

Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

CAMEROON

Improving the Nutritional Status and Rebuilding the livelihood of CAR Refugees and Host Population in Cameroon

Project Number	200552
Project Category	Single Country PRRO
Overall Planned Beneficiaries	290,700
Planned Beneficiaries in 2015	143,171
Total Beneficiaries in 2015	76,718

Project Approval Date	23 Oct 2013
Planned Start Date	01 Oct 2013
Actual Start Date	01 Oct 2013
Project End Date	31 Mar 2016
Financial Closure Date	n.a.

Approved budget as 31 December 2015 in USD	
Direct Support Costs	4,502,230
Food and Related Costs	21,978,067
Indirect Support Costs	1,853,621
Total Approved Budget	28,333,919

Commodities	Metric Tonnes
Total Approved Commodities	23,415
Planned Commodities in 2015	3,212
Actual Commodities in 2015	1,248

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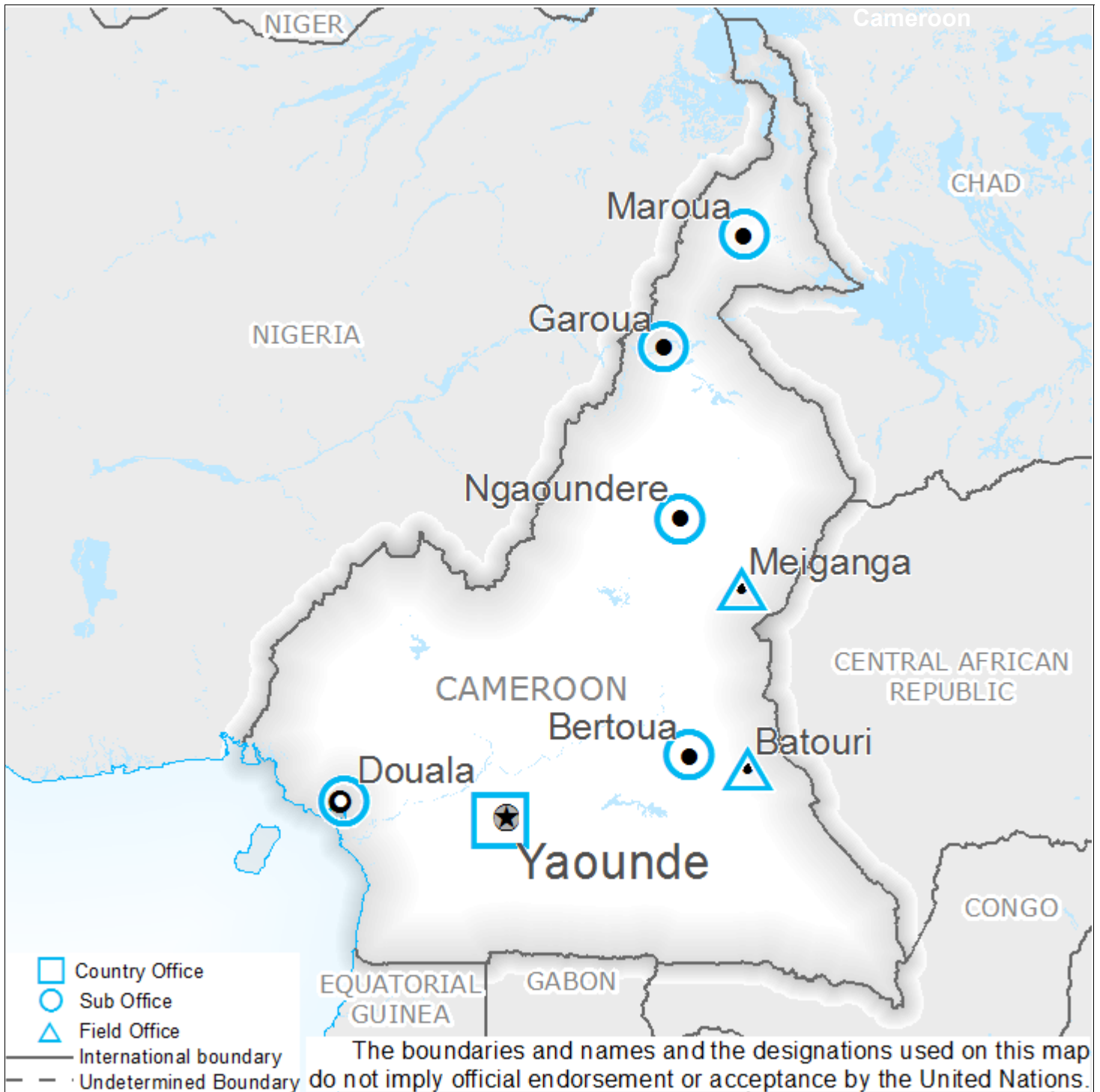
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Country Overview



