



World Food Programme

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# Cameroon

## Annual Country Report 2021

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Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2022

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# Overview

For the final year of the implementation of the 2018-2022 Country Strategic Plan, WFP continued to respond to needs that resulted due to three complex crises in Cameroon- the socio-political crisis in the North West and South West regions; the spillover effects of the conflict in the Central African Republic, and the non-state armed groups' insurgency on both sides of the Cameroon-Nigeria border. Inter-ethnic clashes in the Far North region between Mousgoum fishermen and Choua- Arab herdsman in the last quarter of 2021 also aggravated food security challenges. The number of Central African refugees residing in the East, Adamawa and North regions increased by 5 percent, from 316,017 in December 2020 to 332,000 by the end of 2021.

The crisis in the North-West and South-West resulted in the displacement of over 711,000 people as of September 2021. Security and access related issues affected WFP's operations to reach the most vulnerable. While COVID-19 continued to slow down activities, mitigating measures were put in place to protect both staff and beneficiaries, thus limiting the spread of the virus.

As the pace of global operations picked up steam following the easing of lockdown restrictions, WFP also stepped-up activities towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2: Zero Hunger. WFP reached over 827,000 crisis-affected and vulnerable people in Cameroon - 54 percent of which were women - through food and nutrition assistance, early recovery and resilience building.

WFP distributed 39,000 metric tons (mt) of food and disbursed more than USD 10 million through cash-based transfers to address the acute needs of vulnerable households. Assistance for the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition was provided to more than 98,000 children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls, including people receiving antiretroviral therapy. WFP's strategy aimed at fostering self-reliance and resilience for sustainable solutions to preserve livelihoods benefitted over 50,000 people in vulnerable households.

As the largest distributor of cash assistance in Cameroon, accounting for more than 60 percent of cash transfers, WFP chairs the cash-working group. The working group gathers 23 organisations including seven UN agencies, twelve international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), two national NGOs, two development agencies and IFRC/ Cameroon Red Cross Society. WFP scaled up unrestricted cash transfers to all crisis areas in the country, reaching beneficiaries in five regions (Far North, Adamawa, East, North West and South West).

WFP complements Government's efforts in the education sector by implementing the school meals programme, enabling children, especially girls, in crisis-affected regions to access nutritious meals. Through this programme, WFP provides incentives for children to enroll and stay in school while minimizing the risk of being recruited by the non-state armed groups operating in the Far North, North West and South West regions of Cameroon.

A pre-Food Systems summit organized in June presented an opportunity to advance the dialogue on the processes through which food is produced and consumed while also engaging with the Government's Home Grown School Feeding, which was piloted in the Adamawa region towards the end of 2021.

WFP carried out joint field missions with donors and partners which provided opportunities for shared appreciation of the humanitarian situation in the country and allowed donors to assess ongoing interventions and the impact of their contributions on beneficiaries. Missions with various government ministries also proved useful in enhancing the Government's knowledge of WFP operations. These missions took place within the framework of the newly created WFP-Government working group aimed at improving coordination and communication with the government around WFP's activities.

WFP favoured extensive partnerships and joint interventions to enhance the effectiveness of its humanitarian response, developing a collaborative approach at the national and local levels. As an example, the Mandjou joint-resilience intervention in the East region demonstrates how collaboration with and between UN agencies and government could help deliver on the goal of Zero Hunger. WFP also continued to be a partner of choice improving access to the most vulnerable in remote areas through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). This year, UNHAS served 46 agencies, transported almost 5,000 passengers and 15 metric tons of cargo.

# 827,673

## Total beneficiaries in 2021



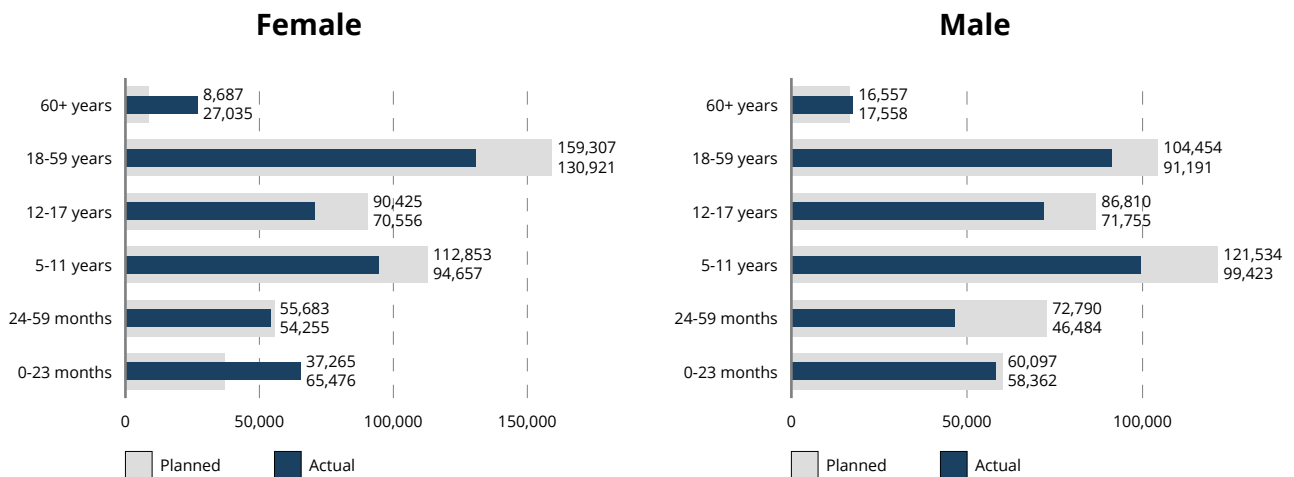
54% female



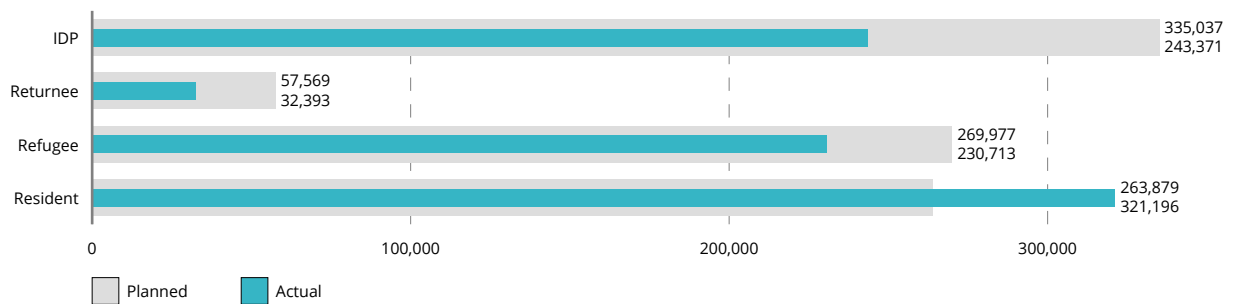
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 41,384 (51% Female, 49% Male)

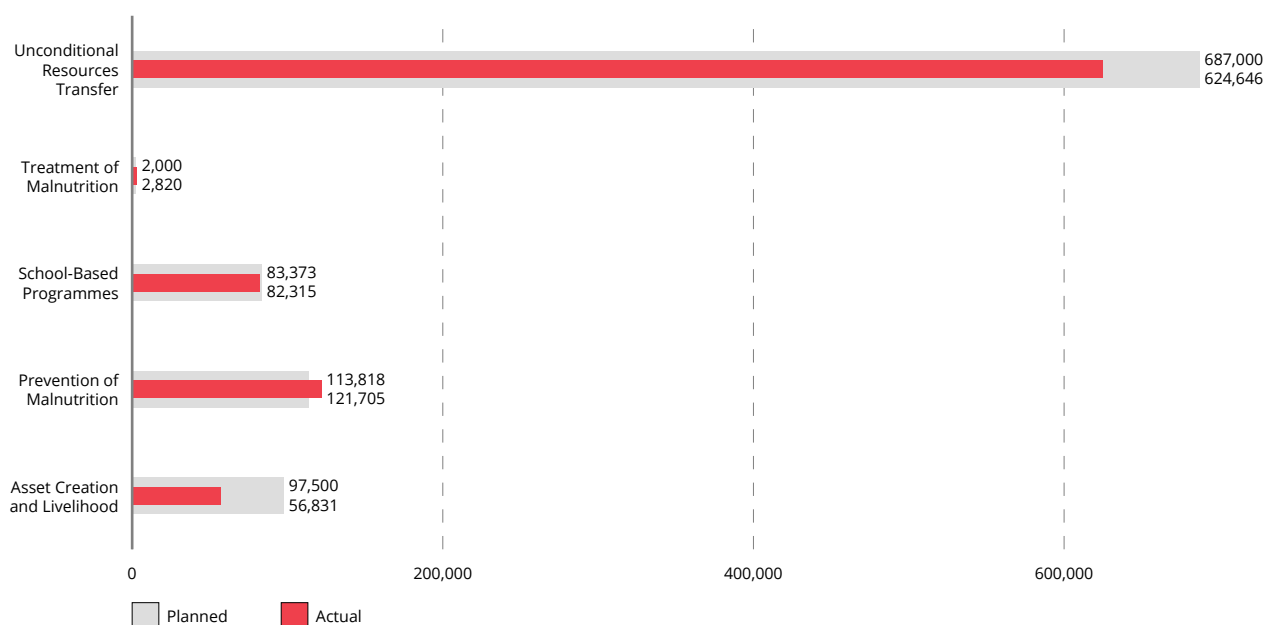
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



670,914

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 807,162 total planned  
( 350,902 Female, 320,012 Male)



158,135

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 119,300 total planned  
(94,680 Female, 63,455 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



39,657 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 98,499 mt total planned

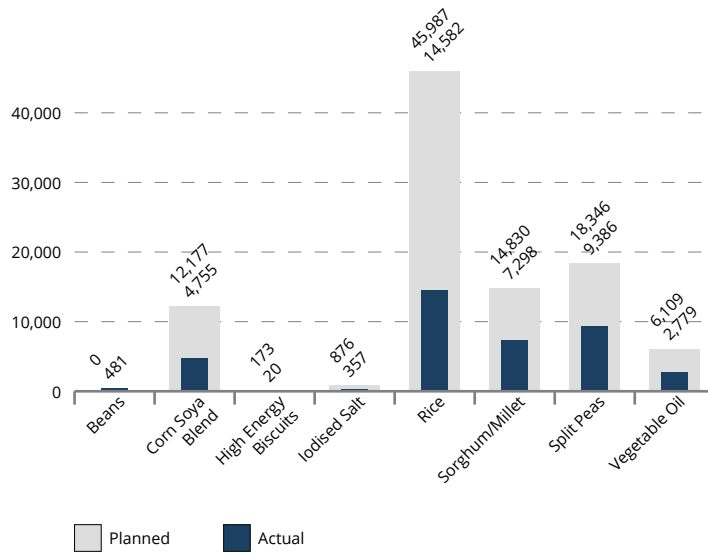


US\$ 10,776,934

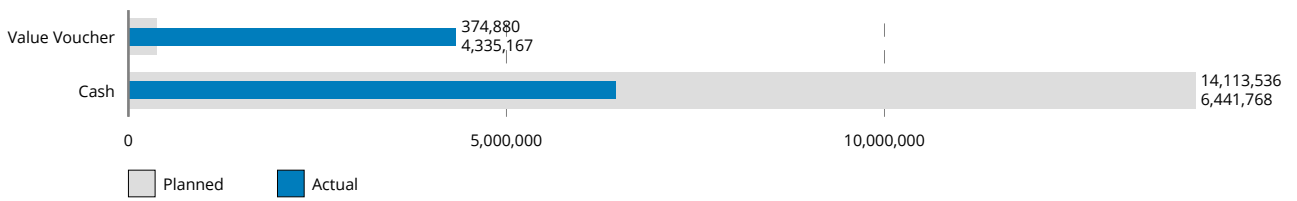
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 14,488,416 total planned

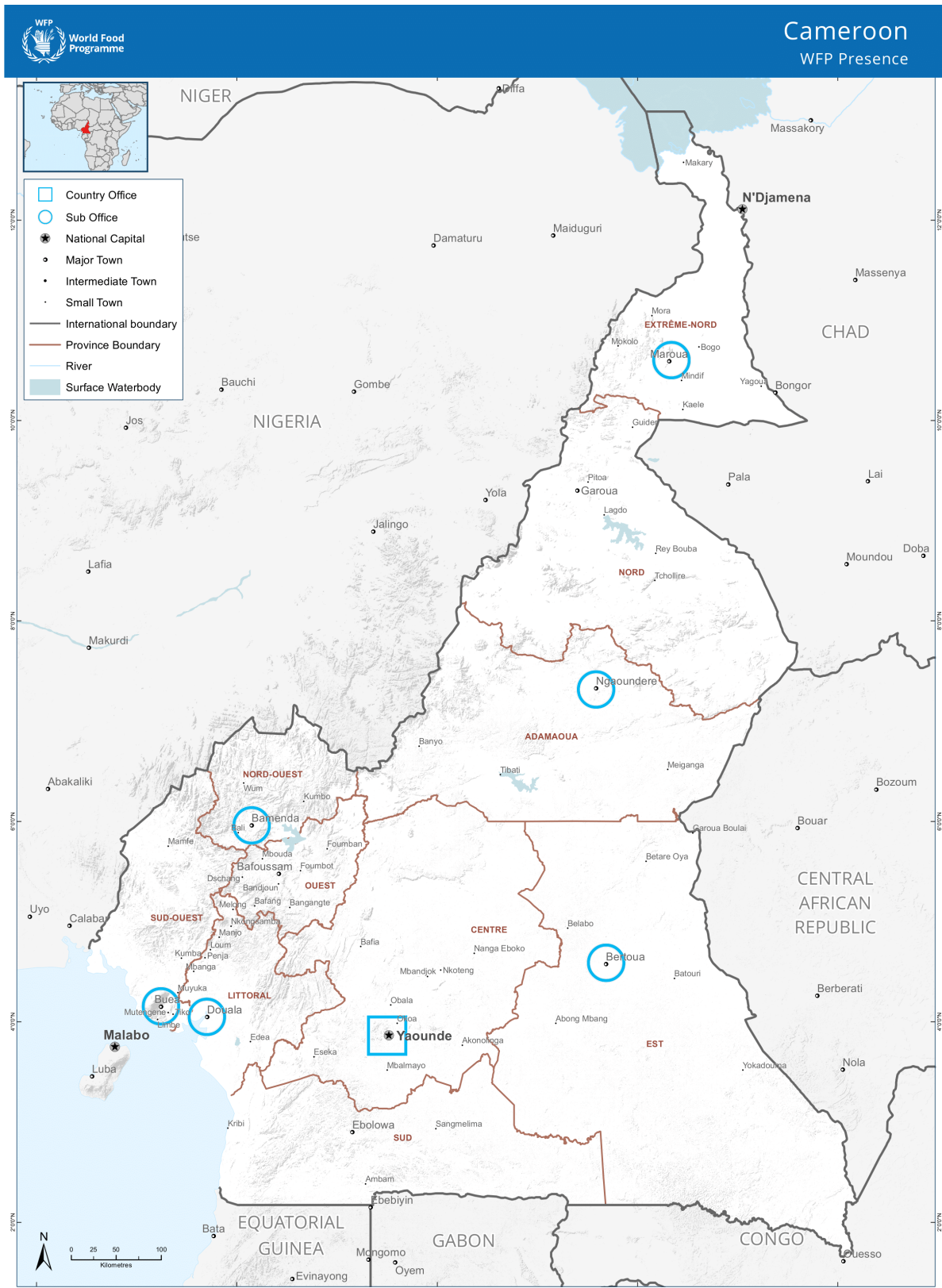
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Date Created: 17 Feb 2022 - Contact: [hiq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hiq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: CMR\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_A3P\_20220217  
 Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; UNMap - Populated places; GeoNames  
 The designations employed and the presentation of material in the map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.  
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A lower-middle-income country with over 26 million people [1], Cameroon ranks 153th out of 189 countries in the 2020 Human Development Index. [2] While the country experienced consistent economic growth averaging 4.3 percent per year for a decade up to 2019, poverty levels have remained steady. Over 55 percent of Cameroonians live in poverty which affects several aspects of their lives from health to education, living conditions, and work. The incidence of

poverty is particularly high in rural parts of the northernmost and eastern regions, where structural underdevelopment and recurring climatic shocks, including floods and prolonged dry spells, limit people's ability to thrive. Agriculture employs close to 65 percent of the country's working population and contributes about 25 percent of its gross domestic product. [3]

In 2021, Cameroon adopted its new National Development Strategy (NDS) 2020 - 2030 which aims to carry out the structural transformation of the economy, the development of human capital and well-being, the promotion of employment and economic integration, governance, decentralization, and strategic management of the state. During the year, WFP leveraged the consultative process of the design phase of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2) 2022-2026 to further strengthen partnerships, positioning WFP as a partner of choice in the delivery of zero hunger solutions and an enabler of the SDGs. The CSP 1 was extended to February 2022 to enable the alignment with the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework and the government's National Development Strategy.

