

Project Number: 200895 | Project Category: **Single Country Special Operation**

Project Approval Date: August 18, 2015 | Planned Start Date: August 15, 2015

Actual Start Date: August 18, 2015 | Project End Date: December 31, 2017

Financial Closure Date: N/A

Contact Info

Sofia Engdahl, Reports Officer

sofia.engdahl@wfp.org

Country Director

Abdoulaye Balde

Further Information

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

SPR Reading Guidance



UNHAS Cameroon

Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Cameroon, Republic of (CM)



World Food Programme

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

Country Context

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Achievements at Country Level

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Story Worth Telling

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

Project Activities

Operational Partnerships

Performance Monitoring

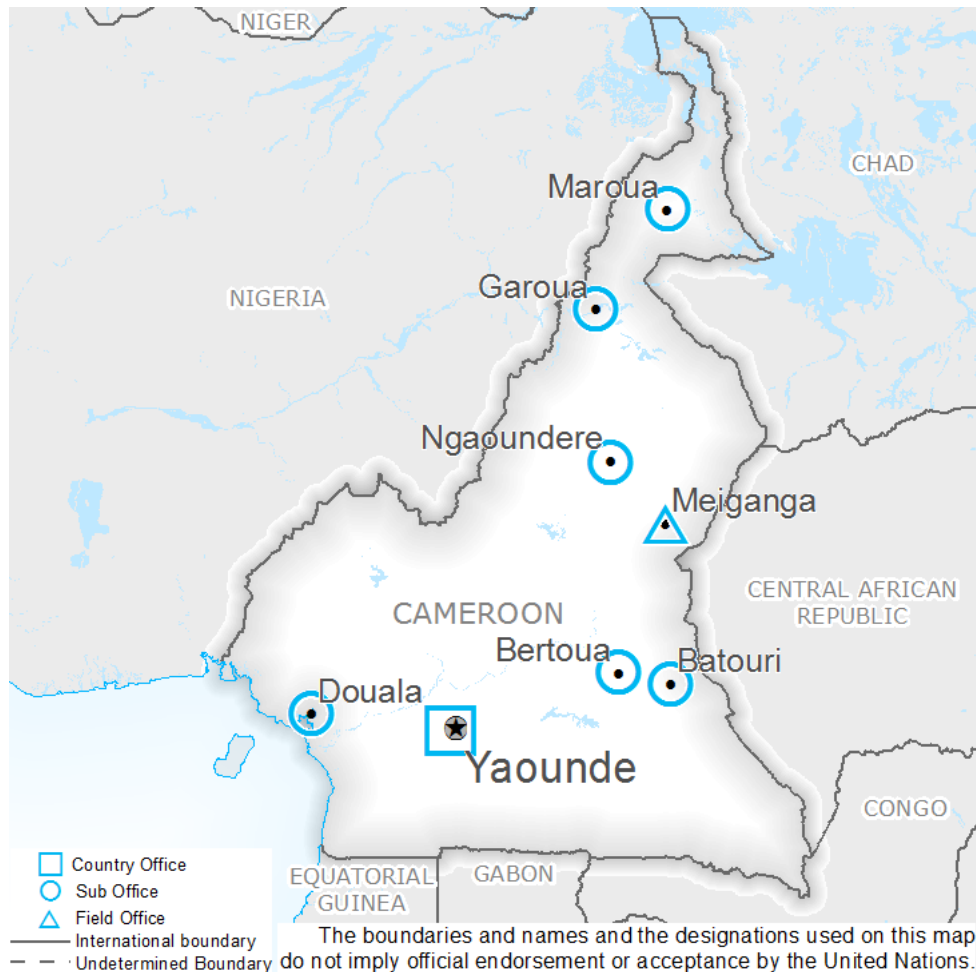
Results/Outcomes

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Project Indicators

Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Despite a decade of economic growth, nearly 40 percent of Cameroon's 23.7 million people [1] still live below the poverty line and human development indicators remain low. Classified as lower middle income, the country ranks 153 out of 188 countries according to the 2015 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index.

