



World Food
Programme

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Cameroon

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2022

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Overview

The conflict between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and state forces in the Northwest and the Southwest regions that started in 2017, the NSAGs' insurgency in the Far North Region since 2014, and the Central African Republic (CAR) refugees crisis in the East, Adamawa, and North regions of Cameroon have resulted to more than 482,000 refugees, 930,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), and 518,000 returnees (former IDPs), a less than one percent drop from the same time in 2021 mainly due to the decrease in IDPs[1]. The security situation in the Northwest and Southwest regions remained volatile in early 2022, with NSAGs directly attacking humanitarian actors and commodities, diverting WFP food trucks and temporarily detaining truck drivers. In the Eastern regions, the humanitarian situation remained stable. However, some security threats at the CAR border towns led to an influx of more than 3,500 refugees[2]. Nonetheless, a steady flow of asylum seekers continued. Similarly, about 4000 new refugees crossed the borders from Nigeria into the Far North Region.

Despite these complex crises, compounded by the protracted effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP continued to support Government's efforts towards SDG 2 (Zero hunger) through emergency food and nutrition assistance and resilience-building activities as stipulated in its Country Strategic Plan, CSP [3] (January 2018-February 2022), reaching 71 percent of the planned beneficiaries. As a result of a funding shortfall, rations were maintained at 70 percent for refugees and 50 percent for IDPs, residents and returnees during this reporting period.

WFP distributed about 7,500 mt of food and USD 2.2 million to more than 595,000 beneficiaries, 54 percent of whom were women. Twenty-two percent of beneficiaries received cash assistance, as was the case in 2021. WFP also continued to support 46,000 people under the COVID-19 assistance in the Northwest and Southwest regions through cash transfers. Additionally, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) transported 597 passengers from 51 partner organisations during this period.

This CSP set a solid foundation for implementing the second-generation CSP (March 2022-December 2026). This included the establishment of strong partnerships and capacity strengthening of CPs and the government. Agreements with Corporating partners also included clauses on accountability to affected persons and promoting gender equality.

In support of building global partnerships for sustainable development (SDG 17), WFP fostered its relationship with the government through the WFP/Ministry of External Relations Working Group. This group worked together to develop a work plan and a solid South-South Triangular Cooperation strategy, with of focus on exchange visits to countries with solid lessons on addressing the root causes of food insecurity to ensure sustainability. WFP also engaged the Ministry of Public Health in the working group reviewing the country's nutrition development framework. With the Ministry of Basic Education, WFP furthered discussions on elaborating a National School Feeding strategy. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry of Social Affairs carried out a scoping study that strengthened the building blocks of the national social protection system in policy, coordination and capacity, platforms and infrastructure, and programming.

In coordination with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Bank, WFP continued the articulation of a government programme to implement a multi-year 'Emergency Project to Combat the Food Crisis' (PULCCA[4]) funded by the World Bank. The project aims to reinforce food and nutrition security and increase resilience to climate shocks (droughts, floods, etc.), targeting severely food-insecure communities.

In February 2022, Humanitarian Coordination Centre, WFP and all Humanitarian stakeholders in NorthWest and SouthWest collaborated with the Governors' offices, transporters, and communities to develop and implement a protocol for communicating the movement of humanitarian food commodities. This was accompanied by strict adherence to humanitarian principles. WFP also started sharing a weekly security situational analysis with all WFP personnel, implementing partners and transporters.

Similarly, WFP scaled up visibility through donor field missions, joint missions with other UN agencies, and the production and distribution of bulletins (operational updates, crisis and activities factsheets and food security briefs) through different channels (by email, updates of corporate web pages and hard copies).

595,603

Total beneficiaries in 2022



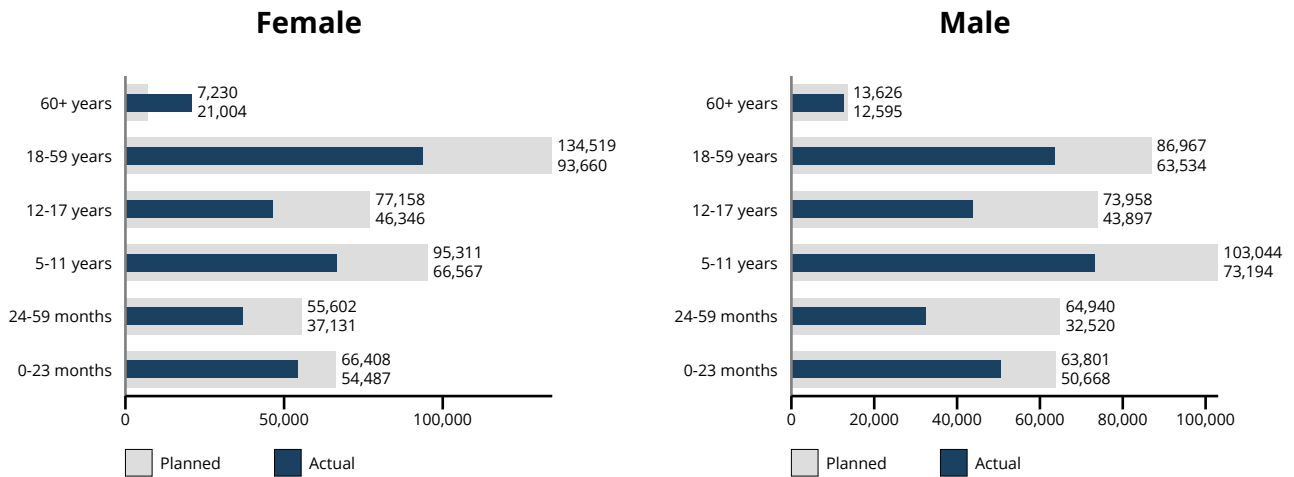
54% female



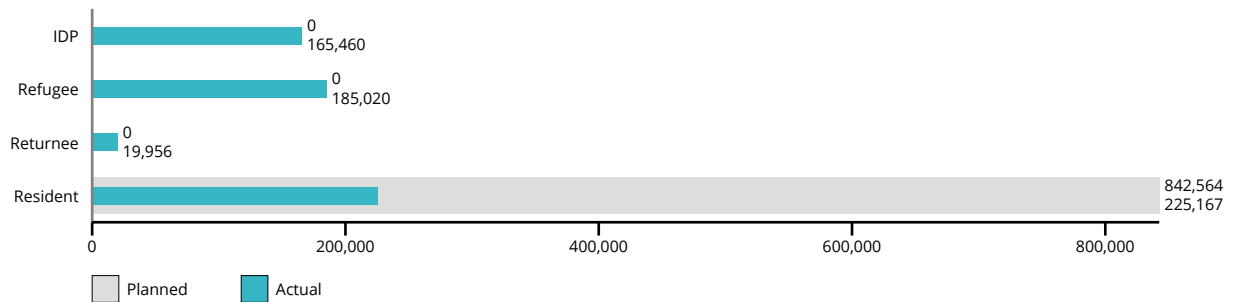
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 10,246 (51% Female, 49% Male)

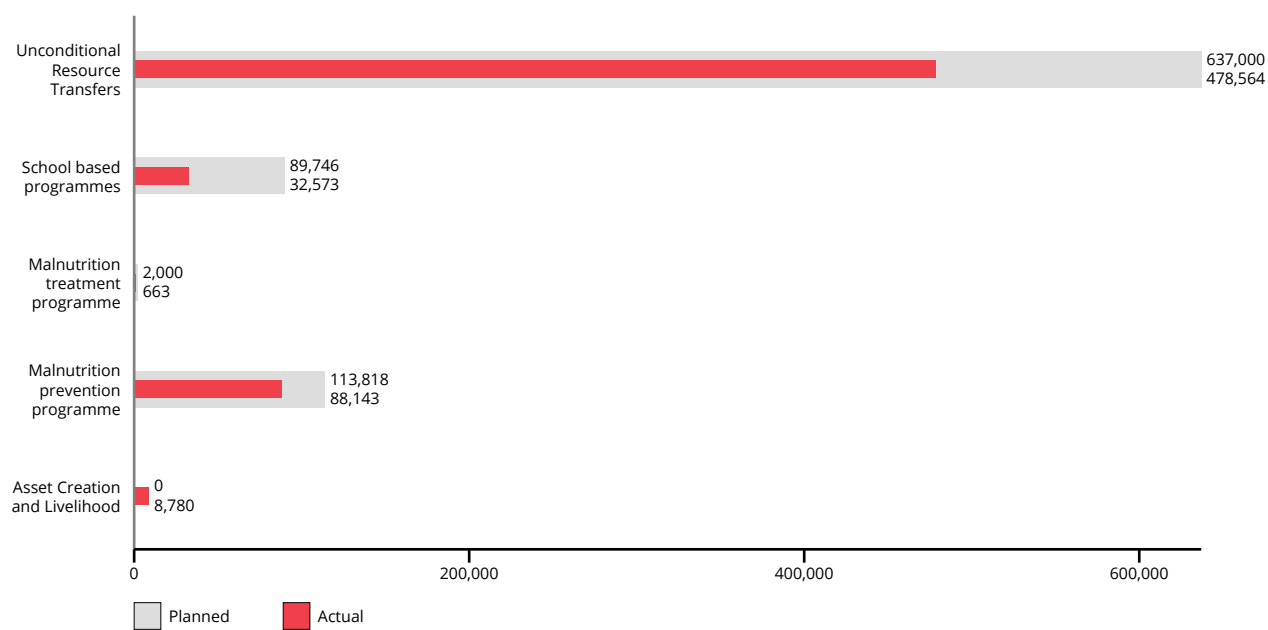
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



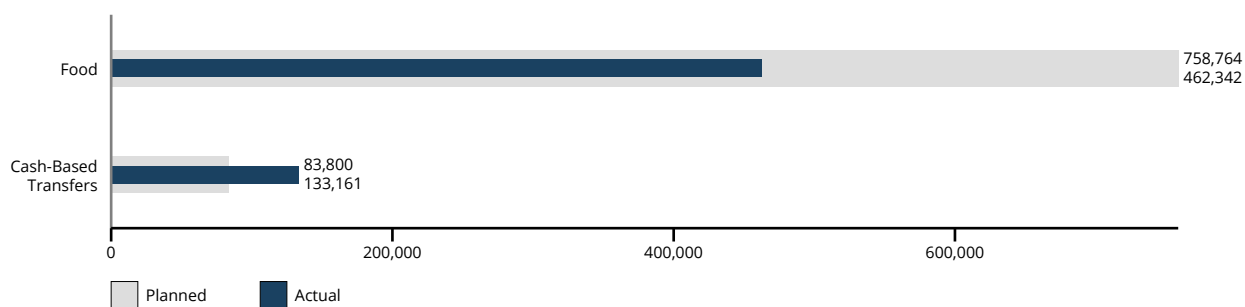
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