In the meantime, vulnerable people in Cameroon continued to be affected by increased non-state armed groups (NSAGs) attacks in the Far-North region, the effects of the Central African Republic crisis in the North, Adamawa, and East regions, and conflict in North West and South West regions resulting from clashes between NSAGs and state forces. According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview of March 2021, 4.4 million people need humanitarian assistance, an increase of over 500,000 persons as compared to the same period last year. As of December 2021, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) reports that Cameroon hosts 474,294 refugees and 933,138 internally displaced persons (IDPs) across the entire country. [4] The complex crises faced by the country have led to acute and chronic food and nutrition insecurity. The average prevalence of food insecurity was 9.7 percent in the six regions covered. Food insecurity rates were higher in the North-West (16 percent) and East (14.5 percent) compared to the West (8.9 percent) and South West (8.4 percent). While there have been improvements in the nutrition situation of children aged 6-23 and 24-59 months, malnutrition rates remain alarmingly high in four regions - the Far North, North, Adamawa, and East - with stunting and wasting above national averages. In the North, 40.2 percent of children aged 6-59 months are suffering from stunting, compared to 36.4 percent in the Far North, 34.6 percent in Adamawa, and 32.8 percent in the East. Similarly, 5.9 percent of children are wasting in the Far North, 4.8 percent in the North, 4.5 percent in the East, and 3.8 percent in Adamawa. [5]

Overall, in 2021 there were significant increases in the proportion of food insecure households. Between June and August, 250,751 people were projected to be acutely food insecure (IPC phase 3 and above) in the three regions, representing about 13 percent of the 1.9 million people projected to be severely food insecure. [6] For women of reproductive age, 41.4 percent have anaemia.

The ongoing violent conflict in the North West and South West regions has exacerbated human rights violations, including gender-based violence. This includes targeted killings of both men and women, destruction of homes and villages, kidnappings, attacks on schools, forced recruitments, and sexual abuse. The impact of military operations, compounded by a scale-up of non-state armed groups' activities led to extended lockdown periods, continued displacements, and considerable access issues. Additionally, domestic violence against women and girls significantly increased in relation to the growth of violence and lockdowns in the conflict-affected regions.

WFP supported the national development strategy and contributed to enhancing progress towards achieving SDG 2 and 17. This was achieved through crisis response, resilience building, and root cause approach, with a focus on community planning, national capacity strengthening, nutrition, gender equality, food security monitoring, and partnerships. Through the strategic outcomes 1 and 6 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP provided unconditional resource transfers (URT) to crisis-affected populations and managed the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Under strategic outcomes 2, 3, and 4, WFP focused on building resilience from an early recovery perspective, enabling affected people, including those living with disabilities, to build sufficient capacities to cope with natural disasters and frequent displacements. Strategic outcome 5 aimed at contributing towards achieving SDG 17, through strengthening the capacities of national partners to achieve Zero Hunger.

UNHAS works closely with local partners to ensure safe, efficient, and cost-effective provision of humanitarian air transport respecting COVID-19 preventive measures. In collaboration with the office of the UN Resident Coordinator, WFP continued to raise awareness among government counterparts about the relevance of UNHAS and its critical role in enabling User Organizations to access project implementation sites and conduct humanitarian activities.

The WFP and UNHCR Targeting Hub is fully functional and provides refined targeting, improved community engagement, ensuring that the most vulnerable populations receive assistance, without disrupting social cohesion. WFP supported the Ministry of Public Health to implement nutrition interventions in the country. For example, alongside the UN Joint Team for the Fight Against HIV and UNAIDS, WFP partnered with the government to assess the food and nutrition security vulnerability of people living with HIV and provided support for the integration of nutrition into HIV treatment and care services. Furthermore, WFP provided trainings to the government across all 10 regions in response to COVID-19, including emergency logistics management.



# Risk Management

During the year 2021, WFP Cameroon continued to strengthen control of its operational risks through the assessment and monitoring of the Risk Register to identify necessary and prospective mitigation measures. The country office staff prioritized risk management and control practices with the support of a dedicated Risk and Compliance Officer who has recently joined the team. An internal audit report of August 2021 highlighted the effort of the country office to strengthen the control measures by reassessing its operational strategy, reinforcing its capacity by recruiting staff for key positions, reorganizing units and processes and by increasing the demand for Regional Bureau oversight and support.

As the world is still prone to the Covid-19 pandemic, WFP sustained review of its operational plan, business continuity plan and risk assessment to ensure effective risk monitoring are established. Similarly, WFP Cameroon works with other UN agencies in the Programme Criticality exercise to assess the operational risks of UN activities in the field and to determine the critical thresholds that can be managed, and the mitigation actions and security considerations that need to be implemented.

Cameroon security level remains at Level 4 in the North West and South West regions (NWSW) and the crisis in those two regions further deteriorated in the second half of 2021. WFP has implemented some actions to mitigate the impacts of restricted access. WFP Cameroon developed an Access Strategy based on community acceptance, which is a significant component that consists of maintaining regular contact and dialogue with key stakeholders, namely local authorities, armed factions, Humanitarian Coordination Centre, Governor's office and Non-state Armed Group (NSAGs) and key community leaders, and continuously monitors security situation and adapt them to the assessed risks at any given time to support operations.

# Partnerships

In 2021, WFP Cameroon relied on partnerships with the government, donors, humanitarian and development actors, as well as the beneficiaries, to deliver life-saving and life-changing assistance and to support the government in achieving its national development priorities through tailored technical, policy, and operational support.

Coordination with the Government was strengthened with a joint WFP-Government working group formed in 2021 to lay a strong foundation for a long-term strategic partnership. Under the leadership of the Ministry of External Relations, the working group brings together key line ministries such as the Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT), Ministry of Social Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), Ministry of Women Empowerment and Family, Ministry of Basic Education and Ministry of Public Health, among others. Joint field visits of the working group increased the government's understanding of WFP's comparative advantages and how it can effectively support the National Development Goals 2020-2030. The Country Office deployed its capacity in food security assessments, vulnerability analysis, and mapping as well as its experience in early warning systems, to support evidence-based national policies. WFP provided technical and financial support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development for the design, preparation, and implementation of surveys such as the Food Security Monitoring Systems in February 2021 and the National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (ENSAN). WFP equally contributed to the Cadre Harmonisé analysis in March and October 2021. As a co-advisor with FAO on the Food Security Working Group, WFP has recruited a coordinator in the office of the National Programme for the Monitoring and Strengthening of Food Security (PNVRSA) in MINADER to enhance the government's capacity to plan and coordinate food security contributions in the country. To grow its research and analytical skills, WFP signed an agreement with the Sub-Regional Institute for Statistics and Applied Economics (ISSEA), through which it offered internship opportunities for students to learn hard skills on data analysis and presentation, price monitoring, and the use of mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping. WFP contributed to the Fill the Nutrition Gap study in Cameroon in its capacity as a member of the Technical Secretariat of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for the Fight Against Malnutrition. The findings, solutions, and sectoral recommendations were presented to stakeholders during the third quarter of 2021, drawing attention to the huge nutrition deficits in the country.

Discussions have begun with the Ministry of Social Affairs and other stakeholders such as the World Bank, to leverage WFP's expertise to support the Government in strengthening the national social protection system.

United Nations agencies remained WFP's formidable partners. Through joint actions and advocacy, WFP provided a rounded and inclusive response to needs and effectively supported the government to cover capacity gaps. In collaboration with UNWomen, WFP supported the Government in the review of its National Gender Policy 2021-2030 and the development of the complementary multisectoral action plan for 2021-2030. Additionally, UNHCR-WFP excellence hub is a key partnership to enhance targeting and advocacy towards refugees' assistance in Cameroon.

WFP continued to provide critical support to the humanitarian and development actors, in its capacity as the Chair of the Cash Working Group (CWG). In the CWG, WFP coordinates 33 other partners as the organization with the largest cash operation and provides technical guidance to members and advocacy with the government and all actors, including the donor community. WFP conducted the ENSAN in 2021 that will support the revision of the minimal expenditure basket.

WFP relied on the operational capacity of 22 cooperating partners, both international and national organizations, to effectively deliver assistance to vulnerable populations in Cameroon. These partners received trainings on gender and protection, particularly on the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

WFP's operations were sustained by the generous contributions of governments and inter-governmental donors. These contributions, despite the negative economic impact of the COVID-19 on donor countries, provided the needed support that enabled WFP to assist the increasing number of vulnerable populations that are reliant on humanitarian assistance.

WFP initiated strategic engagement with the international financial institutions, namely the World Bank and private sector actors like MTN, one of the largest mobile operators in Cameroon, to expand its resource base and ensure assistance reaches all vulnerable populations and support in building resilient communities.

# CSP Financial Overview

As a result of increasing food and nutrition requirements, in 2021, the Cameroon country office went through a budget revision that increased the total requirements by 5 percent, from USD 447 million to over USD 470 million. The revision also extended the country strategic plan (CSP) by 2 months to grant WFP the time to align the formulation of its next second-generation CSP with key strategic documents, including the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 (UNSDCF), which was finalized in April 2021.

The overall CSP (2018-2022) was funded at 64 percent. Total resources allocated in 2021 amounted to USD 88 million, representing 62 percent of the total operational needs. To achieve its funding targets, WFP continuously demonstrated accountability by providing regular briefings and updates on its funding situation to donors, along with transparent and up-to-date information about achievements and challenges in the field. WFP welcomed feedback from donors and developed action-oriented plans to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of its operations to increase donor trust. WFP also advocated for flexible and predictable funding to ensure the successful operationalization of the CSP. However, un-earmarked funding accounted for less than 15 percent of the funding received in 2021, which affected WFP's capacity to adjust its operations in the context of evolving needs.

The resources provided by donors allowed WFP and partners to reach vulnerable populations through lifesaving and resilience strengthening activities in a challenging and evolving context. To reach that objective, WFP Cameroon used the Global Commodity Management Facility in the Douala corridor, rendering procurement more cost-efficient while ensuring time effectiveness in the distribution cycle.

















Contributions from donors enabled WFP to provide emergency relief to vulnerable people affected by crises across the Lake Chad Basin (Far North region), as well as in regions impacted by the Central African Republic crisis (East, Adamawa and North regions) and the North West and South West regions of Cameroon. Some of these partners also contributed to resilience building and nutrition support to children, women, and girls especially. WFP also received funding from UN country-based pooled funds to support emergency food assistance efforts. Due to the high needs resulting from the growing insecurity, WFP internal funding mechanisms also supported the continuation of crisis response and resilience strengthening activities.

In alignment with the CSP budget structure, approximately 73 percent of the funding received was used to carry out crisis response activities under strategic outcome 1, while 8 percent was used under strategic outcome 6 (provision of humanitarian aviation services). Strategic outcomes 2, 3, 4, and 5 aiming at strengthening resilience and addressing the root causes of hunger were carried out with 19 percent of the funding received. However, earmarking restricted the implementation of resilience building activities. Food For Asset programmes (asset creation for early recovery and community resilience), under strategic outcome 2, experienced a 60 percent funding deficit. This led to a reduction in the number of targeted beneficiaries, from 97,500 to 59,036 across all regions, and a reduction of the period of assistance from 6 to 4 months, particularly in the Far North Region.

In 2022, WFP will increase its advocacy and widen engagement with partners to raise awareness in resourcing requirements and demonstrate the added value of WFP operations in Cameroon. WFP will continue its lifesaving and livelihood-strengthening activities in Cameroon as stipulated in its CSP.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.	99,185,801.0	58,052,330.0	60,539,206.0	49,446,768.0
02: 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.	11,143,680.0	6,516,120.0	6,548,917.0	5,360,215.0
03: 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.	9,499,696.0	3,263,068.0	5,728,836.0	4,892,823.0
04: Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.	289,100.0	144,550.0	290,968.0	183,132.0
05: The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.	90,000.0	90,000.0	488,109.0	141,042.0
06: Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.	7,895,536.0	5,728,615.0	6,124,547.0	4,154,238.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	744,473.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	128,103,813.0	73,794,683.0	80,465,056.0	64,178,218.0

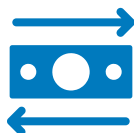
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 6,576,016.0	 4,749,452.0	 5,408,459.0	 4,508,807.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	 134,679,829.0	 78,544,135.0	 85,873,515.0	 68,687,025.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 8,636,521.0	 4,987,973.0	 2,371,613.0	 2,371,613.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	 143,316,350.0	 83,532,107.0	 88,245,127.0	 71,058,639.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.



WFP reached **446,270** of the most vulnerable people with unconditional food assistance in 2021



**148,832** beneficiaries received support through USD 10.2 million of cash assistance, empowering them to buy their preferred food type



WFP supported the government's **COVID-19 response's** safety net and reached **330,390** beneficiaries with cash transfers

The 2021 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) commits the humanitarian community in Cameroon to provide lifesaving assistance where required, to reduce the vulnerability of people affected by crises, and support communities to become more resilient to withstand future shocks. Protection and promotion of gender equality and the respect of humanitarian principles remained at the heart of humanitarian operations. Partners used a multisectoral approach in their response efforts to maximize the impact of humanitarian assistance, including through the use of multi-purpose cash as an intervention modality. The HRP noted that 4.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance in 2021, an increase of 30 percent compared to 2020. [1] Despite the rising needs, the HRP was only 50 percent funded. In addition, humanitarian actors faced access constraints in the Far North, North West, and South West regions. WFP continued to advocate for safe and equitable access to humanitarian assistance.

Cameroon continues to be affected by three protection crises and concurrent, complex humanitarian situations: (i) displacement caused by continuous violence in the Lake Chad Basin and (ii) in the North West and South West regions of Cameroon, and (iii) the presence of over 290,000 refugees from the Central African Republic in the eastern regions (East, Adamawa, and North).

The insecurity has caused the destruction of farms, other livelihood assets, and restrictions of movements, which further restricted economic activities. The food security analysis (Cadre Harmonisé) of October 2021 estimated that 2.4 million people were severely food insecure (Phase 3-5), representing 9.2 percent of the total population.

Overall, WFP humanitarian assistance reached 595,102 of the most vulnerable people with either unconditional food support (446,270 people) or through cash-based transfers (148,832 people) for twelve months. Beneficiaries include refugees from the Central African Republic in the East, North, and Adamawa regions, Nigerian refugees and internally displaced populations (IDPs), and returnees in the Far North region, as well as internally displaced persons and vulnerable local populations in the North West and South West regions. Vulnerable populations affected by the COVID-19 crisis were also supported in the Far North, East, Adamawa, North West, and South West regions. This support, either through in-kind food assistance (for 74 percent of the beneficiaries) or USD 10.2 million of cash-based transfers (for 26 percent of the beneficiaries), also included complementary specialized nutritious food (SNF) to improve the nutrient content of the households.

Vulnerable households located in areas where local markets were fully functional received their allocation through cash transfers. This allowed them to respond efficiently to their dire food needs while empowering them to acquire their preferred type and quantity of food. To ensure the transfers could be fully utilized, WFP helped to organise and sensitise food retailers to ensure they had sufficient food stock and worked with mobile telecommunication operators to reduce the risk associated with carrying physical cash.

Due to a funding shortfall of 40 percent against the planned needs, WFP was forced to reduce rations down to 50 percent for IDPs in the Far North, North West, and South West regions and refugees from the Central African Republic in the East, Adamawa, and North.

In the Far North region, WFP's food assistance reached a total of 275,035 vulnerable people. Among them, 66,000 Nigerian refugees in the Minawao camp received WFP in-kind food assistance (70 percent ration) to meet their basic food and nutrition needs. Out of 42,000 IDPs and returnees that were assisted through monthly food rations (50

percent ration), 15,000 among them received cash-based transfers for six months (USD 0.27 per day) which represents 50 percent of the estimated food gap. The food basket included cereals, pulses, salt, and oil. Through the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM), immediate in-kind food assistance was provided to the 26,600 newly arrived IDPs in Mayo Sava and Mayo Tsanaga divisions. Another 19,000 people affected by ethnic clashes in December in the Logone-et-Chari division also received one-month in-kind food support (50 percent ration).

In the East, Adamawa, and North regions, WFP's food assistance reached 108,018 beneficiary refugees in and out of camps. A total of 60,660 beneficiaries received monthly in-kind food rations while 47,358 were assisted through cash transfers using the mechanism of mobile money, e-voucher, and direct cash. Food assistance was paired with social and behavioural change communication (SBCC), and diversified dietetic and specialized nutritious food for some target groups (pregnant and lactating women and girls and children and HIV patients) to meet their nutritional needs.

In the North West and South West regions, in-kind food assistance was provided to 302,209 of the most food insecure IDPs and vulnerable host populations. Reduced rations were provided according to recipients' geographical location; with those in rural and difficult-to-access areas receiving 70 percent of the rations, while those in urban areas with access to other food sources received 50 percent of the rations.

