

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

CAMEROON

Country Programme-Cameroon (2013-2017)

Project Number	200330
Project Category	Country Programme

Project Approval Date	13 Nov 2012
Planned Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Jan 2013
Project End Date	31 Dec 2017
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	835,126
Direct Support Costs	4,469,428
Food and Related Costs	14,775,481
Indirect Support Costs	1,405,603
Total Approved Budget	21,485,638

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	18,183
Planned Commodities in 2015	1,638
Actual Commodities in 2015	2,533

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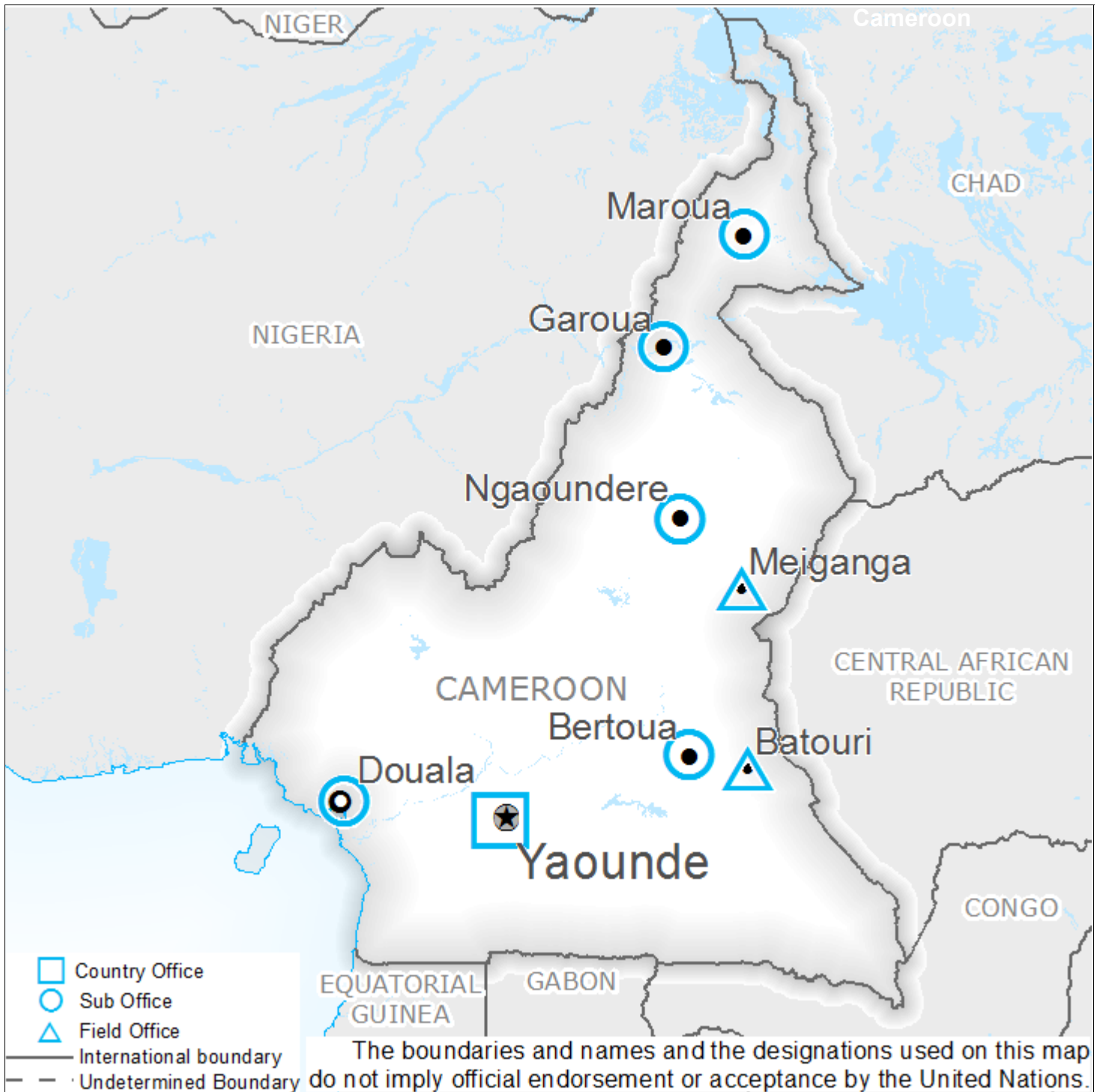
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Country Overview