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

Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) 200552 provided a comprehensive response to vulnerable populations in Cameroon through recovery and nutritional activities for beneficiaries previously targeted under the PRRO 200053 and Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200396.

The operation is aligned with the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017), in particular Strategic Objectives 1, 3 and 4, and UNDAF 2013-2017.

The objectives of the PRRO were to: provide relief assistance to refugees from Nigeria and CAR (WFP Strategic Objective 1); treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) through targeted supplementary feeding to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) (WFP Strategic Objective 1); prevent stunting through complementary feeding to children aged 6-23 months, provide food assistance to malnourished clients on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) to improve treatment adherence (WFP Strategic Objective 4); and enhance livelihoods through food assistance for assets activities, under food, cash and voucher transfer modalities, for people affected by recurrent droughts, floods and the influx of refugees, with special attention to women (WFP Strategic Objective 3).

During 2015, the more recently arrived refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Nigerian refugees, as well as the long-standing vulnerable refugees from CAR, previously assisted under the PRRO relief component, were supported under two regional emergency operations (Regional EMOPs 200777 and 200799) launched in January 2015. The food-by-prescription component was transferred to EMOP 200799. The PRRO continued to serve previously arrived CAR refugees and vulnerable local populations in all the targeted regions under the recovery component as well as to provide nutrition support to local populations in the North and Far North regions.

RESULTS

Beneficiaries, Targeting and Distribution

The PRRO targeted 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.

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) activities focused on building the resilience of vulnerable communities ensuring that they have the ability to recover from potential shocks and adapt to climatic and social stresses. The activities centered on the rehabilitation of rural water supply infrastructures and rice production in the northern regions prone to natural disasters to minimize the effects of food security shocks. In the East and Adamawa regions, activities targeted CAR refugees and host communities to help facilitate social cohesion between the two groups, promoting self-sufficiency with an emphasis on environmental protection. Monthly household food rations composed of rice, pulses and oil were distributed for an average of three months during the lean season. In the North, due to limited resources, food rations were distributed only for one month. With limited resources, WFP prioritized the most vulnerable communities, particularly those under pressure from refugee influxes, in order to maximize impact of the response. This adversely impacted WFP's ability to cover 100 percent of planned beneficiaries for FFA activities. Likewise, Food for training (FFT) activities were not implemented in 2015 due to resource constraints. Women participated in the planning and implementation processes of the FFA programmes to ensure response to their specific needs. Women's tasks were adopted to ensure they could participate to the same extent as men.

The targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) was implemented in ten health districts of the Far North region less affected by the Boko Haram crisis. The programme targeted children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW) suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in line with the national protocol on malnutrition. The food basket was composed of Super Cereal, oil and sugar for women and Plumpy'Sup for children. Women were enrolled in the programme for an average of six months and children for three months. The high number of acutely malnourished women identified in the region exceeded the initial planning figures and WFP was able to adapt its operational plan and include additional beneficiaries. Less children than planned were assisted due to shortfalls in Plumpy'Sup.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, community-based complementary feeding activities were implemented for the second year in a row to prevent stunting among children aged 6-23 months in the North. Children received a daily year-round complementary feeding ration composed of Nutributter. Due to limited resources, activities were implemented in one out of two planned health districts.