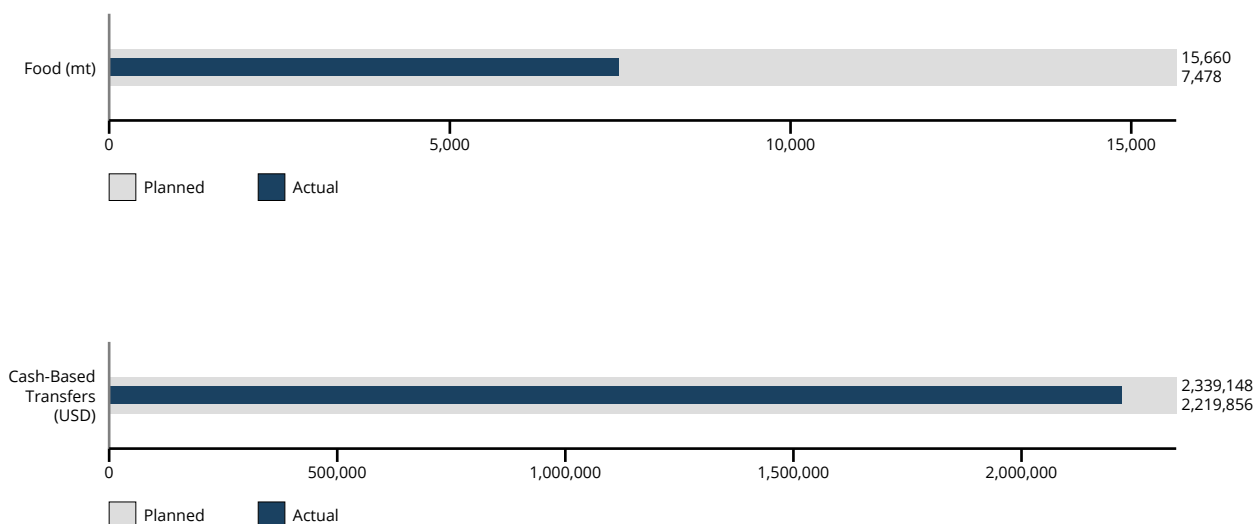
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



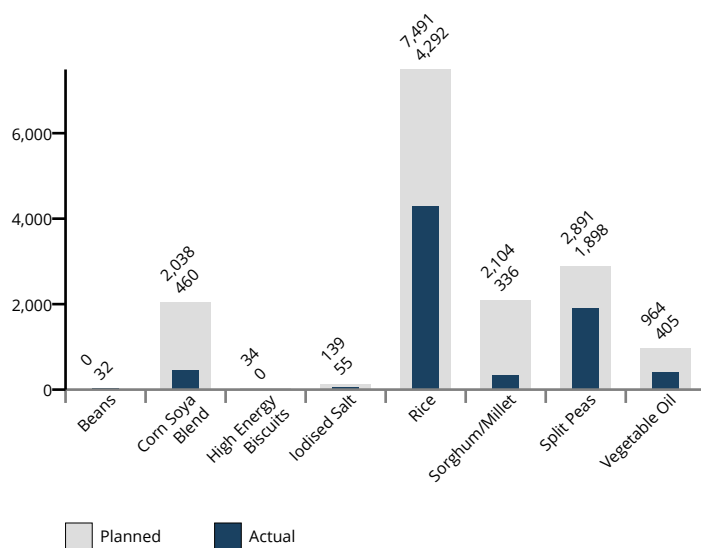
Beneficiaries by Modality



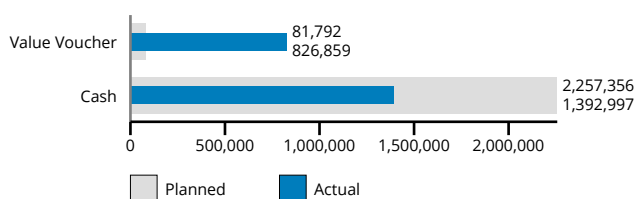
Total Transfers by Modality



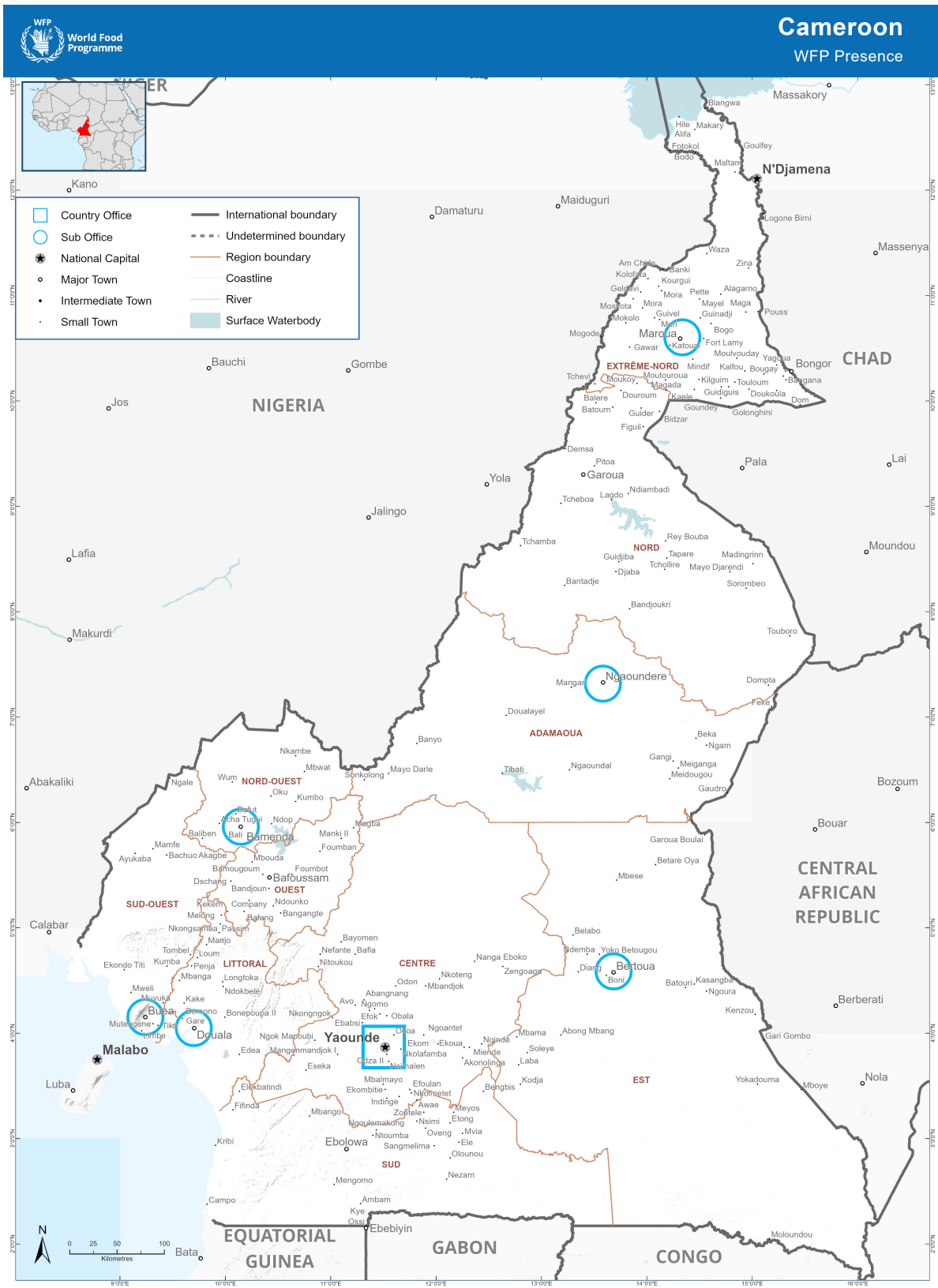
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



With an estimated 27.9 million people, 42 percent of whom are under 15 years old [1], Cameroon has a high dependency ratio of 80 percent. Women comprise 50 percent of the population, and about 70 percent are engaged in the informal agricultural sector, yet only 13 percent of landowners with legal certificates are women. Cameroon was ranked 151st out of 191 countries in the 2021 Human Development Index. The gross domestic product (GDP) increased

from 0.5 percent in 2020 to 3.5 percent in 2021 due mainly to increased investments and non-oil economic growth activities. On the other hand, the inflation rate increased slightly from 2.4 percent in 2020 to 2.5 percent in 2021 and is projected to remain under three percent in 2022 because of the government's continued price control system. The country is vulnerable to recurrent flooding and droughts in the northern regions, deforestation, and uncertainty during rainy seasons. These conditions affect the agro-industry, which makes up 33 percent of the industry sector in Cameroon [2].

The country continued to face three complex crises:

- The Northwest and Southwest (NWSW) crisis escalated in September 2017, characterised by clashes between state and non-state armed groups (NSAGS).
- The Lake Chad Basin crisis affecting the Far North Region resulted from sporadic attacks by insurgent NSAG since 2009 and inter-communal clashes.
- The Central African Republic (CAR) refugee crisis escalated in 2014, affecting the East, Adamawa, and North regions.

As of February 2022, more than 1.9 million people were displaced in Cameroon as internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, or refugees.[3] There was a 9.5 percent decline in the number of IDPs, but refugee numbers increased by 8.4 percent compared to February 2021.

These crises, coupled with the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, have contributed to food insecurity and malnutrition, mainly affecting vulnerable households. The conflicts, coupled with the impact of the pandemic, delayed the country's recovery efforts and heightened structural vulnerabilities. Nonetheless, as the country made efforts to recover from the pandemic, the number of people needing humanitarian assistance dropped from 4.4 million in 2021 to 3.9 million in 2022[4].

2.4 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure in Cameroon at the start of 2022, with a concentration in the Far North (15.7 percent of the population), Northwest (29 percent), and Southwest (17 percent) regions. Additionally, 53 percent of households had an acceptable food consumption score (FCS)* as opposed to 37 percent borderline and 10 percent poor consumption [5], vulnerable to negative coping strategies such as reduction in number, portion size, and quality of meals. WFP's 2021 Fill the Nutrient Gap study in Cameroon revealed that 48 percent of households do not have the means to afford a nutritious diet, reaching up to 70 percent in the Far North and East regions. On average, only 11 percent of children under 2 have a minimum acceptable diet.

Furthermore, undernutrition remains a public health concern in Cameroon, with 29 percent of children under five classified as stunted (DHS, 2018). Likewise, the SMART[6] Survey (February 2021) results showed that chronic malnutrition prevalence among children under five remains very high, with an average rate of 36 percent in four of the six regions affected by crises (Adamawa, East, Far North, and North region).

Also, Cameroon is a UNAIDS Fast Track country with an HIV prevalence of 2.7 percent in people aged 15-49; DHS, 2018). However, the rate declined from 5.5 percent in 2004 to 3.4 percent in 2017, similarly for both sexes, with a steady female/male differential of 2:1. According to 2021 ENSAN,[7] food insecurity (14.5 percent) and wasting (5.6 percent) among PLHIV are worrisome.

In January and February 2022, WFP continued to support the national development strategy (NDS 30) and contributed towards achieving the objectives of SDG 2 and 17 as outlined in the first-generation plan (CSP).

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP provided emergency assistance to vulnerable people in the regions affected by the crises to help them meet their immediate needs for food and nutrition.

To lay the groundwork for carving sustainable pathways to resilience building and livelihood, WFP and the Ministry of Basic Education launched the pilot phase of the Home-Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF) in the Adamawa and East regions. Through this programme, WFP provided learners with varied daily meals made from locally sourced products while at the same time boosting the productivity of local smallholder farmers and entrepreneurs. Likewise, under the same Strategic Outcome 2, WFP and partners supported communities to continue developing productive assets (agriculture and off-farm), particularly in the East and Adamawa regions, thereby creating opportunities for joint resilience building and social cohesion between host communities and refugees.

In response to the dire nutrition situation of children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women, WFP sustained its assistance by providing specialised nutritious meals to these groups to prevent and treat malnutrition under Strategic Outcome 3.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to provide smallholder agriculture marketing support (SAMS) by strengthening the technical capacities of over 3,900 smallholder farmers (62 percent women) who are members of producer organisations. Skill building was on post-harvest management, promoting cooperatives and connecting these

small-scale producers with potential buyers for market access. Literacy and digital inclusion trainings, improved stoves and village credit associations were also promoted.