COUNTRY BACKGROUND

Cameroon is a lower-middle income country with a Global Hunger Index (GHI) score of 24.2 in 2015. The country ranks 153 out of 187 countries according to the 2015 Human Development Index and has a GDP of USD 2,803 per capita. Economic growth over the last decade has been too slow to lead to sustainable development and poverty reduction - 39 percent of the country's population of 23.5 million people are still living below the poverty line. Seventy percent depend on agro-pastoral activities.

In addition to pre-existing chronic food insecurity and malnutrition challenges, Cameroon is faced with two simultaneous displacement crisis in the east and northern parts of the country: Spill over conflict from neighboring Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and intensifying insurgent raids in northeast Nigeria as well as the Far North of Cameroon have prompted large scale population movements across borders as well as within the country - Cameroon currently hosts some 320,000 refugees from C.A.R and Nigeria and over 150,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs).

A series of assessments conducted by WFP and other humanitarian actors revealed a seriously deteriorating nutrition and food security situation in 2015. 18.8 percent of households are estimated food insecure in the four regions where WFP operates, namely the East, Adamawa, North and Far North, with large disparities between the regions. The Far North region is most affected with 35 percent of the population estimated food insecure, including 5.1 severely food insecure (EFSA 2015). This precarious situation is due to persisting insecurity due to Boko Haram attacks coupled with a prolonged lean season in 2015, which provoked food security number to rise significantly through the year.

Cameroon's northern regions located in the Sahelian band suffer from poor soil, limited rainfall and low food crop production resulting in prevailing food shortages and chronic food insecurity. Communities in these regions have suffered years of successive natural disasters such as droughts and floods, with little means to resist the continuous cycle of shocks and stresses. In the Far North, Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates are estimated at 13.9 percent (11.7 percent MAM 2.2 percent SAM), close to the emergency threshold of 15 percent. Furthermore, stunting is a major public health issue in northern Cameroon, with chronic malnutrition rates among children aged 6-59 months reaching 39.8 percent in the Far North region and 49.2 percent in the North region, well above the WHO critical threshold. Furthermore, 4.3 percent of adults aged 15-49 are HIV positive with women (5.6 percent) being more affected than men (2.9 percent).

SUMMARY OF WFP ASSISTANCE

WFP is responding to the multiple challenges in Cameroon above-mentioned challenges in Cameroon through a mix of relief, recovery and development operations. Vital emergency support is provided to refugees from C.A.R and Nigeria, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable populations through two regional emergency operations. Alongside emergency response, WFP implements longer-term programmes working with the Government of Cameroon to build the resilience of populations to cope with the effects of recurrent shocks.

The regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200777) was initiated in January 2015 to support vulnerable populations affected by the crisis across the Lake Chad basin countries. In Cameroon, WFP responded to the growing needs in the Far North region, resulting from increased waves of population displacements and a significantly deteriorating food security situation, providing lifesaving food and nutrition support to refugees from Nigeria, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) fleeing border insecurity incidents, host populations and vulnerable food insecure local populations, whose access to food has been restricted by the crisis.

Similarly, WFP launched the regional Emergency Operation (EMOP 200799) in January 2015 to assist vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in C.A.R. In Cameroon, WFP assisted refugees who fled from C.A.R. as well as vulnerable host populations affected by the refugee influx. The operation combines food support with robust nutrition programmes aimed at preventing and treating acute malnutrition in vulnerable groups.

Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), WFP supported food insecure and vulnerable communities affected by recurrent floods, droughts and refugee influxes in the four poorest regions of Cameroon, namely the North, Far North, East and Adamawa regions, through nutrition rehabilitation and livelihood support activities.

Designed to support the government's efforts to address hunger and malnutrition, the CP targeted the North and Far North regions, where food insecurity and malnutrition rates are the highest in the country and school enrolment rates remain the lowest. The CP aimed to enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities to cope with the effects of recurrent shocks, while promoting primary education through school feeding and nutrition security for vulnerable groups. Through these programmes, WFP also worked to develop the government's capacity to fight hunger and malnutrition in the future.