Beneficiary Category	Planned			Actual			% Actual v. Planned		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number of adults	27,489	29,780	57,269	14,730	15,957	30,687	53.6%	53.6%	53.6%
Number of children 5 to 18 years of age	28,176	30,524	58,700	15,098	16,356	31,454	53.6%	53.6%	53.6%
Number of children below 5 years of age	13,057	14,145	27,202	6,997	7,580	14,577	53.6%	53.6%	53.6%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2015	68,722	74,449	143,171	36,825	39,893	76,718	53.6%	53.6%	53.6%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2014	81,935	127,653	209,588	63,771	96,528	160,299	77.8%	75.6%	76.5%
Total number of beneficiaries in 2013	15,076	16,589	31,665	8,876	12,268	21,144	58.9%	74.0%	66.8%

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
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of stunting)	6,375	6,635	13,010	5,129	5,339	10,468	80.5%	80.5%	80.5%
Participants in Food For Training	3,459	3,600	7,059	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
HIV/AIDS and TB beneficiaries	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Participants in Food For Assets	37,250	50,200	87,450	20,219	26,801	47,020	54.3%	53.4%	53.8%
Beneficiaries of General food distribution (GFD)/ targeted food distribution/assistance (GFD-TFD/A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Refugees	13,487	18,743	32,230	1,465	2,035	3,500	10.9%	10.9%	10.9%
Children 24 to 59 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	7,130	5,058	12,188	4,999	3,620	8,619	70.1%	71.6%	70.7%
Children 6 to 23 months given food under blanket supplementary feeding (prevention of acute malnutrition)	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Children 6 to 23 months given food under supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate malnutrition)	3,839	2,724	6,563	2,692	1,949	4,641	70.1%	71.5%	70.7%
Pregnant and lactating women participating in targeted supplementary feeding (treatment for moderate acute malnutrition)		3,662	3,662		5,969	5,969		163.0%	163.0%

Commodity Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn-soya Blend (csb)		156	
Iodised Salt	72	3	4.0%
Maize		3	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	440	152	34.5%
Rice	935	810	86.7%
Split Peas	1,293	47	3.6%
Sugar		0	
Vegetable Oil	472	77	16.4%
Total for 2015	3,212	1,248	38.9%
Total reported in 2014 SPR	10,238	6,060	59.2%
Total reported in 2013 SPR	1,422	563	39.6%

'Story Worth Telling'

For the past years, citizens in the Woulky village, located in the Far North region, have experienced a slowdown in farming activities due more frequent climatic shocks, such as drought, floods and irregular rainfall patterns. The food production is no longer sufficient to meet the needs of all families in the village.

Joshua, a father of seven and resident in the village, tells how he used to depend on farming activities, but as rains became more unpredictable and due to the lack of water, he was forced to abandon his field and search for work in a nearby town.

However, this year, Joshua, and his community engaged in a WFP supported project to increase food production in the village. Together, they worked to dig out and restore a 2,000 meter long irrigation channel which enabled the use of 40 hectares of abandoned land for rice production. The whole community benefited from the ability to grow rice.

"I no longer have to travel to find work elsewhere," Joshua explains "We have more food for our families, and we also manage to sell some of the rice at the market to get extra income."

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Gender parity of decision making roles in project management committees was achieved with 50 percent of women holding leadership positions. According to WFP monitoring results, although the number of women reported making decisions over the use of food in the household was slightly less than the baseline, it is nevertheless higher than the planned project end target. The number of men and women from the same household reported making joint decisions improved since the baseline. WFP and partners made efforts through the year to increase women's roles through community awareness-raising stressing the importance of equal participation. WFP and partners will continue to strengthen these efforts in order to further improve on the gender indicators.

FFA projects were designed specifically to account for women's needs. In northern Cameroon (North and Far North regions), special focus was put on providing more equitable access to land through involving women in farming activities. Women constituted 56 percent of FFA participants yet have struggled to enjoy the same opportunities as men due to low literacy rates.