The outbreak of COVID-19 limited access to food/cash for vulnerable food insecure populations. To improve food security amongst people living with disabilities or chronic illness, the elderly people, and pregnant and lactating women and girls, WFP provided cash transfers to 30,664 people from the host communities and IDPs in urban and peri-urban areas in Mezam, Ngoketunjia, Bui, and Momo in the North West, and to 27,034 people in Buea, Tiko, Limbe, and Kumba in the Fako and Meme divisions in the South West. This assistance was coupled with SBCC to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and promote the consumption of locally available nutritious foods. Through this sensitization, beneficiaries got a comprehensive understanding of the project objectives, targeting criteria, delivery mechanism and entitlement, verification exercise and sites, schedules, and the importance of holding valid ID cards, as well as the use of the community feedback mechanism (CFM). Project activities were implemented and closely monitored by WFP and cooperating partners, including third-party monitors in charge of monitoring activities in difficult-to-access locations. These third-party monitors are independent organisations, not involved in project implementation and whose role is to monitor and report progress of planned activities, including challenges while proposing better ways of delivering food assistance. These include monitoring aspects related to gender mainstreaming and protection

In addition, WFP supported the government's response to COVID-19. The government implemented a COVID-19 response safety net through cash transfers to people affected by the impact of COVID-19 as an expansion of the Social Safety nets Project. WFP supported and augmented this response by targeting selected households affected by COVID-19 in the Far North, East, Adamawa, North West, and South West regions. The World Bank, through its Pandemic Emergency Financing Facility, allocated USD 1.6 million to WFP Cameroon's response, and WFP reached 330,390 beneficiaries with cash transfers.

Gender and age considerations were integrated throughout the implementation and monitoring of the activities, leading to a gender and age marker score of 4. Emergency food assistance activities were tailored to address the specific food needs of vulnerable girls, boys, men and women as well as people living with disabilities.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster	4

## Strategic outcome 02: 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.



82,315 school children (40 percent girls) received a meal every school day.



2,587 metric tons of food were distributed to school aged children to help keep them in school

In 2021, WFP implemented the school feeding programme in the Far North and the North West regions of Cameroon to support the government's efforts to improve access to education. The school feeding activity helped in promoting basic education, ensuring school enrolment and retention, and also contributing to the reduction in the dropout rate of primary school children. However, because of funding limitations, WFP was not able to implement the school feeding programme in other crisis-affected regions as planned.

In the Far North region, with close collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education, WFP provided school meals to children in the divisions of Mayo Tsanaga, Mayo Sava, Logone, and Logone and Chari from March to June and from October to December. These divisions, located in the Cameroon-Nigeria border, were most affected by the conflict due to non-state armed groups and host over 100,000 refugees (including 66,000 hosted in Minawao Camp) and internally displaced populations. In the Far North, WFP targeted to reach 80,000 beneficiaries, of which 72,000 were to be supported through in-kind and 8,000 through the voucher modality. However, due to a severe funding shortfall, the voucher modality was not implemented. Through the in-kind modality, based on the resource availability, about 74,139 children (45,386 boys and 28,753 girls) from 147 schools were assisted from March to June and 71,938 children (41,983 boys and 29,955 girls) from 135 schools were assisted from October to December, representing a maximum of 94 percent of planned beneficiaries reached.

WFP provided children with take-home rations in line with its strategic approach for the continuation of the school feeding activities within the COVID-19 context. The students were attending their education from their homes due to the launch of online and TV classes organized by the government with the support of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Food assistance to schools covered 126 days of schools for seven months. The food basket and the daily rations per child were 140g cereals, 40g pulses, 15g vegetable oil, and 3g of iodized salt, representing 100 percent of the total food basket required to meet the daily 945-kilocalorie requirement.

Following the discussions with the government on the national ownership of the school feeding activity and the piloting of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme, WFP organized the second round of four capacity strengthening sessions that regrouped 241 participants, including 19 women, at the regional level in Maroua and divisional levels in Mora, Mokolo and Kousseri. Participants were from partner institutions involved in the school feeding activity. Among them were 232 participants from ministries and UN agencies. The sessions focused on school canteen management and sustainability, the new WFP school feeding strategy, the pilot home-grown school feeding (HGSF), and the linkage of school feeding with the smallholder agriculture market support (SAMS) activity in the Far North Region.

As part of the WFP-UNESCO South-South cooperation, WFP and UNESCO Egypt Country Offices agreed to work together to support the cooperation between the Governments of Cameroon and Egypt and several initiatives and activities. In 2022, WFP will work with the Ministry of Basic Education to finalize the school feeding policy, which will include HGSF.

In the Far North Region, communities face cyclical vulnerability during the lean season (June-September). Increased food insecurity during this period is compounded by insecurity related to recurrent attacks by Non-State Armed Groups, displacement following inter-communal clashes, and decreased agricultural productivity due to climatic shocks. WFP supported 58,894 beneficiaries (58 percent women and 42 percent men) to address short-term hunger gaps while building more resilient livelihoods through **climate-smart practices**. The analysis of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) technical report conducted at the national level by WFP with the government's technical expertise and their understanding of the country, helped identify intervention areas and programmatic strategies. The ICA facilitated the planning and implementation of WFP's Food Assistance for Asset creation program (FFA) in 2021. The FFA activities aiming to strengthen the livelihood and resilience of vulnerable communities were carried out in collaboration with cooperating partners covering 55 villages, 17 subdivisions, and 7 divisions in the Far-north, Adamawa, north, and East regions.



Before the implementation of FFA activities, WFP collaborated with cooperating partners and decentralized state services to help targeted communities identify their main development challenges and priorities to address food insecurity and vulnerability to shocks through a **community-based participatory planning (CPBB)** process. Agriculture, livestock, water and soil management/conservation, and accessibility to basic services were identified as the priority areas in which each community would work to develop.

To build capabilities of the targeted communities and ensure the sustainability of the activities, WFP trained 6,780 participants (65 percent women and 35 percent men) on improved agricultural practices, health, nutrition, gender, and protection, leadership (especially for women), income generation, and entrepreneurship. This also enabled beneficiaries to improve their farming practices, increase production and income, and improve their knowledge of nutrition education.

Through a labor-intensive work approach, WFP, with the technical support from the decentralized government technical services from the ministries of agriculture, livestock, and environment, provided inputs to enable the **creation and rehabilitation of community assets**. The FFA activities helped to improve household nutrition through food availability (cereals, pulses, tubers, fruit, and vegetables), and household incomes through the sale of surplus production. The creation and rehabilitation of pools/ponds, forebays, wells, and irrigation canals provided sustainable water reservoirs, thus reducing the negative impact of droughts while restoring degraded land. To restore the degraded soils participants constructed stony cords and terraces and carried out activities such as composting, nursery development, and tree planting.

The infrastructures such as forebays, wells, and irrigation canals constructed through this activity enabled communities to grow crops out of season and access markets for the sale of surplus production. In addition, feeder roads were rehabilitated that facilitated community members' access to essential services such as health centers and schools.

The development of vegetable crops, fish farming, and the cultivation of biofortified cassava increased the nutrient intake, thereby contributing to the communities' improved dietary diversity. The establishment of community farms and vegetable gardens enabled participants to produce a total of 957 mt of food. Most of the production (90 percent) was used for household consumption and the remaining was sold to allow households to increase their incomes to meet other needs.

WFP equipped 340 women from 17 groups in the Far North and East regions with mills to transform cereals and oilseeds, enabling them to develop income-generating activities with the aim of empowering these women and **reducing post-harvest losses**. 91 beneficiary households were supported in the Adamawa region to develop small ruminant (goat) farming to diversify their livelihoods and improve their welfare. Group work, producer groups/cooperatives, and the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) set up, involving refugees and the host population, have improved social cohesion in the beneficiary communities.

The FFA programme contributed to the joint resilience program initiated by UN agencies in Cameroon to improve coordination and encourage complementarity of interventions in the East. As part of the Project to Strengthen the Resilience of Refugees and Host Communities, Services and Systems of the Commune of Mandjou. The vision of the project is to make the communities, services, and systems of the Mandjou commune more resilient to economic, environmental, and social shocks.

Strategic outcome 2 having fully integrated gender and age considerations in the implementation of activities, has a gender and age marker score of 4.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary schoolchildren in target regions	4
Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps	4
Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities	4

## Strategic outcome 03: 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.



WFP reached over 120,000 vulnerable persons with specialised nutritious foods to help prevent and treat malnutrition



The moderate acute malnutrition recovery rate registered is 98 percent in regions where WFP operates

The Cameroon Government is working towards reducing undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months, notably stunting, through a multi-sectoral approach that creates synergies between health, food security, water, hygiene and sanitation, education, and safety net programmes. The government's goal is to reduce the undernutrition rate from 29 percent to 25 percent by 2030.

In line with this vision, WFP implemented a nutrition response programme with a stronger focus on preventing malnutrition in 6 regions - the Far North, North, Adamawa, East, North West, and South West. WFP was able to reach more than 120,000 vulnerable people with specialized nutritious foods. This year, a moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) recovery rate of 97.78 percent was registered across targeted regions.

WFP worked in partnership with other actors including the government, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other UN agencies, to strengthen the implementation of nutrition-specific and sensitive interventions. Additionally, a minimum package of complementary activities were implemented across all 308 sites, composed of immunization, family planning, prenatal consultation, prevention and treatment of malaria, deworming, vitamin A supplementation, promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and support for COVID-19 prevention.

Nutrition surveillance, continuum prevention, and treatment systems were also set up to facilitate the early detection and treatment of wasting. Over 4,000 children suffering from MAM were detected during awareness-raising sessions and door-to-door screenings. The referral mechanism, with a success rate of 78.32 percent, ensured children suffering from malnutrition were referred for treatment on time.

Four rounds of door-to-door mid-upper arm circumference screenings were conducted at the community level with an average of 247,000 children screened per round. Results revealed improvements and stability in their nutritional status between February and December 2021, with global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates dropping from 3.1 percent to 2.3 percent in the Far North; 2.1 percent to 1 percent in the North; and 3.2 percent to 2.3 percent in the Adamawa region. GAM rates remained stable respectively at 1.5 percent, 0.5 percent, and 0.8 percent in the East, South West, and North West regions throughout the year.

Thanks to the strengthened collaboration with other partners, support for infant and young child feeding (IYCF) groups in the targeted areas was increased to 320 groups, compared to 193 in 2020. WFP worked with these groups to strengthen community-based strategies for the prevention of malnutrition. The IYCF groups served as entry points for sensitization on Essential Actions on Nutrition (EAN) as well as for the promotion of vegetable gardening and other livelihood support activities like Village Savings Loans. Through this, over 2,600 households received support for livelihood activities including for the establishment of vegetable gardens, community farms, and small businesses. Support provided to these groups included training for improved agricultural techniques, sourcing improved seeds and other agricultural inputs, establishment and management of savings and loan models, and provision of basic start-up kits. WFP and partners also provided support for the establishment and functioning of 13 "école des maris" (husband schools), composed of men engaged in supporting nutrition social behaviour change in their communities, in some of the target areas of the Adamawa and North regions. These schools serve as experience-sharing platforms on several income-generating activities and family management approaches amongst members. They met regularly and conducted education sessions in their respective communities on different gender, protection, and nutrition-related themes including on the importance of educating young girls, the consequences of forced marriage, the impact of gender-based violence on the nutritional status of children, and the management of resources at the family level. Through these husband schools, activities including beekeeping, community food storage facilities, and gardens were set up in some communities.

In a bid to strengthen accountability measures at national, decentralized, and community levels, WFP, in collaboration with line ministries, conducted a series of capacity strengthening sessions for Government personnel, NGOs, and community health workers. The training contents were adapted to the needs of the audience and included sessions on

gender and nutrition-sensitive programming across different sectors, management of community feedback mechanisms, early detection, and referral of malnourished cases for treatment, management of supplementary feeding programmes, and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding practices. 664 persons (314 men and 350 women) were trained in 2021. WFP also supported the set-up and functioning of 12 community nutrition positive deviance homes in five health districts of the Far North region. WFP provided them with material including pots, stoves, utensils, mats, and financial resources to purchase locally available ingredients, for the preparation and distribution of enriched porridge to moderately acute malnourished children. Through these positive deviance homes, 2,085 children were assisted for MAM treatment, amongst which 2,006 were discharged and cured, with a MAM recovery rate of 96 percent. In addition, 364 children were vaccinated in alignment with the national immunization extended programme for children aged 0-9 months, 509 supplemented with Vitamin A, and 475 dewormed. Through the positive deviance approach, WFP provided support to 112 households in target communities for the establishment and running of vegetable gardens covering a surface area of more than 6,000 m<sup>2</sup>. A portion of the harvest from the garden was sold and income generated was used to scale-up activities, while the other portion was shared between members for home consumption and improvement of their diet diversity.

Results of the post-distribution monitoring (PDM) survey conducted in September 2021 showed satisfactory levels in programme outcomes. The MAM treatment mortality rate was below 3 percent, while the MAM treatment recovery rate remained above 75 percent, both meeting the recommended SPHERE standards. [1] The PDM further revealed that 36.1 percent of women, aged 15-49 years, had a minimum diet diversity, and 16.9 percent of children aged 6-23 months had a minimum acceptable diet in the targeted regions.

In collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other partners, WFP implemented nutritional assessment, counselling, and support (NACS) as well as economic support to vulnerable anti-retroviral (ART) beneficiaries. NACS was implemented across nine government HIV treatment and care units attended by both refugees and host populations in the East and Adamawa regions. Here, specialized nutritious food was provided to 2,820 malnourished ART clients, 73 percent of whom were female.

Under the economic support, WFP assisted 637 vulnerable ART clients, 88 percent of them women, through village and loan saving associations (VLSA) and cooperatives. Three Cooperatives of ART clients were established in the East and Adamawa regions with members coming from the pre-established VLSA. These cooperatives were provided with food processing equipment and tricycles to facilitate the transportation of food from the farms to processing units and then to markets. With the aim to promote and facilitate access to the market for cooperative/VLSA, two trade fairs were organized in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). WFP also facilitated the participation of one of the cooperatives in the agro-pastoral fair organized by MINADER in December 2021

The economic support provided allowed the beneficiaries to expand and better manage their activities. Through the VLSA and with revenue generated from their activities, beneficiaries were able to establish solidarity funds from which members in need were provided support through loans. These, in turn, generated interests for members' benefit. The programme contributed to an improvement in the quality of life of PLHIV as it resulted in economic empowerment and improved food availability and diversity while strengthening social cohesion and improving treatment adherence.

Gender and Age were integrated throughout the implementation and monitoring of the activities under Strategic outcome 3, leading to a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Malnutrition prevention activities were tailored to address the specific nutrition need of vulnerable girls, boys, and pregnant and lactating women including HIV patients, as well as ensuring men's participation and support for the uptake of those services by the beneficiaries targeted.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.	4

## Strategic outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.



3,941 smallholder farmers supported, with a focus on their representation and leadership in post-harvest management and value chain opportunities



19 Village Savings and Loan Associations, bringing together 550 smallholder farmers, were set-up to overcome the inaccessibility to microfinance

As part of its Smallholders Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) Programme, WFP provided technical assistance to 3,941 smallholder farmers (2,447 women and 1,494 men) in 2021, intentionally prioritizing women (62 percent of the supported smallholder farmers), with a focus on their representation and leadership in post-harvest management and value chain opportunities. The 3,941 farmers are organised in 53 cooperatives/smallholder farmers groups, producing sorghum, rice, maize, and soybeans, in the Far North (32), North (13), and Adamawa (08) regions. As a result of WFP's technical assistance, the capacities of these smallholder farmers were strengthened to promote the production and use of nutritious crops and to participate in markets, with the aim of increasing self-reliance. WFP was able to mobilise part of the needed resources to implement the activity under strategic outcome 4, but the lack of funding prevented WFP from implementing it in all planned sites, hence the activity could not be undertaken in the East region.

To increase the production and sales of smallholder farmers, WFP supported them in setting up seed farms. In the Adamawa and North region, the following amount of land was dedicated to the seed farms: 2 hectares (ha) for cowpea, 1 ha for maize and 1 ha for sorghum. The following quantities were harvested from the seed fields: 0.95 mt of cowpea, 1.2 mt of maize and 0.4 mt of sorghum. Overall, the sales made thanks to the seed fields are estimated at 1.9 million XAF (around USD 3,224). In the Far North region, individual farms set up seed farms, covering a total area of 200 ha of sorghum, 100 ha of maize and 150 ha of cowpea. The quantities of harvested products include 528.6 mt of sorghum, 140.3 mt of cowpea and 488 mt of rice.

Training sessions, as well as materials and equipment, were provided to small producers/cooperatives to increase their production capacity and promote better service delivery. In total 2,149 smallholder farmers (1,579 women and 570 men) in 3 regions (the Far North, North and Adamawa) received training on good agricultural practices and improved production techniques, agribusiness, product quality, the maintenance of administrative and financial management tools, and marketing and negotiation strategies.