WFP and the government worked together to analyse data from the food security assessment to elaborate the Cadre Harmonisé under Strategic Outcome 5. Furthermore, WFP continued to engage the government in revising the National Nutrition Policy and the National Social Protection Policy.

Risk Management

In January and February 2022, WFP operations continued to face significant challenges and risks. The WFP Compliance Team used different avenues to consult on, and analyse operational risks, including team meetings and field visits. Risks and mitigation measures were registered in the risk register, and the Compliance Team and heads of field offices monitored their implementation. Regular operational risks such as misappropriation of entitlements by beneficiaries and sporadic armed clashes and roadblocks delaying operations were considered in planning distributions and monitoring exercises. Also, WFP invested time in managing stakeholder relationships during these transition months from the first-generation CSP to the second. Open and regular communication with partners and communities reduced their anxiety and clarified the changes and expectations.

Some significant risks that materialised during this period included food diversion by non-state armed groups in the Northwest and Southwest, increased attacks on humanitarian actors and commodity diversion or looting, access constraints due to conflicts in the Northwest/Southwest, and sporadic attacks in the Far North. Corruption is also a regular risk that shall be prevented by segregating duties and establishing multiple checking mechanisms. These reduced WFP's ability to effectively monitor activities and increased concerns about related protection risks to beneficiaries.

WFP employed the following mitigation measures, among others:

- Consistent communication with communities before and during distributions on the appropriate use of entitlements
- Clear communication with the government and all stakeholders to facilitate incident management
- Strengthening the capacity of field security officers and partners
- Use of armoured vehicles in insecure zones
- Pre-positioning commodities to mitigate the effects of seasonality
- Employing the services of third-party monitors in high risk areas
- Use of the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM) for all activities.
- Segregation of duties, double-checking mechanisms, planning-approving cycles

Partnerships

WFP continued to actively engage in partnerships with the Government, diplomatic missions, humanitarian and development actors, international financial institutions, and the private sector, as well as the beneficiaries, to address the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable people in Cameroon, and to support the Government's efforts in advancement towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17. These partnerships facilitated the implementation of activities under the six strategic outcomes). WFP informed partners about the transition to the second-generation CSP (March 2022 - December 2026), which foresees a more decisive role for WFP as an enabling actor in close alignment with the Government and a stronger focus on resilience building and livelihood interventions. WFP and diplomatic missions also organised joint field visits during this period, which allowed them to connect with WFP activities and project participants in the field and, most importantly, to appraise the changes their contributions are making in the lives of the most vulnerable. WFP used this opportunity to demonstrate to partners how it intends to leverage the gains already made in the transition to the second-generation CSP.

WFP continued strengthening its collaboration with line ministries under the WFP-Cameroon Government Working Group led by the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX). This working group comprising about ten Ministries, meet regularly to facilitate WFP's engagement with Government entities. During this reporting period, WFP and the Government discussed synergies vital for the success of WFP's new CSP in line with the implementation of the National Development Strategy 2030.

Also, WFP and the Ministry of Basic Education launched the pilot phase of the East region's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Likewise, as usual, WFP was the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER)'s key partner in analysing food security data collected for the *Cadre Harmonisé*, leading up to the release of the March 2022 *Cadre Harmonisé* results.

To ensure that beneficiaries received uninterrupted assistance during the transition months, WFP extended the field-level agreements of its cooperating partners until the end of February 2022, when the first-generation CSP concluded. As such, no new local or international partners were on-boarded during these months. The partners implemented general food distribution (Activity 1), school feeding (Activity 2), resilience building (Activity 4), and nutrition programming (Activity 6) in the regions affected by crises. As of 2021, 70 percent of the implementation partners were community-based organisations/local NGOs, and the rest were international non-governmental organisations.

WFP Cameroon continues to leverage the local and indigenous knowledge and capacity of local organisations to assist in the hardest-to-reach locations across the national territory, thanks to their community acceptance. These partnerships were critical to WFP's ability to deal with challenges related to accessing beneficiaries in the Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions, such as local communication bottlenecks, physical access challenges, and security risks. Given the proximity of partners to the local communities, they helped to improve WFP's acceptance and engagement with communities and increase WFP's accountability to the beneficiaries. They participated in regional coordination meetings with donors and cluster meetings, bringing communities' perspectives and facilitating decision-making for WFP and its partners.

In 2022, WFP introduced the UN partner portal to enhance partnership opportunities for local organisations. To facilitate access and effective use of this platform, WFP organised training sessions which saw the participation of over 29 local organisations. By the end of February, over 32 local organisations had created profiles and expressed their interest in working with WFP.

Building on each agency's comparative advantage, WFP partnered with the UNHCR to implement the joint targeting and excellence hub. This partnership facilitates coordination between agencies in the assessments and monitoring of Nigerian refugees, engagement and targeting of CAR refugees, management of complaint and feedback mechanisms and data sharing. During this reporting period, both agencies elaborated a technical brief for targeting CAR refugees, and it emphasised a stratified targeting that would facilitate case-loading based on available resources.

WFP was also part of a working group that supported the rollout of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF 2022-2026) in Cameroon.

WFP co-chairs one of the four results groups, co-leads the protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) working group, and leads the monitoring and evaluation working group. Within the humanitarian community in Cameroon, WFP leads the food security cluster meetings and actively participates in the external cash working groups at the national and regional levels.

WFP continued engaging with the Government of Cameroon, the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Bank for its involvement in the "Emergency Project to Combat the Food Crisis in Cameroon". The project draws

upon each actor's expertise to address food insecurity through a cross-sectoral approach. Its activities will be anchored in a coherent and complementary process, responding to the essential needs of beneficiaries while progressively transitioning to tailored resilience-building activities. The project activities will converge in IPC3+ food-insecure communities.

WFP thanks its donors for their support of the CSP. Through their generous contributions and consistent and sustained financial support, WFP maintained timely assistance to the people in need and addressed the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable in Cameroon.

CSP Financial Overview

WFP Cameroon went through a budget revision in 2021 that allowed the extension of the first-generation CSP to January and February 2022 to align the start of the implementation of the second-generation CSP with the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 (UNSDCF) and the National Development Strategy 2020-2030 (NDS). Therefore, no budget revision was performed in January and February 2022. The resources used during this period were carryovers from previous years, which were already earmarked for specific activities to ensure adequate support of targeted beneficiaries.

The overall CSP (January 2018-February 2022) was funded at 59 percent as of the project end date after the completion of resource transfer. Total resources allocated in 2021 amounted to USD 88 million, representing 62 percent of the operational needs. The CSP was funded at 22 percent of two months' needs-based plan, the resources consumed during January and February 2022.

Contributions from donors enabled uninterrupted emergency assistance, nutrition support and resilience-strengthening of beneficiaries in the crises-affected regions during the transition from the first CSP to the second.

In addition to multi-lateral, bilateral, and private donors, WFP received funds from the United Nations country-based funding mechanism for life-saving emergency assistance and nutrition support. As such, the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (UNCERF) enabled WFP to assist people in the Northwest and Southwest made vulnerable by COVID-19 (in addition to USAID/BHA[1]) through cash-based transfers. WFP also participated in the UN Country Joint Team on AIDS through which it received UBRAF[2] multi-year funds for resilience activities, counselling and providing specialized nutritious foods to anti-retroviral treatment clients and care groups in the East and Adamawa regions.

Over 50 percent of the available resources were earmarked for crisis response activities under Strategic Outcomes 1 and 2 (emergency assistance), WFP's most considerable portfolio in Cameroon. Likewise, malnutrition support was under-resourced, as in 2021. However, considering CSP closure, analysis of the different cost categories and activities expenditures, WFP made adjustments based on actual spending to ensure the appropriateness of actuals. These resulted in additional expenses posted against Strategic Outcomes 4 (support to smallholder farmers) and 5 (Government capacity strengthening) following donor earmarking and restrictions, which prevented reprogramming or transfer, and funds had to be consumed within the same activity.

In view of the start of implementation of the new CSP in March 2022, during January and February 2022, WFP increased advocacy with the Government, traditional and non-traditional partners to increase the level of funding for its operations and hence the ability to provide more assistance to people affected by the three crises in Cameroon.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

| | Needs Based Plan | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|---|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SR 1. Everyone has access to food | 16,968,081 | 9,371,792 | 3,991,591 | 2,882,765 |
| SO01: 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. | 16,175,324 | 9,076,767 | 3,292,313 | 2,225,202 |
| Activity 01: Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster. | 16,175,324 | 9,076,767 | 3,292,313 | 2,225,202 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SO02: 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. | 792,757 | 295,024 | 699,278 | 657,562 |
| Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions. | 792,757 | 295,024 | 177,338 | 177,338 |
| Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps. | 0 | 0 | 48,153 | 6,437 |
| Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities. | 0 | 0 | 473,785 | 473,785 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|---------|
| Activity 05: Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition | 1,603,611 | 293,066 | 654,412 | 654,412 |
| SO03: 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. | 1,603,611 | 293,066 | 654,412 | 654,412 |
| 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. | 1,603,611 | 293,066 | 654,412 | 654,412 |
| Activity 07: 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 |
| Activity 08: Enhance capacities in health districts to implement the joint action plan and support SUN. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SR 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition | 48,183 | 38,546 | 84,644 | 84,644 |
| SO04: 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. | 48,183 | 38,546 | 84,644 | 84,644 |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| 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. | 48,183 | 38,546 | 84,644 | 84,644 |
| SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs | 15,000 | 12,000 | 170,922 | 170,922 |
| SO05: The Government’s work to achieve zero hunger is supported by effective partnerships by 2030. | 15,000 | 12,000 | 170,922 | 170,922 |
| 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. | 15,000 | 12,000 | 170,922 | 170,922 |
| Activity 11: 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 |
| SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs | 1,304,681 | 982,418 | 1,420,043 | 1,420,043 |
| SO06: Humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon have access to common services until appropriate and sustainable alternatives are available and reliable all year. | 1,304,681 | 982,418 | 1,420,043 | 1,420,043 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Activity 12: Provide safe and reliable air services for the humanitarian community and development partners until alternatives are available. |  1,023,102 |  700,839 |  872,790 |  872,790 |
| Activity 13: Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items. |  281,579 |  281,579 |  547,252 |  547,252 |
| Non-strategic result |  0 |  0 |  0 |  0 |
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  19,939,558 |  10,697,824 |  6,321,614 |  5,212,787 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  1,075,702 |  1,071,522 |  1,069,313 |  1,069,313 |
| Total Direct Costs |  21,015,260 |  11,769,346 |  7,390,927 |  6,282,100 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  1,346,701 |  744,871 |  -193,526 |  -193,526 |
| Grand Total |  22,361,962 |  12,514,217 |  7,197,401 |  6,088,574 |

Programme performance

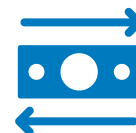
Strategic outcome 01: Populations affected by disasters including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host populations in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and after crises.



479,100 beneficiaries assisted (55 **percent** women) in January and February 2022 through **unrestricted resource transfer**



6,706 mt of food distributed to **354,663 people**



USD 2.2 million distributed as cash transfers to 124,437 people (26 **percent** of overall beneficiaries)

WFP ensures that food-insecure populations affected by crises receive life-saving assistance to reduce their vulnerabilities, support communities toward early recovery (regain their self-sufficiency after a crisis) and strengthen their ability to withstand future shocks (for example, acquire skills to manage a crisis, build resource reserves for sustenance, etc.). Under this Strategic Outcome, WFP provides support through food distributions and cash transfers.

The three concurrent crises in Cameroon persist, leading to displacements of populations internally as well as refugees from CAR and Nigeria. Continued insecurity exists in the Northwest and Southwest regions and the Far North regions. The high refugee population in localities in the East, Adamawa, and North Regions has led to pressure on existing resources. Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic significantly reduced public and private revenues in Cameroon[1]. Thus, according to the November 2021 *Cadre Harmonisé*, an estimated 2.4 million people were severely food insecure in January and February 2022.