Growth in the agricultural sector is crucial for driving economic growth and reducing poverty, however, despite great potential, Cameroon continues to struggle with food security, especially in rural areas, due to outdated agricultural practices, high post-harvest losses and fragmented markets, along with recurrent climate shocks affecting agricultural production, especially in the northern regions. The 2015 Global Hunger Index ranks Cameroon 68 out of 104 with a score of 24.2, placing it in the “serious” severity level of hunger.

Poverty has a strong regional dimension concentrated in rural areas and specifically in the country's northernmost and eastern regions: North, Far North, Adamawa and East, where structural underdevelopment and recurring climatic hazards, have limited opportunities for communities to thrive and break out of the poverty trap. The Sahelian regions – North and Far North of Cameroon are highly food insecure areas, frequently exposed to food crisis and climate shocks, and with rates of acute and chronic malnutrition exceeding the emergency thresholds.

Chronic malnutrition remains a public health issue in Cameroon and a main obstacle to achieving zero hunger by 2030, and affecting more than 31 percent of children aged under five [2]. The high malnutrition rates are primarily a result of low educational levels of mothers, poor feeding practices and limited access to basic health services – all within the context of overall household food insecurity.

Adding to domestic challenges, over the past few years, Cameroon has been caught in between two major security crises in the sub-region (Central African Republic and Nigeria) resulting in large scale population movements across borders as well as within the country. Spill-over conflict and insecurity linked to Boko Haram insurgency has provoked disruptions in economic activities, notably cross-border trade and agriculture. Cameroon currently hosts some 360,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Nigeria and over 180,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) who fled insecurity along the Nigeria-Cameroon border.

As a result of multiple shocks and stresses and pressure from insecurity and displacement, the overall food security situation sharply deteriorated in 2015 and 2016, with the number of food insecure people in the country reaching 2.6 million in October 2016 [3]. The Far North Region, hosting a large number of refugees and IDPs, is most affected. Similarly, the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in 2015 indicates an increase in malnutrition rates, especially in the Far North, compared to results from 2013 and 2014.

Women in Cameroon, especially in the north and eastern regions, continue to face social gender norms, restricting their roles within society. The husband typically controls household resources, which raises concern for maternal and child health, emphasising inter-generational poverty gap.

Though education indicators remain relatively good at the national level with major improvements seen in recent years, access to primary education remains a challenge in the northern regions. In 2011, the net rate of school attendance for girls was of 65.8 percent and 79.2 percent for boys in these regions [4]. In Cameroon 54 percent of women have only completed primary education or have received no schooling at all, and 20 percent are illiterate [5].

According to the 2011 demographic, health and multiple Indicator (EDS-MICS) survey, 4.5 percent of adults aged 15-49 years are HIV positive. Women are more affected than men, with a prevalence of 5.6 percent against 2.9 percent. The prevalence of acute malnutrition, among people living with HIV, is at 14.1 percent [6]. Cameroon has been recognised as one of the five fast track countries in the region with an urgent need of building on and scaling up strategies of prevention and control of HIV.

[1] Population Reference Bureau, 2015.

[2] Emergency Food Security Assessment, 2015.

[3] Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2016.

[4] Food security and Nutrition Strategic Review – Cameroon, 2016.

[5] Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER), 2016.

[6] *Enquête Démographique et de Santé (EDS) and Enquête par grappe à Indicateurs Multiples (MICS)*, 2011.

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

The Government of Cameroon prepared a long-term development vision for the next 25 years called “Cameroon: an Emerging, Democratic and United Country despite its Diversity”, of which the Growth and Employment Strategy Document (GESD 2010–2020) is part. The vision also has medium-term objectives that support a transformative agenda and makes people more resilient and engaged towards inclusive and sustainable development while leaving no one behind. WFP and the United Nations (UN) system supported these efforts through its United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013–2017, which was under a major review in 2016 to align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The new UNDAF 2018–2022, which will be implemented under the “Delivering as One” (DaO) approach, will sharpen the focus of UN assistance to better support the new challenges of the country and align with the Government's planning cycle. The UNDAF defines 4 strategic pillars: (i) employment opportunities and protection measures; (ii) health and nutrition; (iii) improving access to education and quality vocational training; and (iv) strengthening the resilience of target populations to address food insecurity, and environmental, social and economic shocks.