WFP, with the support of the cooperating partner, Positive Planet International (PPI), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Agricultural Research Institute for Development (IRAD) and the "Projet d'Appui au Développement des Filières Agricoles" (PADFA), strengthened the capacities of 26 smallholder farmers (14 women and 12 men) of the cooperatives in the Far North region, through a training on post-harvest loss management to improve storage facilities and incomes of small-scale farmers. The 26 trained smallholder farmers then gave restitution sessions to 1,005 small-scale farmers (900 women and 105 men). In addition, WFP supplied 16 cooperatives with 8 community warehouses with a total storage capacity of 1,700 mt, 443 pallets, empty bags of 50 kg (for the repackaging of products) and 2 motorcycle tricycles, to reduce by 10 percent the losses recorded after harvest. WFP also supported these small producers with materials and equipment, including 1.230 kg of improved seeds (cowpea, maize, and sorghum), wheelbarrows, rickshaws, hoes, motorpumps, rakes, boots, sprayers, 50 kg scales, tarpaulins, etc.

13 cooperatives in the North and Adamawa regions were granted 13 mills/crushing machines to develop their agricultural value chains, for processing and marketing local products (groundnuts, maize, and sorghum). Financial support of XAF 6.5 million (around USD 10,692) was granted to 44 women targeted in the Adamawa and North regions to enable them to develop income-generating activities (IGA) to strengthen their autonomy. To overcome the problems of inaccessibility to microfinance for the financing of the activities of small-scale farmers, while strengthening the sustainability of the project, 19 village savings and loan associations (VSLA) were set up, bringing together a total of 550 smallholder farmers (343 women and 207 men). The aim of these VSLA is to enable these smallholder farmers to access credit for the development of activities contributing to the strengthening of their livelihoods and well-being. These VLSAs have enabled small-scale farmers to save XAF 5.4 million (around USD 9,000) and have facilitated the granting of XAF 1 million (around USD 1,800) in credit for the financing of agricultural activities.

The SAMS programme enabled 7 smallholder farmers groups to sign 7 sales partnership agreements with large potential buyers in the North (4) and Adamawa (3) regions. This allowed small-scale farmers in these regions to sell a volume of 17 mt of food (soybeans, cowpeas, and maize) for a total amount of over XAF 4.3 (around USD 7,180). Some buying-in agreements in favour of these smallholder farmers are being finalised in the 2 intervention regions. In addition, WFP has launched the process of purchasing 425 mt of food (sorghum, rice, and cowpea) from small-scale farmers benefitting from the SAMS programme in the Far North region.

The activities of SAMS have contributed to improving the living conditions and incomes of smallholder farmers through the following levers: provision of market information and capacity building of small-scale farmers, the establishment of new commercial links (linking with potential buyers) and the sale of agricultural products to small-scale farmers. The country office obtained a gender and age marker (GAM) score of 4, indicating a very good level of integration of gender and age considerations in its programming.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4

## Strategic outcome 05: The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.



WFP and UNHCR created the Joint Excellence Hub to improve their work on targeting and activity monitoring



WFP initiated in 2021 an informal Social Protection Working Group and engaged with ILO, UNICEF and the World Bank

Under this strategic outcome, WFP continued to strengthen its strategic and operational partnerships with food security and resilience building counterparts in efforts to achieve sustainable development goal 2, "Zero Hunger".

In line with global commitments, agreements, strategies and principles on increased interagency collaboration, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and WFP have created the Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub. The established framework for collaboration provides a strong basis for the two agencies to provide strategic and operational support at the country-level, with the objective of supporting refugees to meet their basic needs and enhance self-reliance. A joint team of experts works together, building on existing structures, capacities and feedback, on targeting strategy and monitoring. Cameroon has requested support from the Hub in data collection and analysis to boost UNHCR and WFP Country Office capacity to carry out joint activities and deliverables.

In March 2021, community consultations were conducted to verify the potential eligibility criteria to receive assistance and assess how many people would need support, based on data from UNHCR's case management tool. The findings of the community consultations and expert inputs from the country operation confirmed and validated the eligibility criteria across all vulnerability categories. Recommendations were made to consider the inclusion of widows (with or without children) and households headed by women or children/youth. In addition, the consultations indicated the need for livelihood support for refugees, especially in areas with a widespread lack of arable land and where agricultural activities cannot be carried out easily. The analysis identified 112,813 refugees from the Central African Republic to be prioritized for food assistance, slightly above the target of 100,000. New arrivals were prioritized for general food assistance based on an approved list established by partners and the availability of resources.

Since 2019 and in line with recent audit recommendations, WFP has worked with partners to put in place more refined targeting through an inclusive communication with communities' approach, to ensure assistance reaches those most in need. This will culminate in a national targeting strategy to be finalized in 2022.

In the East, Adamawa and North regions, the WFP-UNHCR Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub utilized community consultations to finalize an update of a 2018 Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for the Central African Republic refugees conducted by the American University of Beirut. WFP also signed a memorandum of understanding with the Institut Sous-Régional de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée (ISSEA) focusing on a research partnership under which WFP will provide the site for practical training of students from the Institute.

In August 2021, an immediate response account (IRA) allocation was approved to support specific preparedness activities, which were designed to strengthen the capacities of the Cameroonian Government and other stakeholders in responding to floods in the Far North of the country. Activities included capacity strengthening, seasonal livelihoods programming, procurement of mobile storage units and support towards food security assessments. WFP is also purchasing mobile storage units to enhance storage capacity during and after an emergency. The country office has also implemented seasonal livelihoods programming meant to strengthen the design, planning and implementation of integrated programmes in resilience building, safety nets, disaster risk reduction, and preparedness.

The country office has managed to undertake a food and nutrition security assessment in Cameroon (ENSAN), including the Far North Region, and its results will be released in 2022. WFP also supported the Cadre Harmonisé Analysis for the classification of Food Insecure areas of Cameroon for the October 2021 period to analyse the food needs for the Far North, and Cameroon in general. The analysis of data from the exercise is being finalised.

WFP's research, assessment, and monitoring (RAM) unit is leading the food security working group and is also very active in the North West South West Food Security Cluster. Under a strategic partnership between WFP and Cameroon's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), a food security working group coordinator was recruited to coordinate national assessments such as the annual Food Security Monitoring Systems, the national food and nutrition security survey ENSAN, as well as the Cadre Harmonisé, alongside other partners. In 2021, WFP and MINADER launched a pilot market-monitoring project while preparing to undertake the Market Functionality Index in 2022. WFP also began discussions with MINADER regarding the next Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, which is

planned for May 2022.

Regarding Social Protection, the process of building a comprehensive social protection system is at a nascent stage, which provides several opportunities and entry points for WFP to support in this field. The Government has demonstrated commitment towards reforms for the social protection sector which will require sustained capacity strengthening support. The Government of Cameroon prioritizes social protection as a key focus area in the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (SND30). WFP's contribution to capacity strengthening of the nationally led social protection system and programmes focuses on supporting the national system architecture (policy and legislation; governance, capacity, and coordination; platforms and infrastructure; and planning and financing) as well as programme delivery, evidence generation and knowledge management.

The country office has been engaged in communication and advocacy to position WFP as a relevant partner to support social protection. The World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) have been engaged both bilaterally and collectively through an informal Social Protection Working Group that was initiated by WFP in 2021. The objective is to broaden the working group membership to include the government and donors. In collaboration with UNICEF, WFP intends to support the Cash Working Group, towards an effective inter-sectoral cash coordination mechanism. To do so, WFP will facilitate capacity building of the humanitarian and development actors, as well as participate in communication and advocacy actions towards operationalisation of convergence and complementarities within the humanitarian-development-peace nexus framework, taking advantage of the overlap in interest between humanitarian assistance and social protection around the transfer modality (cash transfers).

In addition, WFP engaged in initial scoping and awareness building interactions for the newly released WFP Social Protection Strategy through consultations with MINADER, Ministry of Economy, Planning and Land Planning (MINEPAT), Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) and Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS).

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health, through the National Committee for the fight against AIDS, in 2021, conducted food security and nutrition vulnerability assessment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Going forward, WFP will conduct a comprehensive scoping study through consultations with relevant government line ministries, donors, and UN agencies to inform WFP's engagement in social protection and support the strategy for social protection.

WFP Cameroon worked in partnership with the government of Cameroon, UN agencies and several humanitarian and development partners to advance gender equality and empowerment of women, and WFP received a score of 4 for each activity under the Gender and Age Marker. Gender and age were considered in several assessments and vulnerability analyses; interventions ensured gender mainstreaming, targeted actions, capacity strengthening and advocacy during the implementation of the different activities.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
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	4
A11- Provide technical expertise to partners and stakeholders in support of a national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net system, in collaboration with the World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the	N/A

## Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.



4,900 passengers transported in 2021



17 medical evacuations executed by UNHAS



More than 16,000 bales of impregnated mosquito transported and delivered to 3,972 health centres

Established in November 2015 to provide safe, reliable, cost-efficient and effective air transport services, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) in Cameroon successfully maintained its operations in 2021 despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the resulting air travel restrictions, UNHAS secured permits from the Government and enabled the entire humanitarian community and their implementing partners, composed mainly of non-governmental organisations, UN agencies, Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, donor organizations and diplomatic missions, to reach their beneficiaries and project implementation sites.

UNHAS served four destinations and transported 4,859 passengers and 14.75 metric tons (mt) of freight for 72 organizations. UNHAS also provided support for medical and security evacuations of humanitarian staff when required, and successfully performed seventeen medical evacuations.

Thanks to generous contributions from its donors in 2021, UNHAS maintained a fleet of two aircrafts. By using a jet, serving operations in both Cameroon and Chad, WFP was able to achieve significant cost savings, while providing a bridge between Cameroon and Chad, as well as a regional outreach to more than 10 destinations across the region through Charter flights. Another turboprop engine aircraft provided access to the North-West and South-West regions through direct flights to Bamenda from Yaounde.

Following safety and security concerns raised by the Civil Aviation Authorities due to a lack of government personnel and equipment, the destinations of Tiko and Mamfe were discontinued in early 2020. The Civil Aviation Authorities raised the same concerns in late 2021 regarding the Bamenda route and proposed Bafoussam airport as an alternative airport to support access to the region.

To ensure that the service continued to align with the expressed needs of its users, UNHAS maintained regular consultations with its stakeholders and organized 6 online (as a COVID-19 prevention measure) User's Group Committee meetings. In addition, two surveys - the Passenger Satisfaction Survey and the Provision of Access Satisfaction survey were conducted in July-August 2021 and showed that 93 percent of the service users were satisfied with the support and humanitarian coordination provided by WFP.

UNHAS's overall performance in 2021, though successful, saw fewer passenger movements due to the COVID-19 related travel restrictions, as well as many government-imposed restrictions. The 72-hour clearance request to be submitted prior to every flight, as opposed to a yearly blanket clearance, remained in place. This affected the flexibility of users to book their flights, resulting in a remarkable drop in the number of carried passengers. Moreover, the Civil Aviation Authority restricted the number of transported passengers on the Maroua route to 20 passengers per flight. Based on these restrictions, UNHAS limited the allowed number of staff per agency to one as opposed to three staff per flight previously.

### Supply Chain

WFP aimed to strengthen partnerships with the government and the entire humanitarian community. In 2021, WFP's partnerships with the Government and humanitarian community was critical, as supply chains continued to be disrupted by the negative effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the prevailing insecurity in the Far-North and the South-West/North-West regions. In this context, WFP maintained its role in the coordination of the Supply and Logistics Working Group (UNSLWG), as well as the provision of storage and transport services.

WFP provided storage and stock management services to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the Far-North, as well as the transportation of bales of impregnated mosquito nets to health centres across 8 regions of the country. In addition, workshops on medical logistics in COVID-19 context were organized in 7 regions. Overall, 219 people, including medical doctors and logisticians, of which 40 percent were women, of the Ministry of Public Health and non-governmental organizations participated.



70 percent of the budget for the transportation of impregnated mosquito nets was made available to WFP for the implementation of the activity. As a result, a slight delay in the payment of invoices from service providers was noted. Moreover, WFP did not receive sufficient funding for the amounts allocated to the supervision of operations on the ground. Thus, the office was obliged to reduce the missions, which were essential to the collection of waybills to justify the effectiveness of deliveries.

WFP provided IOM with an estimated 440 sqm space in the logistics hub in Maroua, allowing for the receipt and storage of some 768 metric tons of non-food items. In addition, over 16,000 bales of impregnated mosquito nets were transported and delivered to 3,972 health centres located in 8 regions of the country. To achieve this, WFP worked closely in the field with health agents and administrative authorities, especially in the South-West region where the security constraints were most challenging. Worth-mentioning are the eight workshops organized on the theme of medical logistics in the context of COVID-19. Some 219 health agents and logisticians from non-governmental organization were trained.

The Supply and Logistics Working Group, which is essential for coordinating the activities of the 30 member organizations, was unable to meet regularly in 2021 due to the reduction in physical meetings to limit the spread of COVID-19, and the associated online connection difficulties. This failure could be explained by the connection difficulties, in a context where physical meetings have been reduced to limit the spread of the COVID-19. On the other hand, the positive evaluation of WFP's workshops organized on the theme of medical logistics is worth-mentioning, as it reflects the great satisfaction of all the participants, despite the workshop being done online.

Collaboration between WFP and the services of the Ministry of Public Health in the South-West region was remarkable. Officials from both structures worked hand in hand, sharing information on an almost daily basis. Thanks to this cooperation, WFP was able to meet the security challenges and ensured all mosquito nets were delivered to health centres, including those in the most hard-to-reach areas.

WFP did not have a sufficient budget allocated to the field supervision of transporting impregnated mosquito nets. This explained the difficulties of WFP in providing the proof of delivery of bales in the Centre and South regions. As a result, some waybills could not be gathered on time. This gap should be remedied before such operations in the future.

#### **WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER**

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community until alternatives are available</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.</b>	<b>N/A</b>

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

### Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Cameroon has demonstrated commitment towards promoting gender equality and has made significant progress in reducing gender gaps. However, the country ranked 126 out of 170 countries in the 2021 Women Peace Security Index [1], despite a 5 percent improvement from 2020's ranking. Improvements were noted in women's inclusion, justice, and security. Political representation, education, employment inclusion, social cohesion among refugees and host communities also recorded positive grades.

WFP Cameroon technically supported the review of the Cameroon National Gender Policy (2021-2030) and the Multi-Sectoral Gender Action Plan in collaboration with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family and UN Women. WFP already engaged with the government to address food insecurity and promote women's economic empowerment. WFP also conducted over 10 gender and protection assessments across the country which were used to support the documentary review on GEWE (Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment) across the country to guide the 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation Country Strategic Plan. The topics included gender inequality, women's empowerment, underlying social norms that affect women and men differently. The report made recommendations for improved gender mainstreaming, community sensitization, and communication with communities on equal participation of women and men in intrahousehold food distribution.

Challenges such as child marriages, intimate partners, and domestic violence continue to be the most reported forms of Gender-Based Violence (GBV). [2] The key activities that WFP engaged in included advocacy against GBV, support for girls' education complementary to the existing School Feeding programme, and innovative collaborations during the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence Campaign together with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Promotion of the Family, in collaboration with UN Women. In 2021, WFP provided training for both partners and WFP staff on Nutrition and Gender transformative programming. 350 participants, (55 percent women) were trained on how to develop gender-transformative projects and were taught the importance of having a gender lens in all programmes.

Through qualitative reports, beneficiaries informed WFP that they were sharing some best practices of good nutrition, how to cook meals without losing nutrients for their families, and the importance of hygiene in food preparation with their communities. WFP Communications team captured such stories in the local media and social media. The results based on WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed that 50 percent of women are in leadership positions in households where women and men made decisions together on the use of food and cash. There were also 36 percent of women reporting they made decisions alone about the assistance they received. In the North-West and South-West regions, 45 percent of the members of food assistance decision-making entities (committees, boards, teams, etc.) are made up of women. There are 50 percent, female members, in the Food Management Committee in WFP activities, and the proportion of women/men in leadership positions as members in food/project management committees was 44 percent. [3] Findings in 2021 indicated an increase in joint decision-making (by women) within households on the use of cash assistance in comparison to 2020.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Humanitarian access in 2021 was hindered and/or delayed by security threats, severe weather conditions and damaged road infrastructure as well as COVID-19 contagion, therefore aggravating risks faced by men, women, boys and girls in need. Security threats, both to humanitarian actors and to beneficiaries, were widespread.

The unabating conflict in the South West and the North West regions hindered WFP's operations and led to what people locally call "ghost towns". For prolonged periods, no movement was allowed for civilians and humanitarian workers. This lack of humanitarian access has worsened the food security situation in the country and men, women, boys and girls reported exposure to domestic violence, marital violence, sexual violence on girls, forced prostitution, early and forced marriages and forced enrolment into armed groups. [1]

On average, over 80 percent of beneficiaries indicated that WFP's assistance was provided to them in a dignified manner, even though only an average of 10 percent received information regarding WFP's programmes. Over 96 percent of beneficiaries also reported to be receiving assistance without safety challenges.