Under its crisis response operations in Cameroon, WFP reached 75 percent of planned beneficiaries as unconditional resource transfer (URT) in January and February 2022. Although funding shortfall accounts for this low performance, it is at par with January and February distributions over the years of this CSP. In these months, 26 percent of beneficiaries received cash assistance, which is higher than the average of 24 percent in 2021. Despite this increase, the share of people receiving humanitarian assistance in kind is still high (compared to the average for the RBD region). However, there is a regular progression towards cash assistance. During 2022 and thanks to the new CSP, the CO will continue to prioritise that transition towards more cash assistance. This would offer beneficiaries some flexibility in diversifying their food intake while encouraging local small businesses from which beneficiaries will purchase the commodities they need.

Thanks to funding for COVID-19 assistance, WFP provided cash assistance to households most affected by the pandemic in the Northwest and Southwest, spiking the number of cash beneficiaries to more than 160 percent of the planned beneficiaries. Due to funding shortfalls, WFP continued to apply the same ratio as in 2021: 70 percent for refugees and 50 percent for IDPs, residents and returnees.

WFP integrated gender and age considerations in every phase of the activities in this Strategic Outcome. In the set-up of the distribution site, WFP and partners put in place hygiene measures to reduce the chances of infections for instance, water points, functional latrines, hand sanitisers, and spare masks. During distributions, household entitlements are usually given to women, while priority is accorded to older adults, people with disabilities, and pregnant and lactating women. WFP also works with beneficiaries with mobility disabilities that prevent them from going to distribution sites to designate proxies to collect their entitlement. Implementing partners also set up checks to ensure that the commodities get to the beneficiaries intact.

WFP also pays serious attention to feedback and queries from affected people to improve their service. As such, every distribution point has a complaints committee comprising at least 50 percent women, implementing partners set up the complaint and feedback desks at distribution sites, and communities are continuously sensitised to use the toll-free line to call and give feedback.

WFP upheld the dignity of all beneficiaries, men and women alike and ensured their participation in all the stages of the activity from targeting to participation in distribution and feedback committees. Data collection is disaggregated,

analysed and reported with particular attention to women's participation. Female-headed households are prioritised in cash transfers as they tend to be more food insecure than male-headed households. As a result of these, unconditional support earned a gender and age marker of 4.

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.



31,937 school children (37 percent girls) received warm meals in **148** schools in the Far North and East regions



8,780 farmers and community members (67 percent women) were assisted in the maintenance of productive assets such as farms and storage facilities



USD 51,104 was injected into the local economy in the form of value vouchers

Through Strategic Outcome 2, WFP provides early response through resilience-building interventions to people affected by crises. WFP employs a community-centred approach that helps communities rebuild and sustain their assets and restore their livelihoods quickly. WFP also provides nutritious school meals to learners to increase their retention ability and motivate them to stay in school. Finally, WFP and its partners equip smallholder farmers with technical skills to effectively manage their livelihoods.

In January and February 2022, the main activities under this strategic outcome were the food for asset creation interventions (development of productive assets such as community farms, fishponds, construction of barns and drying areas, etc.) in the East Region and school feeding in the East, and Far North Regions.

In January 2022, WFP and the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) launched the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme in the East Region. Under the school feeding initiative, WFP provided warm meals made from locally-sourced products daily to more than 2,100 students in six schools and continued to provide warm meals to 145 schools in the Far North, reaching 29,800 children during the reporting period. These meals keep children in school, so they do not have to leave school to fend for themselves and their families, especially the girls. It also helps to minimise the risk of children (especially boys) being recruited by NSAGs or deliberately joining armed groups as a means of sustenance. Additionally, some food items are locally procured, thus injecting money to boost the local economy and motivate local producers and businesses.

As for food for asset activities, communities sought to consolidate the gains they had made in the previous years, focusing on food storage and reducing post-harvest losses. Communities continued to build drying areas and construct a small bridge in the East region to increase access to farms. These activities were crucial in ensuring that the crops harvested at the end of 2021 were properly preserved and stored to be sold when the market value increased.

This Strategic Outcome earned a gender and age marker of 4 because of the integration of gender in school feeding, and its contribution to promoting girls' education and keeping them in school.

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 |

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.



82,285 children aged 6-59 months received SNFs



88,806 people reached (54 percent women/girls) with **448 mt of SNFs**



52 infant and young child feeding (IYCF) groups supported

Through this strategic outcome, WFP implements interventions that will help prevent malnutrition and contribute to the long-term resilience of the people served. WFP seeks to complement the government's efforts by prioritising integrated approaches to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition by improving the nutritional status of children aged 6-59 months.

Working with other stakeholders, WFP implemented malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes using the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme, which comprised the distribution of specialised nutritious food to children aged 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW/G) and people living with HIV (PLHIV). WFP also continued to implement complementary services at the nutrition sites, including education sessions and promoting required vaccines for children.

Capacity strengthening was integrated across interventions to ensure sustainability. WFP teamed up with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other partners to implement nutritional assessment, counselling, and support (NACS) to people on anti-retroviral therapy (ART) in nine government HIV treatment and care units in the East and Adamawa Regions. In addition, 845 PLHIV were trained to improve their economic access to nutritious food and prevent further malnutrition relapse.

WFP assisted 88,800 vulnerable people (54 percent female) with 448 mt of specialized nutritious food in the six regions affected by crises, almost twice the number reached in the same period in 2021. WFP also maintained its regular practice of offering a minimum package of complementary counselling in favour of maternal and child health and good hygiene practices in all 308 nutrition assistance sites.

Additionally, routine nutrition surveillance on distribution sites detected over 3,224 children suffering from Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 96 children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). With a success rate of 100 percent, the process ensured that children suffering from SAM were referred for treatment. At the distribution sites, partners sensitized about 110,000 parents and caregivers on infant and young child feeding practices (IYCF).

During January and February 2022, 52 IYCF support groups organised and held educational talks with more than 2,000 people (85 percent women) on various related themes, including hygiene, nutrition of breastfeeding women and young children, and the importance of exclusive breastfeeding for children under six months of age. These groups integrated cooking demonstrations of enriched porridge using locally available ingredients. To address some gender stereotypes that act as barriers to improving the nutritional status of children, participants discussed the impact of early marriage, girls' empowerment, and women's economic empowerment.

Groups that received support in 2021 for livelihood activities, including the establishment of vegetable gardens, community farms, and small businesses, continued their activities such as harvesting, vegetable cultivation, preparing the soil for the next planting season, and buying and reselling products including peanuts, eggs, and soap.

Following the introduction of the targeted supplementary feeding programme by WFP in the Mbonge health district in the Southwest region, WFP, in collaboration with its cooperating partner, trained nine Community Health Workers (CHWs, six men and seven women) on the causes and consequences of malnutrition, while equipping them with the techniques necessary for Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurement, data recording, referrals, culinary demonstrations, and IYCF in emergencies.

On the other hand, 518 caregivers (12 males and 506 females) were trained by cooperating partners and CHWs to use MUAC tapes to identify MAM and SAM cases within their communities and enable early identification and referral of patients. Empowering caregivers to evaluate the nutrition status of their children will quicken the malnutrition detection time, make treatment more accessible, and contribute to the project's sustainability.

Under the NACS programming implemented in nine care units, the nutritional status of 2,127 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHIV), including 234 children aged between 6-59 months, was evaluated. 13 of the children were found to be suffering from severe acute malnutrition and referred to the treatment centre. In the same light, 633 PLHIV suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (73 percent of women) received nutritional inputs (super cereal plus).

Additionally, 404 nutrition education sessions were conducted with 3,741 participants (74 percent women) in the care units. The sessions focused on appropriate feeding practices, food and personal hygiene in the context of COVID-19, adherence to ARVs and medical appointments, and the preparation and conservation of their SNFs. Deliberate efforts were made to get more men involved and ensure that activities were gender sensitive.

Furthermore, 68 culinary demonstrations were conducted in all the care units using the SNFs, and in communities using locally-sourced ingredients to prepare enriched porridge, involving a total of 641 people (81 percent women)

Finally, WFP-trained psychosocial agents paid home visits to families to assess their compliance with the recommended health, nutrition, and hygiene practices and provide on-the-spot assistance to families experiencing challenges. To this end, 437 home visits were done, reaching out to 889 beneficiaries (73 percent women).

WFP carried out nutrition interventions through a partnership framework developed over the past years with local and international non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations, UN sister agencies like UNICEF, UNFPA, and UNHCR, as well as government entities, particularly with the Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Rural Development, Women's Empowerment and the Family and Social Affairs. These collaborations were crucial in delivering comprehensive, complementary, and nutrition-sensitive services to assisted populations in various fields.

The nutritional needs of at-risk girls, boys, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and HIV patients were the focus of activities to prevent malnutrition. Interventions to promote social behaviour change addressed underlying gender-related causes of malnutrition, such as early or forced marriages, a rapid succession of births, the workload of women, and women's limited capacity for making decisions about their reproductive health. WFP and partners intentionally tried to involve men and advocate for their involvement and support for the targeted beneficiaries' adoption of nutrition practices, and healthy behaviours were also guaranteed.

The activities for Strategic Outcome 3 were implemented and monitored with consideration for gender and age, yielding a Gender and Age Marker score of 4.

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.

Through this strategic outcome, WFP seeks to build the resilience of households in communities affected by the crises by creating productive assets and promoting income-generating activities using community-led, gender-responsive approaches. Additionally, WFP builds the capacity of smallholder farmers, especially women, to enhance their productivity and market access for improved livelihoods. Activities are implemented in the Adamawa, East, Far North, and North regions, to assist refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable host communities.

Providing technical support to smallholder farmers to boost their productivity, equip them to build new value chains, and improve their access to markets is the lynchpin activity for this strategic outcome. Given the plans to scale up this activity in the second generation CSP, WFP advocated for funds for enhanced support to smallholder farmers under the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme. The upscale will be at the level of the scope of activities, and also regionally to include all crisis-affected regions. Additionally, WFP proceeded with negotiations for purchase of food commodities like pulses and cereals with smallholder farmers, scheduled for later in the year.

In January and February 2022, WFP was in the process of renegotiating field level agreements with partners, and no activities were carried out in the field during that period.

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

During these two months of transition from the first-generation to second-generation CSP, the need to strengthen existing operational and technical partnerships and forge new ones was greater. To contribute to the Government's efforts to reach the goals set in the National Development Strategy (NDS30) and SDGs 2 and 17, WFP collaborates with the Government and partners to increase the Government's capacity to use safety nets, learn from South-South learning, integrate data management for decision-making, reinforce the development and implementation of government policies.

The WFP country office in Cameroon continued to collaborate with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS), other members of the Social Protection Development Partners Group (UNICEF, ILO, World Bank, GIZ, and WFP), and the Cash Voucher Assistance and Social Protection Linkages Group to strengthen WFP's position as a critical player in the process of strengthening the social protection system in Cameroon.

WFP's work in social protection aims to support establishing a nutrition-sensitive and shock-responsive social protection system in Cameroon. To this end, WFP continued exploring the entry points and opportunities presented by Cameroon's nascent social protection system. As such, in February 2022, WFP carried out a social protection scoping study with the support of RBD social protection officers. The scoping study combined a desk review that mapped out Cameroon's key social protection actors with interviews with key ministries, donors, IFIs, and partners.