The integration of a pillar on resilience, early recovery and food security in the UNDAF portrays the government commitments in addressing hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, putting the Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) at the forefront of the agenda. Although Cameroon has made encouraging progress towards reducing the proportion of people suffering from hunger, disparities between rural and urban areas persist and more efforts are needed. Nutrition interventions are being reviewed with increased focus on prevention support, in conformity with the National Food and Nutrition Policy 2015-2025 which builds on strategies defined through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement. A joint WFP-United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)-Government work plan defines

strategies geared towards reducing undernutrition, especially stunting, in the Government's four priority regions.

WFP worked with Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other UN agencies to support the government's efforts to scale up strategies of prevention and control of HIV. Together with UNAIDS, WFP supported the government to strengthen capacity of the nutrition promoters working on HIV and psycho-social agents. Furthermore joint supervision missions were conducted with WFP, the government, and other non-government partners. Additionally, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated WFP's sensitisation campaigns in refugee camps.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

Through the implementation of a country portfolio of relief, recovery and development assistance activities in Cameroon: Country Programme 200330, PRRO 200552 and two regional Emergency Operations (EMOP 200777 and 200799), WFP aimed to reduce the impact of humanitarian crisis in the country and support the government's efforts towards achieving zero hunger. Furthermore, in 2016, WFP embarked on the formulation of the country strategic plan which, informed by the findings and recommendations of the country Strategic Review Exercise, will constitute the appropriate portfolio of programmes required to streamline food security and nutrition activities in both humanitarian and development contexts, including a plan for further strengthening of local capacity and national ownership of social and economic investments that pursue Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2): End hunger, achieve food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

WFP's response strategy is geared towards reducing high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition, with a specific focus on the four northernmost and eastern regions of the country affected by insecurity, refugee influxes and displacements, and where traditionally food insecurity and malnutrition levels are highest. In a context of a continuously deteriorating and complex humanitarian situation in the country, WFP's primary focus in 2016 remained to assist displaced and crisis affected populations, to save lives, secure livelihoods and mitigate the effects of shocks on already vulnerable host communities, while aiming to strengthen national capacity for management of safety-net programmes, crisis response and early warning systems.

The Regional EMOP 200777 supported vulnerable populations affected by the crisis across the Lake Chad Basin countries. In Cameroon, it responded to the growing needs in the Far North region, resulting from increased waves of population displacements and a significantly deteriorating food security situation.

The Regional EMOP 200799 assisted vulnerable populations affected by the crisis in the Central African Republic (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.

Launched in October 2013, the PRRO came to an end in March 2016. It supported food insecure and vulnerable communities through nutrition rehabilitation and livelihood support activities.

Designed to support the government's efforts to address hunger and malnutrition, the Country Programme focused on mitigating the effects of climate shocks, supporting social safety nets and sustainable management of community grain stocks, and promoting primary education, especially for girls, in the chronically poor northern regions.

Since November 2015, WFP manages a United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (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.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Country priorities in 2016 remained concentrated on emergency assistance to address the magnitude of needs arising from the Central African Republic (C.A.R.) and Lake Chad Basin crises. The scale of the crises prompted donors, both existing and new, to step up contributions to humanitarian programmes, while the share of resources available for recovery and development initiatives remained restricted. This translated into a decline in funding levels for PRRO and country programme, which in spite of continuous fundraising efforts, remained severely under-resourced. Throughout the year, WFP continued to reach out to donors at local and central levels, while soliciting the host government for in-kind support, but to little avail. Consequently, the Country Programme was suspended from the second half of 2016 to give priority to emergency needs.

In 2016, WFP's emergency response to the C.A.R refugee crisis (EMOP 200799) saw a decline in funding, as donor priorities increasingly shifted towards the Lake Chad Basin Crisis (EMOP 200777). As resources were running short towards year-end, WFP was forced to reduce the level of assistance provided to the C.A.R. refugees. WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched an urgent appeal for resources in November 2016 and these efforts will be reinforced in 2017 to ensure that assistance continue to the C.A.R. refugees until longer term solutions have been identified. In the Far North region, WFP response under Regional EMOP 200777 was adapted to the level of funding received though the capacity existed to scale up operations further. As additional donor pledges were secured over the course of the year, WFP could scale up assistance to an additional 20,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in areas where it was much needed.