Informed by the Gender and Protection Analysis carried out in 2021, WFP Cameroon developed a Protection and Accountability to Affected Population Strategy, which is currently under finalization. The strategy is also informed by the 2018-2021 post-distribution monitoring (PDM) findings on protection issues. The country office has also developed a 2021 disability inclusion report, which will inform the Disability Inclusion Strategy that will be used to inform policies and protection activities aimed at ensuring that people living with disabilities have their concerns mainstreamed in WFP's interventions.

On access, people living with disabilities and the elderly were given priority at distribution points that had shaded areas. In the Far North, WFP partners confirmed that the elderly and those living with acute disabilities had their food carried over and delivered to their homes or were supported with means of transportation. WFP Cameroon continued to collect sex, age and disability disaggregated data to ensure inclusion. This data is used in the identification and targeting of vulnerable populations for assistance. All distribution points had staff assigned to provide assistance to people with special needs. Overall, 88 percent of the assisted people walked less than two hours to reach the distribution point and 83 percent were satisfied with the communication and sensitization process regarding distributions. Regarding food commodity quality and quantity, 80 percent of beneficiaries reported that they were satisfied with the entitlement received from WFP assistance.

A privacy impact assessment (PIA) was undertaken as part of WFP Cameroon's commitment to assess and mitigate risks related to personal data protection.

WFP continued to provide lifesaving food assistance to the most vulnerable despite challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic. Measures were put in place to minimize transmission risk for WFP staff, partners and beneficiaries. Only critical programme activities in areas with high-security risk continued to be delivered. These areas included the Far North, North West and South West regions (East, North and Adamawa regions were not prioritized by the United Nations Country Team as Programme Criticality geographical areas)

For COVID-19 prevention and control, WFP has established in every distribution site hand-washing stations with soap. Facemask wearing is compulsory for all beneficiaries at distribution sites across the country. Social distancing is strictly respected when beneficiaries are queuing to receive their food entitlement and a maximum of fifty people are served at a time. WFP also conducts sensitization sessions prior to the distribution of food commodities so beneficiaries are well informed of the mitigating measures against COVID-19. For school feeding activities, on-site meals were suspended and food was distributed to parents as take-home rations for the schoolchildren. Food Assistance for Asset's activities were completely suspended for several months in 2021 and only resumed when adequate measures had been put in place to limit the spread of the virus.

Cameroon has ensured that all distribution points have a community feedback desk as well as a toll-free number, and beneficiaries are trained and encouraged to use them. These are the two mechanisms that beneficiaries preferred across various communities as stated during consultations in 2021. More than 200 Cooperating partners' staff

members were trained in complaints management in all WFP intervention areas. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) received over 10,000 complaints/feedback which ranged from requests for information on rations and distribution dates, feedback on challenges faced and beneficiaries appreciating WFP for its assistance. Beneficiaries calling the toll-free number also have the option to speak to a man or a woman.

WFP Cameroon found out that most of the cooperating partner's capacity on mainstreaming protection was low and therefore organized protection mainstreaming trainings for staff and cooperating partners. In 2021, 300 WFP Cameroon staff and partners were trained on Protection mainstreaming.

In 2021, protection and conflict sensitivity considerations were integrated into targeting and delivery of assistance's programmes. WFP Cameroon is working to ensure that vulnerable persons from minority and indigenous communities are included in the targeting process, especially through representation in local targeting committees.

During the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV) 2021 campaign, WFP and partners organized activities throughout the country aimed at raising awareness of the root causes of GBV and its negative impacts in the communities. Through these activities WFP identified gaps of knowledge on GBV among staff and cooperating partners and included it as part of the training for protection mainstreaming.

# Environment

## Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

To strengthen the climate resilience of vulnerable communities and mitigate the adverse effects of droughts and floods in the Far North region, as well as limit the spread of environmentally dangerous activities like deforestation, WFP, through its Food Assistance for Assets program, is helping communities develop best practices and easy to use technologies for their agricultural activities. WFP has set up community water harvesting systems, soil conservation, fertility improvement strategies, moisture retention, reforestation, watershed management, and flood mitigation, in areas like the Far North region, where the encroaching Sahara desert is affecting livelihoods, but also in coastal regions where man-made forces continue to hamper agricultural outputs.

WFP, in collaboration with local communities, has set up reforestation of degraded land areas, constructed irrigation canals, terraces, stone cordon, and dykes to reduce soil erosion and manage floods. In some areas, nurseries have been developed and multi-purpose trees planted. Living/plant hedges to protect against winds and sand storms are also encouraged while compost pits for organic manure have been set up in many farms, like in Boulembe and Mamma in the East region, where Central African refugees and local host populations work together in community farms.

WFP Food Assistance for Assets programmes strengthens the capacities of communities in the manufacture and use of eco-friendly stoves in order to limit the pressure on forest resources caused by the search for firewood. Through these activities, and in collaboration with cooperating partners and the decentralized technical services of the Ministry of the Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPED), WFP has also sensitized community members on the harmful effects of climate change and the importance of protecting the environment. An environmental impact survey was carried out in each intervention site with the technical support of the personnel of the decentralized services of MINEPED, before the implementation of the activities in order to ensure that the construction of these structures caused no harm to the environment.

At the level of Country and field offices, WFP also took measures to improve the environmental sustainability of facilities and ultimately reduce their carbon footprint. WFP also replaced all the wooden chairs in the country office with ergonomic plastic chairs, encouraged staff to use digital signatures instead of signing on printed paper, and prioritizing virtual meetings and conferences over travel and excessive use of cars. WFP culminated these small efforts to increase environmental sustainability. The installation and use of autonomous solar panels in antenna stations like Kousseri to power night lights and the maintenance of a 12KVA mini solar system in the Maroua field office and warehouse were all geared towards ensuring a sustainable planet and limiting WFP's contributions to the climate crisis.

# Climate Change Adaption

In Cameroon's mostly arid Far North region, every season brings with it the difficulty to grow food crops. The sun dries up all the water from the already scorched earth. Streams and rivers dry up to reveal the broken waterbed. Even when the rains come, they flood the farms and destroy crops, bringing a tide of hunger with them. Water is the essential ingredient here. But its absence or abundance is a major driver of food insecurity in these regions. WFP, working with communities, is creating water harvesting opportunities to ensure all-year food production, whether it rains or shines.

Mokola is in the heart of the Far North region's climatic woes. Located about 84 km from the main town of Maroua, it has a population of 13,000 inhabitants living mainly on subsistence farming. Many of them have been displaced by conflict or fled violence in Northern Nigeria. They grow mostly maize and sorghum, which are the staples here. They have learned to work together albeit with outdated farming techniques. But access to water is still a major challenge.

Besides creating community farms, WFP, in collaboration with communities, created a system to improve water supply in this arid, mountainous area to support agricultural activities and improve food security. This entailed building a borehole system that pumps from the water table to the surface, enabling farmers to access water for vegetable gardening and animal breeding, especially during the dry season when the scourging Far North sun dries water sources.

Guiziye Louise joined the community farm in Mokola village in 2020. She expected to develop basic farming skills to support her own farm. After a year of working on the WFP led project, she says the impact on her farm is clearly visible. I had a better harvest than previous years, she said.

Besides providing an opportunity for farmers to learn and reinforce capacities on best agriculture practices that prevent land degradation, reduce erosion and flooding effects, land restoration techniques, and improve soil fertility, these farms build community cohesion and help reduce inter-communal clashes. WFP negotiates for land with the local authorities, and community members work together in these farms regardless of tribe, religion, or political affiliation. Refugees and host populations as well as internally displaced persons have equal standing in the farms with one objective to improve their food security.

Since its implementation in 2020, the project has witnessed significant growth, and communities and community members continue to engage in these farms growing crops such as maize, sorghum, beans, vegetables, carrot, tomatoes, pepper, etc. These also provide a source of affordable nutritious meals to help fight malnutrition in a region with one of the highest malnutrition rates in Cameroon. These farms have grown by 50 percent with 15 hectares of cultivated farmland in 2021, up from 10 hectares in 2020.

These community farms are now operational in 20 communities in the region. Through these, WFP enables over 6,500 households (31,224 individuals), 52 percent of whom are women, to cover their short-term food needs, strengthen their livelihoods, and resilience to shocks. Louise, alongside other women in these community farms, is also reinforcing her private farm with knowledge and skills picked up from the community farms.

The farms are very practical and we learn by doing, Louise said. I am happy that we received this assistance in my community. Compost-making techniques that I learned during community farms were easy enough to replicate at home level she added.

In 2021, the Mokola community farm harvested over 11 metric tons of diverse produce. This was more than the previous harvests of both the community farm and individual farmers who now realized there was a need for a storage system to help sustain their increased yields. Without a safe space to store the produce, the floods would destroy their food, or they would be forced to sell at low prices for fear of spoilage.

In 'lean seasons', when the climate crisis affects output, WFP provides food assistance to about 3,000 community members. Louise hopes she can continue to improve her production, reducing her dependency on WFP assistance. "I do not own any farmland, so I try to exploit the space around my home to cultivate food. Last year, my harvest was very poor, but this time I hope to harvest enough to feed my family of 5 during next year's lean season she said.



# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%	9.9	12.2	11	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	337,309	287,337	624,646	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	337,309	287,337	624,646	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	27	31	29	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	67,244	57,281	124,525	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	9.9	12.2	11	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	65,721	55,984	121,705	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	462,242	384,773	83%
	female	464,220	442,900	95%
	total	926,462	827,673	89%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	60,097	58,362	97%
	female	37,265	65,476	176%
	total	97,362	123,838	127%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
24-59 months	male	72,790	46,484	64%
	female	55,683	54,255	97%
	total	128,473	100,739	78%
5-11 years	male	121,534	99,423	82%
	female	112,853	94,657	84%
	total	234,387	194,080	83%
12-17 years	male	86,810	71,755	83%
	female	90,425	70,556	78%
	total	177,235	142,311	80%
18-59 years	male	104,454	91,191	87%
	female	159,307	130,921	82%
	total	263,761	222,112	84%
60+ years	male	16,557	17,558	106%
	female	8,687	27,035	311%
	total	25,244	44,593	177%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	263,879	321,196	122%
Refugee	269,977	230,713	85%
Returnee	57,569	32,393	56%
IDP	335,037	243,371	73%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	97,500	56,831	58%
Prevention of Malnutrition	113,818	121,705	106%
School-Based Programmes	83,373	82,315	98%
Treatment of Malnutrition	2,000	2,820	141%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	687,000	624,646	90%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	481	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,885	1,617	23%
High Energy Biscuits	68	20	30%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Iodised Salt	794	281	35%
Rice	42,676	11,782	28%
Sorghum/Millet	12,915	6,482	50%
Split Peas	16,940	7,679	45%
Vegetable Oil	5,559	2,283	41%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	0	0	0%
Corn Soya Blend	684	137	20%
High Energy Biscuits	105	0	0%
Iodised Salt	82	75	92%
Rice	3,311	2,800	85%
Sorghum/Millet	1,890	816	43%
Split Peas	1,399	1,707	122%
Vegetable Oil	529	496	94%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Corn Soya Blend	4,608	3,001	65%
Iodised Salt	0	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	25	0	0%
Split Peas	7	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	21	0	0%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	12,524,616	6,153,528	49%
Value Voucher	0	4,104,257	-
Cash	1,588,920	288,240	18%
Value Voucher	374,880	230,910	62%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	38,658	89,415
			Male	37,142	59,417
			<b>Total</b>	<b>75,800</b>	<b>148,832</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	296,412	239,793
			Male	284,788	206,477
			<b>Total</b>	<b>581,200</b>	<b>446,270</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	85,837	30,626
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,524,616	10,257,785

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Women, men, girls, boys, communities at risk and refugees and IDPs in crisis-affected areas receive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.17: Quantity of inputs for GFD activities (e.g. weighing scales) distributed	non-food item	30	2
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	1,500	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	100	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	2,500	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	100	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.MGD1.1.2: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	item	100	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	50	25
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	150	112
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	237,060,000	135,395,430
B: Women, men, girls, boys, communities at risk and refugees and IDPs in crisis-affected areas receive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	13,305.78	4,202
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	6,952	1,637
E*: Women, men, girls, boys, communities at risk and refugees and IDPs in crisis-affected areas receive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
General Distribution				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	120,000	17,172

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	175,000	21,155
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Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	16	<7	<7	13			WFP
	Male	16	<7	<7	14			programme monitoring
	Overall	16	<7	<7	13			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.38	>7	>7	4.65			WFP survey
	Male	5.14	>7	>7	4.64			WFP survey
	Overall	5.27	>7	>7	4.65			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				4.2			WFP
	Male				5.4			programme monitoring
	Overall				4.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				12.1			WFP
	Male				12.4			programme monitoring
	Overall				12.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				25.8			WFP
	Male				24.8			programme monitoring
	Overall				25.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				37.9			WFP
	Male				41.9			programme monitoring
	Overall				39.5			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall				13.7 14 13.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall				23.7 18.6 21.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall				57.9 52.7 55.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall				60.5 61.2 60.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female Male Overall				64.2 69 66.1			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female Male Overall	72.4 71.9 79.5	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80 ≥80	40.5 42.6 41.4	72.4 71.9 72.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.7	<15	<15	36.8	23.7		WFP
	Male	24.6	<15	<15	32.6	24.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	14.2	<15	<15	35.1	24.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	<5	<5	22.7	3.9		WFP
	Male	3.6	<5	<5	24.8	3.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	7.3	<5	<5	23.5	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	43.7	<40	<40	17.9	37.2		WFP survey
	Male	41.4	<40	<40	16.3	24.9		WFP survey
	Overall	40.3	<40	<40	17.2	30.3		WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	47.8	>50	>50	28.4			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	16	<7	<7	11	9	15	WFP
	Male	12	<7	<7	15	9	11	programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<7	<7	13	9	12	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.55	>7	>7	4.92	5.11	5.04	WFP survey
	Male	4.56	>7	>7	4.8	5.13	5.11	WFP survey
	Overall	4.5	>7	>7	4.85	5.12	5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.5			3.5	16.6	0	WFP
	Male	8.7			3.1	19.5	1	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5			3.3	18.3	0.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.7			17.5	25.1	47	WFP
	Male	54.8			26.2	20.8	43.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	57.1			22.5	22.6	44.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	49			21.7	39.7	56.6	WFP
	Male	45.7			22	48.7	56.7	programme
	Overall	46.9			21.9	45	56.7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	44.1			43.4	24.1	38.6	WFP
	Male	48.3			44.5	18.8	30.5	programme
	Overall	46.7			44	21	32.8	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	9.7			8.4	6.6	0	WFP
	Male	14.3			10.5	4.9	1	programme
	Overall	12.5			9.6	5.6	0.7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	3.4			9.8	7.2	0	WFP
	Male	4.8			8.4	8.9	1.4	programme
	Overall	4.3			9	8.2	1	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	50.3			53.1	59.4	61.4	WFP
	Male	48			52.4	61.7	68.6	programme
	Overall	45.9			52.7	60.7	66.6	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	41.4			69.9	53.7	43.4	WFP
	Male	40			67.5	46.4	42.4	programme
	Overall	40.5			68.6	49.4	42.7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	35.9			72.7	67.7	53	WFP
	Male	40.4			65.4	70.3	54.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.7			68.6	69.2	54.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	67.6	≥80	≥80	40.6	57.4	85.5	WFP
	Male	60.4	≥80	≥80	41.4	69	81.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	63.2	≥80	≥80	41	64.3	82.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	23.4	<15	<15	46.9	37.5	14.5	WFP
	Male	29.1	<15	<15	44.5	26.2	17.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	26.9	<15	<15	45.5	30.8	16.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	9	<5	<5	12.5	5.1	0	WFP
	Male	10.4	<5	<5	14.1	4.8	1.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	9.9	<5	<5	13.5	4.9	1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	40	<40	<40	29.4	26.6	86.7	WFP survey
	Male	45	<40	<40	25.7	19.7	75.7	WFP survey
	Overall	42.5	<40	<40	27.2	22.5	78.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: IDPs Food - Location: Far-North - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	37.38		≥80	48.5	58.3	42.6	WFP
	Male	44.38		≥80	63.2	54.7	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	41		≥80	56.3	55.8	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	51.4		≤15	51.5	36.5	54.2	WFP
	Male	41.88		≤15	38.8	31.6	55.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.1		≤15	43.7	33.1	54.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	11.22		<5	0	5.2	3.2	WFP
	Male	13.74		<5	0	13.7	3.9	programme
	Overall	13.9		<5	0	11.1	3.6	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	21	<7	<7	14	8	28	WFP
	Male	22	<7	<7	16	7	22	programme
	Overall	21	<7	<7	15	8	27	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.69	>7	>7	4.76		3.87	WFP survey
	Male	4.56	>7	>7	4.84		5.66	WFP survey
	Overall	4.6	>7	>7	4.8		5.29	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.9	≥80	≥85	3.3		2.6	WFP
	Male	5.6	≥80	≥85	8		10.8	programme
	Overall	4.1	≥80	≥85	5.8		6.8	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	82.7	≥90	≥85	17.1		68.6	WFP
	Male	82.2	≥90	≥85	36.2		58.7	programme
	Overall	82.5	≥90	≥85	27.3		63.5	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	25.9	≥85	≥80	30.9		23.7	WFP
	Male	35.5	≥85	≥80	36.2		25.7	programme
	Overall	30.1	≥85	≥80	33.7		24.8	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.7	<1	<5	34.2		80.8	WFP
	Male	60.7	<1	<5	29.9		77.8	programme
	Overall	67.5	<1	<5	31.9		79.3	monitoring
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								
WFP programme monitoring								