The findings of WFP's social protection scoping study, coupled with the Government of Cameroon's prioritisation of social protection as a critical focus area in the National Development Strategy 2020-2030, highlighted the need for sustained capacity-strengthening support in this sector. The study's recommendations provided a contextualised focus on WFP's transversal support for strengthening the building blocks of the national social protection system in policy, coordination and capacity, platforms and infrastructure, and programme design and delivery.

WFP and partners in the Social Protection development partners (WFP, UNICEF, ILO and GIZ) and the Cash Voucher Assistance and Social Protection Linkages Working Group worked together to develop the terms of reference for the working group. They discussed harmonising initiatives to support the national social protection system within the humanitarian-development-peace nexus framework and inter-sectoral cash coordination structure.

WFP continued to support the government in vulnerability assessment design, data collection, analysis, and communication of the results. In this light, WFP provided technical and financial support to carry out a nationwide Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) survey, the *Cadre Harmonisé* training, and the *Cadre Harmonisé* analysis workshop in February 2022. The output was the preliminary results of the food security situation in the country from March to May 2022 and for the projected period of June to August 2022. Likewise, under the strategic collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), WFP is paying for the Food Security Working Group Coordinator (recruited by WFP). This person coordinates national food security assessments such as the FSMS, the national food and nutrition security survey, ENSAN, and the *Cadre Harmonisé*. WFP also held several meetings with MINADER in January and February to prepare for the next Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).

At the beginning of 2022, WFP, in collaboration with the FAO, continued to hold several meetings with the government and the World Bank to provide input for developing the World Bank-funded Emergency Food Security Response Project (PULCCA).

On the other hand, WFP and UNHCR continued to strengthen their collaboration around the WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub. WFP is fully aware of the expertise it brings to the Hub, such as the plan to transition beneficiaries from emergency response to resilience building as outlined in the WFP resilience strategy for CAR refugees. Other essential strengths WFP brings to the table include the upscaling of the HGSP programme and support to smallholder farmers; diverse staff capacity, including technical abilities in research, assessments, analysis, and data management; technical staff presence in the field and support from the Regional Bureau.

At the beginning of 2022, the Hub held discussions to plan the year based on the five deliverables in the joint work plan:

- Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) for Nigerian refugees
- JAM for Central African Republic (CAR) refugees
- Common complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM)
- Coordinated engagement strategy for CAR refugees
- Data sharing and beneficiary data management.

Likewise, in January 2022, WFP and UNHCR drafted a technical brief for CAR refugees. WFP stipulated that targeting should include a beneficiaries' stratification approach under the unconditional resource transfer modality for CAR refugees, which would help in the face of dwindling donor support.

In mid-February 2022, as part of the research partnership with the Sub-Regional Institute of Statistics and Applied Economy (ISSEA, Institut Sous Régionale de Statistique et d'Economie Appliquée), WFP received two new students as interns in the Research, Assessment and Monitoring Unit for four months.

WFP's key partner for this Strategic Outcome was the government through its line ministries, particularly MINADER and MINAS. The collaboration with other UN and international agencies such as UNICEF, ILO, UNHCR, and the German Cooperation (GIZ) was crucial in gaining traction with the government. Finally, the partnership agreement between WFP and ISSEA continued to provide a fair exchange between both organisations as WFP provided an opportunity for professional experience to students from the institute.

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.



597 passengers transported on **77 flights to 04 destinations**
(Maroua, N'Djamena-Chad, Bafoussam and Yaounde)



51 humanitarian agencies served by UNHAS in January and February 2022

Through this strategic outcome, WFP leverages its expertise and uniqueness in providing fast, safe and affordable services to the humanitarian community to provide timely assistance to people in remote areas. The United Nations Humanitarian Aviation Service (UNHAS), managed by WFP, enables humanitarian organisations to reach remote beneficiary groups and support achieving Cameroon's SDG priorities. WFP also provides its supply chain management and logistics capabilities to the government and partners.

UNHAS provided the humanitarian community with safe, reliable, efficient, cost-effective air transport services. The partners comprised mainly NGOs, UN agencies, the Red Cross/Crescent movement, donor organizations, diplomatic missions, government officials, and implementing partners engaged in the humanitarian response. UNHAS served Maroua and N'Djamena (Chad) from its base in Yaounde and Bamenda through the Bafoussam airport, with an average of two weekly flights to each destination.

Unlike previous years, UNHAS operated under stricter conditions following the imposition of a 72-hour clearance period before flights - which restricted flexibility for last-minute changes in case of an emergency. The Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA) limited the number of passengers to twenty on the Yaounde Maroua route. The Bamenda airport was closed for security reasons to worsen the situation further. These conditions significantly affected the number of passengers from an average of 390 to 298 per month. Consequently, UNHAS transported 597 passengers from 51 agencies and about 2.42 metric tons of cargo between January and February 2022.

Additionally, WFP held several meetings with the National Malaria Control Programme (PNLP) and the National Vaccination Programme (PEV) to understand the logistical support WFP can provide. With the PNLP, WFP planned the implementation of a project (*MILDA*[1] Project) to transport 15 million long-lasting mosquito nets (LLMNs) to health areas across the country in 2022/23. Similarly, with the PEV, WFP provided technical guidance on the logistics around the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) initiative, which will be implemented jointly with Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to improve Cameroon's access to vaccines against COVID-19.

Regarding logistical support, WFP continued to provide storage and stock management services to the IOM in Maroua, giving storage for approximately 65 metric tons (equivalent to 325 cubic meters) of various non-food items in WFP warehouses in Maroua.

The government, through the Ministry of Public Health, was WFP's main partner. WFP also collaborated with the IOM for the warehousing and stock management support it is providing the IOM in Maroua. UNHAS, on the other hand, has established a long-lasting relationship with over 70 organisations comprising UN agencies, international and local non-governmental organisations, donor agencies, diplomatic missions and embassies, humanitarian organisations in general, and the government of Cameroon. UNHAS effectively served 51 agencies in January and February 2022.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Cameroon has demonstrated significant progress toward promoting gender equality and reducing gender gaps. The country was ranked 126th out of 170 countries in the 2021 Women's Peace Security Index, a 5-point increase from 2020's ranking. There were improvements in women's inclusion, justice, security, political representation, education, employment inclusion, and social cohesion among refugees and host communities.

According to an assessment by WFP in 2020, child marriages and intimate partner violence continue to be the most reported forms of gender-based violence (GBV). WFP followed through with the recommendations for improving gender mainstreaming, community sensitisation, and communication with communities on the equal participation of women and men in intra-household food distribution. The study's findings and recommendations guided the review of the 2nd Generation Country Strategic Plan and the development of the Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment Plan for WFP Cameroon.

The WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys showed an increase in joint decision-making (by women) within households on the use of cash assistance in comparison to 2020. About one out of two women hold leadership positions in families. In addition, about 36 percent of women reported making decisions alone about receiving assistance. In the North-West and South-West regions, 45 percent of the food assistance decision-making members (committees, boards, teams, etc.) were women.

The post-distribution monitoring also revealed that, on average, over 80 percent of beneficiaries declared that WFP's assistance was provided to them dignifiedly, and 96 percent of the same beneficiaries reported receiving assistance without safety challenges. Eighty-eight percent said they walked less than two hours to the distribution point, and 83 percent were satisfied with the communication and sensitization session concerning the distributions. Regarding food commodity quality and quantity, 80 percent of beneficiaries reported being satisfied with the entitlement received from WFP assistance.

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 and the commemoration of the International Rural Women's Day together with the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Promotion of the Family.

WFP has engaged with the government at different levels to address food insecurity and promote women's economic and social empowerment. WFP Cameroon joined other partners to support the Cameroon Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family in the technical review of its National Gender Policy (2021-2030) and elaborating a Multi-Sector Gender Action Plan. WFP also provided training for cooperating partners and WFP staff on the importance of using a gender lens and how to develop gender-transformative interventions.

Within the humanitarian community in Cameroon, WFP was appointed the lead agency on the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and contributed to the restitution of the annual survey on facts and perceptions of UN Cameroon personnel related to the prohibitions of SEA 2021 findings. Further, WFP is also the chair of the AAP task force. WFP held monthly meetings with partner organisations to strengthen partner staff capacities for their continuing education on gender.

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

The humanitarian space continues to be volatile, primarily due to insecurity, attacks on humanitarian actors, and limited physical access leading to untimely assistance. The issues around access have worsened the food security situation in the country, further aggravating protection issues that were already common in the country, such as discriminatory social and cultural practices such as domestic violence, forced prostitution, early and forced marriages, etc.

There are frequent NSAG incursions in the Far North Region, especially along the Nigerian border, which displaced almost 90 percent of the IDP population (HNO[1], 2022). This situation has aggravated the weak public infrastructure and social services, generalised poverty, lack of natural resources and a drastic regression in agriculture and livestock activities. In the fight for survival, this region has a history of intercommunal clashes, mainly between herders and the general population, over water resources and farmland use. HNO classified protection threats in the Far North into five main categories: family separation, arbitrary arrests and illegal detentions, the killing of civilians and physical injuries during NSAG incursions, extortion and destruction of property and abductions. In 2022, 435,000 people in the Far North needed protection services. (HNO, 2022)

The civilian population of the Northwest and Southwest are caught between different NSAG groups and state forces. There are frequent restrictions on their freedom of movement from various parties, including the long-standing lockdown every Monday that stifle businesses and operations. Furthermore, many checkpoints are often associated with intimidation and extortion. These restrictions limit access to services and assistance and deny the affected populations opportunities to engage in socio-economic activities and build sustainable livelihoods. An estimated 600,000 people in the Northwest and Southwest needed protection services in 2022 (HNO, 2022).

Like in the other crises, the lack of civil documentation, particularly among the refugees in the East Region, limits their access to essential services such as education and health care. Some UN agencies and NGOs are working with the government to regularise the status of refugees and ensure the protection rights of children. However, there are insufficient child protection partners to deal with specialised cases, such as unaccompanied and separated minors, who are vulnerable and exposed to exploitation and abuse, human trafficking, recruitment into armed groups and gender-based violence. According to the 2022 HNO, 977,000 children required protection services.

WFP Cameroon is finalising its Protection and Accountability Strategy in response to the gender and protection study conducted in 2021. The country office also developed a 2021 disability inclusion evaluation, which set the groundwork for a well-informed disability inclusion strategy. Targeting committees comprise members of different groups represented in the community (gender, age groups, residence status, ability status, income levels, etc.). WFP and implementing partners continue to prioritise equality, ensuring that every beneficiary is treated fairly and with dignity. A key focus of WFP's engagement with local organisations was strengthening their ability to manage the community feedback mechanisms and how to prevent sexual abuse and protect beneficiaries from being exploited.

WFP partners work with proxies recommended by beneficiaries to deliver the entitlements of the elderly and those living with acute disabilities to their homes or provide a transport means for them on distribution day. Distribution sites are safe, with volunteer community members ensuring the security of beneficiaries. These sites are also close to beneficiary communities to reduce the walking time that could expose them to risks.

All distribution locations have community feedback desks and posters with the toll-free call line inscribed. The Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) received 2,693 complaints/feedback in January and February 2022, ranging from requests for information on rations and distribution dates (60 percent), feedback on challenges faced and appreciating WFP for its assistance. Beneficiaries calling the toll-free number also have the option to speak to a member of the call team.

In the face of access and other challenges, WFP collaborated with implementing partners and transporters to seek alternative routes to reach vulnerable populations, especially in the Northwest and Southwest. WFP reviewed access protocol in the Northwest and Southwest following the seizure of commodities by NSAGs, including measures such as cut-off time for truck movements (before dark) and systematic access negotiations before any movements of

commodities and distributions.

In 2022, WFP Chaired the Humanitarian Country Team's (HCT) Accountability to Affected Persons task force and co-chaired the PSEA Task forces at the country level. WFP actively ensured that the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) protection policy was reflected in both task forces' annual action plans. Finally, WFP hired a PSEA coordinator who sits in the Resident Coordinator's office.

Environment

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

Climate change effects contribute to the severity of the food insecurity situation in Cameroon.

The Far North Region is considered the poorest in the country, with 74.3 percent of its population living below the poverty line^[1]. Yet the region suffers the most from environmental degradation and climate-related conflicts, and as such, is part of the 2018-2020 United Nations Support Plan for the Sahel. Rainfall in this region has become more erratic over the years; average temperatures have increased, affecting the inhabitants' food security. Indeed, according to the Cadre Harmonisé (October 2022), 16.7 percent of the population is severely food insecure. Prolonged drought reduces agricultural production, which is heavily dependent on rainfall.

On the other hand, the short period of rainfall is characterised by floods that destroy entire villages and thousands of hectares of farmland and kill thousands of livestock. Smallholder farmers produce 80 percent of the food consumed in Cameroon, yet they need to be equipped to deal with these challenges. The consequences are seen in the growing number of people facing severe food insecurity, from ten percent in 2020 to 13 percent in 2022.

WFP Cameroon promotes climate-adaptive interventions in its resilience activities. WFP and partners work with communities to create integrated farms and water systems. Stone cords are constructed around community gardens to reduce soil water flow and erosion. Water points are built close to the farms, separate for watering the gardens/livestock consumption and household use. Dykes are constructed where there is a stream to supply the farms for off-season agriculture.

[1] World Bank databankfiles

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNHCR

[2] UNHCR Cameroon – Statistics – January 2022

[3] Country Strategic Plan 2022-2026 is the framework under which WFP implements activities in Cameroon, developed consultatively with all stakeholders and aligned to the National Development Plan (NDS 30) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026.

[4] (French) Projet d'Urgence de Lutte Contre la Crise Alimentaire

Partnerships

European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, private donors, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Switzerland, United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, and USA

CSP Financial Overview

[1] United States Agency for International Development/ Bureau of Humanitarian Assistance

[2] Unified Budget Results and Accountability Framework

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Cameroon-2022-humanitarian-response-plan

Strategic outcome 04

Activities were not implemented during these months, thus gender and age marker was not evaluated during this period

Strategic outcome 05

Given that January and February 2022 were transition months for the CSP, the activities under this Strategic Outcome did not require data collection that could inform gender and age marker score.

Strategic outcome 06

[1] MILDA (french): Mostiquaires Imprégnées de Longue Durée d'Action (LLMN in English)

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] Humanitarian Needs Overview

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

|  SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------|--------|------|---------|------|--|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| WFP Strategic Goal : | | | | | | 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 | 332,367 | 271,938 | 604,305 | |
| | | | | | | Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security | Number | 332,367 | 271,938 | 604,305 | |
| 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 | 44,110 | 36,091 | 80,201 | |
| 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 | 47,737 | 39,058 | 86,795 | |

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Total Beneficiaries | male | 406,336 | 276,408 | 68% |
| | female | 436,228 | 319,195 | 73% |
| | total | 842,564 | 595,603 | 71% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 63,801 | 50,668 | 79% |
| | female | 66,408 | 54,487 | 82% |
| | total | 130,209 | 105,155 | 81% |

| Beneficiary Category | Gender | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| 24-59 months | male | 64,940 | 32,520 | 50% |
| | female | 55,602 | 37,131 | 67% |
| | total | 120,542 | 69,651 | 58% |
| 5-11 years | male | 103,044 | 73,194 | 71% |
| | female | 95,311 | 66,567 | 70% |
| | total | 198,355 | 139,761 | 70% |
| 12-17 years | male | 73,958 | 43,897 | 59% |
| | female | 77,158 | 46,346 | 60% |
| | total | 151,116 | 90,243 | 60% |
| 18-59 years | male | 86,967 | 63,534 | 73% |
| | female | 134,519 | 93,660 | 70% |
| | total | 221,486 | 157,194 | 71% |
| 60+ years | male | 13,626 | 12,595 | 92% |
| | female | 7,230 | 21,004 | 291% |
| | total | 20,856 | 33,599 | 161% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Resident | 842,564 | 225,167 | 27% |
| Returnee | 0 | 19,956 | - |
| Refugee | 0 | 185,020 | - |
| IDP | 0 | 165,460 | - |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 0 | 8,780 | - |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 113,818 | 88,143 | 77% |
| Malnutrition treatment programme | 2,000 | 663 | 33% |
| School based programmes | 89,746 | 32,573 | 36% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 637,000 | 478,564 | 75% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 32 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 1,140 | 13 | 1% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 11 | 0 | 0% |

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Iodised Salt | 131 | 44 | 34% |
| Rice | 7,060 | 4,049 | 57% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 2,100 | 336 | 16% |
| Split Peas | 2,786 | 1,831 | 66% |
| Vegetable Oil | 916 | 402 | 44% |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Beans | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Corn Soya Blend | 130 | 0 | 0% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 23 | 0 | 0% |
| Iodised Salt | 8 | 11 | 142% |
| Rice | 430 | 243 | 56% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Split Peas | 104 | 67 | 65% |
| Vegetable Oil | 45 | 3 | 7% |
| No one suffers from malnutrition | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Corn Soya Blend | 768 | 448 | 58% |
| Iodised Salt | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| Sorghum/Millet | 4 | 0 | 0% |
| Split Peas | 1 | 0 | 0% |
| Vegetable Oil | 3 | 0 | 0% |

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

| Modality | Planned Distribution (CBT) | Actual Distribution (CBT) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Cash | 2,257,356 | 1,392,997 | 62% |
| Value Voucher | 0 | 760,979 | - |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Value Voucher | 81,792 | 65,880 | 81% |

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 | 73,582 |
| | | | Male | 37,142 | 50,319 |
| | | | Total | 75,800 | 123,901 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 0 | 259 |
| | | | Male | 0 | 277 |
| | | | Total | 0 | 536 |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | General Distribution | Female | 286,212 | 187,796 |
| | | | Male | 274,988 | 166,867 |
| | | | Total | 561,200 | 354,663 |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 14,144 | 6,706 |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 2,257,356 | 2,153,976 |

| 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 | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 15 | 14 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted | site | 15 | 14 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.27: Number of villages assisted | village | 15 | 14 |
| A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | retailer | 14 | 13 |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 1,115 | 1,111 |

| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 16 | <7 | <7 | 13 | 13 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 16 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 14 | | |
| | Overall | 16 | <7 | <7 | 13 | 13 | | |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.38 | >7 | >7 | 4.65 | 4.65 | | WFP |
| | Male | 5.14 | >7 | >7 | 4.64 | 4.64 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.27 | >7 | >7 | 4.65 | 4.65 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 72.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 40.5 | 40.5 | 72.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 71.9 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 42.6 | 42.6 | 71.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 79.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 72.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 23.7 | <15 | <15 | 36.8 | 36.8 | 23.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 24.6 | <15 | <15 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 24.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.2 | <15 | <15 | 35.1 | 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 | 22.7 | 3.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 3.6 | <5 | <5 | 32.6 | 24.8 | 3.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.3 | <5 | <5 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 1.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 43.7 | <40 | <40 | 17.9 | 17.9 | 37.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 41.4 | <40 | <40 | 15 | 16.3 | 24.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 40.3 | <40 | <40 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 30.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 47.8 | >50 | >50 | 28.4 | 28.4 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 16 | <7 | <7 | 11 | 11 | 9 | WFP |
| | Male | 12 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 15 | 9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13 | <7 | <7 | 13 | 13 | 9 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.55 | >7 | >7 | 4.92 | 4.92 | 5.11 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.56 | >7 | >7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 5.13 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.5 | >7 | >7 | 4.85 | 4.85 | 5.12 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 67.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 40.6 | 40.6 | 57.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 60.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 41.4 | 41.4 | 69 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 63.2 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 41 | 41 | 64.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 23.4 | <15 | <15 | 46.9 | 46.9 | 37.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 29.1 | <15 | <15 | 44.5 | 44.5 | 26.2 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 26.9 | <15 | <15 | 45.5 | 45.5 | 30.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9 | <5 | <5 | 12.5 | 12.5 | 5.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 10.4 | <5 | <5 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 4.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 9.9 | <5 | <5 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 4.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 40 | <40 | <40 | 29.4 | 29.4 | 26.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 45 | <40 | <40 | 25.7 | 25.7 | 19.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 42.5 | <40 | <40 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 22.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 21 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 14 | 8 | WFP |
| | Male | 22 | <7 | <7 | 16 | 16 | 7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 21 | <7 | <7 | 15 | 15 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.69 | >7 | >7 | 4.76 | 4.76 | 4.78 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.56 | >7 | >7 | 4.84 | 4.84 | 4.81 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.6 | >7 | >7 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 4.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 2.9 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 3.3 | 3.3 | | WFP |
| | Male | 5.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 8 | 8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 5.8 | 5.8 | | 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 | ≥90 | 17.1 | 17.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | 82.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 36.2 | 36.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 82.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 27.3 | 27.3 | | 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 | ≥85 | 30.9 | 30.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 35.5 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 36.2 | 36.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 30.1 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 33.7 | 33.7 | | 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 | <1 | 34.2 | 34.2 | | WFP |
| | Male | 60.7 | <1 | <1 | 29.9 | 29.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67.5 | <1 | <1 | 31.9 | 31.9 | | 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 | <6 | 15.1 | 15.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | 10.3 | <6 | <6 | 5.2 | 5.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 13.8 | <6 | <6 | 9.8 | 9.8 | | 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 | 16.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 1.9 | <1 | <1 | 10.3 | 10.3 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.6 | <1 | <1 | 13.2 | 13.2 | | 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 | >19 | 62.5 | 62.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | 33.6 | >19 | >19 | 62.1 | 62.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.5 | >19 | >19 | 62.3 | 62.3 | | 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 | >14 | 53.9 | 53.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 54.2 | >14 | >14 | 58.6 | 58.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 55.1 | >14 | >14 | 56.4 | 56.4 | | 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 | >9 | 66.4 | 66.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 15.9 | >9 | >9 | 53.4 | 53.4 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 15.9 | >9 | >9 | 59.5 | 59.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 72.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 43.4 | 43.4 | 60.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 78.2 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 60.9 | 60.9 | 72.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 76 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 52.8 | 52.8 | 68.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 22.2 | <15 | <15 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 26.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 15.7 | <15 | <15 | 30.5 | 30.5 | 21 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 18.1 | <15 | <15 | 34 | 34 | 23.1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 5.4 | <5 | <5 | 18.4 | 18.4 | 12.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 6.1 | <5 | <5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 6.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.9 | <5 | <5 | 13.2 | 13.2 | 8.7 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 55 | <40 | <40 | 11.2 | 11.2 | 68.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 52.3 | <40 | <40 | 19.5 | 19.5 | 71.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 53.1 | <40 | <40 | 15.6 | 15.6 | 70.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 38.2 | >50 | >50 | 39.6 | 39.6 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 32.81 | <7 | <7 | 17 | 17 | 14 | WFP |
| | Male | 26.68 | <7 | <7 | 18 | 18 | 14 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 29.99 | <7 | <7 | 17 | 17 | 14 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.77 | >7 | >7 | 4.32 | 4.32 | 4.78 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 4.63 | >7 | >7 | 4.59 | 4.59 | 4.81 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 4.7 | >7 | >7 | 4.47 | 4.47 | 4.8 | 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 | 0.8 | 10.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.94 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 4 | 3.7 | 14.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.48 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 2 | 2.4 | 13 | 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 | ≥85 | 40 | 39.5 | 33.8 | WFP |
| | Male | 64.08 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 36 | 36.4 | 33.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 73.09 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 37 | 37.2 | 33.6 | 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 | ≥90 | 16 | 16.3 | 35.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 20.39 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 29 | 26.8 | 43.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 21.52 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 22 | 22.2 | 41.1 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 60.83 | <5 | <5 | 54 | 58.1 | 34.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 66.02 | <5 | <5 | 44 | 43.9 | 32.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 63.29 | <5 | <5 | 50 | 50.2 | 33.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.67 | <1 | <1 | 16 | 16.3 | 5.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 0.97 | <1 | <1 | 8 | 7.9 | 8.2 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.35 | <1 | <1 | 11 | 11.6 | 7.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 2.5 | <1 | <1 | 9 | 8.5 | 8.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.85 | <1 | <1 | 11 | 11 | 9.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3.59 | <1 | <1 | 10 | 9.9 | 8.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 32.5 | >15 | >15 | 41 | 41.1 | 55.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 32.04 | >15 | >15 | 52 | 52.4 | 52.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 32.29 | >15 | >15 | 47 | 47.4 | 53.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 75.83 | >9 | >9 | 67 | 67.4 | 58.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 78.64 | >9 | >9 | 66 | 66.2 | 48.1 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 77.13 | >9 | >9 | 66 | 66.2 | 51.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 16.67 | >14 | >14 | 52 | 51.9 | 57.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 31.07 | >14 | >14 | 54 | 53.7 | 57.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.32 | >14 | >14 | 53 | 52.9 | 57.5 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 68.33 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 58.1 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 61.17 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 53 | 53 | 63.8 | |
| | Overall | 65.02 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 44 | 44 | 61.8 | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 31.67 | <15 | <15 | 55 | 55 | 34.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 37.86 | <15 | <15 | 40.3 | 40.3 | 29.9 | |
| | Overall | 34.53 | <15 | <15 | 46.8 | 46.8 | 31.3 | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 0 | <0 | <0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 7.7 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0.97 | <0 | <0 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 6.4 | |
| | Overall | 0.45 | <0 | <0 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 6.8 | |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 40 | <40 | <40 | 34.9 | 34.9 | 25.9 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 40 | <40 | <40 | 29.3 | 29.3 | 23.6 | |
| | Overall | 40 | <40 | <40 | 31.7 | 31.7 | 24.4 | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 55.4 | >60 | >60 | 39.9 | 39.9 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 20 | <7 | <7 | 20 | 20 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 17 | <7 | <7 | 16 | 16 | | |
| | Overall | 18 | <7 | <7 | 17 | 17 | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.15 | >7 | >7 | 4.05 | 4.05 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 5.45 | >7 | >7 | 4.14 | 4.14 | | |
| | Overall | 5.34 | >7 | >7 | 4.1 | 4.1 | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|--|--|--|----|------|--|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| | Overall | | | | 0 | 0 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 58 | 58.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 60 | 59.5 | |
| | Overall | | | | 59 | 59 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 25 | 24.5 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 50 | 50.3 | |
| | Overall | | | | 32 | 32.4 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 76 | 75.5 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 63 | 63.1 | |
| | Overall | | | | 68 | 67.5 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 15 | 14.5 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 13 | 13.3 | |
| | Overall | | | | 14 | 13.8 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 6 | 5.5 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 12 | 11.8 | |
| | Overall | | | | 10 | 9.5 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|----|-----|-----|--|------|------|--|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | | 25 | 24.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 37 | 36.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 32 | 32.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | | 61 | 60.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 36 | 36.4 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 45 | 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 | 36.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 29 | 28.7 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 32 | 31.5 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 67 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 46.4 | 46.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 66 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 61 | 61 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 67 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 55.7 | 55.7 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 25 | <15 | <15 | | 49.1 | 49.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | 26 | <15 | <15 | | 31.8 | 31.8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 25 | <15 | <15 | | 38 | 38 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 9 | <0 | <0 | | 4.5 | 4.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | 5 | <0 | <0 | | 7.2 | 7.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8 | <0 | <0 | | 6.2 | 6.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|---|--------------------------|
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 44.4 | <40 | <40 | 90 | 90 | | WFP |
| | Male | 45.2 | <40 | <40 | 85.1 | 85.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 44.9 | <40 | <40 | 86.9 | 86.9 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 34.7 | >50 | >50 | 20 | 20 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | 10 | 8 | WFP |
| | Male | 8 | <7 | <7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8 | <7 | <7 | 9 | 9 | 8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.21 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.93 | 4.93 | | WFP |
| | Male | 5.13 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.89 | 4.89 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.16 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.91 | 4.91 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | | WFP |
| | Male | 7.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 3.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 6.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 4.9 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 61.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 46.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 66.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 52.8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 63.9 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 50.2 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 55 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 54.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 56.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 56.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 56 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 55.4 | | WFP programme monitoring |