Since November 2015, WFP manages a UNHAS operation in Cameroon to enable humanitarian actor's safe access to project implementation sites, with flights linking Maroua, Ngaoundere and Garoua from its base in Yaounde, as well as Maroua and N'Djamena with support from UNHAS Chad.

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Number of children below 5 years of age	99,264	107,973	207,237
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	12,583	134,520	147,103
Number of adults	80,377	128,942	209,319
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	192,224	371,435	563,659
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	184,555	256,858	441,413
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	128,788	246,060	374,848

Distribution (mt)						
Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	813	77	47	308	3	1,248
Regional EMOP	32,539	1,992	4,600	4,974	452	44,557
Country Programme	2,006	35		465	27	2,533
Total food distributed in 2015	35,358	2,104	4,647	5,747	482	48,338
Total food distributed in 2014	12,751	720	1,575	1,848	227	17,120
Total food distributed in 2013	4,810	556	620	2,245	328	8,558

Operational SPR

OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES AND RELEVANCE

The overall objective of the Country Programme (CP) 200330 was to improve the food and nutrition security of rural households affected by chronically low agricultural production and recurrent climatic shocks in the North and Far North regions.

The specific objectives aimed to: i) promote primary education, particularly for girls; ii) improve household food security by enhancing resilience to recurrent climatic shocks; iii) reduce the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); and iv) strengthen the capacity of the government to reduce hunger, including through a hand-over strategy and local purchase.

This project was implemented in line with the government's Growth and Employment Strategy Document, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 and was in line with WFP Strategic Objectives 2, 3 and 4.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

Designed to support the government's efforts to address hunger and malnutrition, the CP targeted the North and Far North regions, where food insecurity and malnutrition rates are the highest in the country and school enrolment rates remain the lowest. The CP was composed of three components:

Through component 1, WFP provided meals to children in schools to promote primary education, particularly amongst girls. The programme focused on the most food insecure districts in northern Cameroon, where gross enrolment rates, primary school completion rates and girl/boy ratios are below the national average. A daily meal of rice, beans, oil and salt was offered. With limited available resources and to maximize the impact of assistance, WFP prioritized schools in the most vulnerable areas, and managed to assist about half of the targeted number of schoolchildren. Assistance was reduced to cover two trimesters in the Far North and one trimester in the North. At times, when WFP did not manage to provide full rations, school meals were supplemented with homegrown vegetables from community school gardens, which proved an essential contribution to improve children's overall diet. Take-home rations for girls to encourage their schooling were not provided this year, as this activity was planned to be resourced by a governmental donation of 500 mt of cereals, which did not materialize.