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.5	<6	<0	15.1		10.9	WFP
	Male	10.3	<6	<0	5.2		7.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	13.8	<6	<0	9.8		9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	<1	<1	16.4		4.5	WFP
	Male	1.9	<1	<1	10.3		9.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	1.6	<1	<1	13.2		7.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	24.5	>19	>10	62.5		16.7	WFP
	Male	33.6	>19	>10	62.1		11.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	28.5	>19	>10	62.3		13.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.6	>14	>20	53.9		65.4	WFP
	Male	54.2	>14	>20	58.6		67.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	55.1	>14	>20	56.4		66.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	15.8	>9	>14	66.4		26.9	WFP
	Male	15.9	>9	>14	53.4		31.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.9	>9	>14	59.5		29.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	72.4	≥80	≥80	43.4	60.9	37.8	WFP
	Male	78.2	≥80	≥80	60.9	72.6	43.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≥80	≥80	52.8	68.2	40.3	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	22.2	<15	<15	38.2	26.7	52.6	WFP
	Male	15.7	<15	<15	30.5	21	50.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.1	<15	<15	34	23.1	51.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	5.4	<5	<5	18.4	12.4	9.6	WFP
	Male	6.1	<5	<5	8.6	6.5	6	programme monitoring
	Overall	5.9	<5	<5	13.2	8.7	7.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	55	<40	<40	11.2	68.6	34	WFP survey
	Male	52.3	<40	<40	19.5	71.5	26.9	WFP survey
	Overall	53.1	<40	<40	15.6	70.4	30.3	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	38.2	>50	>50	39.6			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	32.81	<7	<7	17	14	28	WFP
	Male	26.68	<7	<7	18	14	26	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.99	<7	<7	17	14	27	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.77	>7	>7	4.32	4.78	3.95	WFP survey
	Male	4.63	>7	>7	4.59	4.81	3.82	WFP survey
	Overall	4.7	>7	>7	4.47	4.8	3.89	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.67	≥80	≥80	0.8	10.2	0.6	WFP
	Male	1.94	≥80	≥80	3.7	14.3	2.8	programme monitoring
	Overall	4.48	≥80	≥80	2.4	13	1.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	80.83	≥85	≥80	39.5	33.8	85.8	WFP
	Male	64.08	≥85	≥80	36.4	33.6	71.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	73.09	≥85	≥80	37.2	33.6	78.1	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	22.5	≥90	≥85	16.3	35.9	23.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20.39	≥90	≥85	26.8	43.7	18	
	Overall	21.52	≥90	≥85	22.2	41.1	20.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	60.83	<5	<2	58.1	34.6	85.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	66.02	<5	<2	43.9	32.9	83.1	
	Overall	63.29	<5	<2	50.2	33.5	84.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.67	<1	<1	16.3	5.9	9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.97	<1	<1	7.9	8.2	14.6	
	Overall	1.35	<1	<1	11.6	7.4	12	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	2.5	<1	<1	8.5	8.4	3.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4.85	<1	<1	11	9.1	6.7	
	Overall	3.59	<1	<1	9.9	8.8	5.4	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	32.5	>15	>18	41.1	55.2	13.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	32.04	>15	>18	52.4	52.7	14	
	Overall	32.29	>15	>18	47.4	53.6	13.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75.83	>9	>14	67.4	58.2	67.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.64	>9	>14	66.2	48.1	67.4	
	Overall	77.13	>9	>14	66.2	51.5	67.6	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.67	>14	>19	51.9	57.9	10.3	WFP
	Male	31.07	>14	>19	53.7	57.4	21.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.32	>14	>19	52.9	57.5	16.5	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.33	≥80	≥80	32.6	58.1	42.6	WFP
	Male	61.17	≥80	≥80	53	63.8	41	programme monitoring
	Overall	65.02	≥80	≥80	44	61.8	41.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.67	<15	<15	55	34.2	54.2	WFP
	Male	37.86	<15	<15	40.3	29.9	55.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	34.53	<15	<15	46.8	31.3	54.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<0	<0	12.4	7.7	3.2	WFP
	Male	0.97	<0	<0	6.7	6.4	3.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	0.45	<0	<0	9.2	6.8	3.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	40	<40	<40	34.9	25.9	47.1	WFP survey
	Male	40	<40	<40	29.3	23.6	57.3	WFP survey
	Overall	40	<40	<40	31.7	24.4	52.6	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	55.4	>60	>60	39.9			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	20	<7	<7	20			WFP
	Male	17	<7	<7	16			programme monitoring
	Overall	18	<7	<7	17			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.15	>7	>7	4.05			WFP survey
	Male	5.45	>7	>7	4.14			WFP survey
	Overall	5.34	>7	>7	4.1			WFP survey

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				0			WFP
	Male				0			programme monitoring
	Overall				0			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				58.2			WFP
	Male				59.5			programme monitoring
	Overall				59			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				24.5			WFP
	Male				50.3			programme monitoring
	Overall				32.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				75.5			WFP
	Male				63.1			programme monitoring
	Overall				67.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				14.5			WFP
	Male				13.3			programme monitoring
	Overall				13.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				5.5			WFP
	Male				11.8			programme monitoring
	Overall				9.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				24.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				32.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				60.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				36.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				45.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				36.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				28.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				31.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	46.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	61			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	55.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		<15	<15	49.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<15	<15	31.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<15	<15	38			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<0	<0	4.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<0	<0	7.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall		<0	<0	6.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	44.4	<40	<40	90			WFP survey
	Male	45.2	<40	<40	85.1			WFP survey
	Overall	44.9	<40	<40	86.9			WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	34.7	>50	>50	20			WFP survey

**Target Group:** Refugees - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** Cash - **Subactivity:** General Distribution



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	8	<7	<7	10	8	7	WFP
	Male	8	<7	<7	9	7	7	programme
	Overall	8	<7	<7	9	8	7	monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.21	≥6	≥6	4.93		33.92	WFP
	Male	5.13	≥6	≥6	4.89		5.7	WFP
	Overall	5.16	≥6	≥6	4.91		5.33	WFP
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	≥80	≥80	6.1		9.7	WFP
	Male	7.6	≥80	≥80	3.9		10.8	programme
	Overall	6.4	≥80	≥80	4.9		9.8	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	61.1	≥80	≥85	46.9		65.2	WFP
	Male	66.1	≥80	≥85	52.8		58.7	programme
	Overall	63.9	≥80	≥85	50.2		65.2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	55	≥80	≥90	54.4		69.4	WFP
	Male	56.8	≥80	≥90	56.1		25.7	programme
	Overall	56	≥80	≥90	55.4		72.5	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.8	<5	<1	37.4		9	WFP
	Male	23.7	<5	<1	33.9		77.8	programme
	Overall	27.3	<5	<1	35.5		8.2	monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4.8	<2	<0.5	4.1		1.3	WFP
	Male	6.2	<2	<0.5	3.3		7.2	programme
	Overall	5.6	<2	<0.5	3.7		9	monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	8	<5	<1	12.2		8	WFP
	Male	1	<5	<1	11.1		9.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	9	<5	<1	11.6		9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	63.4	≤15	>19	56.5		81.4	WFP
	Male	68.7	≤15	>19	62.2		11.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	66.4	≤15	>19	59.6		82	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	40.2	≤18	>9	41.5		29.3	WFP
	Male	37.1	≤18	>9	40.6		67.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	38.4	≤18	>9	41		26.6	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	38.9	≤15	>14	40.8		33.9	WFP
	Male	32.9	≤15	>14	36.1		31.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	35.2	≤15	>14	38.2		33.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	74.3	≥80	≥80	71.4	79.5	85.7	WFP
	Male	65.1	≥80	≥80	68.3	80.8	90.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	68.8	≥80	≥80	69.7	80.3	88.2	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	19.2	<15	<15	23.8	19.2	12.5	WFP
	Male	26.7	<15	<15	26.7	17.5	8.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.7	<15	<15	25.4	18.2	10.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	6.5	<5	<5	4.8	1.3	1.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8.2	<5	<5	5	1.7	5	
	Overall	7.5	<5	<5	4.9	1.5	1.2	
Food Expenditure Share	Female	63.4	<40	<40	45.6	68.6	59.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	51.4	<40	<40	53.9	71.5	55.2	
	Overall	56.2	<40	<40	50.2	70.4	57.5	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45.4	>50		39.8			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	14.28	<7	<7	10	16	15	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.05	<7	<7	12	16	15	
	Overall	14.23	<7	<7	11	16	15	
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.43	≥6	≥7	4.41	4.76	4.7	WFP survey WFP survey WFP survey
	Male	4.22	≥6	≥7	4.65	4.69	4.6	
	Overall	4.35	≥6	≥7	4.52	4.72	4.65	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.55	≥80	≥90	2.2	7	56.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.29	≥80	≥90	1.1	5.1	63	
	Overall	1.39	≥80	≥90	1.7	5.9	59.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.26	≥90	≥80	56.5	63.4	3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45.14	≥90	≥80	58.3	69.6	3.5	
	Overall	47.47	≥90	≥80	57.3	67	3.3	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30.31	≥85	≥85	38.2	44	36.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.43	≥85	≥85	41.7	43.2	38.3	
	Overall	29.58	≥85	≥85	39.9	43.6	37.6	

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	67.37	<2	<1	56.5	46.3	2.1	WFP
	Male	57.14	<2	<1	53.7	41.2	0.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	64.79	<2	<1	55.1	43.4	1.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	20.46	<1	<2	17.2	7.2	9	WFP
	Male	13.14	<1	<2	10.3	11.1	7.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.61	<1	<2	13.9	9.4	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	7.92	<2	<1	10.2	1.7	40.2	WFP
	Male	5.71	<2	<1	12	6	48.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.36	<2	<1	11.1	4.1	44.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	31.27	>18	≤9	41.4	46.7	41.7	WFP
	Male	40.57	>18	≤9	45.1	53.7	36.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	33.62	>18	≤9	43.2	50.8	38.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	49.23	>14	≤13	44.6	48.9	56.4	WFP
	Male	59.43	>14	≤13	48	45.7	54.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	51.8	>14	≤13	46.3	47	55.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	43.82	>8	≤19	33.3	35	56.7	WFP
	Male	49.14	>8	≤19	29.7	24.4	47.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.17	>8	≤19	31.6	28.9	51.9	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.65	≥80	≥80	48.4	70.9	58.8	WFP
	Male	52	≥80	≥80	56.5	71.6	58.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	49.49	≥80	≥80	52.4	71.3	58.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.45	<15	<15	38.2	25.2	32.5	WFP
	Male	32.57	<15	<15	32.6	25	34	programme monitoring
	Overall	36.22	<15	<15	35.4	25.1	33.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	13.9	<5	<5	13.4	3.9	8.7	WFP
	Male	15.48	<5	<5	10.9	3.4	8	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.29	<5	<5	12.2	3.6	8.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	80	<40	<40	72.6	84.6	59.9	WFP survey
	Male	75	<40	<40	70.9	79.3	55.2	WFP survey
	Overall	77.5	<40	<40	71.7	81.5	57.4	WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	37.2	>50	>50	44.8			WFP survey
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	8	<7	<7	12			WFP
	Male	7	<7	<7	10			programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<7	<7	11			WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.28			5.01			WFP survey
	Male	5.44			4.84			WFP survey
	Overall	5.37			4.91			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				3.8			WFP
	Male				4.9			programme monitoring
	Overall				4.3			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				53			WFP
	Male				61.5			programme monitoring
	Overall				56.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				55.2			WFP
	Male				54.5			programme monitoring
	Overall				54.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				41			WFP
	Male				36.4			programme monitoring
	Overall				39			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				12			WFP
	Male				8.4			programme monitoring
	Overall				10.4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				7.7			WFP
	Male				10.5			programme monitoring
	Overall				8.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				55.2			WFP
	Male				58.7			programme monitoring
	Overall				56.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				32.8			WFP
	Male				37.1			programme monitoring
	Overall				34.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				39.3			WFP
	Male				28			programme monitoring
	Overall				34.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	62.3			WFP
	Male		≥80	≥80	65.7			programme monitoring
	Overall		≥80	≥80	63.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		<15	<15	28.4			WFP
	Male		<15	<15	26.6			programme monitoring
	Overall		<15	<15	27.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	9.3			WFP
	Male		<5	<5	7.7			programme monitoring
	Overall		<5	<5	8.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	68.6	<40	<40	74.9			WFP survey
	Male	71.7	<40	<40	66.4			WFP survey
	Overall	70.4	<40	<40	71.2			WFP survey
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	40.4	>50	>50	50			WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				7.4			WFP
	Male				9.9			programme monitoring
	Overall				9			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				24			WFP
	Male				22			programme monitoring
	Overall				22.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female				36.4			WFP
	Male				47.6			programme monitoring
	Overall				43.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				33.9			WFP
	Male				28.8			programme monitoring
	Overall				30.8			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				9.1			WFP
	Male				11.5			programme monitoring
	Overall				10.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				9.9			WFP
	Male				13.1			programme monitoring
	Overall				11.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				58.7			WFP
	Male				61.3			programme monitoring
	Overall				60.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				54.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				40.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				46.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female				66.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male				64.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall				65.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	11	<7	<7	14	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<7	<7	14	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<7	<7	14	10		WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	5.17	>7	>7	4.99	5.17		WFP survey
	Male	5.42	>7	>7	5.04	5.42		WFP survey
	Overall	5.34	>7	>7	5.02	5.34		WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.1	≥50	≥50	5.3	6.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.5	≥50	≥50	13	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8.4	≥50	≥50	9.3	8.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	23.4	≥80	≥80	17.1	23.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29.7	≥80	≥80	21.1	29.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27.6	≥80	≥80	19.2	27.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	30	≥70	≥70	18.4	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.7	≥70	≥70	28.6	48.7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	42.5	≥70	≥70	23.6	42.5		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	17.3	<1	<1	57.2	17.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.2	<1	<1	38.5	10.2	
	Overall	12.5	<1	<1	47.6	12.5	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.3	<1	<1	3.3	5.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3	<1	<1	4.3	3	
	Overall	3.8	<1	<1	3.8	3.8	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	4	>1	<1	7.2	4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.1	>1	<1	6.2	2.1	
	Overall	2.7	>1	<1	6.7	2.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	76.6	≤12	≤12	37.5	76.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.3	≤12	≤12	48.4	80.3	
	Overall	79.1	≤12	≤12	43.1	79.1	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	64.6	≤10	≤10	78.3	64.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.3	≤10	≤10	67.1	48.3	
	Overall	53.7	≤10	≤10	72.5	53.7	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	72.6	≤12	≤12	75.7	72.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	68.3	≤12	≤12	72.7	68.2	
	Overall	69.7	≤12	≤12	74.1	69.7	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	61.4	≥80		37.5	61.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.9	≥80		57.2	74.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	70.4	≥80		47.6	70.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	37.3	<15		55.3	37.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23.8	<15		36.6	23.8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28.2	<15		45.7	28.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.3	<1		7.2	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.3	<1		6.2	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.3	<1		6.7	1.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	56	<40	<40	45.4	21.3		WFP survey
	Male	50	<40	<40	31.1	17.6		WFP survey
	Overall	53	<40	<40	38	18.8		WFP survey

**Strategic Outcome 02: 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.** **Resilience Building**

**Output Results**

**Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.**

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	3,840	0
			Male	4,160	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	36,179	4,368
			Male	39,194	3,808
			<b>Total</b>	<b>75,373</b>	<b>8,176</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,740	30,017
			Male	3,633	44,122
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,373</b>	<b>74,139</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,383	2,587
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	374,880	0

**Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.**

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	15,300	15,691
			Male	14,700	13,853
			<b>Total</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>29,544</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	972	1,168

**Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.**

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	18,105	9,689
			Male	17,395	7,437
			<b>Total</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>17,126</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	31,620	24,112
			Male	30,380	16,969
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>41,081</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	3,646	2,276
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,588,920	519,149

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure women, men, boys and girls in communities at risk receive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	150	50
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	75	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	individual	50	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	400	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2: Number of individuals (male) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	200	0
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities	school	50	36
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4: Number of schools using an improved water source	school	100	36
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	1,401,805	6,984,105
School feeding (take-home rations)				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	30,014,280	245,280
B: Food-insecure women, men, boys and girls in communities at risk receive food assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements.				
School feeding (on-site)				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	105	105
School feeding (take-home rations)				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	681	174
Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Food-insecure women, men and communities emerging from crisis receive food assistance to enhance livelihoods, with a view to early recovery.				
General Distribution				
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	10,800,000	2,699,460
B: Food-insecure women, men and communities emerging from crisis receive food assistance to enhance livelihoods, with a view to early recovery.				
General Distribution				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	500	187
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	90	137
Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A: Food-insecure women and men in target areas participate in asset creation and productive safety net programmes to meet short-term food gaps during lean seasons and, in the long term, to improve their productivity and food security, to adapt to environmental changes and support the regeneration of ecosystems.