WFP was grateful for the generous support received from a large number of donors, including multilateral contributions, which represented about 9 percent of total funding received. WFP advance financing mechanism and immediate response account played a critical role in securing resources at an early stage, before donor pledges were confirmed, enabling WFP to swiftly procure food commodities through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Douala, which contributed to reducing lead time and mitigate funds shortage. Multi-year pledges under EMOP 200799 allowed WFP to better plan activities ahead. Flexible and timely funding from donors remain key to maximising efficiency and effectiveness of resources.

WFP ensured that resources were spent wisely and that it achieved the maximum with the available funds. WFP endeavoured to find the least costly option for the planned commodity type as well as purchase locally and through GCMF to reduce both lead times and transport costs.

Furthermore, in 2016, WFP benefited from an allocation from the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) emergency preparedness window, which enabled the country office to put in place a set of preparedness measures as regards to information and communications technology (ITC), infrastructure, emergency communication, food storage and pre-positioning, and staff readiness and emergency preparedness. With this contribution, WFP carried out road rehabilitation project which has significantly improved road conditions and access to beneficiaries in the Minawao refugee camp, especially during the rainy season.

Achievements at Country Level

In a context of a continuously deteriorating and complex humanitarian crisis in the country, WFP support was vital in addressing food and nutrition needs, while mitigating the impact of the humanitarian crisis on surrounding local communities in the Far North and eastern regions. WFP reached a large coverage of the affected population providing continuous food assistance to over 350,000 people, including refugees from Nigeria, Central African Republic (C.A.R.), internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other vulnerable populations, and reaching over 100 sites on a monthly basis across the Far North and Eastern regions. In the Far North region, the number of IDPs doubled in 2016 with 180,000 people reported having fled their homes along the Cameroon-Nigeria border. WFP food support covered 62 percent of the identified IDPs, while activities were closely coordinated with the main food assistance actors operating in the region to ensure synergy to maximise coverage of the IDP needs. Despite an overall deterioration of the food security situation in the country, monitoring data indicated improvements in the food consumption patterns among households receiving WFP food assistance.

WFP significantly scaled up nutrition preventive support interventions in 2016 to enable an early detection of cases of malnourished children, while also preventing those at risk from falling into the malnutrition trap, reaching over 130,000 children under five with nutritious supplements. These efforts, along with partner complementary interventions, generated positive impacts in stabilising malnutrition in targeted health areas, especially in the more

established refugee sites in eastern Cameroon where humanitarian assistance was largely concentrated, and where Global Acute Malnutrition rates remained below 1 percent. Similarly, the 2016 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey indicated a general reduction of moderate acute malnutrition rates from 11.7 percent in 2015 to 8.7 in 2016, though the nutrition situation remained of concern in the Far North.

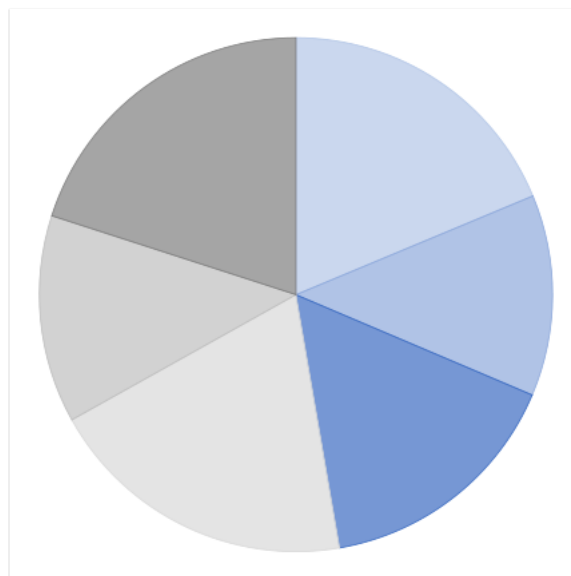
In eastern Cameroon, important progress has been made in stabilising the humanitarian situation following two years of a consolidated emergency response to the refugees. Though continued food support remains critical for the most vulnerable refugees, WFP together with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and partners will initiate a shift in assistance towards self-reliance and resilience in 2017 to gradually move refugees away from dependency on humanitarian assistance.