Under Component 2, WFP worked with the government to enhance vulnerable population's resilience to recurrent climatic shocks through supporting community grain reserves. Community targeting was carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and selected women's groups to determine priority areas according to food security and nutrition studies. The government doubled its annual contribution this year in the light of the growing food security needs in the regions, which allowed WFP to expand the coverage of the programme. Some 100 villages benefited from the creation of grain reserves this year (40 in the Forth and 60 in the Far North), which represents 200 percent of the initial target. Component 3 aimed to address moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in 15 health districts in the North region through the supply of supplementary food to health facilities targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) in line with the National Protocol on Malnutrition. The food basket included Super Cereal, oil and sugar for PLW and Super Cereal Plus for children. Women were enrolled in the programme for an average of six months and children for three months. A significantly higher number of women and children than planned were found to be acutely malnourished in the region and WFP managed to stretch the very limited available resources to assist those in need. However, not all beneficiaries were able to complete the programme due to food shortages in health centers. WFP will update planning figures in 2016 according to recent nutrition survey results to ensure programme planning is in line with the actual needs in the region.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
ACT1 - School Feeding									
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	43,575	43,925	87,500	23,052	23,238	46,290	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	43,575	43,925	87,500	23,052	23,238	46,290	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	27,500	27,500	55,000	11,082	8,377	19,459	40.3%	30.5%	35.4%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	33,000	54,500	87,500	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
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									
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development									
Number of adults	21,492	41,612	63,104	21,492	41,612	63,104	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	16,493	16,750	33,243	16,493	16,750	33,243	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Number of children below 5 years of age	5,015	6,138	11,153	5,015	6,138	11,153	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	43,000	64,500	107,500	43,000	64,500	107,500	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	43,000	64,500	107,500	31,820	47,730	79,550	74.0%	74.0%	74.0%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	43,000	64,500	107,500	43,000	64,500	107,500	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
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									
ACT3 - Nutrition									
Number of adults		6,000	6,000		16,084	16,084		268.1%	268.1%
Number of children below 5 years of age	7,993	8,057	16,050	14,471	14,559	29,030	181.0%	180.7%	180.9%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	7,993	14,057	22,050	14,471	30,643	45,114	181.0%	218.0%	204.6%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	8,966	15,484	24,450	14,828	24,465	39,293	165.4%	158.0%	160.7%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	10,033	16,742	26,775	7,937	18,382	26,319	79.1%	109.8%	98.3%
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
ACT1 - School Feeding									
Children receiving take-home rations		6,500	6,500		0	0		0.0%	0.0%
Children receiving school meals	43,575	43,925	87,500	23,052	23,238	46,290	52.9%	52.9%	52.9%
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development									
Participants in Food For Assets	53,535	53,965	107,500	53,535	53,965	107,500	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
ACT3 - Nutrition									
Children 24 to 59 months - given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	5,453	5,497	10,950	9,874	9,939	19,813	181.1%	180.8%	180.9%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	2,540	2,560	5,100	4,597	4,620	9,217	181.0%	180.5%	180.7%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		6,000	6,000		16,084	16,084		268.1%	268.1%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
ACT1 - School Feeding			
Iodised Salt		5	
Maize		33	
Rice		158	
Vegetable Oil		6	
Sum		202	
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development			
Maize	1,000	1,815	181.5%
Sum	1,000	1,815	181.5%
ACT3 - Nutrition			
Corn-soya Blend (csb)	597	465	77.9%
Sugar		22	
Vegetable Oil	41	29	69.6%
Sum	638	516	80.8%
Total for 2015	1,638	2,533	154.6%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	3,668	1,383	37.7%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	2,141	1,456	68.0%

'Story Worth Telling'

The WFP supported community granaries, entrusted to women's groups, have proven to be an effective tool to fight against food insecurity in the Sagederi village, and also a means of empowering women in the community.

Martine Ektoui and her fellow group members have developed new skills and acquired gains for the community from managing a WFP supported granary in the village. During the lean season, when food is scarce and prices peak in the market, the group uses the stock for sale to community members who can either borrow at a reasonable price, for repayment in cash or in kind once they harvest their own crop, or pay directly in cash.

In addition to helping the most vulnerable families through difficult times, the granary provides profits which are fed back into the community. With the money received this year, Martine and the group invested in a mill to transform maize grain into flour, a small plot of land and a plough to prepare the fields. They no longer have to walk several hours to grind their maize in the nearby village, and can spend more time using the new farming tools to maximize their production and earn new profit. What is more, the women in the Sagederi village can now provide food for the family themselves without having to rely exclusively on their husbands. "Thanks to WFP I can now grow enough food to feed my family. I am now in a better position to influence decisions taken at home and in the community as a result," says Martine.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Special emphasis was placed on entrusting women's groups with the management of the community granaries this year. This explains why the number of women in decision-making roles in project management committees was high, with 80 percent of women holding leadership positions. Similarly, the proportion of women who reported making decisions over the use of food in the household was notably high exceeding 200 percent of the baseline and planned target. The number of men and women from the same household who reported making joint decisions was slightly below the baseline.

Engaging in the management of community granaries and capacity trainings presents an important opportunity for women to acquire new skills and increase their social status in the community, as well as within the household. Women were often given less heavy work than men to ensure they could fully participate in activities. Twenty percent of women participated in training on food management this year, which is a reduction compared to last year and below the baseline target.

WFP and partners will sensitize project management committees under the school feeding programme to increase the number of women beneficiaries in leadership positions. In addition, further efforts are needed to enhance women's skills to manage their tasks as community grain managers, in particular with regards to literacy. In 2016, a capacity workshop is planned for the women's management groups with special emphasis to reinforce skills to manage the cereal stock.