Food assistance for asset

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	10	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	2,500	1,400
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	13,000	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	75	15
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.44: Number of hygiene kits distributed	Number	50	0
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	150	10,573
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	23,400,000	5,506,680

B: Food-insecure women and men in target areas participate in asset creation and productive safety net programmes to meet short-term food gaps during lean seasons and, in the long term, to improve their productivity and food security, to adapt to environmental changes and support the regeneration of ecosystems.

Food assistance for asset

B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	1,700	347
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D: Food-insecure women and men in target areas participate in asset creation and productive safety net programmes to meet short-term food gaps during lean seasons and, in the long term, to improve their productivity and food security, to adapt to environmental changes and support the regeneration of ecosystems.

Food assistance for asset

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.107: Volume (m3) of compost produced/prepared	m3	5	8
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.159: Hectares (ha) of land brought under plantation	Ha	50	146
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.17: Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	50	146
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.21: Hectares (ha) of staple food planted	Ha	50	142
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	5	15
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.60: Linear meters (m) of diversion weirs, embankments built	meter	5	0

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: All Food - Location: Far-North - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)

Enrolment rate	Female	94.37	≥85	≥85	-2	7	-2	WFP
	Male	94.25	≥85	≥85	2	2	5	programme monitoring
	Overall	94.31	≥85	≥85	0	4	2	WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.94	≥0.6		41	0.42	0.9	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate	Female	40.4	≥90	≥90	98	99	89.9	WFP
	Male	46	≥90	≥90	98	100	91.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	43.2	≥90	≥90	98	100	90.8	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	59.6	≤20	≤20	2	1	10.1	WFP survey
	Male	54	≤20	≤20	2	0	8.3	WFP survey
	Overall	56.8	≤20	≤20	2	0	9.2	WFP survey
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	40.4	≥80	≥80	98	99	89.9	WFP survey
	Male	46	≥80	≥80	98	100	91.7	WFP survey
	Overall	43.2	≥80	≥80	98	100	90.8	WFP survey
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity	Overall	1.2	≥3	≥3	1.2	1.2	1.2	WFP survey
<b>Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Female	27	≤10	≤6	11	15	14	WFP
	Male	26	≤10	≤6	14	13	17	programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤6	14	13	16	WFP programme monitoring
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.05	≥6.5	≥6	4.37	5	4.58	WFP
	Male	4.1	≥5.5	≥6	4.63	4.65	4.47	programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥6	≥6	4.59	4.71	4.5	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	0	≥15	≥80	15.6	16.2	6.8	WFP
	Male	1.4	≥14	≥80	16.2	15.6	10.1	programme
	Overall	0.9	≥14.5	≥80	15.7	15.7	9.2	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	93.1	≥94	≥95	85.4	85.4	71.6	WFP
	Male	90.5	≥92	≥95	81.5	81.5	75.9	programme
	Overall	91.4	≥93	≥95	82.3	82.3	74.8	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female	18.1	≥54	≥76	44.7	44.7	40.5	WFP
	Male	31.1	≥52	≥75	53.5	53.5	42.4	programme
	Overall	26.8	≥53	≥75.5	51.9	51.9	41.9	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	83.3	≤15	≤2	16.2	31	49.3	WFP
	Male	81.8	≤15	≤2	31	33.9	53.9	programme
	Overall	82.3	≤15	≤2	33.4	33.4	52.7	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	6.9	≤5	≤2	2.3	2.3	3.4	WFP
	Male	6.8	≤5	≤5	9.2	9.2	3.3	programme
	Overall	6.8	≤5	≤3.5	7.9	7.9	3.3	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	1.4	≤0.5	≤0	0	0	2	WFP
	Male	0.7	≤0.5	≤0	7.4	7.4	5.2	programme
	Overall	0.9	≤0.5	≤0	6	6	4.3	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	16.7	≥50	≥18	52.8	52.8	43.9	WFP
	Male	16.9	≥50	≥18	52.8	50.5	36.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	≥50	≥18	50.9	50.9	38.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	75	≥76	≥22	53	53	56.1	WFP
	Male	62.2	≥64	≥20	37.3	37.3	54.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	66.4	≥70	≥21	40.2	40.2	54.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	5.6	≥12	≥5	14.6	14.6	26.4	WFP
	Male	8.8	≥12	≥5	11.1	11.1	19	programme monitoring
	Overall	7.7	≥12	≥5	11.7	11.7	20.9	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	40.3	≥80	≥80	59.3	75.2	64.9	WFP
	Male	55.4	≥80	≥80	59.3	66.8	63.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.5	≥80	≥80	59.3	68.4	62.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	58.3	≤20	<14.5	37.4	24.8	32.4	WFP
	Male	39.9	≤20	<14.5	34.7	26.4	34.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	45.9	≤20	<14.5	34.7	26.1	34.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.4	<0	<0.5	6.1	0	2.7	WFP
	Male	4.7	<0	<0.5	6.1	6.8	1.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.6	<0	<0.5	6.1	5.5	1.7	WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	68.1	≤40	≤40	56.7	54.7	62.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	56.1	≤40	≤40	48.9	43.3	48.5	
	Overall	60	≤40	≤40	50.1	45.4	52	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	51.7	≥52	≥52	51.7			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	67.46	≤100	≥100	81.7	65.7	67.46	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Dietary Diversity Score	Female	4.96	≥6	≥6	4.9	4.87	4.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	5.08	≥6	≥6	4.78	5.02	4.9	
	Overall	5	≥6	≥6	4.82	4.97	4.9	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	71	≥80	≥80	49.6	74	70.6	WFP survey
	Male	67.2	≥80	≥80	56.4	86.9	72.6	WFP survey
	Overall	68.9	≥80	≥80	53.8	83.1	71.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	25	≥18	≤19	42.6	26	26.9	WFP survey
	Male	31.1	≥18	≤19	33.2	13.1	23.3	WFP survey
	Overall	28.4	≥18	≤19	36.8	16.9	25.2	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	4	<2	<1	7.8	0	2.4	WFP survey
	Male	1.6	<2	<1	10.4	0	4.2	WFP survey
	Overall	2.7	<2	<1	9.4	0	3.3	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	84	≤40	≤40	72.1	71.8	78.8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	74.6	≤40	≤40	73.9	62.4	56.7	
	Overall	78.8	≤40	≤40	73.2	65.2	68.5	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	55.6	>60	>60	55.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	59.2	≥80	≥80	83.4	59.2		Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 03: 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.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,020	1,438
			Male	980	1,382
			<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,820</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	306	0
			Male	294	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	32,545	56,501
			Male	63,173	53,317
			<b>Total</b>	<b>95,718</b>	<b>109,818</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	17,500 <b>17,500</b>	11,887 <b>11,887</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	4,661	3,001

Output Results				
Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted girls and boys aged 6–59 months and malnourished women and men on ART receive a comprehensive package for the prevention of malnutrition.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	individual	1,000	28,866
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	30,000	48,331
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.3: Number of individuals (male) trained in child health and nutrition	individual	30,000	27,903
B: Targeted girls and boys aged 6–59 months and malnourished women and men on ART receive a comprehensive package for the prevention of malnutrition.				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	430	147
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
B.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	B.1.1: Quantity of fortified food provided	Mt	4,430.99	2,853.89
B.2: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	B.2.1: Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided	Mt	4,878	2,853.89
C: Vulnerable populations using district health facilities benefit from the enhanced capacity of districts to deliver on the joint action plan for the prevention of malnutrition.				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	50	5
H: Targeted girls and boys aged 6–59 months and malnourished women and men on ART receive a comprehensive package for the prevention of malnutrition.				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization	H.12.3: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained	individual	500	25
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.119: Number of UN agencies/international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services	agency/organization	50	19

Outcome Results								
Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Food - <b>Location:</b> Adamawa - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								

MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	1	0.2	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0.53	0.1	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0.55	0.3	4	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0	4	programme
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0.5	0.2	4	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	98.9	99.5	94	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	100	100	94	programme
	Overall	100	>75	>75	99.4	99.8	94	monitoring
<b>Target Group: All Food - Location: East - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	2.04	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	2.94	0	programme
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	2.47	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	≤3	≤3	0	0	0	monitoring



MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<3	<3	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	WFP
	Male	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	programme
	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	100	>75	>75	100	100	98	WFP
	Male	100	>75	>75	100	100	98	programme
	Overall	100	>75	>75	100	100	98	monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	27.5	>70	>70	36.1	46	47.9	WFP
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	13.41	>70	>70	15.2	24.1	21.6	WFP
	Male	13.11	>70	>70	15.2	28.9	19.4	programme
	Overall	13.27	>70	>70	15.2	26.7	20.4	monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	98.2	≥70	≥70	92.8	86.9	97.7	WFP
	Male	94.7	≥70	≥70	93.6	91.6	98.8	programme
	Overall	96.4	≥70	≥70	93.2	89.4	98.4	monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring
								WFP
								programme
								monitoring

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	91.7	>66	>66	86.4	72.2	83.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.6	>66	>66	86.4	70.7	83.8	
	Overall	91.2	>66	>66	86.4	71.4	83.7	

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.</b>							<b>- Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 09: 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.</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
F: Women and men smallholders living in environments at risk have access to improved agricultural assets and practices to enhance their productivity and resilience and increase value chain opportunities.								
Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained		F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP			individual	6,000	5,000	

<b>Strategic Outcome 05: The Government’s work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.</b>							<b>- Root Causes</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>								
<b>Activity 10: 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.</b>								
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
M: Food-insecure people in target areas benefit from the expansion of social safety nets in a national system for the elimination of hunger.								
Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
M.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported		M.1.1: Number of national coordination mechanisms supported			unit	12	10	

<b>Outcome Results</b>								
<b>Activity 10: 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.</b>								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government and partners - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Capacity Strengthening - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	3	3	4	Secondary data
User satisfaction rate	Overall	80	≥100	≥100	90	90	95	Secondary data





Strategic Outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 12: Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Humanitarian and development partners have access to safe and cost-effective humanitarian air services to reach beneficiaries and implementation sites unhindered.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.11: Utilization of the contracted hours of aircraft	%	2,500	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.12: Number of medical evacuations	unit	15	15	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.13: Number of destinations served	unit	8	6	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.1: Average cost per passenger transported (USD)	US\$	150	150	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.2: Average no. of passengers transported monthly by air	individual	800	410	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.3: Number of passengers transported	individual	10,000	7,600	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.4: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passenger segments)	individual	8,500	4,914	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	800	4,914	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.8: Percentage of fuel requests fulfilled	%	100	100	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	100	
H: Humanitarian and development partners have adequate air transport capacity to move staff and cargo for urgent humanitarian responses and medical and security evacuations.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	2,000	15	
Activity 13: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Humanitarian and development partners (tier 2) have access to common supply chain services to provide timely assistance to beneficiaries.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.104: Number of Service Request Forms (SRFs) executed	instance	5	2	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.105: Number of services provided	service	5	2	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	30	25	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.114: Number of trained and qualified responders on stand-by	individual	100	219	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.115: Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	5	7	

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.117: Number of UN agencies and NGOs provided access to data communications services	agency/organization	30	25
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.124: Logistics, supply chain and common services: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100	219
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.129: Total storage space made available (m2)	unit	2,800	440
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.130: Total storage space made available (mt)	Mt	4,000	500
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.145: Number of logistics-related trainings organised	training session	6	7
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.15: Number of agencies and organizations using storage facilities	agency/organization	5	1
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.67: Number of mobile storage tents/units made available	unit	40	1
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	2,500	603

### Outcome Results

**Activity 12: Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Humanitarian Community - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	83	≥95	≥90	93	85	90	WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All group & all Activities - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	30	≥50	≥50	39	41	30	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	52	≥50	≥50	55	54	53	-
	Male	48	≥50	≥50	45	46	47	-
	Overall	100	≥100	≥50	100	100	100	-
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	29.5	≥60	≥60	40.2			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	45.6	≤40	≤40	5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	24.9	≤40	≤40	54.8			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	50.4	≥60	≥60	53	41.4	50.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17.4	≤40	≤40	5.4	9.4	17.4	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	32.2	≤40	≤40	41.6	49.2	32.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	42.7	≥60	≥60	46.6			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	37.1	≤40	≤40	39.8			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	20.2	≤40	≤40	13.7			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	21.8	≥60	≥60	44	35.9	49	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	30.7	≤40	≤40	11.6	19.6	13.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	47.5	≤40	≤40	44.4	44.4	37.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	45.6	≥60	≥60	43.7	45.6	42.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	18.8	≤40	≤40	21.8	18.8	15.6	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	35.6	≤40	≤40	34.5	35.6	41.6	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	47.6	≥60	≤60	30.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.5	≤40	≤40	18.2			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	39	≤40	≤40	51.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	44.2	≥60	≥60	46.2	48.2	41.8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	15	≤40	≤40	16.9	23.5	13.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	40.9	≤40	≤40	36.9	28.3	44.3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	44.5	≥60	≥60	39.9	44.5	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	16.9	≤40	≤40	17	16.9	16	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	38.6	≤40	≤40	43.1	38.6	57.7	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.2	≥60	≥60	48.7	38.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	13.6	≤40	≤40	8.3	13.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	48.2	≤40	≤40	43	48.2		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	43	≥50	≥50	41	41	40	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57	≥50	≥50	59	59	60	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (take-home rations)								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	56	≥50	≥50	53			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	44	≥50	≥50	47			
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100			
<b>Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	52	≥50	≥50	54	56	54	WFP
	Male	48	≥50	≥50	46	44	46	programme
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset**

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	53	≥50	≥50	59	54	55	WFP
	Male	47	≥50	≥50	41	46	45	programme
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	monitoring

**Target Group: Host Population Food - Location: North - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset**

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	53.3		≥60				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	33.7		≤40				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	12.9		≤40				WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset**

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	40.9	≥60	≥60	38.4	34.9	40.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	23	≤40	≤40	36.5	44.7	23	WFP programme monitoring



Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	36.1	≤40	≤40	25.1	20.4	36.1	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	27.2	≥60	≥60	37.8	41.2	27.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	18.6	≤40	≤40	34.2	34.2	18.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	54.2	≤40	≤40	28.1	24.5	54.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	73	≥50	≥50	75	73	72	WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥50	≥50	25	27	28	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	51	≥50	≥50	54	56	52	- - WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49	≥50	≥50	46	44	48	
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	16.1		≥60	33.1	22.9	26	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	7.5		<40	16.7	5.3	13.7	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	76.3	<40	50.1	71.8	60.3	WFP programme monitoring
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## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	45.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.4	≥100	≥100	47.3			
	Overall	95	≥100	≥100	46.1			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.6	≥100	≥100	90.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	94.6			
	Overall	98.8	≥100	≥100	92.2			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	72.6	≥90	≥90	80.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.1	≥90	≥90	81.4			
	Overall	76.8	≥90	≥90	80.9			
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.8	≥100	≥100	86		98.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	82.2		100	
	Overall	99.7	≥100	≥100	83.8		99.7	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.8	≥100	≥100	87.4	96.2	98.8	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥100	≥100	89.5	98.2	99	
	Overall	99	≥100	≥100	88.6	97.4	99	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	77.1	≥90	≥90	63.6	69.3	77.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.9	≥90	≥90	69.1	72.7	71.9	
	Overall	73.9	≥90	≥90	66.8	71.3	73.9	
<b>Target Group: IDPs Cash - Location: Far-North - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	87.1		≥90		91.3	92.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.4		≥90		88.5	90.4	
	Overall	90.2		≥90		89.4	91.3	
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	55.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	65.5			
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	61			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥100	≥100	98.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	≥100	≥100	100			
	Overall	99.4	≥100	≥100	99.4			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.6	≥100	≥100	80.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.1	≥100	≥100	77			
	Overall	99	≥100	≥100	78.8			
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.4	≥100	≥100	92.2	91.2	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	90.9	93.6	100	
	Overall	99.6	≥100	≥100	91.5	92.8	100	