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|---|---------|------|-----|-----|--|------|--|--|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 31.8 | <5 | <5 | | 37.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | 23.7 | <5 | <5 | | 33.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 27.3 | <5 | <5 | | 35.5 | | 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 | 4.8 | <2 | <2 | | 4.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | 6.2 | <2 | <2 | | 3.3 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.6 | <2 | <2 | | 3.7 | | 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 | 8 | <5 | <5 | | 12.2 | | WFP |
| | Male | 1 | <5 | <5 | | 11.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 9 | <5 | <5 | | 11.6 | | 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 | 63.4 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 56.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | 68.7 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 62.2 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 66.4 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 59.6 | | 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 | 40.2 | ≤18 | ≤18 | | 41.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | 37.1 | ≤18 | ≤18 | | 40.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 38.4 | ≤18 | ≤18 | | 41 | | 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 | 38.9 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 40.8 | | WFP |
| | Male | 32.9 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 36.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 35.2 | ≤15 | ≤15 | | 38.2 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 74.3 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 71.4 | 71.4 | 79.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 65.1 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 68.3 | 68.3 | 80.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 68.8 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 69.7 | 69.7 | 80.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 19.2 | <15 | <15 | 23.8 | 23.8 | 19.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 26.7 | <15 | <15 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 17.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 23.7 | <15 | <15 | 25.4 | 25.4 | 18.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 6.5 | <5 | <5 | 4.8 | 4.8 | 1.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 8.2 | <5 | <5 | 5 | 5 | 1.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 7.5 | <5 | <5 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 1.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 63.4 | <40 | <40 | 45.6 | 45.6 | 68.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 51.4 | <40 | <40 | 53.9 | 53.9 | 71.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 56.2 | <40 | <40 | 50.2 | 50.2 | 70.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 45.4 | >50 | >50 | 39.8 | 39.8 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 14.28 | <7 | <7 | 10 | 10 | 16 | WFP |
| | Male | 14.05 | <7 | <7 | 12 | 12 | 16 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.23 | <7 | <7 | 11 | 11 | 16 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.43 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.41 | 4.41 | 4.76 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.22 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.69 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4.35 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.72 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|---|---------|-------|-----|-----|--|------|------|--|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.55 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 2.2 | 7 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.29 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 1.1 | 5.1 | programme |
| | Overall | 1.39 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 1.7 | 5.9 | 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 | 48.26 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 56.5 | 63.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 45.14 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 58.3 | 69.6 | programme |
| | Overall | 47.47 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 57.3 | 67 | 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 | 30.31 | ≥85 | ≥85 | | 38.2 | 44 | WFP |
| | Male | 27.43 | ≥85 | ≥85 | | 41.7 | 43.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 29.58 | ≥85 | ≥85 | | 39.9 | 43.6 | 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 | 67.37 | <2 | <2 | | 56.5 | 46.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 57.14 | <2 | <2 | | 53.7 | 41.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 64.79 | <2 | <2 | | 55.1 | 43.4 | 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 | 20.46 | <1 | <1 | | 17.2 | 7.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 13.14 | <1 | <1 | | 10.3 | 11.1 | programme |
| | Overall | 18.61 | <1 | <1 | | 13.9 | 9.4 | 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 | 7.92 | <2 | <2 | | 10.2 | 1.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 5.71 | <2 | <2 | | 12 | 6 | programme |
| | Overall | 7.36 | <2 | <2 | | 11.1 | 4.1 | monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|-------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 31.27 | >18 | >18 | | 41.4 | 46.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.57 | >18 | >18 | | 45.1 | 53.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 33.62 | >18 | >18 | | 43.2 | 50.8 | 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 | >14 | | 44.6 | 48.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 59.43 | >14 | >14 | | 48 | 45.7 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 51.8 | >14 | >14 | | 46.3 | 47 | 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 | >8 | | 33.3 | 35 | WFP |
| | Male | 49.14 | >8 | >8 | | 29.7 | 24.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 45.17 | >8 | >8 | | 31.6 | 28.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 48.65 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 48.4 | 48.4 | 70.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 52 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 56.5 | 56.5 | 71.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 49.49 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 52.4 | 52.4 | 71.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 37.45 | <15 | <15 | 38.2 | 38.2 | 25.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 32.57 | <15 | <15 | 32.6 | 32.6 | 25 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 36.22 | <15 | <15 | 35.4 | 35.4 | 25.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 13.9 | <5 | <5 | 13.4 | 13.4 | 3.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 15.48 | <5 | <5 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 3.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 14.29 | <5 | <5 | 12.2 | 12.2 | 3.6 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 80 | <40 | <40 | 72.6 | 72.6 | 84.6 | WFP |
| | Male | 75 | <40 | <40 | 70.9 | 70.9 | 79.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 77.5 | <40 | <40 | 71.7 | 71.7 | 81.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 37.2 | >50 | >50 | 48.8 | 44.8 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 8 | <7 | <7 | 12 | 12 | | WFP |
| | Male | 7 | <7 | <7 | 10 | 10 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 8 | <7 | <7 | 11 | 11 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.28 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5.01 | 5.01 | | WFP |
| | Male | 5.44 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.84 | 4.84 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5.37 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 4.91 | 4.91 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≥80 | ≥80 | 62.3 | 62.3 | | WFP |
| | Male | | ≥80 | ≥80 | 65.7 | 65.7 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | ≥80 | ≥80 | 63.8 | 63.8 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | | <15 | <15 | 28.4 | 28.4 | | WFP |
| | Male | | <15 | <15 | 26.6 | 26.6 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | <15 | <15 | 27.6 | 27.6 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | | <5 | <5 | 9.3 | 9.3 | | WFP |
| | Male | | <5 | <5 | 7.7 | 7.7 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | <5 | <5 | 8.6 | 8.6 | | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 68.6 | <40 | <40 | 74.9 | 74.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 71.7 | <40 | <40 | 66.4 | 66.4 | |
| | Overall | 70.4 | <40 | <40 | 71.2 | 71.2 | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 40.4 | >50 | >50 | 50 | 50 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 5 | 7.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 13 | 9.9 | |
| | Overall | | | | 9 | 9 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 17 | 24 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 21 | 22 | |
| | Overall | | | | 19 | 22.8 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 18 | 36.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 29 | 47.6 | |
| | Overall | | | | 27 | 43.3 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 47 | 33.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 39 | 28.8 | |
| | Overall | | | | 48 | 30.8 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | 3 | 9.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | | | | 4 | 11.5 | |
| | Overall | | | | 4 | 10.6 | |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|--|----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | | 7 | 9.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 6 | 13.1 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 7 | 11.9 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | | 38 | 58.7 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 48 | 61.3 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 43 | 60.3 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | | | | | 78 | 54.5 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 67 | 40.8 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 73 | 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 | | | | | 76 | 66.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | | | | | 73 | 64.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | | | | | 74 | 65.4 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 70 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | | | 16.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 65 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | | | 25 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 65 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | | | 31.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 20 | <15 | <15 | | | | 33.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 10 | <15 | <15 | | | | 62.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 30.5 | <15 | <15 | | | | 55 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 5 | <1 | <1 | | | 50 | WFP |
| | Male | 5 | <1 | <1 | | | 12.5 | programme |
| | Overall | 5 | <1 | <1 | | | 13.6 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 11 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 14 | 11 | WFP |
| | Male | 9 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 14 | 9 | programme |
| | Overall | 10 | <7 | <7 | 14 | 14 | 10 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 5.17 | >7 | >7 | 4.99 | 4.99 | 5.17 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 5.42 | >7 | >7 | 5.04 | 5.04 | 5.42 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 5.34 | >7 | >7 | 5.02 | 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 |
| | Male | 9.5 | ≥50 | ≥50 | | 13 | 9.5 | programme |
| | Overall | 8.4 | ≥50 | ≥50 | | 9.3 | 8.4 | 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 | 23.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 17.1 | 23.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 29.7 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 21.1 | 29.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 27.6 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 19.2 | 27.6 | 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 | 30 | ≥70 | ≥70 | | 18.4 | 30 | WFP |
| | Male | 48.7 | ≥70 | ≥70 | | 28.6 | 48.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 42.5 | ≥70 | ≥70 | | 23.6 | 42.5 | 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 | 17.3 | <1 | <1 | | 57.2 | 17.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 10.2 | <1 | <1 | | 38.5 | 10.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 12.5 | <1 | <1 | | 47.6 | 12.5 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
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| | | | | | | | | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--|
| 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 | ≥80 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 61.4 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 74.9 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 74.9 | |
| | Overall | 70.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 47.6 | 47.6 | 70.4 | |