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>
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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	30	13		14
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	40	34		31
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	40	53		55
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	50	50		50
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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	60	50		50

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP and partners employed measures to ensure that beneficiaries received sufficient information about the programmes, including their entitlements and the food distribution process. Amongst beneficiaries interviewed during PDM surveys, none of them reported experiencing any safety issues. Food distributions were initiated in secured areas where beneficiaries did not have to travel long distances to collect their rations. However, the number of beneficiaries who reported being informed about the programme was less than planned. In 2016, WFP and partners plan to strengthen the feedback and complaint mechanism to manage accountability towards beneficiaries and address protection concerns. Under FFA activities, communities participated in the planning and implementation processes of the programme to ensure response to priority needs and adequate participation of beneficiaries. Local committees set up at project sites provided a platform for discussion where beneficiaries were able to express their views on their needs and preferences.

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>
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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	90	100		67
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: Nov-2015, PDM, 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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	90	100		67
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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Outputs

In the two northern regions, FFA activities focused on the rehabilitation of rural water supply infrastructure and rice production. Ten communities in this area benefited from improved infrastructure to mitigate the impact of shocks and disasters. Some 42 hectares of abandoned land were utilized in the North and Far North which helped increase food production in the communities. In the east, FFA projects helped mitigate environmental impacts of refugee influxes, such as deforestation and firewood depletion through the plantation of fruit tree nurseries and the creation of fuel efficient locally made stoves, which greatly reduces the use of firewood. With the collaboration of the local NGO Action pour la Promotion de la Creation (APCRE), 800 improved stoves were created and a nursery of 13,000 tree seedlings was established. The project mobilized the local population and created new income generating opportunities for the community.

Under TSFP, WFP delivered food supplements to health centres in ten health districts of the Far North as planned, working in partnership with regional health delegations and NGOs to treat MAM in children under 5 and PLW. TSFP and complementary feeding interventions were supported by a behavior change communication (BCC) package with special attention given to promoting appropriate infant and young child feeding, maternal nutrition, health care, water sanitation and hygiene. Trainings focused on increasing understanding of nutrition sensitive issues. However, this year WFP experienced difficulties in mobilizing men for the trainings, hence the proportion of men participating were lower than planned. WFP will continue to advocate for increasing men's participation, mainly through involving more men as community health workers. There were high numbers of women attending nutrition counselling and messaging which raises expectations regarding the improvement of child care and nutrition/hygiene practices.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 3: FFA				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from new irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal construction, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	42	42	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of forest planted and established	Ha	4	4	100.0%
Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities and individuals	Asset	5	5	100.0%
Number of assisted communities with improved physical infrastructures to mitigate the impact of shocks, in place as a result of project assistance	community	10	10	100.0%
Number of households who received fuel efficient stoves	household	800	900	112.5%
Number of new nurseries established	nursery	2	2	100.0%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	13,000	13,000	100.0%
SO 4: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	27	28	103.7%
Proportion of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	5	5.0%
Proportion of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	5	5.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	95	95.0%
Proportion of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	95	95.0%
SO 4: Nutrition: Treatment of Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	98	98	100.0%
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	20	20.0%
Proportion of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned	%	100	80	80.0%

Outcomes

The food security and nutrition situation in the Far North region deteriorated significantly in 2015 following a prolonged lean season and persisting insecurity due to Boko Haram attacks. In this context, FFA activities constituted a critical support for communities who had their livelihoods impacted by the crisis. Through the FFA projects, participants gained improved skills to create and manage assets, while food distributions ensured access to food during the lean season, which contributed to mitigate food insecurity. Through participating in FFA activities, female beneficiaries learned new farming techniques and gained access to land which allowed for income opportunities.

Households with acceptable food consumption decreased over the reporting period. However, the percentage of households reporting having a poor food consumption remained at 0 as planned. Dietary diversity improved for both female and male headed households compared to targets, though the male headed household score was slightly less when compared to the baseline. This points to the positive impacts of WFP and partners' interventions.

The complementary feeding programme showed positive outcomes related to the minimum acceptable diet (MAD). Education and awareness sessions conducted during this activity contributed to improving children's diet. This was observed in the improvement of meal frequency and food diversity. Nevertheless, further efforts to increase access to diversified food for children 6-23 months is needed. However, chronic malnutrition increased. This could be attributed to the deteriorating food security situation.

TSFP performance indicators reported positive results. The mortality rate remained at 0. The recovery rate increased and the non-response rate remained at an acceptable level. The default rate remained above the acceptable sphere standard though needs to improve further to reach the end project target. Efforts will be taken to increase community based monitoring to reduce the high defaulter rates. However, pipeline breaks in health centers due to funding constraints remains a challenge.

However, the 2015 SMART survey portrayed a deteriorating nutritional situation in the Far North, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates reported at 14 percent. This will necessitate a continued humanitarian response.

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>
Strategic Objective 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	80	80		100
CSI (Asset Depletion): Coping Strategy Index (average)				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	100			91
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of female-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	100			100
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of male-headed households with reduced/stabilized Coping Strategy Index				
Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	100			86
Diet Diversity Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	6	6.03		6.34
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	6	6.6		6.79
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	6	6.03		6.07
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	78	97.7		78.02
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	78	98		71.92
FCS: percentage of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	78	97.6		88.57
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	18	2.3		23.07

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>
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	18	2		29.82
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, Programme monitoring.	18	2.4		14.28
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2014, PDM, Programme monitoring.	3.8	0		0
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	3.8	0		0
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	3.8	0		0
Strategic Objective 4: Reduce undernutrition and break the intergenerational cycle of hunger				
MAM treatment default rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	24	34	20
MAM treatment mortality rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	3	0	0	0
MAM treatment non-response rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	15	2	1	1
MAM treatment recovery rate (%) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	75	74	66	79
Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 3 (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	9	14
Proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	70	54	54	66
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage) Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: May-2015, Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Dec-2015, Programme monitoring.	90	75	91	91
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions Base value: Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Programme monitoring. Latest Follow-up: Programme monitoring.	66	90	85	84

Sustainability, Capacity Development and Handover

The PRRO was implemented in close partnership with local communities, local NGOs and government partners with a view to building local capacity. Technical assistance was provided to the government and partners to strengthen their ability in the collection and analysis of food security data, monitoring and evaluation, as well as management of food crises. WFP worked to reinforce the data collection and management process through the introduction of a common web platform and new data collection tools.

WFP organized capacity development workshops for partners and provided technical and logistical equipment. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP supported the integration of activities to treat acute malnutrition into existing health structures, a key government priority.

WFP is formulating a country strategy to streamline humanitarian and development activities including a plan for further strengthening of local capacity and eventual handover of activities.

INPUTS

Resource Inputs

Resources were received from multilateral funds and direct donor contributions. The current emergency context in Cameroon gave rise to more resources being donated to the humanitarian programmes to address immediate high priority needs and thus limiting the share of resources available under the PRRO.

Timely funding from donors enabled WFP to procure critical food commodities to ensure assistance to vulnerable population during the lean season through FFA activities. The predictability of funding from donors with whom long-term partnerships had been established allowed WFP to better plan and optimize use of resources received.

Donor	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/Purchased in 2015 (mt)
	In-Kind	Cash	
Canada		669	191
France		50	50
MULTILATERAL		84	0
Switzerland		354	354
Total:		1,156	594

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

Food Purchases and in-kind Receipts

International purchases included commodities such as split peas and Plumpy'Sup. Some quantities of Plumpy'Sup, as well as vegetable oil, were also supplied through WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks prepositioned at Douala Port and Las Palmas. In addition, rice was purchased locally from suppliers in Douala and the North region of Cameroon and iodized salt was bought regionally from Senegal. This judicious use of the GCMF, together with regional and local purchases, enabled WFP to reduce lead times and costs to provide timely support to beneficiaries.

Commodity	Local (mt)	Developing Country (mt)	Other International (mt)	GCMF (mt)
Iodised Salt	0	13	0	
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	0	37	133
Rice	372	628	0	
Split Peas	0	0	123	
Vegetable Oil				99
Sum:	372	641	160	232

Food Transport, Delivery and Handling

The rice purchased locally was loaded on trucks at suppliers' warehouses and dispatched directly to delivery points in the north and the east for distribution to beneficiaries. The same arrangement applied for food purchased internationally and received through the port of Douala. 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.

Post-Delivery Losses

The losses mainly occurred while the food was under the custody of the freight-forwarder. The quantities lost were reported on the waybills and will be deducted from the payment to the latter, based on the value at destination. In addition, as a preventive measure, the country office has always drawn the attention of transporters on the necessity to avoid losses, as their performance could be tarnished, providing ground for their exclusion from the transport shortlist.

MANAGEMENT

Partnerships

WFP works with counterparts in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, the Ministry of Economy and Planning and the Ministry of Public Health to implement rural development activities, food security assessments, vulnerability monitoring, and provide health and nutritional support.

The FFA activities were implemented in collaboration with a wide network of local and international NGOs such as, Action pour la Promotion de la Creation (APCRE), Service d'Animation Rurale de Batouri (SARB), Public Concern (PC), Centre Regional d'Appui a la Professionnalisation Agropastorale (CRPA). These NGOs have a wide field presence and played a critical role in the implementation of the projects as they are well informed on the specific needs and contexts of local communities.

CRPA was also involved in the implementation of complementary feeding activities. The beneficiary data for the complementary activity, disaggregated by gender and age group, were collected monthly and quarterly by the local branches of SAILD, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development, and verified by WFP.

WFP collaborated with UNICEF for nutrition activities and FAO for rural development activities. In line with the global memorandum of understanding, UNICEF provided therapeutic food to children with SAM, while WFP provided commodities to children and pregnant and nursing mothers for treatment of MAM. Activities were coordinated in collaboration with UN agencies, NGO partners and government authorities at central and local levels.

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

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>			
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, Partner reports, Programme monitoring.	5			38,600
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services				
Base value: Dec-2014, Programme monitoring. Previous Follow-up: Jan-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: Nov-2015, PDM, Programme monitoring.	100	100		100

Lessons Learned

The deteriorating emergency context in Cameroon in 2015 meant a general shift in country priorities to address immediate emergency needs, which restricted the share of available resources for recovery activities and for the PRRO. Nevertheless, WFP managed to maximize the impact of its response through focusing assistance on a few priority communities. This led to positive results.

The stunting prevention initiative launched in collaboration between WFP and the Ministry of Public Health in the North region in 2014, proved to be successful. Though reinforced and continuous efforts are needed to achieve long-term gains. An evaluation of the pilot phase is planned for in 2016 to identify key achievements and inform on a way forward for the Programme.

This PRRO ends in March 2016. An evaluation will be conducted at the end of project implementation to assess impacts and formulate future strategies for assisting vulnerable people in Cameroon, who have been left out of assistance programmes in the light of the ongoing emergencies.

The FFA projects continue to be of critical importance, particularly for vulnerable communities in northern regions of Cameroon to help them build their resilience to cope with the effects of food security shocks while ensuring access to food during the lean season. In 2016, WFP will expand recovery support under the EMOP 200777 targeting vulnerable populations impacted by the Boko Haram crisis. WFP will also seek opportunities to merge activities under the current PRRO and the regional EMOPs to provide a more integrated approach.

OPERATIONAL STATISTICS

Annex: Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No	Commodity	Resourced in 2015 (mt)		Shipped/ Purchased in 2015 (mt)
			In-Kind	Cash	
Canada	CAN-C-00507-15	Iodised Salt		13	13
Canada	CAN-C-00507-15	Rice		435	55
Canada	CAN-C-00507-15	Split Peas		123	123
Canada	CAN-C-00507-15	Vegetable Oil		99	0
France	FRA-C-00222-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		50	50
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary		84	0
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Rice			0
Switzerland	SWI-C-00426-01	Ready To Use Supplementary		37	37
Switzerland	SWI-C-00426-01	Rice		317	317
Total:				1,156	594