



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Cameroon Country Brief January - June 2021



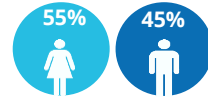
In Numbers

18,668 mt of food distributed

USD 6 million cash-based transfers made

USD 41.8 million July to December 2021 net funding requirements

828,894 people assisted
between January and June 2021



Operational Updates

North-West/South-West L2 response

- WFP reached 348,346 beneficiaries with 7,440 mt of food and USD 1.8 million cash transfers as unconditional resource transfer (URT)
- A total of 8,175 schoolchildren were provided with 157 mt of food
- To prevent acute malnutrition, WFP provided 246 mt of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs) to 23,075 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs).

Lake Chad response

- In the Far North region, 131,175 beneficiaries were reached with 5,595 mt of food and USD 1.4 million cash transfers as URT, while 76,705 children were supported with 1,446 mt of food through the school feeding programme.
- In addition, WFP provided 576 mt of SNFs to 29,080 children and PLWGs for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition.

CAR response

- In the East, North and Adamawa regions, WFP distributed 2,079 mt of food and USD 2.8 million cash transfers to 143,090 beneficiaries as URT.
 - A total of 49,190 children and PLWGs were reached through nutrition interventions with 707 mt of SNFs.
- Under the resilience programme activities, WFP provided 422 mt of food to 20,058 beneficiaries for food assistance for asset creation.

UNHAS

- UNHAS transported 1,995 passengers and 9.85 mt of cargo, serving more than 70 humanitarian organizations.
- Negotiations are in progress with the Government and airport stakeholders for the resumption of flights to the Tiko airport, that was suspended in February 2020.

Homegrown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP)

- In collaboration with the Government of Cameroon, WFP identified pilot schools in the Far North region to initiate the HGSFP thus supporting small-scale farmers through creation of new value chains.

Gender, Protection and Accountability to Affected Persons, GPAAP

Gender Results Network for WFP Cameroon was re-launched, and a gender mapping exercise was initiated in all the crises areas in May

Operational Context

An estimated 40 percent of Cameroon's 27.2 million people live below the poverty line and human development index remains low (0.563 compared to a global average of 0.737 (UNDP, 20). The country has been significantly affected by three complex crises: armed conflict between non-state armed groups and state forces is escalating in the North West and South West regions; non-State armed groups (NSAGs) insurgency in the Lake Chad Basin resulting in an influx of refugees from Nigeria as well as internal displacements in the Far North region and the influx of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the East, Adamawa, and North regions. These resulted in over 1 million internally displaced people and more than 449,000 refugees.

The Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP March 2021) revealed that 4.4 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Cameroon with more than 2.6 million being food insecure.

The vulnerabilities have been aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the CDC, as of June 30, 2021 there were 80,893 confirmed cases and 1,324 COVID-related deaths reported since the pandemic began.

WFP carries out emergency food assistance and nutrition support all three crises, while building the resilience and livelihoods of host populations. WFP has been present in Cameroon since 1978.



Population: 27.2 million

Income Level: Lower middle

2019 Human Development Index: 153 out of 189

Severe acute malnutrition: 1.6% of children under 5 years

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Photo: Distribution using scooping method in the FN. (WFP/Hedley Tah)

Country Strategic Plan (2018-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
143.3 m	28.2 m	41.8 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Populations affected by disasters, including refugees, IDPs and host populations in the Far North, North, Adamawa, East, North West and South West regions have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioral change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.

Strategic Outcome 2: Vulnerable households in protracted displacement and communities at risk in chronically food-insecure areas have safe year-round access to adequate and nutritious food and increase their resilience to shocks.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary schoolchildren in target regions.
- Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.
- Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.

Strategic Result 2: End malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Children aged 6-59 months and vulnerable women and men in food-insecure prioritized districts have reduced malnutrition rates in line with national standards by 2020.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Implement malnutrition prevention activities including BSF for children aged 6-59 months, treatment of MAM for children aged 24-59 months and food by prescription for malnourished ART patients.
- Train community health workers in malnutrition prevention through multi-sectoral coordination systems and partnerships.
- Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.

Strategic Result 3: Improve small holders' productivity

Strategic Outcome 4: Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in prioritized districts of the Far North, North, Adamawa and East regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide technical assistance for small-scale farmers and cooperatives – prioritizing women's representation and leadership – in post-harvest management and value-chain opportunities, in collaboration with IFAD and FAO.

Strategic Result 5: Capacity strengthening

Strategic Outcome 5: The Government's work to achieve Zero Hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.

Focus area: *Root causes*

Activities:

- Provide technical expertise to Government and partners to plan and coordinate work for zero hunger, including early warning, preparedness and food security and nutrition response, national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net systems, and provide common management of information technology, warehouses and delivery corridors.

Strategic Result 8: Enhance global partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: The humanitarian community and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community until alternatives are available.
- Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non-food items.

Challenges

• Security and access

- In the North West and South West regions, the security situation continues to be volatile. The number of improvised explosive devices (IED) attacks significantly increased in the North West, from 6 in 2020 to 53 this year. In May 2021 alone, 53 IED attacks were recorded.
- Weekly ghost towns, lockdowns and sporadic roadblocks disrupt planned activities in North West and South West regions.
- Recurrent insecurity due to violent attacks by armed groups in and around the Lake Chad basin continue to hinder access and affect activity implementation in some zones.
- A 'Threat and Risk assessment' report from UN Security in Cameroon shows that the country recorded the highest number of attacks against civilians (226) attributed to NSAGs in 2020 in the Lake Chad basin, higher than in Nigeria (94).
- Physical access due to poor road conditions and heavy rains restrict transportation of food items to distribution sites.

• Resources

- Because of the pipeline situation, food was distributed at 70 percent to rural beneficiaries and 50 percent to beneficiaries in urban and peri-urban areas in NWSW. The Lake Chad crisis maintained a blanket 70 percent, while the CAR crisis was at 50 percent because of critical funding shortfall
- If the current situation persists, the CAR crisis will go for two months this year without any food distribution. This will greatly undermine WFP support to resilience building of the refugees and host population
- There has been a deficit in rice in North West and South West since May. The Government suspended the distribution of a rice stock until tests confirm that they are fit for consumption. Testing is ongoing.

- **Capacity of cooperating partners:** there is urgent need to strengthen the capacities of cooperating partners in managing emergencies and humanitarian operations, as well as in access negotiation especially in the North West and South West regions.

Donors

Donors to WFP Cameroon in 2021 include Canada, China, European Commission, Germany, Japan, Republic of Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States. Additional support was provided by UN CERF, and private donors.