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>
	<i>Target Val</i>			
ACT1 - School Feeding				
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	60		40
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	50		50
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development				
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.	30	13		10
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.	30	34		70
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.	40	53		20
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	65		80
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.	50	70		20
ACT3 - Nutrition				
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	30		50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP carried out food and nutrition assistance with special consideration for the safety, dignity and integrity of beneficiaries. WFP worked with UN partners to establish a common platform where affected populations could report on any protection concerns. WFP also conducted joint field missions with government counterparts to project sites where discussions were held with beneficiaries on their needs and preferences.

Many nutrition centres were located in remote areas, where the security situation made it risky for women and children to travel. To reduce the long distances, the Government of Cameroon has established satellite health facilities in remote areas to which WFP is supplying food.

WFP worked with partners to ensure beneficiaries had access to sufficient information about the food and nutrition assistance provided to them and community health workers disseminated information about food distributions and entitlements. However, the number of beneficiaries reported being informed about the programme was slightly less than planned.

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>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Proportion of assisted people (men) 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.	90	100		70
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.	100	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. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	100		70
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.	100	100		100
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development				
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.	90	100		70
Proportion of assisted people (men) 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.	90	100		70
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.	100	100		100
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.	100	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. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	100		70
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.	100	100		100
ACT3 - Nutrition				
Proportion of assisted people (men) 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.	90	100		70
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.	100	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. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	100		70
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.	100	100		100

Outputs

Under Component 1, WFP managed to provide vital school meals though to a lower number of schools than foreseen due to resourcing constraints. In order to prioritize schools in the most vulnerable areas, WFP applied special targeting criteria to select schools, including low enrolment rates and food security indicators.

Under Component 2, thanks to the government's donation, community grain reserves were successfully established in 100 villages in the North and Far North. The community groups received a start-up stock of 20 mt of cereals. Government partners provided technical support and training on the management of cereal stocks, working with micro-credit institutions (opening accounts) and selling and renewing stocks. Government capacity development training sessions were organized for the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture on food security monitoring, market prices monitoring, food storage and handling and granaries management. The community grain reserves were successfully established. In 2016, WFP plans to start the identification process of groups to be encouraged to organize in producer associations to improve opportunities to market their products.

Under TSFP, WFP delivered food supplements to health centres in 15 districts of the North region as planned, working in partnership with regional health delegations and NGOs to treat MAM in children under 5 and PLW. WFP worked with the government to develop health staff's capacity in basic nutrition. At the community level, participants benefitted from nutrition education and cooking demonstrations. Some 180 community health workers were trained on health and nutrition issues, particularly on how to prevent, treat and identify malnutrition.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
ACT1 - School Feeding				
SO 4: School Feeding				
Actual Kcal value per meal per day per type of school meals programme model against the planned Kcal value	Kcal/meal/day	829	829	100.0%
Number of feeding days as % of actual school days	%	165	21	12.7%
Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	250	84	33.6%
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development				
SO 2: FFA				
Number of cereal banks established and functioning	cereal bank	50	100	200.0%
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
FFA: Number of female government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	147	133	90.5%
FFA: Number of male government/national staff assisted or trained to develop policies/strategies or legislation	individual	138	142	102.9%
Local Purchases: Food purchased from local farmer groups or cooperatives, as percentage of total food purchased locally	%	100	0	0.0%
Local Purchases: Food purchased locally, as percentage of total food purchased	%	100	0	0.0%
Number of technical support activities provided on food security monitoring and food assistance	activity	1	1	100.0%
ACT3 - Nutrition				
SO 4: Capacity Development: Strengthening National Capacities				
Technical Assistance: Number of technical assistance projects conducted by WFP to strengthen the national capacity	project	1	1	100.0%
SO 4: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Energy content of food distributed (kcal/person/day)	kcal/person/day	840	840	100.0%
Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition	Individual	600	420	70.0%
Number of bi-weekly or monthly distributions of individual food rations	distribution	12	12	100.0%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	142	142	100.0%
Number of staff members/community health workers trained on modalities of food distribution	Individual	138	133	96.4%
Number of timely food distributions as per planned distribution schedule	distribution	24	24	100.0%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	100	100.0%

Outcomes

School meals provided an incentive for parents to enroll and keep their children in primary school in spite of the reduced duration of the programme. School attendance rates in WFP assisted schools have remained at a good level during the past three years which points to the positive impacts of the programme. The average enrolment rate for boys exceeded the planned target, while that of girls was slightly below the target. The drop-out rate decreased compared to last year and continues to be below the project end target. The ratio of girls to boys is parity and has increased since the baseline.