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.4	≥100	≥100	93.8	95.9	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	94.2	≥100	≥100	95.7	94.7	96.6	
	Overall	97.3	≥100	≥100	94.9	95.1	97.9	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	85.4	≥90	≥90	70.5	74.5	69	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.8	≥90	≥90	62.8	80.5	85.4	
	Overall	82.8	≥90	≥90	66.2	78.5	77.8	
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95.2	≥100	≥100	99.1	95.2	98.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.2	≥100	≥100	100	97.2	100	
	Overall	96.5	≥100	≥100	99.7	96.5	99.4	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.6	≥100	≥100	96.4	96.8	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	88.2	95.7	100	
	Overall	99.2	≥100	≥100	91.1	96.2	99.7	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	92	≥100	≥100	100	92	92.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.4	≥100	≥100	99.5	93.4	90.4	
	Overall	92.9	≥100	≥100	99.7	92.9	91.3	
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97	≥100	≥100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100			
	Overall	98.8	≥100	≥100	100			

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.5	≥100	≥100	100				WFP
	Male	98.7	≥100	≥100	98.9				programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	≥100	≥100	99.4				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.4	≥100	≥100	100				WFP
	Male	99.7	≥100	≥100	100				programme monitoring
	Overall	99.2	≥100	≥100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	96.2	≥100	≥100	100	96.2	98.7		WFP
	Male	96.5	≥100	≥100	98.9	96.2	98.5		programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	≥100	≥100	99.4	96.2	98.6		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	93.6	≥100	≥100	98.9	93	96		WFP
	Male	92.6	≥100	≥100	97.1	90	94.9		programme monitoring
	Overall	93.1	≥100	≥100	98.1	91.3	95.4		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	75	≥90	≥90	87.1	81.3	83.7		WFP
	Male	63.9	≥90	≥90	81.6	79.9	82.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	69	≥90	≥90	84.4	80.5	83.1		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution									
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	97.2	≥100	≥100	100	97.2	99		WFP
	Male	99.4	≥100	≥100	99.3	99.4	99		programme monitoring
	Overall	98.2	≥100	≥100	99.7	98.2	99		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.4	≥100	≥100	98.9	93.8	97.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.2	≥100	≥100	100	95.6	96.7	
	Overall	96.3	≥100	≥100	99.4	94.6	97.1	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	95.1	≥100	≥100	98.4	95.1	95.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.8	≥100	≥100	94.4	97.8	96.2	
	Overall	96.3	≥100	≥100	96.6	96.3	95.7	
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	89.3	≥95	≥95	89.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	91.1	≥95	≥95	91.1			
	Overall	90.4	≥95	≥95	90.4			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	90.1	≥95	≥95	90.1			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	85.3	≥95	≥95	85.3			
	Overall	87.2	≥95	≥95	87.2			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	81	≥90	≥90	81			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	77	≥90	≥90	77			
	Overall	78.5	≥90	≥90	78.5			
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.3	≥100	≥100	99.3	84		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.1	≥100	≥100	98.1	84.4		
	Overall	98.7	≥100	≥100	98.7	84.3		

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.7	≥100	≥100	89.5	98.7		WFP
	Male	95.2	≥100	≥100	98.1	95.2		programme monitoring
	Overall	96.3	≥100	≥100	93.9	96.3		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	80.5	≥90	≥90	80.9	56.7		WFP
	Male	77.6	≥90	≥90	77.6	56.1		programme monitoring
	Overall	79.2	≥90	≥90	79.2	56.3		WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Host Population - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.5	≥100	≥100	97.8	100	98.6	WFP
	Male	99.5	≥100	≥100	99	98.6	99.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	99.3	≥100	≥100	98.8	98.9	99.3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	99.3		≥100	97.8	97.3	99.3	WFP
	Male	96.7		≥100	99	100	96.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	97.4		≥100	98.8	97.8	97.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	87.8	≥100	≥100	91.3	83.3	87.8	WFP
	Male	85.9	≥100	≥100	94.2	82.9	85.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	86.4	≥100	≥100	93.7	83.2	86.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								



Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.5	≥100	≥100	99	100	98.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99.5	≥100	≥100	95.7	97.6	99.5	
	Overall	98.9	≥100	≥100	97	98.3	98.9	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.6	≥98	≥98	98	96.3	97.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96.7	≥98	≥98	96.9	92.8	96.7	
	Overall	97.2	≥98	≥98	97.3	95.3	97.2	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	83.7	≥90	≥90	88	92.1	83.7	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.3	≥90	≥90	87.1	78.2	83.3	
	Overall	83.5	≥90	≥90	87.5	82.3	83.5	

**Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99.4		≥100	95.7	92.2	99.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.7		≥100	95.3	93.9	98.7	
	Overall	98.5		≥100	95.4	93.1	98.9	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.5	≥100	≥100	97.2	96.8	96.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.6	≥100	≥100	97.9	99.3	98.6	
	Overall	97.5	≥100	≥100	97.7	98.1	97.9	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	93	≥100	≥100	82.6	86.3	93.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥100	≥100	86.4	87.7	93	
	Overall	93	≥100	≥100	85.3	87	93.1	

## Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								
Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Adamawa - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	=100	=100	100	100	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: East - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	67	=100	=100	100	75	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Far-North - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	40	=100	=100	83	100	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: North - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	0	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: North-West - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All - Location: South-West - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	50	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	41.1	≥90	≥90	18.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≥90	≥90	9.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34.1	≥90	≥90	15			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	4.8	≥90	≥90	4.2	7.5	4.8	WFP
	Male	2.4	≥90	≥90	2.1	5.1	2.4	programme
	Overall	3.1	≥90	≥90	3	6.2	3.1	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	4.3	≥90	≥90	9.2		43.1	WFP
	Male	4.7	≥90	≥90	9.8		38.4	programme
	Overall	4.6	≥90	≥90	9.5		40.4	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	18.4	≥90	≥90	14	7	50.3	WFP
	Male	21.2	≥90	≥90	10.4	4.7	35.4	programme
	Overall	19.5	≥90	≥90	11.9	5.5	42.3	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> IDPs - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	26.6	≥90	≥90	40	18.1	39.1	WFP
	Male	40.2	≥90	≥90	20.5	16.2	31.1	programme
	Overall	32.5	≥90	≥90	27.5	16.9	35	monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Cash - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	3.3	≥90	≥90	4.8			WFP
	Male	4	≥90	≥90	6.1			programme
	Overall	3.7	≥90	≥90	5.5			monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	6.6	≥90	≥90	4.3	0	9	WFP
	Male	5.5	≥90	≥90	4.6	1	8	programme
	Overall	6	≥90	≥90	4.4	0.6	8.5	monitoring
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	2.8	≥90	≥90	5.5	5.4	5.5	WFP
	Male	2.6	≥90	≥90	7	2.4	4.3	programme
	Overall	2.7	≥90	≥90	6.1	4.1	4.9	monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	4.1	≥90	≥90	4.1			WFP
	Male	4.2	≥90	≥90	4.2			programme
	Overall	4.2	≥90	≥90	4.2			monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	1.3	≥90	≥90	2	1.3		WFP
	Male	11.7	≥90	≥90	0.6	11.7		programme
	Overall	8.2	≥90	≥90	1.3	8.2		monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	60.7	≥90	≥90		6.9	30.3	WFP
	Male	63.7	≥90	≥90		11.2	32.3	programme
	Overall	62.4	≥90	≥90		10.1	31.4	monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source

<b>Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	18.9	≥90	≥90	21.7	11.3	18.9	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.7	≥90	≥90	14.9	15.8	18.7	
	Overall	18.8	≥90	≥90	16.1	12.15	18.8	
<b>Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	8.2	≥90	≥90	17	2	8.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.4	≥90	≥90	9.8	1	7.4	
	Overall	7.8	≥90	≥90	12.5	1.7	7.8	
<b>Activity 06: Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	40.6	≥90	≥90	14.6	22.9	22	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.6	≥90	≥90	20.3	22.9	25.2	
	Overall	35.6	≥90	≥90	18.8	22.9	24.2	

## Environment indicators

### Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

#### Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> All - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> Value Voucher - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Hedley Tah

Refugees and host populations in Boulembe, East region, Cameroon work together in community farms

**World Food Programme**

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/cameroon>

# Financial Section

*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

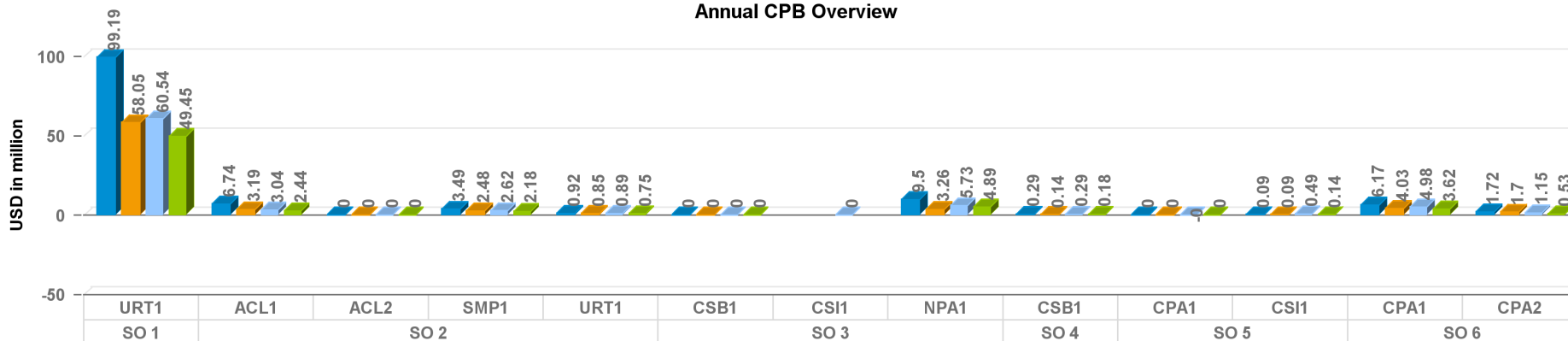


# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



#### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 4	Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.
SO 5	The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.
ACL2	Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation.
CPA1	Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.
CPA1	Provide technical expertise to partners and stakeholders in support of a national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net system, and provide common management of information technology, warehouses and delivery corridors.
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.
CSB1	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.
CSB1	Train community health workers in malnutrition prevention through multi-sectoral coordination systems and partnerships, and enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.
CSI1	Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.
CSI1	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.
NPA1	Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.
SMP1	Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.
URT1	Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.	Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.	99,185,801	58,052,330	60,539,206	49,446,768
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	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.	Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.	6,737,474	3,186,386	3,036,637	2,439,600
		Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation.	0	0	90	0
		Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.	3,488,113	2,483,038	2,623,961	2,175,416

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	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.	Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.	918,093	846,697	888,229	745,199
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>110,329,481</b>	<b>64,568,450</b>	<b>67,088,123</b>	<b>54,806,983</b>
2	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.	Train community health workers in malnutrition prevention through multi-sectoral coordination systems and partnerships, and enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.	0	0	0	0
		Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.			0	
		Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.	9,499,696	3,263,068	5,728,836	4,892,823
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>9,499,696</b>	<b>3,263,068</b>	<b>5,728,836</b>	<b>4,892,823</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
3	Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.	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.	289,100	144,550	290,968	183,132
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>289,100</b>	<b>144,550</b>	<b>290,968</b>	<b>183,132</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.	Provide technical expertise to partners and stakeholders in support of a national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net system, and provide common management of information technology, warehouses and delivery corridors.	0	0	0	0
		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.	90,000	90,000	488,109	141,042
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>90,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>488,109</b>	<b>141,042</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.	Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.	6,173,653	4,031,731	4,978,454	3,619,378
		Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.	1,721,883	1,696,883	1,146,093	534,860
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>7,895,536</b>	<b>5,728,615</b>	<b>6,124,547</b>	<b>4,154,238</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	744,473	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744,473</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>128,103,813</b>	<b>73,794,683</b>	<b>80,465,055</b>	<b>64,178,219</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>6,576,016</b>	<b>4,749,452</b>	<b>5,408,459</b>	<b>4,508,807</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>134,679,829</b>	<b>78,544,134</b>	<b>85,873,514</b>	<b>68,687,026</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>8,636,521</b>	<b>4,987,973</b>	<b>2,371,613</b>	<b>2,371,613</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>143,316,350</b>	<b>83,532,107</b>	<b>88,245,127</b>	<b>71,058,639</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

### Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

### Expenditures

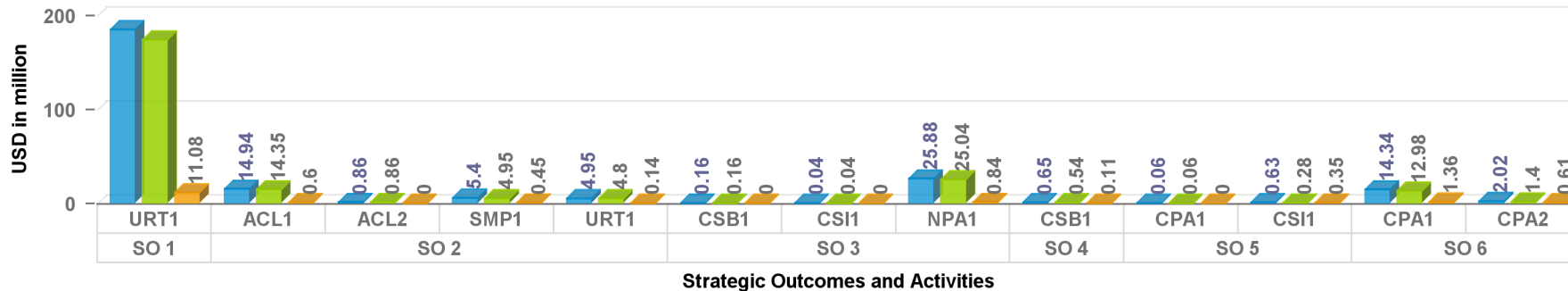
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.
SO 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.
SO 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.
SO 4	Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.
SO 5	The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.
SO 6	Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.
ACL2	Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation.
CPA1	Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.
CPA1	Provide technical expertise to partners and stakeholders in support of a national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net system, and provide common management of information technology, warehouses and delivery corridors.
CPA2	Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.
CSB1	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.
CSB1	Train community health workers in malnutrition prevention through multi-sectoral coordination systems and partnerships, and enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.
CS1	Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.
CS1	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.
NPA1	Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.



# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.
URT1	Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.
URT1	Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.	Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster.	279,933,157	184,726,342	0	184,726,342	173,647,358	11,078,984
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	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.	Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation.	1,739,075	857,643	0	857,643	857,553	90
		Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities.	27,333,557	14,942,754	0	14,942,754	14,345,716	597,038

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	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.	Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions.	11,695,851	5,398,030	0	5,398,030	4,949,486	448,545
		Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps.	5,862,763	4,945,743	0	4,945,743	4,802,712	143,030
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>326,564,404</b>	<b>210,870,512</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>210,870,512</b>	<b>198,602,825</b>	<b>12,267,687</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	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.	Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.	41,364	39,208	0	39,208	39,208	0
		Implement Malnutrition prevention activities including BSFP, MAM treatment, Care takers of children in undertaking treatment for SAM, Food by prescription for ART patients, and strengthening capacity.	42,702,734	25,880,190	0	25,880,190	25,044,177	836,013
		Train community health workers in malnutrition prevention through multi-sectoral coordination systems and partnerships, and enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN.	154,142	158,799	0	158,799	158,799	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>42,898,240</b>	<b>26,078,197</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>26,078,197</b>	<b>25,242,184</b>	<b>836,013</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
3	Food-insecure smallholders, especially women, in priority districts of Far North, North, Adamaoua and Eastern regions have sustainably increased incomes to enhance their self-reliance and livelihoods and improve their productivity by 2020.	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.	1,380,356	645,145	0	645,145	537,309	107,836
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3)</b>			<b>1,380,356</b>	<b>645,145</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>645,145</b>	<b>537,309</b>	<b>107,836</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government's work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030.	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.	3,609,733	631,587	0	631,587	284,520	347,067
		Provide technical expertise to partners and stakeholders in support of a national nutrition-sensitive, shock-responsive and gender-responsive safety net system, and provide common management of information technology, warehouses and delivery corridors.	1,363,826	57,836	0	57,836	57,836	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>4,973,559</b>	<b>689,423</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>689,423</b>	<b>342,356</b>	<b>347,067</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year.	Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available.	19,212,670	14,343,526	0	14,343,526	12,984,451	1,359,075
		Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items.	4,417,493	2,015,461	0	2,015,461	1,404,228	611,233
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>23,630,163</b>	<b>16,358,988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16,358,988</b>	<b>14,388,679</b>	<b>1,970,309</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	744,473	0	744,473	0	744,473
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>744,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744,473</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>744,473</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>399,446,721</b>	<b>255,386,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>255,386,737</b>	<b>239,113,354</b>	<b>16,273,383</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2022)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	20,839,653	14,498,935	0	14,498,935	13,599,284	899,651
		Total Direct Costs	420,286,374	269,885,672	0	269,885,672	252,712,637	17,173,035
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	27,017,036	15,511,568		15,511,568	15,511,568	0
		Grand Total	447,303,410	285,397,240	0	285,397,240	268,224,205	17,173,035

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

### Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

### Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures