
Standard Project Report 2015

Reporting Period: 1 January - 31 December 2015

CAMEROON

UNHAS Cameroon

Project Number	200895
Project Category	Single Country Special Operation

Project Approval Date	18 Aug 2015
Planned Start Date	15 Aug 2015
Actual Start Date	18 Aug 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	2,300,504
Direct Support Costs	314,149
Indirect Support Costs	183,026
Total Approved Budget	2,797,679

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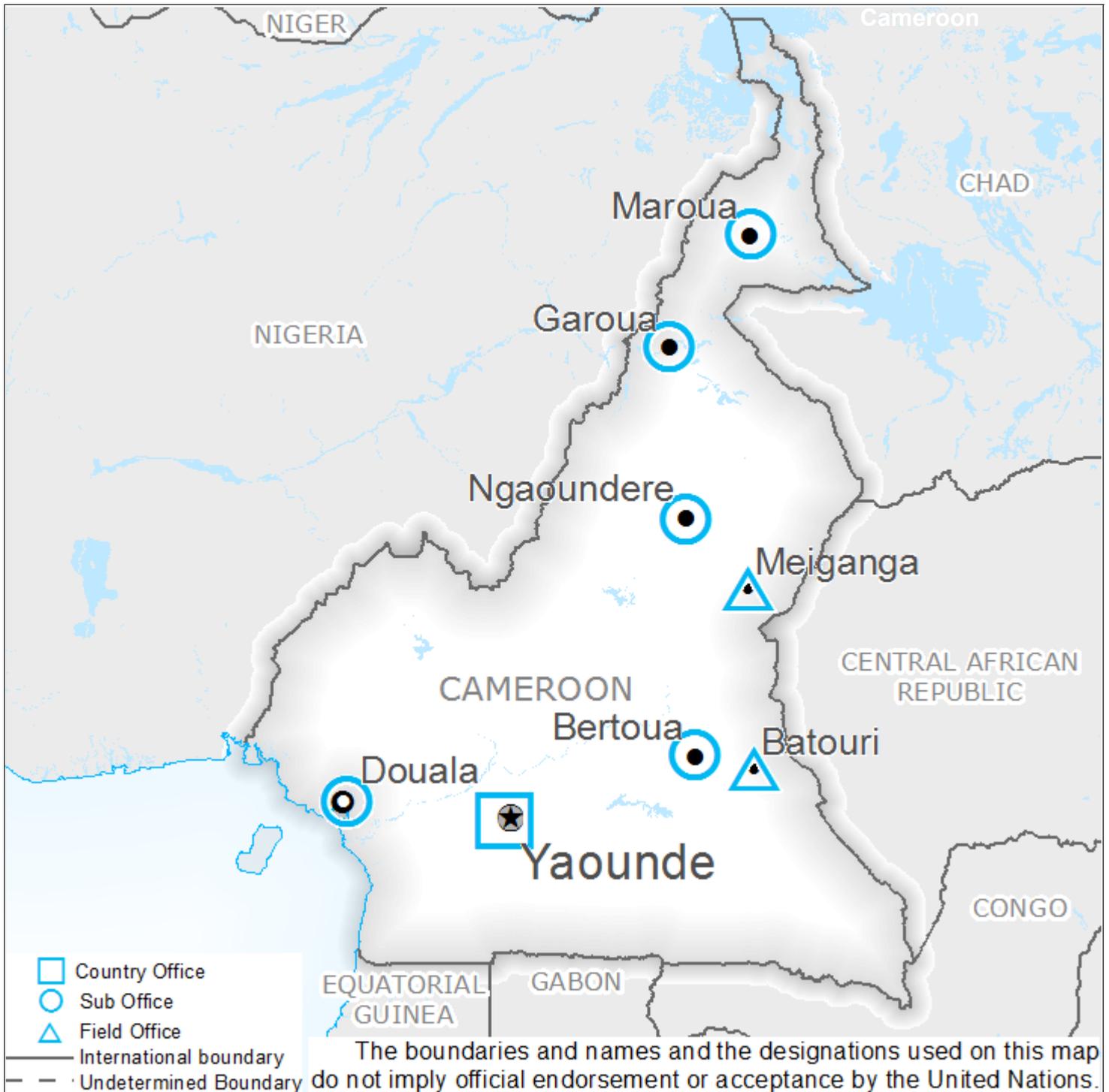
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Country Overview



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

Conflicts in both Nigeria and Central African Republic (C.A.R.) continue to displace thousands of people into Cameroon, and the spillover from Boko Haram's violent attacks in Nigeria in particular threatens the humanitarian situation in the country. The deterioration of the security situation in the Far North and North regions and the current lack of reliable commercial air operators have made humanitarian access extremely difficult, posing a major challenge to the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Objectives of the Special Operation are:

To provide regular, safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites for NGOs, UN agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions in Cameroon;

- 1) To transport light cargo such as medical supplies and high-energy foods;
- 2) To provide adequate capacity for evacuations of humanitarian staff.

The objectives above are linked to WFP's Strategic Results Framework and are examples of Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

RESULTS

Outputs

The UNHAS Operation was established to ensure safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Cameroon as well as to provide capacity for possible evacuation of humanitarian staff when required.

The air service was essential to ensure a reliable link between Cameroon's capital Yaounde and destinations in the North and Far North regions, including Maroua, Garoua, Ngaoundere and N'Djamena in collaboration with UNHAS Chad. In 2015, UNHAS provided safe and effective air transport service to 23 agencies, including UN, national and international NGOs, and donors, transporting 160 passengers and 1 mt of light humanitarian cargo.

The project was initially planned to start in August 2015, however the launch was pushed forward to 16 November when the government's authorization was received. As such, the flights were operational for a bit over a month in 2015 and therefore the available project indicators are limited.

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO 1: Special Operations (Airops)				
Locations served		6	5	83.3%
Metric tons/cubic meters of cargo transported	mt	1	1	100.0%
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		30	23	76.7%
Number of Needs Assessments carried out		4	1	25.0%
Number of passengers segments		350	232	66.3%
Number of passengers transported		250	160	64.0%
Percentage of passengers booking served		95	100	105.3%

Outcomes

As the project was operational for only a bit over a month in 2015, there are no outcome indicators to report on.

MANAGEMENT

Lessons Learned

WFP was facing challenges mobilizing the necessary funds to start up the operation. While efforts were strengthened to access new funding opportunities, the lack of funding was mitigated by using WFP's internal mechanisms to ensure the launch of the operation until additional donor resources were received towards the end of the year.