectors to ensure access to birth registration for 1.55 million children (i.e., 31 per cent of pre-school and primary school pupils) who have no birth certificate. In the 2023-2024 school year, priority is being given to around 76,000 students who are due to take their exams in the sixth form through special operations financed by the World Bank.

UNICEF, as an active member of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), participated in a high-level advocacy visit which focused on mobilizing domestic funding and highlighted the Government's financial commitment for co-financing vaccines. The arrival of the first shipment of the malaria vaccine in Cameroon was another milestone in this partnership.

UNICEF Cameroon has worked with several influencers and notably with the UNICEF National Ambassador Djaili Amadou Amal, who is advocating for ending child marriage and participated in a successful event for the celebration of the Girl Child in October 2023.

Lessons Learned and Innovations

After two years of implementation of the Country Programme, the vision spelled out in the 2022-2026

CPD remains relevant.

The Child-friendly municipality initiative has proved to be a good strategy to engage with local authorities and address children's needs at the municipal level. This approach has also helped formalize the nexus approach and coordination with partners. In two municipalities (Mandjou and Mokolo) engaged in the process to becoming Child-Friendly Municipality, UNICEF took the lead of the coordination to facilitate the operationalization of the nexus at community level. This has triggered new areas of collaboration with WFP, UNWOMEN and GIZ to improve the convergence of interventions and capitalize on the comparative advantage of each actor. UNICEF developed a toolkit which serves as a guidance for the operationalization of the nexus approach at municipal level and build a common understanding among partners and local authorities around the Child-Friendly Municipality initiative. UNICEF will continue improving the concept of Child-Friendly Municipality and identify opportunities to scale up the initiative in other municipalities.

UNICEF has been working with key actors to raise awareness around the importance of programming for the first 1,000 days of the child. Reaching the same child with a multisectoral package of services remains a challenge. However, there have been some promising synergies between different programmes. There have been synergies between routine immunization and nutrition that have yielded promising results around vitamin A supplementation in routine immunization for children aged 6-11 months reaching 70 per cent coverage. This integrated approach, based on getting the most out of contact points, will be strengthened in 2024 ensuring reaching the most vulnerable groups of children. The establishment of civil registry outposts at health centres has also proven to be highly successful since newborns can immediately be registered. The Zero-dose catch-up plan, supported by UNICEF, was a critical step forward allowing to reach those children who have never received a vaccine. These children are also most likely deprived of many other services. Zero-dose and under-vaccinated children including those with no birth registration are mapped and can now be targeted more easily. UNICEF will continue to reinforce the synergies between sectors and use the monitoring system set up at municipal level as a tool to track children in need and deliver a coherent package of services.

UNICEF initiated the Teach at the Right Level (TaRL) approach, technically equipping teachers to assess each child's level, identify gaps, and apply appropriate methods to bridge the gaps. Results from the assessment reveal that out of ten pupils, nearly two are proficient in reading, with significant disparities across regions and between rural and urban areas. The North and Far-North regions show particularly weak learning outcomes. The rate of students with no or minimal foundational literacy skills is remarkably high, so the initiative is justified and should be prioritized by UNICEF with the central and decentralized education bodies.

UNICEF Cameroon collaborated closely with the National Statistics Agency to prepare the Multi-Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), which will be completed in 2024. The new MICS which will provide updated information on the situation of children 10 years after the previous one, will be a critical opportunity to take stock of the situation of children, inform discussions with the Government to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs and use the data as an important advocacy tool to monitor child rights' fulfilment in the context of the celebration of 35 years of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

For the next three years of the CPD 2022-2026 implementation, UNICEF will continue to reinforce programming around the second decade with a focus on adolescent girls and the first 1,000 days of a child. UNICEF Cameroon will continue to advocate with various stakeholders to increase public investment in children's rights. In this sense, the MICS 2024 and secondary analysis such as the MODA will provide critical data on where the biggest gaps are towards achievement of the child-related SDGs in 2030. UNICEF will build on its experience of targeting geographic areas through delivering a holistic multi-sectoral package targeting the same child. UNICEF will seek new partnerships in 2024 to bring some of these successful initiatives to scale and find innovative solutions

for some of the remaining challenges. For every child in Cameroon, every dream fulfilled.