The village granaries activity proved to be successful in securing food access for the most vulnerable communities during this year's protracted lean season. Reduced food shortages prevented households from selling off their assets during the most difficult times. According to the September 2015 EFSA implemented in the North and Far North regions, food consumption indicators reported a general deterioration from last year's results and compared to the baseline. Female-headed households reported poorer results than male. Similarly, male-headed households reported a slightly improved dietary diversity compared to the previous year and to female-headed households, according to the 2015 EFSA. The low performance can be explained by the generally deteriorating food security situation in the regions in 2015 due to insecurity and poor rainfall, which disrupted farming activities and points to the necessity for continued WFP assistance.

MAM treatment performance indicators showed positive outcomes. The mortality rate remained at 0 and the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months has been declining since the baseline. Both of these indicators are also less than the project target. The recovery rate showed an improvement compared to last year's results as well as to the project target. The non-response rate slightly decreased compared to the previous year but remains well below the project target. The defaulter rate has consistently improved during the past three years, though it remains above the project target. This can be explained by occasional shortages reported in health centers as a result of resource constraints. WFP has been working actively to improve the recovery rate and decrease the number of defaults by using community workers to closely monitor malnourished beneficiaries, especially in remote areas.

WFPs' nutrition programmes combined with other partner interventions have contributed to stabilizing the nutrition situation in the north region. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition was maintained at an acceptable level in the North in 2014 and 2015, at 6.7 and 6.5 percent respectively according to the SMART survey.

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>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
Attendance rate in WFP-assisted secondary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	98	98.5	98	98.5
Drop-out rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	4	3	2.5
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	83	87	87	87.3
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	83	87.4	87.3	82.3
Food purchased from aggregation systems in which smallholders are participating, as % of regional, national and local purchases				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	10	0	0	0
Food purchased from regional, national and local suppliers, as % of food distributed by WFP in-country				
Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	41		0	0
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted pre-schools				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	1	0.74	1	1
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development				
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				

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: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	98	73.9	53.85
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	0	80	100
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.07	6.03	5.95	5.09
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.07	6.03	6.1	5.09
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4.07	6.03	5.8	6.01
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.6	79	55.24
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	98	73.9	53.85
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	80	97.6	81	56.72
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	2.4	15	38.1
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	2.4	17.4	41.02
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	2.4	17.4	41.02
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	0	6	8.58
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	0	8.7	8.95
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	4	0	4.6	10.25
ACT3 - Nutrition				
Strategic Objective 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	27	23	22
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	0	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	0	3	2
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
Base value: Sep-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75	73	74	76
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %)				
Base value: Oct-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	10	7	6	6

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 target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jun-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	66	90	75	75

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

This project was developed according to the government's priorities with a clearly indicated hand over strategy for the government to effectively take over the activities in the near future. Throughout the year, WFP continued to provide support for the development of national guidelines on food and nutrition and worked on strengthening the capacity of the government to fight hunger and malnutrition.

Two workshops were organized to strengthen government capacity in monitoring and evaluation and methods for collecting information on food security, food prices and the availability of food over time to provide early warning and response to food crises. Staff from the Ministry of Agriculture were trained on improved methods for monitoring food security data by using smart phones.

WFP continued to provide direct support to the government for the formulation of a national school feeding policy. Following the government-WFP joint study visit to the Centre of Excellence last year in Brazil, WFP supported the Ministry of Education in the organization of a forum on the National School feeding policy. An action plan has been drafted outlining specific actions for the government to gradually assume responsibilities for the school-feeding programme when this country programme arrives at its completion. WFP plans to thereafter continue support through technical assistance.

