

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

WEST AFRICA (DAKAR)

Critical support to populations affected by the ongoing crisis in Central African Republic and its regional impact

Project Number	200799
Project Category	Regional EMOP
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	1,667,590
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	1,593,564
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	1,294,289

Project Approval Date	06 Jan 2015
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2015
Project End Date	31 Dec 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	275,000
Cash-based Transfer and Related Costs	22,685,689
Direct Support Costs	31,309,460
Food and Related Costs	147,292,935
Indirect Support Costs	14,109,416
Total Approved Budget	215,672,500

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	118,241
Planned Commodities in 2015	116,898
Actual Commodities in 2015	67,069

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Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

In 2015, the situation in Central African Republic (C.A.R.) remained volatile and unpredictable. Intercommunity conflict, civilian kidnappings and criminal activities persisted in many regions, and insecurity along roads and distribution sites continued to impede humanitarian access to certain areas. The unrest in Bangui in late September 2015 caused over 48,000 people to flee their homes at a time when thousands of displaced people were in the process of returning. According to UNHCR, as of November 2015, 447,000 people were internally displaced in C.A.R., 40 percent of them located in IDP sites.

Outside C.A.R, as of November 2014, more than 420,000 refugees, returnees, and third country nationals have taken refuge in neighboring Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Republic of Congo (RoC). Populations arriving in Cameroon came with no belongings; adults and children arrived with illnesses and injuries, and many suffering malnutrition after a long journey without food, water, or shelter. In Chad, the population profile was mixed, including both refugees and a large proportion of persons considered by the Chadian government to be returnees. In DRC, refugees settled in remote territories, where they lacked reliable livelihoods or coping mechanisms to meet basic food needs and, in host areas with an already precarious food security situation. Similarly, refugees arriving in RoC, who showed signs of moderate and acute malnutrition, were settled in two sites.

Regional Emergency Operation 200799 (EMOP) responds to the life-saving needs of populations affected by the ongoing crisis in C.A.R. and its regional impact in Cameroon, Chad, DRC and RoC. The regional operation focused on ensuring life-saving needs of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected communities, the displaced and refugee/returnee sites. The operation is in line with Strategic Objective 1, "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" and aimed to: (i) improve food consumption and access to markets; (ii) stabilize undernutrition; and (iii) restore access to basic services. Elements fostering social cohesion, investment in human capital, and support for agricultural production alongside partners are integrated into the life-saving response.

In 2015 the social-political environment in C.A.R. remained extremely complex, and was characterized by continued sporadic surges of extreme violence against a backdrop of a survival economy and fragmented armed groups. The crisis led to large population displacements and severe humanitarian and economic implications as livelihoods and trade were disrupted or destroyed. Household assets and reserves were being depleted and the scale and severity of food insecurity levels among the population became unprecedented. Volatile security, inaccessibility, restrictions on movement and reduced presence of staff and partners in field locations remained important obstacles to meeting targets. Against this backdrop, the EMOP aimed to: (i) refine and re-focus targeting based on latest assessments - with a focus on rural areas; (ii) diversify activities and modalities to provide flexible seasonal support to moderately food-insecure households; (iii) support restoration of access to basic services and human capital protection; (iv) strengthen and stabilize the WFP country and sub-office staffing structure; and (v) reinforce supply chain management and alternative corridors to meet high monthly tonnage requirements.

The regional focus allowed to reaffirm visibility and a common advocacy around the crisis and its regional implications, while supporting a more equitable distribution of resources across the five countries. Beyond the programmatic response, the regional lens also reinforced a broader view of supply chain management of the operation, recognizing shared challenges and opportunities.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Through the Regional EMOP 200799, in C.A.R. WFP responded to the continued high volatility of the situation in C.A.R. by providing assistance to meet the emergency food and nutrition needs of the conflict-affected populations as well as contributing to recovery process to the most vulnerable people. Overall in C.A.R., WFP targeted a total of 1.2 million moderately or severely food insecure people based on the WFP Emergency Food Security Assessment (EFSA) of November 2014, aiming to improve food consumption, and to restore and increase access to basic services in order to reduce household reliance on negative coping strategies. The geographic targeting of interventions was focused on prefectures where food insecurity was 15 percent and above, and where economic activities were particularly affected by the conflict. Assistance to beneficiaries was provided through General Food Distribution (GFD) to displaced persons, host communities and refugees; nutrition support to children and pregnant and lactating women (through Blanket and Targeted Supplementary Feeding); Food by Prescription to malnourished ART clients; and school children through Emergency School meals. Additionally, in 2015 WFP rolled out for the first time Cash Based Transfers (CBTs) in CAR, in Yaloke in March, and later in Bangui. During the year, the CBT programme was expanded, ensuring that beneficiaries with limited opportunities to sustain their livelihoods were able to access local markets and thus to a wider selection of food items to make choices based on preference. In partnership with FAO, WFP supported agricultural production through a seed protection food ration to moderately food insecure farmer households affected by the conflict. WFP delivered the seeds protection rations in coordination with seeds distributions in the north-west and centre of the country. Through the local purchase pilot, purchases from smallholder farmers took place in Bouar and Bozoum to stimulate smallholder agricultural production. In 2015, WFP purchased 46 mt of selected commodities from small-scale farmers that were subsequently distributed as part of the school feeding rations.

In DRC, food assistance was provided through in-kind of cash-based transfers (CBT) for refugees settled in four camps in the ex-Equateur province. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) was implemented for malnourished, children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and lactating women. Beneficiaries reached under treatment of MAM were lower than planned due to the lack of nutrition products caused by the delay in resource transfer from PRRO project to EMOP. However in all health facilities supported by projects carrying on treatment of MAM, significant reduction of MAM cases was recorded. For MAM prevention, distribution of Super Cereal under blanket feeding during the timeframe was used as preventative measures to foreseeable peaks of malnutrition in the area. The high number for incoming refugees together with the upcoming lean season, determined the bases for the decision to use Super Cereal during this period. The project included food assistance for assets (FFA) and school feeding activities targeting host families and refugees staying with host communities. The operation supported the vast majority of the targeted beneficiaries and planned food quantities were distributed. Due to the lack of funding, emergency school feeding activity as well as cash-based transfers came to a halt in the region.

In 2015 in the Republic of Congo WFP provided food assistance to CAR refugees targeted by UNHCR. Overall, 88 percent of beneficiaries were reached, but for some category (e.g. malnourished children) this percentage was higher than 100. This was due to poor estimates at the time of planning, new arrivals and worsening nutrition status of refugees.

A supplementary food ration was provided to malnourished children aged 6 to 59 months with a daily ration of 92g Plumpy Sup (five months pipeline break) and to pregnant and nursing women with 200 g of Super Cereal and 35 g of oil for the treatment of acute malnutrition programme (three months pipeline break). Overall, in 2015, WFP distributed approximately 50 percent of the planned tonnage due to some pipeline breaks and logistics constraints.

In Cameroon, the EMOP was implemented in the East, Adamawa and North regions and targeted C.A.R. refugees who arrived in January 2014 as well as C.A.R. refugees who arrived and settled in 2005 though still identified as severely food insecure. Vulnerable host populations were also targeted through nutrition programmes. In 2015, WFP provided monthly General Food Distributions (GFD) to refugees in seven established UNHCR refugee sites, border entry points and in local villages, scaling up over time as new refugees arrived.

Prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding was implemented in refugee sites as well as in local villages, providing children aged 6 to 59 months and pregnant and nursing women with specialized nutritious foods. The BSFP beneficiaries included all refugees, as well as local population residing in refugee settlement areas. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition covered children under five and PLW amongst both refugee and host populations. The food basket was composed of Super Cereal and vegetable oil for women and Plumpy Sup for children under five under both TFSP and BFSP. Through intensified community outreach efforts, WFP and partners were able to systematically identify malnourished children under five and PLW in remote areas which were not part of the original targeting plan. Hence, the number of planned beneficiaries in TSFP were slightly higher than planned. BFSP beneficiaries, however, were slightly less than planned. While treatment programmes were prioritized over prevention, major efforts were made to scale up BSFP from initially 25 sites to 60 sites in the East, Adamawa and North regions according to plan. The Food by Prescription (FbP) component targeted malnourished antiretroviral therapy (ART) clients from both refugee and host populations in five government HIV care and treatment units located in district hospitals in the East and Adamawa regions. The planned numbers of malnourished ART clients was slightly underestimated, this is why more beneficiaries than planned received assistance.

The Chad component of the C.A.R. Regional EMOP targeted newly arrived Chadian returnees in the area of Salamat in order to stabilize their food security and nutrition situation and later transition to assistance under the Chad Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations. The operation also assisted food insecure households from host communities (27 percent of the total caseload), which hosted these returnees, sharing their limited resources. Although planned in the project document, no internally displaced people were registered in the area. Community leaders and local authorities, in collaboration with cooperating partners, selected and proceeded to the validation of the food insecure household list hosting returnees. Voucher distributions to food insecure households in host communities began in July 2015 and lasted until the end of that year. Due to resources constraints, the prevention of acute malnutrition programme for 6-23 months children was not implemented under this project.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dem. Rep. Congo									
Number of adults	22,110	25,192	47,302	30,873	34,578	65,451	139.6%	137.3%	138.4%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	35,108	37,788	72,896	20,994	23,463	44,457	59.8%	62.1%	61.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	6,432	7,370	13,802	6,175	7,410	13,585	96.0%	100.5%	98.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	63,650	70,350	134,000	58,042	65,451	123,493	91.2%	93.0%	92.2%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
Gen.African Rep									
Number of adults	209,479	215,590	425,069	145,209	200,048	345,257	69.3%	92.8%	81.2%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	221,359	198,174	419,533	168,762	188,471	357,233	76.2%	95.1%	85.2%
Number of children below 5 years of age	168,812	153,960	322,772	102,167	118,375	220,542	60.5%	76.9%	68.3%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	599,650	567,724	1,167,374	416,138	506,894	923,032	69.4%	89.3%	79.1%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
Congo (Brazzav)									
Number of adults	4,809	7,035	11,844	4,460	6,319	10,779	92.7%	89.8%	91.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	2,394	2,184	4,578	2,230	1,859	4,089	93.1%	85.1%	89.3%
Number of children below 5 years of age	2,478	2,100	4,578	2,044	1,673	3,717	82.5%	79.7%	81.2%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	9,681	11,319	21,000	8,734	9,851	18,585	90.2%	87.0%	88.5%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
Cameroon									
Number of adults	30,790	33,355	64,145	29,425	31,910	61,335	95.6%	95.7%	95.6%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	32,913	35,656	68,569	31,426	34,044	65,470	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Number of children below 5 years of age	42,468	46,008	88,476	40,549	43,928	84,477	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	106,171	115,019	221,190	101,400	109,882	211,282	95.5%	95.5%	95.5%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									
Chad									
Number of adults	11,221	11,495	22,716	4,017	4,114	8,131	35.8%	35.8%	35.8%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	8,484	8,690	17,174	3,037	3,110	6,147	35.8%	35.8%	35.8%
Number of children below 5 years of age	4,994	5,116	10,110	1,788	1,831	3,619	35.8%	35.8%	35.8%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	24,699	25,301	50,000	8,842	9,055	17,897	35.8%	35.8%	35.8%
The total number of beneficiaries includes all targeted persons who were provided with WFP food during the reporting period - either as a recipient/participant in one or more of the following groups, or from a household food ration distributed to one of these recipients/participants									

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Dem. Rep. Congo									
Participants in Food For Assets	2,484	1,116	3,600	4,108	1,845	5,953	165.4%	165.3%	165.4%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	31,493	35,507	67,000	30,856	34,796	65,652	98.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Refugees	26,909	30,341	57,250	58,042	65,451	123,493	215.7%	215.7%	215.7%
Children receiving school meals	25,137	26,163	51,300	16,134	16,793	32,927	64.2%	64.2%	64.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	3,465	3,570	7,035	1,459	1,503	2,962	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	1,359	1,359	2,718	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	1,785	1,680	3,465	752	707	1,459	42.1%	42.1%	42.1%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		1,500	1,500		1,347	1,347		89.8%	89.8%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	24,089	27,161	51,250	17,315	19,526	36,841	71.9%	71.9%	71.9%
Gen.African Rep									
Internally Displaced Persons	80,112	80,756	160,868	97,315	108,894	206,209	121.5%	134.8%	128.2%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	17,472	18,928	36,400	11,301	12,242	23,543	64.7%	64.7%	64.7%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	3,930	9,170	13,100	4,672	6,631	11,303	118.9%	72.3%	86.3%
Participants in Food For Assets	231,000	99,000	330,000	12,619	14,441	27,060	5.5%	14.6%	8.2%
Caretakers - Therapeutic Feeding	0	10,000	10,000	2,545	8,541	11,086	-	85.4%	110.9%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	372,753	375,747	748,500	347,896	403,761	751,657	93.3%	107.5%	100.4%
Refugees	2,739	2,761	5,500	2,036	2,162	4,198	74.3%	78.3%	76.3%
Children receiving school meals	128,500	121,500	250,000	103,770	93,197	196,967	80.8%	76.7%	78.8%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	15,040	16,293	31,333	22,062	26,823	48,885	146.7%	164.6%	156.0%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	8,736	9,464	18,200	5,650	6,121	11,771	64.7%	64.7%	64.7%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	7,520	8,147	15,667	11,031	13,412	24,443	146.7%	164.6%	156.0%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		51,847	51,847		62,013	62,013		119.6%	119.6%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	68,841	63,309	132,150	35,324	34,546	69,870	51.3%	54.6%	52.9%
Congo (Brazzav)									
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	9,870	11,130	21,000	9,259	9,326	18,585	93.8%	83.8%	88.5%
Refugees	9,681	11,319	21,000	9,259	9,326	18,585	95.6%	82.4%	88.5%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	294	306	600	1,046	1,089	2,135	355.8%	355.9%	355.8%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		450	450		1,642	1,642		364.9%	364.9%
Cameroon									
Children 24 to 59 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	24,833	24,833	18,848	10,014	28,862	-	40.3%	116.2%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	298	702	1,000	348	815	1,163	116.8%	116.1%	116.3%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of moderate acute malnutrition)		25,000	25,000		13,804	13,804		55.2%	55.2%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	85,459	91,841	177,300	73,425	80,811	154,236	85.9%	88.0%	87.0%
Refugees	85,459	91,841	177,300	73,425	80,811	154,236	85.9%	88.0%	87.0%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	6,431	6,179	12,610	8,604	8,266	16,870	133.8%	133.8%	133.8%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	24,833	39,667	64,500	10,013	10,013	20,026	40.3%	25.2%	31.0%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	3,463	3,327	6,790	632	4,450	5,082	18.3%	133.8%	74.8%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		12,404	12,404		16,262	16,262		131.1%	131.1%
Chad									
Internally Displaced Persons	12,350	12,650	25,000	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	1,136	1,164	2,300	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Returnees	11,300	11,700	23,000	6,507	6,665	13,172	57.6%	57.0%	57.3%
Cash-Based Transfer Beneficiaries	25,000	25,000	50,000	8,841	9,056	17,897	35.4%	36.2%	35.8%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Dem. Rep. Congo			
Beans	0	17	-
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	62	46	74.2%
Iodised Salt	59	22	37.5%
Maize	0	377	-
Maize Meal	662	87	13.1%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	67	14	21.4%
Rice	1,499	780	52.0%
Split Peas	593	325	54.8%
Vegetable Oil	177	99	56.0%
Sum	3,119	1,767	56.7%
Cen.African Rep			
Beans	340	1,325	389.8%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	10,053	5,199	51.7%
Iodised Salt	772	444	57.5%
Lentils		4	
Maize	1,574	1,940	123.3%
Maize Meal	49	1,344	2,742.6%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,293	1,169	90.4%
Rice	44,341	20,739	46.8%
Split Peas	8,689	3,790	43.6%
Vegetable Oil	3,427	1,775	51.8%
Sum	70,538	37,729	53.5%
Congo (Brazzav)			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	326	160	49.2%
Iodised Salt	32	37	116.9%
Maize Meal	0	3	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	20	8	39.8%
Rice	2,221	973	43.8%
Split Peas	761	472	62.1%
Vegetable Oil	226	116	51.5%
Sum	3,586	1,770	49.4%
Cameroon			
Beans	368	717	194.9%
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	4,512	2,354	52.2%
Dried Fruits	134	134	100.0%
High Energy Biscuits	143	89	62.0%
Iodised Salt	363	186	51.4%
Maize	2,176	1,072	49.3%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,356	736	54.3%
Rice	24,653	17,311	70.2%
Split Peas	3,997	1,974	49.4%
Sugar		19	
Vegetable Oil	1,953	1,210	62.0%
Sum	39,655	25,802	65.1%
Total for 2015	116,898	67,069	57.4%

	Planned Distribution (USD)	Actual Distribution (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash-Based Transfer			
Cash	7,391,408.64	5,555,604	75.2%
Vouchers	12,191,761.58	2,959,841.12	24.3%
Total for 2015	19,583,170.22	8,515,444.82	43.5%

'Story Worth Telling'

Josephine is 27 years old and a mother of seven, currently pregnant with her eighth child. She arrived in a camp at the Notre Dame of Victory Church along the river Ouaka in Bambari, Central African Republic, since June 2014, when the neighborhood where she lived in the village of Mbadela was attacked. With her family, she gathered what she could, put her children in front and flew to a place unknown. On the way, her father, exhausted, could not keep up and was abandoned. The father then received a stray bullet and died. This event deeply affected the family. Arriving at the camp with empty hands, she did not know what to do. Everything fell on her at once, but what was most challenging was her children crying from hunger. The camp manager appeared and helped her find a place to settle. Shortly after, she received the first monthly food ration from WFP; that let her start hoping again. That day, her children were able to eat and the crying stopped. Since then the monthly assistance from WFP could fill a gap so critical for her and her family. The assistance allowed her and her husband to engage in other income-generating activities, the revenues of which allowed them to cover other needs related to health and to buy additional food.

She is hoping for the peace to return, so that she can go home, cultivate her fields, regain autonomy and take care of the education of her children.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

In CAR, assessments carried out in 2015 highlighted a significant difference in food security status between female and male headed households, resulting in 57.1 percent of female headed households severely or moderately food insecure against 48.1 percent of male headed households. Among displaced people, the gap is even wider with 21.8 percent of the women-led households showing a higher prevalence of severe food insecurity, compared to 14.4 percent of male-headed households. To address the issue, gender risks were integrated into the cash feasibility studies and WFP prioritized female-headed households under the CBTs, giving women more control over the household resources and into the decision-making process. In addition, practical gender-sensitive arrangements at distribution points were provided, when possible. Local committees, which WFP encourages to be composed at 50 percent of women, were established to participate in beneficiary selection and ensure consultation and coordination during distribution. Moreover, WFP aimed to have gender-balanced teams of enumerators and requested the same from partners through field level agreements.

In the DRC WFP aimed at achieving gender equality and to strengthen the role of women in decision making by monitoring three main indicators throughout the project. The results demonstrated that this was achieved, however at a lesser extent than expected. Decision making in the use of cash received from WFP is fairly well balanced between men and women within households. There was an increase of women participating in cash distribution activities, which shows that women are active members in the camps. An equal male-female ratio of committee members trained is further evidence of the progress made towards gender equality.

In the RoC, over 50 percent of women beneficiaries are in leadership positions in management committees. Women are also involved in activities related to food distribution. Food distribution cards were made in the name of women for households where it is possible, and distribution sites were chosen not too far from their accommodations, so as to facilitate food transport. Awareness raising activities on nutrition issues have also been especially targeting women, even if they were made without formal organized trainings. During pipeline breaks, targeted women did not receive food assistance and WFP with UNHCR tried to stabilize the situation through nutrition advisory in order to substitute nutrition assistance activities (whose target are pregnant and lactating women and children between 6 and 23 months).

In Cameroon, according to WFP monitoring results, 37 percent of women reported taking decisions on the use of food in the household, while 12 percent of men and women from the same household reported taking joint decisions. Traditional power structures in the refugee communities remain a challenge for ensuring equal gender participation in decision making and ration cards were established mostly in women's names.

In Chad, almost two-thirds of returnee beneficiary households were led by women, as a considerable proportion of adult male members had either not returned from C.A.R., or had left their household in search of work. However, only a third of project management committee members were made up by women and a similar proportion were in leadership positions. The totality of female members of the project management committees interviewed reported that they had been trained by WFP's cooperating partner, Islamic Relief Worldwide. The November beneficiaries contact monitoring revealed that 95 percent of women was taking decisions over the use of food. Although sensitization campaign encouraging women's participation in project management committees were undertaken, their representation in leadership positions is still low at 33 percent due to social and cultural considerations.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Dem. Rep. Congo				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	35		40.47
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	25	37.2		37.21
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	25	27.8		22.33
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	32		56.2
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	60	43		56.2
Cen.African Rep				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Base value: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	34	14		35
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	38	44.3		39
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	28	41.6		26
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	60	70.8	70.8	70.8
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey.	70	97	97	97
Congo (Brazzav)				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Aug-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	35	4	5
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Aug-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	20	55	42	40
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Aug-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	30	20	54	55
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	40	54	54
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	60	90	65	65
Cameroon				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	30	11	8	14
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	30	57	70	37
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	40	32	22	49
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	50	56	37	37
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	60	60	62	62
Chad				
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Endline October 2015, WFP survey.	1.5	1.5		4
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Endline October 2015, WFP survey.	97	97		95
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Endline October 2015, WFP survey.	1.5	1.5		1
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	<i>Target Val</i>	<i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	<i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	<i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015 -, WFP survey.	50	33		33
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
Base value: WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, FGD carried out by WFP in November 2015 -, WFP survey.	60	60		100

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In CAR security mechanisms and protective measures were put in place during distributions ensuring beneficiaries' safe access to food and emergency assistance. WFP devoted considerable attention to coordinate with partners in their implementation of standardized quality control and accountability procedures, ensuring that beneficiaries were informed of distribution modalities, and that distribution sites were in close proximity to beneficiary's communities to avoid security risks while moving to and from the sites. In addition, WFP adopted a participatory approach to reflect the priorities of the population while taking into account their protection needs by assuming the "Do No Harm" approach, to reach those most in need and to avoid creating additional risks. Due to insecurity and attacks to vehicles carrying WFP commodities, WFP had to coordinate with the international peacekeeping force in CAR to reinforce patrols and escorts of WFP trucks along the major axes.

In DRC the results related to WFP assistance delivered in safe, accountable and dignified conditions, were partially achieved. While the proportion of assisted people without security issues is positively changing face over the target that was set, although it is still below the baseline value, the proportion of assisted persons informed about the program is changing negatively. Refugees living on the sites do not travel a long distance to receive their rations. All security conditions are met on the sites under the management of UNHCR. However, in spite of the commitment made to inform beneficiaries, many efforts are still required.

In the Republic of Congo, most beneficiaries did not experience safety problems while travelling to and from the distribution site or at WFP programme sites. Distribution points in Betou were adequately set up and secured, with partner NGO staff ensuring that distributions are carried out peacefully. Once registered by UNHCR, every new refugee received a training on general food distributions carried out by WFP, including information on location of assisted sites and distribution days. After minor complaints from DRC and C.A.R refugees living in RoC about the difference in rations each refugee population receives, WFP has carried out sensitization sessions together with UNHCR to clarify the ratio and mitigate emerging conflicts between the two refugee groups. WFP monitoring findings revealed nonetheless that only half beneficiaries were informed about WFP's programme during the month of December 2015. The country office is looking into means to increase beneficiaries' participation to information sessions so as to increase the level of programme and distribution process knowledge.

In Cameroon, food distributions were initiated considering security and access factors and ensuring that beneficiaries did not have to travel long distances to collect their rations. Various measures were taken to secure sites, including the installation of security barriers to avoid crowding during distributions. Shelters were put up to protect beneficiaries from sun or rain. Special procedures were employed by WFP and its partners to ensure that beneficiaries were notified of their entitlements and of the food distribution process. Prior to distributions, partners carried out sensitization campaigns to inform beneficiaries in their native language on ration size, type of commodities and dates of food distributions.

In Chad, no protection issues were reported by returnees in the Salamat area. Risks of conflict with host communities were minimized by the inclusion of vulnerable populations from these communities amongst the beneficiaries of this intervention. Considering the short duration of intervention, the proportion of assisted people informed about the programme was comparatively high across genders, however below the corporate target. Information about selection criteria and awareness of WFP assistance was particularly high amongst returnees.

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
		<i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	<i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	<i>(latest value measured)</i>
Dem. Rep. Congo				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	87.5		5
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	89.7		6
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.99		95
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.3		95
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	84.5		4
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.45		94
Gen.African Rep				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	75		72.7
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	72.3		70.3
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, Programme monitoring.	70	84.78		79.9
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	83.33		79.3
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	80.5		77.5
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jun-2015, PDM, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	82.6		78
Congo (Brazzav)				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	100	35	50
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	100	37	51
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	100	91	97
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	100	92	98
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	100	33	49
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	100	93	99
Cameroon				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	70	100	32	33
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	80	99	100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	99	100	100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	100	68	67
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	80	99	100	100
Chad				
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 -, WFP survey.	70			52
Proportion of assisted people (men) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 -, Programme monitoring.	70			50
Proportion of assisted people (men) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 - 190 HH, WFP survey.	80			100
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 - 190 HH, WFP survey.	80			100
Proportion of assisted people (women) informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 -, WFP survey.	70			53
Proportion of assisted people (women) who do not experience safety problems travelling to/from and at WFP programme sites				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, BCM carried out by WFP in November 2015 - 190 HH, WFP survey.	80			100

Outputs

As the security situation in C.A.R. remained volatile through 2015, WFP prioritized the provision of life-saving assistance to the conflict-affected population, addressing their immediate food and nutrition needs; despite security concerns, WFP continued to reach the most vulnerable displaced persons and refugees throughout the year. WFP also treated malnutrition through the scale up of Targeted Supplementary Feeding, providing MAM treatment to people in 162 health centres by December 2015, compared to 94 in January 2015, reaching over 69,000 beneficiaries. In regards to nutrition support to ART clients, throughout 2015, WFP reached 4,738 PLHIV (people living with HIV); as part of a pilot project, WFP also assisted the households of beneficiaries in Ouham Pende, representing additional 6,565 beneficiaries.

WFP's ability to provide in-kind assistance as planned was hampered by the difficulty of transporting commodities from Cameroon to C.A.R. These challenges included the reluctance of Cameroonian transporters to travel on the roads in C.A.R., requiring escorts by peacekeeping troops, which led to a limited quantity of commodities entering the country compared to the tonnages planned. In addition, the sudden rise of insecurity in August and September 2015 led WFP and partners to put on hold some distributions during the month of September, which, however, resumed as soon as the security situation allowed, around November 2015.

In C.A.R., CBTs were first piloted for 550 beneficiaries in Yaloke in March 2015, and then continued to roll out in the following months in Bangui, Kaga and Zemio, reaching 73,000 beneficiaries by the end of the year. WFP also expanded FFA activities in 2015, which included a collaboration with FAO in vegetable gardening, vocational training in the provinces, the improvement of surface areas and draining systems in IDP camps, as well as the rehabilitation of a vocational youth centre in Bangui, a project implemented along the Ministry of Social Affairs and UNDP. However, just one third of the monetary value was distributed against the original plan due to operational constraints and lack of funding.

All the planned distribution sites in DRC received assistance. Nevertheless, due to pipeline breaks, the number of school feeding days achieved 38 percent of the target and school meals were offered to children three days a week on average. All targeted schools were assisted as well as all health centres.

In RoC, WFP provides food assistance to all five refugee sites in the country. WFP assisted efforts to support government health centre staff and to reinforce community activities through training of community health workers in order to have better programme achievements. WFP was involved in organizing seven formal training sessions together with 200 government health staff and 100 community health workers. Networks of community health workers were established to actively search for refugees living in remote areas. In RoC, the under achievement in the tonnage distributed was mainly due to pipeline breaks and the transport related issues to reach the northern part of the country where the final distribution points were located.

In Cameroon, WFP provided monthly food assistance to all refugees in the seven UNHCR sites and in villages along the border with C.A.R. Nearly 100 percent of the targeted beneficiaries were reached. Supply chain challenges constituted a major hindrance for WFP's operations during the first half of the year, resulting in pipeline breaks from March to May. A complete break in May delayed WFP from performing food distributions during the month. However, WFP ensured GFD support through the remaining 11 months of the year and augmented nutritious rations to compensate for the reduced food support. Nutrition activities in east Cameroon continued without interruptions through the year. While treatment programmes were prioritized over prevention, major efforts were made to scale up BSFP from initially 25 sites to 60 sites in the East, Adamawa and North regions. Under TSFP, 35 outreach sites were created to adequately provide MAM treatment packages to beneficiaries located in remote villages.

Furthermore, Food by Prescription (FBP) to malnourished ART clients was extended to one additional HIV treatment and care unit in the Adamawa region. The low rates nutrition messaging and counselling to men in targeted areas was due to mostly women being in charge of the nutrition and health of children and thus the majority exposed to nutrition messaging and counselling were women. WFP is however encouraging men through increasing the numbers of male community health workers involved in sensitizing men.

In Chad, WFP signed agreements and provided technical assistance and training to traders in the Amtiman and Haraze areas. A total voucher value of USD 1.27 million was injected through these traders into the local economies of these areas. These vouchers were exchanged for a pre-established list of commodities that was valued at USD 10.2 per beneficiary per month and which included a variety of cereals, oil, beans, peanuts and salt. As per the results of a market assessment carried out in January 2015, the value of this voucher allowed beneficiaries to access a ration composed of these commodities equivalent to 2,100 kilocalories per day. During the distribution of these vouchers, the cooperating partner provided information to beneficiaries on how and where to exchange their vouchers.

WFP and its cooperating partner ensured continuous market and price monitoring in the area concerned, and no significant disruptions to local markets were noted as a result of these interventions. Furthermore cooperating partners, with training and technical support from WFP, successfully carried out household food security surveys during the first distribution and following the last distribution of the year. To deal with supply chain challenges, WFP engaged in major efforts to seek solutions to existing problems at the Douala port as well as to increase transporters' capacities. WFP explored possibilities of transporting food through alternative corridors, such as Libreville and established long-term food supply agreements with local suppliers in Cameroon. Important investments were made in local production purchases in 2015 which helped support the local economy.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Dem. Rep. Congo				
SO 1: FFA				
Area (m2) of community/household vegetable gardens established/maintained	m2	100,000	96,000	96.0%
SO 1: GFD				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	4	4	100.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	67	67	100.0%
SO 1: School Feeding				
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	100	38	38.0%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	72	72	100.0%
Cen.African Rep				
SO 1: FFA				
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	20,700	34,147	165.0%
SO 1: GFD				
C&V: Total monetary value of cash vouchers distributed	US\$	3,743,940	1,107,524	29.6%
SO 1: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
Number of ART clients who received both individual nutritional food supplement and household food assistance	Individual	5,500	6,565	119.4%
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	Individual	7,600	4,738	62.3%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	200	162	81.0%
Number of pregnant/lactating women assisted	Individual	32,600	62,013	190.2%
SO 1: School Feeding				
Number of primary school children assisted by WFP	Individual	250,000	196,967	78.8%
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	458	405	88.4%
Congo (Brazzav)				
SO 1: GFD				
Number of institutional sites assisted	site	5	5	100.0%
Cameroon				
SO 1: HIV/TB: Care and Treatment				
Number of ART clients who received only an individual nutritional food supplement	Individual	1,000	1,163	116.3%
SO 1: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition				
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	20	20.0%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	25	25.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	75	75.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	80	80.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	75	75.0%
SO 1: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	103	98	95.1%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	20	20.0%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	25	25.0%
Chad				
SO 1: GFD				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and vouchers	Individual	25,000	4,725	18.9%
Local Population				
C&V: Number of beneficiaries receiving a combination of cash transfers and vouchers	Individual	25,000	13,172	52.7%
Returnees				
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	862,000	337,395	39.1%
Local Population				
C&V: Total amount of cash transferred to beneficiaries	US\$	2,559,375	1,277,959	49.9%
Returnees				

Outcomes

Throughout 2015, in CAR WFP provided emergency response to the conflict-affected populations targeted by the EMOP. Overall, food consumption score indicators for households that received WFP assistance slightly improved. However, negative coping strategies continued to be implemented as the conflict persisted and prevented the improvement of livelihoods as a result of three consecutive years of crisis, thus causing a prolonged assets depletion. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition also improved, and the overall recovery rate from MAM increased compared to 2014, while the default rate decreased. The overachievement in beneficiaries reached through TSFP is due to the significant expansion of activities through the enrolment of new health facilities thanks to partnerships with 14 NGOs and the Ministry of Health. On the other hand, prevention of malnutrition in children 6 to 23 months through BSFP did not fully achieve the planned results, despite being integrated into GFD, due to operational constraints such as security issues as well as pipeline breaks in nutritional products, in which case TSFP was prioritized. Additionally, the average enrolment and retention rate of children in WFP-assisted primary school increased from 2014 to 2015. Default rates for ART clients slightly decreased in 2015, showing that WFP's assistance continued to prove positive results. However, the logistics and security constraints that arose in third trimester of 2015 led the programme to a halt, preventing the achievement of planned figures.

Although WFP's assistance to its beneficiaries proved to have positive results, the food security situation of the overall population in C.A.R. deteriorated, as indicated by WFP's EFSA in September 2015, whose samples included populations out of WFP's influence and assistance. The report shows that in C.A.R. an estimated 2.5 million (half of the population) were currently moderately or severely food insecure, and that 15 percent of the population - almost 600,000 people - were severely food insecure. These findings highlight a deterioration compared to the results of the EFSA conducted in 2014, when 1.3 million people were affected. The worsening is mainly because of the prolonged insecurity and population displacements, the reduced agriculture production, and the increased economic burden on communities and households hosting the displaced over an extended period of time. Moreover, the data was collected during the September crisis, which aggravated the overall results.

In DRC, under Objective 1, WFP contributed to the improvement of the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months as well as malnourished pregnant and nursing women treated in nutritional centres. The use of a nutritional supplement, "aliments supplementaires prets a l'emploi" (ASPE), coupled with the strengthening of knowledge and technical skills of providers of the national protocol, the "programme national de prise en charge integree de la malnutrition aigue" (PCIMA), contributed strongly to these results. Furthermore, the excellent cooperation between WFP and cooperating partners (ADES and PTA) significantly improved planning and implementation of distributions. The available nutritional products were made available to beneficiaries on time. Registered defaults (respectively 0.23 percent in children and 2.67 percent in pregnant and nursing women) could be attributed to the movement of C.A.R. refugees living outside the camps to other villages.

The second result envisaged under Objective 1 was to stabilize or improve food consumption. WFP food assistance helped to improve access to food in the refugee camps, with refugees accessing to a wider range of food products, which improved the dietary diversity score. Thanks to the intervention, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption increased by 22 percentage, from 45 percent to 67 percent.

In addition to WFP food assistance, the first category of households were able to diversify their food sources with the collection of food products and food assistance for assets. With regards to the third result, access to basic service and community assets restored or stabilized and the two indicators were followed, the retention rate of students in WFP assisted primary schools and the change in enrollment rates in these schools. Due to disruption of food supplies, the school meal programme was implemented just between March and June 2015. For these four months, the retention rate showed a slight decrease of 3 percent compared to 2014. As for the enrollment rate, it was affected by the suspension of the programme, and no support was provided to schools since September.

In RoC, results from Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) assessment undertaken in September 2014 and September 2015, showed that overall the food security situation improved for the refugees. The percentage of households with acceptable food consumption increased from 79 percent in September 2014 to 84 percent in September 2015, while the percentage of households with poor or borderline food consumption decreased from 21 percent to 15.6 percent at the same period. The nutrition situation for children and pregnant and nursing women remained stable. The refugees assisted within the regional EMOP where previously assisted within the PRRO 200147. Within that programme, CAR refugees were assisted together with DRC ones; and surveys and monitoring were done for the two groups together, generating indicators for December 2014 (baseline EMOP 200799) quite different with respect to follow-up values.

In Cameroon, the PDM carried out in December indicated improvements in the food security situation of refugees targeted through food assistance. The proportion of households with poor food consumption decreased by seven percent since April. Through nutrition programmes implemented at scale and along other partner activities, WFP managed to reverse an alarming nutrition situation which prevailed at the onset of the crisis. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of over 30 percent registered at the early stage of the crisis dropping to below 5 percent among beneficiaries receiving assistance. Monthly screening using mid upper arm circumference (MUAC) indicated less than 1 percent GAM in several sites in December 2015. Furthermore, a steady decline in the number of newly admitted moderately malnourished and severely malnourished children was registered in health centers, from over 200 registered per month in January to below 100 in December.

TSFP performance indicators reported conformity with sphere standards and were in line with results from previous years. Under the FBP component, nutritional recuperation rates showed average outcomes at 73 percent and default rates at 16.7 percent. This was not yet in conformity with sphere standards, still great improvements were seen from last year's results. FBP performance indicators were slightly below sphere standards, this is mainly due to a delayed start of the programme in 2015 due to pipeline breaks.

In Chad, the overall food security situation of targeted returnee households improved in comparison to the results of the household survey carried out by the cooperating partner and WFP in June, just before the start of the intervention, and in October 2015. The proportion of these households with a poor food consumption score remained more or less stable and dietary diversity improved significantly, though to a lesser degree amongst female-headed households than male headed households. Reflecting the fact that the latter measurement took place during the lean season, returnee households continue to resort to coping mechanisms such as borrowing food or reducing the number of meals consumed, although this was less frequent among female-headed households.

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Dem. Rep. Congo				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.77	4.77		4.6
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.47	4.47	5.8	4.9
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	4.78	4.78		4.9
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	4.62	4.62	5.93	5.1
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Secondary data.	4.77	4.77		4.42
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	4.46	4.46	5.73	4.8
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring.	6	4.55		
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring.	6	5.09		
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring.	6	5.83		
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	3.94	19.2		24
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jun-2014, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	5.12	25.6	2	18.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3.92	19.6		19.51
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Dec-2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP survey.	5.14	25.7	1.5	22.03
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2014, Secondary data. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3.82	19.1		26.76
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jun-2014, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Secondary data.	5.1	25.5	2.3	14.57
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring.	15	6.8	4.1	0.23
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring.	15	3.5	0.71	2.67
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring.	3	0	0.15	0
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring.	3	0.35	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring.	15	2.66	0.35	0.35
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring.	15	0.86	0	0
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur: Children (6-59), Programme monitoring.	75	90.52	95.4	99.42
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Mar-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jul-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Equateur (pregnant and lactating women), Programme monitoring.	75	95.35	99.29	97.33
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	96.4	96.4		94.06
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	95.5	95.5		90.75
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	95.34	95.34		92.08
Cen.African Rep				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ART Default Rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, CP Health centers reports, SPR 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, CP Health centers reports, SPR 2015, WFP survey.	15	4.75		4.4
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	75	75.49		75.34
CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2014, EFS 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, Programme monitoring.	13	13		23.24
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	13	13		21.53
CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	14	14		20.68
Diet Diversity Score Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	5.1	5.1		6
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	5.1	5.1		6
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	5.2	5.2		6
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School records ; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, CP school Report ; Ministry on Education, Programme monitoring.	52.79	88.6		93.4
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School records ; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, School records ; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring.	68.7	92.4		96.6
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School records ; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, School records ; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring.	53.3	74.8		76.2
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	1.2	5.8		5.6
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	1.4	7.1		5.5
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, EFSA 2014, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Jul-2015, Post Distribution Monitoring 2015, WFP survey.	1.1	5.7		5.6
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, SPR 2014; Monthly CP Health centers reports 2014, WFP survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monthly CP Health centers reports 2015, Programme monitoring., Programme monitoring.	15	7		3.8
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, SPR 2014; Monthly CP Health centers reports 2014, WFP, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monthly CP Health centers reports 2015, Programme monitoring., Programme monitoring.	3	0		0.1
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, SPR 2014; Monthly CP Health centers reports 2014, WFP, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monthly CP Health centers reports 2015, Programme monitoring., Programme monitoring.	15	7		4.1
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, SPR 2014; Monthly CP Health centers reports 2014, WFP, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Monthly CP Health centers reports 2015, Programme monitoring., Programme monitoring.	75	84.5		92
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring; TSF Children under 6 to 59 months, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring ; TSF Children under 6 to 59 months, Programme monitoring.	90	75		75

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring, BSF Children under 6 to 59 months, WFP survey., Programme monitoring.	70	36.3		65
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Base value: Dec-2014, Programme Monitoring, WFP survey., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme Monitoring; MAM, WFP survey., WFP survey.	66	80		88
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School record; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, School Records; Ministry of Educatio, Programme monitoring.	86	86		88
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School records; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, School records; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring.	80	80		83
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools Base value: Dec-2014, School records; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Schools records; Ministry of Education, Programme monitoring.	83	83		85.5
Congo (Brazzav)				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Jan-2015, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	24.5	31.67	16.4
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Jan-2015, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	26.8	29.9	14.8
CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index Base value: Jan-2015, WFP survey. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	29.3	28.5	13.51
Diet Diversity Score Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			4.72	4.6
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			4.7	4.6
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.			4.74	4.7
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Jan-2015, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	6.24	31.2	4.4	5.2
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Jan-2015, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	6.2	31	3.7	4.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Jan-2015, Secondary data. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	6	30	1.7	5.8
MAM treatment default rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15			5
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3			0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15			2
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75			95
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	90			21.18
Cameroon				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
ART Default Rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	26.55	41	16.7

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	75	56	73
Coverage rate of supplementary feeding Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, BSFP, Programme monitoring.				62
Coverage rate of supplementary feeding Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, TSFP, Programme monitoring.				94
Diet Diversity Score Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	5	5.09	5.07	6.03
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	5	5.83	5.59	5.69
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	5	5.94	5.86	6.63
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	86.6	72	89
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	86.7	70	88.88
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	86.1	73.17	89
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	18	12	19	9.07
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	18	12.1	21.13	10
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	18	11.1	18.75	9
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	2	1.4	9	1.93
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	2	1.2	7.32	1.12
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Apr-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, Programme monitoring.	2	2.8	13.75	2
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	26.5	10	14
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	0.23	1	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	6.22	2	3
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75	67	87	82
Chad				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
CSI: Coping Strategy Index (average)				

Outcome	Project end Target	Base Value <i>(at start of project or benchmark)</i>	Previous Follow-up <i>(penultimate follow-up)</i>	Latest Follow-up <i>(latest value measured)</i>
Base value: Jul-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, July 2015., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	39	8.72		8.1
CSI: Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP., WFP survey.	39	8.6		7.8
CSI: Percentage of households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP., WFP survey.	39	8.72		8.1
CSI: Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP., WFP survey.	39	8.8		8.4
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Jul-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, July 2015., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	4.5	1.3		4.3
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Jul-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, July 2015., Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP, October 2015., Programme monitoring.	4.5	1.3		4.1
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Jul-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, July 2015., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	4.5	1.36		4.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Jul-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, July 2015., WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	5.5	7		8.8
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	5.5	7		12.3
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Jul-2015, CP - Relief Islamique Worldwide -Baseline July 2015, WFP survey. Latest Follow-up: Oct-2015, GFD to returnees PDM conducted by a CP, October 2015., WFP survey.	5	6		5.7

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Timely and flexible contributions were crucial to launch the operation and move forward. Mobilization of resources confirmed in the first quarter of the year allowed WFP to take advantage of all windows of opportunity to launch early procurement, considering the significant lead-times and supply chain challenges in the region. However, only less than 25 percent of the requirements were funded in the first quarter of the year and by mid-year, the funding remained below 35 percent. To mitigate these shortfalls, WFP activated its advance financing mechanism and immediate response account, when possible, particularly focusing on procurement through the forward purchase facility in Douala, Cameroon, as well as the Togo corridor. Through these mechanisms, WFP secured readily-available food in the region which decreased the lead time for the food to arrive, particularly to the landlocked countries. It also made use of the Ubangui river corridor from Matadi to Bangui, when the river was passable during high water. WFP also received considerable multilateral donations and the flexibility of these donations allowed WFP not only to allocate resources based on the most urgent needs but also to ensure assistance to prioritized vulnerable populations.

Considering the cross-country supply chain challenges in the sub-region, the fast release of contributions for this project was therefore essential and allowed WFP to act quickly and ensure that donor requirements were met, particularly for grants with tight implementation time frames.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank		176	0
Canada		3,895	50
European Commission		1,576	98
Finland		2,503	159
France		212	128
Germany		2,973	181
Japan		11,203	5,775
MULTILATERAL		2,720	781
Private Donors		34	34
Saudi Arabia		2,000	0
Switzerland		497	192
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		1,372	116
United Kingdom		4,987	4,959
USA	18,300	4,184	17,185
Total:	18,300	38,333	29,657

See Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors for breakdown by commodity and contribution reference number

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

In CAR, WFP followed normal procurement procedures. Specialized nutritional products were sourced overseas; wherever possible staple commodities such as maize meal were purchased in neighbouring countries to limit procurement associated delays and costs. The nearest receiving port for overseas products was Douala in Cameroon. Commodities were transported overland to two hubs in Bangui and Bouar and then to the extended delivery points in Bossangoa, Kaga Bandoro and Bambari.

In DRC, WFP purchased food locally, regionally and internationally. While most of the food was purchased internationally and regionally, nevertheless local purchases (only one percent of the procurement) allowed to reduce lead time in dispatches and avoid commodity shortfalls in cereals and pulses. Purchasing locally motivated producers and further contributed to the development of small-scale farmers.

As RoC is a net food importer, all commodities distributed during the reporting period have been purchased in the international and regional market.

In Cameroon, in order to reduce the lead times to extended delivery points, large quantities of food were supplied from the Global Commodity Management Facility stocks pre-positioned at the port of Douala. Local purchases were conducted for rice and beans and amounted to over 11,600 mt. About 26,000 metric tons of assorted food commodities were received for the operation, including some 7,400 mt of in-kind contributions.

Chad did not have any food purchase in 2015.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Beans	785	375	0	
Corn Soya Blend	0	18	580	3,228
Iodised Salt	0	276	0	
Maize	0	933	0	
Maize Meal	0	0	1,698	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food				413
Rice	8,398	14,545	10,223	2,485
Split Peas	0	0	3,310	3,290
Sugar	0	33	31	
Vegetable Oil	0	36	1,626	2,016
Sum:	9,183	16,215	17,467	11,432

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

As a landlocked country, CAR depends on the port of Douala in Cameroon and its corridor, through which C.A.R. operations are served. Due to the prevailing insecurity in the country, truck drivers were often reluctant to cross the border from Cameroon to deliver food to the warehouses in Bangui. Secondary transport to sub-offices and to the final delivery points was undertaken by WFP-contracted private transporters with peace-keeping escorts. WFP trucks enabled food to be delivered to remote areas that were difficult to access. The cooperating partners were in most cases responsible for delivery to distribution points.

WFP prepared to use a second supply route via the Ubangi river corridor from both Kinshasa (DRC) and Brazzaville (RoC), during the months from June to December when the river is navigable. This route could increase the supply capacity into C.A.R. by up to 2,000 mt of food a month.

Amidst numerous challenges, WFP in DRC contracted 22 commercial transporters to deliver food assistance to 197 final delivery points. The major constraints faced during the delivery were due to limited accessibility caused by poor infrastructure, insecurity and presence of armed groups coupled with the inadequate commercial transport capacity.

In RoC, besides the Ubangi river corridor, WFP relied mainly on rail wagons to move commodities from Pointe Noire to Brazzaville, and subsequently on private barges from Brazzaville to the Likouala province.

In Cameroon, in order to seek solutions to persisting issues of congested warehouses in Eastern Cameroon, a logistics hub offering more than 3,000 metric tons of additional storage capacity was established in Bertoua. Thanks to this facility, dispatch of food from the port went smoothly. A system of transport pools was established where the Country Office had the opportunity to contract services from a variety of freight-forwarders depending on their current capacity which significantly improved transport processes. Secondary transport remained a major challenge, especially during the rainy season. However, the establishment of new storage facilities in the main refugee camps managed by NGO IEDA facilitated the pre-positioning of food.

No food transport, delivery or handling took place in Chad under this operation.

Post-Delivery Losses

In CAR, the insecurity situation led to frequent looting of WFP trucks and private transporters. In addition, the rainy season further deteriorated the already scarce logistics infrastructure, causing road accidents, as well as unfavorable conditions for the storage of climate-sensitive commodities such as Super Cereal which led to small losses during warehouse management. The majority of losses, particularly due to looting, occurred during the transportation of commodities from WFP warehouses to partners, and during distributions. In general, losses of other commodities for this project have been minimal apart from looting (in C.A.R.), due to effective food handling practices by transporters and partners. WFP also organized warehouse management training. Corrective and preventive measures were put in place, including automatic deduction of the cost of the losses from the transport bill; filing of police reports for looting incidents, training of private transporters, and obtaining security advice before accessing insecure areas.

In DRC, post-delivery losses amounted to 1.33 percent of the commodities handled. The majority was caused by transportation constraints, whereby losses were deducted from transporters invoices.

In RoC minor post-delivery losses of commodities occurred mainly as a result of poor packaging and due to water leakage on some small barges for commodity transport from the extended delivery points to the final distribution points. As WFP has contracted private transporters, all related losses have been reimbursed.

In Cameroon some 88 mt of food were lost in total, which represents about 0.3 percent of the tonnage handled. The larger parts of these losses are attributed to limited handling practices reported with WFP contracted freight-forwarding services. The value of the lost quantities were deducted from payments. In 2016, WFP plans to conduct trainings on warehouse management to increase transporter's capacity and prevent future losses.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The Regional EMOP was implemented in collaboration with United Nations agencies and NGOs. WFP worked with international and local partners to meet the urgent needs during the crisis.

In C.A.R. WFP worked in close collaboration with both local and international NGOs, which allowed WFP food and cashbased assistance to reach extended geographical coverage thanks to their capacity and resources, as well as to engage with local communities and to sensitize beneficiaries on distribution modalities beforehand. International NGOs include World Vision, ACTED, Plan International, International Rescue Committee, Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Medecins sans Frontieres and Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), while local NGOs include NDA, Vitalite Plus and Oeuvre Sociale de l'Eglise Evangelique Luthérienne en République Centrafricaine (OSEEL-RCA). WFP also collaborated with sister UN agencies: between April and November 2015, WFP promoted gardening within its FFA activities. Additionally, WFP conducted the distributions of seed protection food rations in conjunction with FAO's seed distribution programme; both agencies coordinated this large-scale activity through the Food Security Cluster. In cooperation with UNHCR, WFP assisted refugees from Sudan in Bambari and from DRC in Zemio (Ouaka and Haute-Mbomou Prefectures) through combined non-food items and food rations distributions. In Zemio, CBTs were launched in September 2015, which was effective also considering the remoteness of the area. WFP also partnered with the Global Fund and the IFRC to offer nutritional support to ART clients, equipping sites with anthropometric tools and providing nutritional support to clients; through the partnership with the Global Fund, WFP reached an additional 1,468 ART clients to those assisted under the EMOP with the same food basket.

WFP partnered with World Vision, ACTED, ACF and OXFAM GB for CBTs in Bangui, along with Ministry of Social Affairs, IOM and UNHCR for the Bangui IDP return programme, with the Ministry of Rural Development for P4P activities, and with 15 cooperating partners to respond to MAM.

WFP took advantage of the global agreement with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and signed a food transfer agreement to support their pipeline in C.A.R.

WFP actively participated to the cluster activities (Food Security, Nutrition, Education as well as Health) for coordination, advocacy for food and nutrition and to engage in new partnerships. Overall, Partnerships in 2015 improved the efficiency of programme implementation and information sharing.

In DRC, to ensure the implementation of assistance to refugees and other vulnerable groups such as malnourished children under 5 and school-age children, WFP worked closely with UNICEF and FAO in nutrition and school feeding, UNHCR in support of refugees; and several NGOs such as ISCO, First emergency among the others.

In RoC, partnerships were formed with one international and one national NGOs. WFP and UNHCR benefitted from the local knowledge of the national NGO Agence d'Assistance aux rapatriés et réfugiés au Congo (AARREC) in the implementation of general distributions of food to refugees. Terre Sans Frontière is a Canadian NGO with medical and nutritional expertise, which implemented health programmes in the refugee sites, including a nutritional support programme for moderately malnourished children, and malnourished pregnant and lactating women.

In Cameroon GFD was carried out in refugee sites, entry points and local villages through UNHCR and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). A tripartite memorandum of understanding was signed between UNHCR, WFP and IFRC. Nutrition interventions were implemented jointly with the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and NGOs, and coordinated with UNICEF as per a joint nutrition strategy. The NGOs involved in the implementation of nutrition interventions were: Plan Cameroon, International Medical Corps, African Humanitarian Action, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Association d'Assistance au Développement and Médecins Sans Frontières. Efforts were made by WFP and partners to streamline the use of cooperation partners for more efficient and coherent response. The FBP component was implemented by a local NGO, ASAD, and in close coordination with UNAIDAS.

WFP's assistance to returnee and host population in the Salamat area, Chad, followed the recommendations of an initial joint humanitarian assessment mission composed OCHA, UNDP, and FAO, as well as local NGOs. It also responded to a request for assistance made by the Governor of the Region. WFP's cooperating partner, in charge of the distribution of vouchers and the sensitization of beneficiaries, was Islamic Relief Worldwide.

Local delegations of the Chadian Health and Social Action Ministries, as well as NGOs, participated in the identification and registration of these returnee populations and identified vulnerable households within the host community. They also served as members of the project committees that dealt with complaints arising from the beneficiaries of this intervention. FAO assisted transhumant pastoralist's part of this target group through its veterinary and animal health programme.

Partnerships	NGO		Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	UN/IO
	National	International		
Total	24	31	2	5

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Dem. Rep. Congo				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)	903,312			
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)	10,035,953			
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)	13,856,936			
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)	5,853,154			
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.	2	2		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.		2		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.	7	7		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring.	1	1		
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
	2			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.		100		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.		100		
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
	100			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
	100			
Cen.African Rep				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA monitoring matrix, WFP survey.				869,489.9
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA monitoring matrix, WFP survey.	6	6		6
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA monitoring matrix, WFP survey.	100	100		100
Congo (Brazzav)				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	150,000	300,000		
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
	100,000			
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	1		3
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
	2			
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Jan-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		50
Cameroon				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Latest Follow-up: Sep-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.				320,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	4	4	4
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100			100
Chad				
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, INGOs, Civil Society, Private Sector organizations, International Financial Institutions, Regional development banks)				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, FLA Monitoring matrix - NGARA, Programme monitoring.				8,000
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, WFP reports, Programme monitoring.				3
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
	Target Val	(at start of project or benchmark)	(penultimate follow-up)	(latest value measured)
Latest Follow-up: 2 activities: one was not implemented, Programme monitoring.	100			50
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	100			50

Lessons Learned

In 2015 in CAR, WFP used the cluster platform, which was found to be effective for WFP and partners, allowing immediate relevant response to the beneficiaries affected by the conflict through coordination efforts, especially during the September crisis.

CBTs beneficiaries appreciated having the choice in their food selection. WFP aims to explore opportunities in 2016 to further expand programme coverage. This expansion would require innovative solutions to reach the interior of the country where there are no financial services. The agricultural support programme (seeds protection) and P4P local purchase can contribute in a tangible way to rebuild the local economy. WFP should share good practices and expand on the programme where appropriate and possible while strengthening partnership.

Another challenge in CAR was to ensure that sufficient and adequate staffing capacities were in place throughout the year to efficiently implement WFP operations. WFP is reviewing its corporate policy to encourage staff applications, especially to hardship- and language-specific duty stations.

WFP nutrition interventions focused in DRC on the camps of Bili, Boyabu, Inke and Molet and in the villages around the Health Zones of Basobolo, Bili, Lenge, Mobayi Mbongo, Yakoma and Zongo who welcomed C.A.R. refugees. However, to further improve the nutritional WFP interventions in the field, prevention and sustainability strategies in the fight against malnutrition must be developed at the community level, both for Central African refugees and host populations, namely: positive deviance and intensification of sessions of education for behavior change. This will reduce the number of cases of malnutrition among children, pregnant and nursing women and avoid relapse after being unloaded from the nutrition program.

WFP food assistance cannot by itself improved food consumption among the most vulnerable beneficiaries. This assistance must be supplemented by other sectors to promote the creation of sources of income and additional food. The implementation of a coordinated multi-sectorial response is needed to significantly reduce food insecurity in the camps.

In RoC, logistics issues remained a challenge for the project implementation as Ubangi River, the main way to bring food to the area, is navigable only six months per year. To address this problem, the country office is undertaking a CBT feasibility study to see whether cash based interventions are possible in this remote region to bypass logistic challenges of delivering food. An alternative solution, also under analysis, is the utilization of a newly repaired road connecting Douala to Betou through Ouesso.

In Cameroon, supply chain challenges constituted a major hindrance for the operation in the first half of 2015. A series of initiatives put in place by WFP and partners succeeded in improving the situation and supply chain procedures went smoothly through the second half of the year during which no breaks in the pipeline were registered.

The challenges encountered in 2015 led WFP to reflect on the importance of combining food assistance projects with cash and voucher modalities for a more efficient response. Consequently, in 2016, WFP will introduce cash-based programmes for the first time in Cameroon.

WFP's nutrition response saw good outcomes for the second year in a row, with a significant improvement in the nutrition status of beneficiaries registered. However, continuous efforts are needed to ensure that the nutrition situation remains stable and maintain the gains already made.

An evaluation of the pilot phase of the FBP component revealed a great success of the programme in contributing to nutritional rehabilitation of ART clients as well as increasing the demand for HIV care in targeted centers. There is also a need to streamline individual and household support to improve overall household food security and prevent relapse.

In Chad the main takeaway concerns the flexibility of cash-based transfers (in this case using vouchers) in reaching an isolated population cut off by flooding during much of the year. Although the beneficiaries were scattered in multiple locations, it was possible to set up a voucher programme that reached some 17,000 people, working through an international NGO resident in the region.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00023-01	Rice		83	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00023-01	Split Peas		49	0
African Dev Bank	ADB-C-00023-01	Vegetable Oil		44	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-04	Rice		337	
Canada	CAN-C-00496-16	Iodised Salt		50	50
Canada	CAN-C-00496-16	Rice		800	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-16	Split Peas		237	0
Canada	CAN-C-00496-16	Vegetable Oil		100	0
Canada	CAN-C-00507-01	Rice		2,372	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00519-01	Rice		770	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00519-01	Split Peas		98	98
European Commission	EEC-C-00519-01	Vegetable Oil		72	0
European Commission	EEC-C-00530-01	Corn Soya Blend		636	0
Finland		Maize			0
Finland		Rice			0
Finland	FIN-C-00106-02	Beans		15	15
Finland	FIN-C-00106-02	Iodised Salt		12	12
Finland	FIN-C-00106-02	Maize		36	36
Finland	FIN-C-00106-02	Rice		206	0
Finland	FIN-C-00106-02	Split Peas		96	96
Finland	FIN-C-00108-02	Corn Soya Blend		231	0
Finland	FIN-C-00113-08	Corn Soya Blend		292	0
Finland	FIN-C-00113-08	Ready To Use Supplementary		15	0
Finland	FIN-C-00113-08	Rice		1,601	0
France	FRA-C-00210-06	Corn Soya Blend		133	128
France	FRA-C-00224-01	Rice		73	0
France	FRA-C-00236-02	High Energy Biscuits		7	
Germany	GER-C-00378-01	Corn Soya Blend		251	0
Germany	GER-C-00378-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		343	0
Germany	GER-C-00378-01	Vegetable Oil		644	0
Germany	GER-C-00398-01	Corn Soya Blend		480	71
Germany	GER-C-00398-01	Sugar		31	31
Germany	GER-C-00398-01	Vegetable Oil		309	0
Germany	GER-C-00407-01	Rice		440	0
Germany	GER-C-00434-01	Beans		11	11
Germany	GER-C-00434-01	Rice		416	21
Germany	GER-C-00434-01	Vegetable Oil		48	48
Japan	JPN-C-00383-01	Corn Soya Blend		200	0
Japan	JPN-C-00383-01	Rice		3,304	0
Japan	JPN-C-00383-01	Split Peas		430	46
Japan	JPN-C-00383-01	Vegetable Oil		220	0
Japan	JPN-C-00391-01	Corn Soya Blend		40	0
Japan	JPN-C-00391-01	Iodised Salt		60	60
Japan	JPN-C-00391-01	Rice		4,772	4,772
Japan	JPN-C-00391-01	Split Peas		1,004	0
Japan	JPN-C-00437-01	Corn Soya Blend		54	0
Japan	JPN-C-00437-01	Maize		897	897
Japan	JPN-C-00437-01	Split Peas		222	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Beans		1	1
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		291	112
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Iodised Salt		82	54
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize			0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize Meal			0

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary		13	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice		1,983	392
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas		227	131
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sugar		33	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		91	91
Private Donors	WPD-C-03024-01	Rice		34	34
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00094-02	Rice		1,828	0
Saudi Arabia	SAU-C-00094-02	Split Peas		172	0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00416-01	Rice		22	
Switzerland	SWI-C-00416-01	Split Peas		292	192
Switzerland	SWI-C-00416-01	Vegetable Oil		183	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Rice			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies		Split Peas			0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01183-01	Corn Soya Blend		300	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01183-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		42	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01183-01	Vegetable Oil		36	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01185-01	Rice		310	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01185-01	Split Peas		57	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01186-01	Corn Soya Blend		339	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01186-01	Vegetable Oil		86	0
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01193-01	Split Peas		98	98
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01193-01	Vegetable Oil		18	18
UN CERF Common Funds and Agencies	001-C-01222-01	Rice		86	0
United Kingdom	UK -C-00220-01	Rice		2,975	2,975
United Kingdom	UK -C-00254-01	Beans		740	740
United Kingdom	UK -C-00254-01	Iodised Salt		100	100
United Kingdom	UK -C-00254-01	Rice		1,028	1,000
United Kingdom	UK -C-00254-01	Split Peas		144	144
USA		Vegetable Oil			62
USA	USA-C-01055-02	Corn Soya Blend		68	
USA	USA-C-01055-02	Rice		340	0
USA	USA-C-01095-01	Rice	6,550		6,501
USA	USA-C-01095-01	Split Peas	640		637
USA	USA-C-01095-01	Vegetable Oil	240		239
USA	USA-C-01095-02	Maize Meal	1,700		1,698
USA	USA-C-01095-02	Rice	1,700		1,698
USA	USA-C-01095-02	Split Peas	720		703
USA	USA-C-01095-02	Vegetable Oil	290		288
USA	USA-C-01095-03	Beans		18	18
USA	USA-C-01095-03	Rice		2,347	8
USA	USA-C-01095-03	Split Peas		500	0
USA	USA-C-01095-03	Vegetable Oil		200	0
USA	USA-C-01095-04	Corn Soya Blend	580		580
USA	USA-C-01095-04	Rice	2,030		2,023
USA	USA-C-01095-04	Split Peas	1,730		1,730
USA	USA-C-01095-04	Vegetable Oil	1,000		1,000
USA	USA-C-01095-05	Beans		375	0
USA	USA-C-01095-05	Rice		337	
USA	USA-C-01095-07	Corn Soya Blend	40		

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
USA	USA-C-01095-07	Ready To Use Supplementary	20		
USA	USA-C-01095-07	Rice	400		
USA	USA-C-01095-07	Split Peas	100		
USA	USA-C-01095-07	Vegetable Oil	50		0
USA	USA-C-01095-08	Rice	340		
USA	USA-C-01095-08	Split Peas	120		
USA	USA-C-01095-08	Vegetable Oil	50		0
Total:			18,300	38,333	29,657