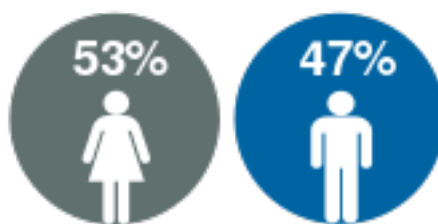
 **Annual Country Beneficiaries**

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	106,156	111,259	217,415
Children (5-18 years)	71,791	74,112	145,903
Adults (18 years plus)	90,154	113,581	203,735
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	268,101	298,952	567,053

Country Beneficiaries by Gender and Age

-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)
-  Children (under 5 years)
-  Children (5-18 years)
-  Adults (18 years plus)





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Country Programme	-	2	-	109	-	110
Regional EMOP	33,512	2,875	8,510	6,363	1,015	52,275
Single Country PRRO	208	89	69	166	15	547
Total Food Distributed in 2016	33,720	2,965	8,579	6,638	1,030	52,932



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Regional EMOP	4,736,973	-	-
Total Distributed in 2016	4,736,973	-	-

Supply Chain

Logistics infrastructure in Cameroon is organized around the port of Douala, which accounts for more than 90 percent of the country's imports and is the main entry point for cargoes destined for Chad and Central African Republic (C.A.R.). The large quantities of food were supplied from the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) stocks pre-positioned at the port of Douala, which enabled swift delivery to the various field locations. A total of 45,690 mt of GCMF food was pre-positioned in the port to serve operations in Cameroon, Chad, C.A.R and Nigeria. WFP Cameroon also purchased about 3,548 mt directly from local suppliers in the country.

Food received at the port of Douala and in local suppliers' warehouses was transported to WFP warehouses in Maroua in the Far North and Bertoua in the East. The logistics hub established in Bertoua served to mitigate pressure on the other extended delivery points in the region. Some 23,000 mt of food was pre-positioned in the hub and re-forwarded as needed to the other central stores. In Maroua, seven mobile warehouses were put in place, providing 6,300 mt of additional storage capacity.

Access constraints, due to insecurity, remoteness of areas and poor state of roads, particularly during the rainy season, remained major challenges for food delivery. Especially in the remotely located Logone and Chari in the Far North region, access remained restricted to 60 percent of project sites during the rainy season. Despite these

challenges, WFP ensured delivery to the most remote areas, as a result of early planning, contingency measures put in place, and a strong collaboration and coordination with experienced partners and government counterparts. A warehouse was established in Kousseri, in the Logone and Chari department, to ensure early food pre-positioning and rapid delivery to surrounding sites. Furthermore, in an effort to secure road access to the Minawao refugee camp at the height of the rainy season, WFP carried out road rehabilitation project funded through the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) Emergency Preparedness Programme. The project consisted of the construction of five bridges which significantly improved road conditions and access to beneficiaries in the refugee camp.

WFP also supported cross-border delivery of emergency assistance to northeast Nigeria where access is hampered from within the country due to insecurity. In 2016, 2,200 mt of foods were transported across the border and distributed by WFP teams in Nigeria. The very first convoy of food supplies was delivered in July 2016, under the United Nations (UN) led cross-border operation.

The cash-based transfers (CBT), launched for the first time in Cameroon in 2016, provided opportunities for a more efficient response and to mitigate supply chain challenges, which constituted a major hindrance for the operation in the past. Policies were put in place to facilitate women's participation as wholesalers and retailers, which constituted an opportunity to support their engagement in market activities, considering that cultural barriers often hinder their full participation. The agreement with a competent wholesaler to supply retailers helped to avoid interruptions at shops during distributions.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Beans	1,482	-	1,482
Iodised Salt	329	-	329
Rice	1,737	-	1,737
Total	3,548	-	3,548
Percentage	100.0%	-	

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Two operational evaluations were conducted in 2016 including evaluation of PRRO 200552, conducted in May, and evaluation of EMOP 200777, conducted in June. Key recommendations from these evaluations included the need to: integrate food and nutrition security activities to maximise efficiency; strengthen activities designed to address cross-cutting issues including gender and nutrition; close follow up of cash-based transfer (CBT); and invest in strengthening monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. All these recommendations were applied to improve design and implementation of WFP activities in 2016. In collaboration with the WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa, Cameroon country office also conducted a gender and market analysis of food sectors in two target regions, to ensure innovative gender mainstreaming in the design of future market support activities. M&E systems and tools have been significantly strengthened, and complaint and feedback mechanisms have been rolled out in all project sites.