WFP and the government have engaged on a diagnostic analysis of the food security and nutritional situation of the country. The result will directly feed into the country strategic plan, which WFP and the government will formulate in 2016.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

The village granary component was successfully implemented thanks to an in-kind contribution of maize from the Government of Cameroon. However, the maize came without funds for the associated costs for transport and distribution, which delayed the movement of the stocks to communities in the north. WFP had to advocate to find matching resources and finally managed to find funds for the costs and could carry out the distributions. Limited resources constrained WFP's ability to fully implement project activities under the school feeding and nutritional components.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Cameroon	2,275		1,715
France		131	131
MULTILATERAL		177	0
Total:	2,275	307	1,846

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus and vegetable oil were purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF). A consignment of 2,000 metric tons of maize was received in Garoua, North region and Maroua, Far North region as part of the government's in-kind contribution to the food security component.

WFP is working with farmer groups to encourage local purchases. WFP will provide these groups with quality control requirements training, inventory management, transportation, handling, packaging, processing and preservation of food and plans to initiate local farmer purchases during 2016.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Corn Soya Blend	0	0	0	291
Maize	1,715	0	100	
Vegetable Oil				17
Sum:	1,715	0	100	307

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The consignments of Super Cereal, Super Cereal Plus and vegetable oil purchased from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) were received at the port of Douala and transported by road to distribution points in the northern regions. The maize was delivered by government to WFP warehouse and transported by WFP contracted transporters to the different granary sites.

In order to speed up the transit of cargo through the port, WFP set up a transport pool system. This enabled WFP to use the services of three different freight-forwarders, according to their capacity, which led to a more competitive and efficient process.

Transport to partner warehouses and distribution sites was undertaken by local companies and remained the main challenge, especially during the rainy season when the unpaved roads become very difficult for trucks. Deliveries from WFP warehouses to WFP supported schools were undertaken by the government.

Post-Delivery Losses

The losses mainly occurred following reconstitution operations in the government-managed warehouses in Garoua. As preventive measures against these losses, the country office organized in November 2015 a training session on storage best practices which was attended by all warehouse managers and staff involved in the handling of food commodities. In addition, some warehouse equipment was purchased to facilitate the timely reconstitution of damaged food. Inspection missions were also fielded from the country office with the aim to reinforce the skills of warehouse managers.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

The country programme was implemented in close collaboration with the government who was responsible for programmatic synergies among the three components.

WFP partnered with the Ministry of Basic Education, UNICEF, FAO who provided complementary inputs, to effectively carry out the school feeding programme. FAO supported the establishment of school gardens in assisted schools, which was important in improving children's diet.

The government managed food storage and transport to the assisted schools. The Ministry of Basic Education was then responsible for implementing the school feeding activity through its staff. The granary component was coordinated together with Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development. For the nutrition activity, field coordination was carried out through the health delegations of the Ministry of Health.

Monitoring data on project outputs and results was collected on a monthly basis by the various government ministries involved in the implementation of the programme.

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

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project end Target <i>Target Val</i>	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>
ACT1 - School Feeding				
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.	2	7	5	5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT2 - Food Security & Rural Development				
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	2	7		5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100
ACT3 - Nutrition				
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.	2	7	5	5
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

Limited resourcing continues to remain a challenge for effective implementation of the country programme. However, this year, WFP and the government managed to achieve positive results notwithstanding restrained resourcing levels. Further advocacy efforts are needed with the government to provide take-home rations to ensure girls get enrolled and remained at schools.

Engaging women in the management of community granaries proved to be a success and WFP will continue efforts to enhance women's skills in granary management in 2016.

The government's role in the implementation of the school feeding programme and management of the granaries proved effective in achieving project results. WFP will also need to seek sustainable solutions to secure complementary funding for the planned government's in-kind contributions, which proved to be challenging this year. However, continuous advocacy efforts are needed to increase the government's involvement in the programme and assistance in raising resources and securing more long-term support and funding from donors.

In 2016, WFP will engage in a strategic review and formulation of a Country Strategic Plan, which will formulate a new strategy to streamline food security and nutrition in both humanitarian and development contexts, including a plan for further strengthening of local capacity and handover of activities.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Cameroon	CMR-C-00002-01	Maize	275		275
Cameroon	CMR-C-00004-01	Maize	1,900		1,440
Cameroon	CMR-C-00004-02	Maize	100		0
France	FRA-C-00223-01	Corn Soya Blend		131	131
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend		160	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil		17	0
Total:			2,275	307	1,846