In line with the evaluation recommendations, WFP's previous learning in nutrition recommends a focus on prevention programme using a blanket supplementary feeding as a medium for complementary services. In 2016, the country office took a strategic shift from treatment to prevention of malnutrition through a community-based approach – combining both nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive activities and ensuring better convergence of partner activities.

The CBT, launched for the first time in Cameroon in 2016, proved effective. WFP Cameroon initiated a participatory lessons learned process, in order to improve the programme implementation and design of the future interventions. CBT introduced a nutrition education component to strengthen promotion of nutrition practices among CBT

beneficiaries and encourage them to prioritise nutritious foods in their choice of food basket to be purchased.

The evaluation of the PRRO, along with the Regional EMOP evaluation, further recommended that in order to face protracted crises, WFP should provide a more flexible package that shifts support from emergency response to early community recovery and resilience building in relation to changes in the local context. These recommendations are being applied in the design of the response from 2017 onwards and the future Country Strategic Plan.

Furthermore, in December 2016, the first Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) exercise was carried out in Cameroon to analyse the policies and systems related to school meals programme in the country and to establish an action plan for the implementation of national school feeding policy. The exercise provided the following recommendations and priority actions: 1) Revision and validation of the draft national policy on school feeding; 2) Elaboration of the budget for school feeding including a funding strategy; and 3) Design and implementation of a Home Grown School Feeding pilot programme, which feeds into WFP forthcoming response design and Country Strategic Plan.

Story Worth Telling

In 2016, WFP introduced mobile phone cash-based transfer assistance in Cameroon to offer the most vulnerable refugees and displaced Cameroonian families the freedom to buy the products of their choice. For some, it has not only been a means of providing food for the family, but also a way of engaging in new income opportunities.

MORA, Far North region of Cameroon – Tens of thousands of displaced families have flocked in the town of Mora, near the Nigerian frontier, to escape Boko Haram insurgency, which has ravaged villages along the border for over two years. Homes destroyed and families torn apart, many women are left alone to care for the household as their husbands have been killed in attacks or deserted the family to find work elsewhere. In Mora, WFP cash-based transfer (CBT) programmes, which exclusively target single women households, provided some relief in the turmoil of chaos. Especially for women like Fadi – widowed and sole carer for 10 children, who has received money every month since May this year, sent by WFP through her mobile phone. The cash transfers gave her a sense of normality, as she could go to the local market to buy meat, canned fish, rice, milk for the children, and other products to prepare the meals of her preference.

GADO, Eastern Cameroon – Three refugee women from the Central African Republic have profited from the increased market demand that the CBT programme brings, to start up a small shop where they sell cassava flour, a locally preferred staple food. The women are amongst 30 local traders in the Gado refugee camp, working to supply the market with enough quantities of varied food products. “When WFP saw that I was committed to my business, selling small food stuff, they encouraged me to become a supplier to the CBT programme” says Fatou Saleh, one of the three women retailers in the camp. “I am now a provider to hundreds of families who buy from me with money in their mobile phones and I employ two other women in my shop.” Fatou has become a respectable business woman, self-reliant and no longer needs WFP food assistance to sustain her family.

While aiming to expand the programme, WFP took efforts to support women's engagement in market activities, considering that cultural barriers often hinder their participation. Trainings were carried out for selected women's groups and women traders for them to manage shops in 2017.

The objective – after three months, these women will have achieved sufficient financial independence to be taken out of the food assistance programme.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

The objectives of the special operation 200895 – United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in 2016 were:

1. To provide non-governmental organizations (NGOs), United Nations (UN) agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions in Cameroon with safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites;
2. To transport light cargo such as medical supplies, high energy foods, and information and communications technology (ICT) equipment; and
3. To provide adequate capacity for evacuations of humanitarian staff.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	6,054,685
Direct Support Costs	599,383
Indirect Support Costs	465,785
Total	7,119,853

Project Activities

Activity 1: Provide regular access by air to the humanitarian community in Cameroon

In 2016, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided regular weekly flights to Garoua, Maroua, Ndjamena and Ngaoundere for 39 organizations, transporting 4,486 passengers and 13,630 kg of light cargo. In addition to its regular scheduled flights, UNHAS conducted and supported several ad hoc missions, such as the visit of WFP Executive Director to Cameroon in March 2016, and the visit of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in December 2016.

Eleven Users' Group Committee (UGC) and two Steering Committee meetings were organized in 2016. With the Performance Management Tool (PMT), UNHAS monitored service utilisation trends in real time to adapt to the changing needs of the users. Based on monitoring data, users' feedback and expression of needs, the weekly flight schedule was adjusted in early March 2016 from three to four flights per week to cater for the increased demand.

Activity 2: Implement WFP management structures and support systems (e.g. electronic Flight Management Application, Performance Management Tool (PMT), demand-driven flight schedules)

The project was implemented through standard WFP management structures and support systems, and regularly reviewed in accordance with standard procedures in order to minimise risks and ensure operational efficiency. To ensure effective management, and quality and safety of the operations, the project received a Quality Assurance Evaluation mission in September 2016 conducted by WFP Quality Assurance Unit.

Activity 3: Conduct regular needs assessments

To ensure activities remained aligned with users' demands and needs, three surveys were organized in 2016. One Passenger Satisfaction Survey directed to UNHAS passengers, aimed at collecting feedback on the service provided in 2016. Two Needs Assessment Surveys directed to heads of organizations, aimed at collecting users' demand and needs projections.

Operational Partnerships

There were no direct operational implementing partners, however, the UNHAS team worked closely with relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), donors and other United Nations agencies, especially with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), to ensure that the operation runs in alignment with other humanitarian activities in the country. UNHAS actively pursued opportunities for effective collaboration with local authorities. In October 2016, WFP aviation invited the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority to participate in the 8th Global Humanitarian Aviation Conference (GHAC) held in Spain.

Performance Monitoring

With the Performance Management Tool (PMT), UNHAS Cameroon monitored in a timely manner passenger and cargo traffic trends, and identified strategic and operational areas for improvement. For instance, the weekly flight schedule was revised from three to four flights per week, while the connection to N'Djamena was realigned to integrate interchangeability of aircraft with the N'Djamena based fleet and hence, provide more flexibility to absorb peak of demands. In addition, the Users' Group and Steering Committee meetings, together with surveys, helped collect feedback from users regarding service performance and ensured user demands were continuously met.

Results/Outcomes

Through the service provided in 2016, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) ensured a safe, reliable and cost-effective air transport service that enabled the humanitarian community to provide assistance to populations in need: 4,486 passengers from 39 organizations had access to project implementing sites to provide assistance to the affected communities. The Special Operation deployed a 19-seater aircraft based in Yaoundé and provided regular weekly scheduled flights to Garoua, Maroua, Ndjamenana and Ngaoundere all year round.

Furthermore, the provision of the UNHAS ensured adequate capacity of the humanitarian community to transport light cargo, as well as medical and security evacuation. Some 13,630 kg of light cargo were transported, while the capacity of carrying out medical evacuations helped to mitigate risks for humanitarian personnel; 2 medical evacuations were carried out in 2016.

The flight services proved vital in ensuring access to beneficiaries in project sites which were once unreachable. The regularity of the flight schedule enabled humanitarian personnel to better planning and implement activities, while ensuring regular monitoring of projects. The flexibility of the UNHAS schedule enabled to support several ad hoc missions, including high-level donor missions, which helped to increase international support and visibility of the plight of the people affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Marco Frattini

UNHAS helping humanitarian actors deliver essential services to communities affected by Boko Haram insurgency.

Project Indicators

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Special Operation (Air Ops)				
Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	30	39	130.0%
Number of locations served	site	4	4	100.0%
Number of needs assessments carried out	assessment	4	3	75.0%
Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passenger segments)	individual	350	374	106.9%
Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	250	374	149.6%
Number of requests for medical and security evacuations fulfilled duly	%	100	100	100.0%
Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	94	98.9%
Tonnage of light cargo transported monthly	Mt	1	1	110.0%