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|---|---------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 37.3 | <15 | <15 | 55.3 | 55.3 | 37.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 23.8 | <15 | <15 | 36.6 | 36.6 | 23.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 28.2 | <15 | <15 | 45.7 | 45.7 | 28.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 1.3 | <1 | <1 | 7.2 | 7.2 | 1.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.3 | <1 | <1 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 1.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 1.3 | <1 | <1 | 6.7 | 6.7 | 1.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 56 | <40 | <40 | 45.4 | 45.4 | 21.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 50 | <40 | <40 | 31.1 | 31.1 | 17.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 53 | <40 | <40 | 38 | 38 | 18.8 | WFP programme monitoring |

| 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 | |
| | | | Total | 8,000 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 0 | 1,037 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 1,082 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 2,119 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | School feeding (take-home rations) | Female | 36,179 | 0 | |
| | | | Male | 39,194 | 0 | |
| | | | Total | 75,373 | 0 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Students (primary schools) | School feeding (on-site) | Female | 2,740 | 11,817 | |
| | | | Male | 3,633 | 18,001 | |
| | | | Total | 6,373 | 29,818 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 739 | 282 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 81,792 | 14,777 | |
| 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 | 0 | 4,132 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 2,473 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 6,605 | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | All | Food assistance for asset | Female | 0 | 1,777 | |
| | | | Male | 0 | 398 | |
| | | | Total | 0 | 2,175 | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 0 | 43 | |
| A.3: Cash-based transfers | | | US\$ | 0 | 51,104 | |

| 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. | | | | |
| Food assistance for asset | | | | |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted | site | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model | school | 1 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.27: Number of villages assisted | village | 5 | 4 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.35: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.36: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.43: Number of school children benefitting from the distribution of school equipment | child | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools | activity | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified | Individual | 4 | 3 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified | Individual | 4 | 3 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported | structure | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities | school | 2 | 1 |
| School feeding (on-site) | | | | |
| 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 | 1 | 1 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed | non-food item | 4 | 3 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted | site | 6 | 5 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP | school | 3 | 2 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted | site | 7 | 6 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model | school | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|------------|----|----|
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.25: Number of schools with revitalised school gardens | school | 1 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.27: Number of villages assisted | village | 30 | 28 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives | school | 3 | 2 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.32: Number of WFP-assisted schools that have school gardens for learning or complementary food input | school | 1 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations | school | 3 | 2 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.35: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking | school | 3 | 2 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.36: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.39: Number of school gardens established | garden | 1 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.43: Number of school children benefitting from the distribution of school equipment | child | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools | activity | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools | instance | 38 | 36 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.48: Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted | canteen | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified | Individual | 4 | 3 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified | Individual | 4 | 3 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD1.4.4: Number of Parent-Teacher Associations (PTAs) or similar "school" governance structures supported | structure | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage | Individual | 6 | 5 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted | A.6.MGD2.4: Number of schools using an improved water source | school | 2 | 1 |
| A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes | retailer | 14 | 13 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------|---------|--------|
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 483 | 481 |
| N*: 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) | | | | |
| N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days | % | 20 | 20 |
| N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | Days | 5 | 4 |
| N*.5: Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed | N*.5.1: Number of school gardens established | garden | 2 | 1 |
| N*.6: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) | N*.6.1: Number of children covered by Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) | Number | 483 | 481 |
| 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.5.13: Quantity of agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizer) distributed | non-food item | 515 | 511 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed | non-food item | 105 | 101 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.15: Quantity of equipment (computers, furniture) distributed | non-food item | 1 | 1 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed | US\$ | 750 | 700 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.30: Number of agro-processing units provided to established food-processing cooperatives | non-food item | 2 | 1 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed | Number | 50 | |
| A.8: Number of rations provided | A.8.1: Number of rations provided | ration | 102 | 101 |
| 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.1.103: Number of water springs developed | Number | 2 | 1 |
| 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 | 14 | 13 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.138: Number of fish fingerlings distributed | Number | 400 | 400 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.13: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots/forest planted, maintained or protected | Ha | 2 | 1 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.145: Number of new animal diptanks constructed | Number | 3 | 2 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--------|-------|-------|
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.147: Number of concrete bridges constructed | Number | 3 | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.148: Number of concrete bridges rehabilitated | Number | 2 | 1 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.149: Number of 50kg sacks harvested | Number | 195 | 193 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.155: MT of staple food produced by WFP assisted households/communities | MT | 1 | |
| 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 | 14 | 13 |
| 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 | 15 | 14 |
| 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 | 2 | 1 |
| 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 | 8 | 7 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.45: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted communities | Number | 3 | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.47: Number of bales of hay produced | Number | | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.55: Number of community gardens established | garden | 3 | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.64: Square metres (m2) of existing nurseries supported | m2 | 3 | 2 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.67: Number of fish ponds constructed | Number | 2 | 1 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.7: Hectares (ha) of community woodlots | Ha | 1 | 0.25 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.85: Square metres (m2) of new nurseries established | m2 | 21 | 20 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.8: Hectares (ha) of land under crops | Ha | 10 | 9 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided | Number | 1,090 | 1,087 |
| D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure | D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | Ha | 2 | 1 |

| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All Food - Location: Extrême-Nord - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| Enrolment rate | Female | 94.37 | ≥85 | ≥85 | -2 | -2 | 7 | WFP |
| | Male | 94.25 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 2 | 2 | 2 | programme |
| | Overall | 94.31 | ≥85 | ≥85 | 0 | 0 | 4 | monitoring |
| Gender ratio | Overall | 0.94 | ≥0.6 | ≥0.6 | 41 | 41 | 0.42 | WFP |
| | Female | 40.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98 | 98 | 99 | programme |
| | Male | 46 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98 | 98 | 100 | monitoring |
| Retention rate | Female | 40.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98 | 98 | 99 | WFP |
| | Male | 46 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98 | 98 | 100 | programme |
| | Overall | 43.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 98 | 98 | 100 | monitoring |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate | Female | 59.6 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | WFP |
| | Male | 54 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 2 | 2 | 0 | programme |
| | Overall | 56.8 | ≤20 | ≤20 | 2 | 2 | 0 | monitoring |
| Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate | Female | 40.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 98 | 98 | 99 | WFP |
| | Male | 46 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 98 | 98 | 100 | programme |
| | Overall | 43.2 | ≥80 | ≥80 | 98 | 98 | 100 | monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | | |
| SABER School Feeding National Capacity | Overall | 1.2 | ≥3 | ≥3 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 1.2 | WFP survey |
| Activity 04: Provide food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-------|-------|----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) | Female | 27 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 11 | 11 | 15 | WFP |
| | Male | 26 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 14 | 14 | 13 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 27 | ≤10 | ≤10 | 14 | 14 | 13 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.05 | ≥6.5 | ≥6.5 | 4 | 4.37 | 5 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.1 | ≥5.5 | ≥5.5 | 4 | 4.63 | 4.65 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 4 | ≥6 | ≥6 | 5 | 4.59 | 4.71 | 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 | ≥15 | 17 | 15.6 | 16.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 1.4 | ≥14 | ≥14 | 16 | 16.2 | 15.6 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0.9 | ≥14.5 | ≥14.5 | 17 | 15.7 | 15.7 | 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 | ≥94 | 85 | 85.4 | 85.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 90.5 | ≥92 | ≥92 | 82 | 81.5 | 81.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 91.4 | ≥93 | ≥93 | 82 | 82.3 | 82.3 | 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 | ≥54 | 45 | 44.7 | 44.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 31.1 | ≥52 | ≥52 | 53 | 53.5 | 53.5 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 26.8 | ≥53 | ≥53 | 52 | 51.9 | 51.9 | 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 | ≤15 | 16 | 16.2 | 31 | WFP |
| | Male | 81.8 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 31 | 31 | 33.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 82.3 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 33 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 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 | ≤5 | 2 | 2.3 | 2.3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 6.8 | ≤5 | ≤5 | 9 | 9.2 | 9.2 | |
| | Overall | 6.8 | ≤5 | ≤5 | 8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 1.4 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 0.7 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | 7 | 7.4 | 7.4 | |
| | Overall | 0.9 | ≤0.5 | ≤0.5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 16.7 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 53 | 52.8 | 52.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 16.9 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 53 | 52.8 | 50.5 | |
| | Overall | 16.8 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 52 | 50.9 | 50.9 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 75 | ≥76 | ≥76 | 53 | 53 | 53 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 62.2 | ≥64 | ≥64 | 37 | 37.3 | 37.3 | |
| | Overall | 66.4 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 40 | 40.2 | 40.2 | |
| Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days) | Female | 5.6 | ≥12 | ≥12 | 15 | 14.6 | 14.6 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 8.8 | ≥12 | ≥12 | 11 | 11.1 | 11.1 | |
| | Overall | 7.7 | ≥12 | ≥12 | 12 | 11.7 | 11.7 | |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 40.3 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 59.3 | 75.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 55.4 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 59.3 | 66.8 | |
| | Overall | 50.5 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 59.3 | 68.4 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-------|------|------|--|------|------|--------------------------|
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 58.3 | ≤20 | ≤20 | | 37.4 | 24.8 | WFP |
| | Male | 39.9 | ≤20 | ≤20 | | 34.7 | 26.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 45.9 | ≤20 | ≤20 | | 34.7 | 26.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 1.4 | <0 | <0 | | 6.1 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 4.7 | <0 | <0 | | 6.1 | 6.8 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 3.6 | <0 | <0 | | 6.1 | 5.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 68.1 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 56.7 | 54.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 56.1 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 48.9 | 43.3 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 60 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 50.1 | 45.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score | Female | 4.96 | ≥6 | ≥6 | | 4.9 | 4.87 | WFP |
| | Male | 5.08 | ≥6 | ≥6 | | 4.78 | 5.02 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 5 | ≥6 | ≥6 | | 4.82 | 4.97 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | 71 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 49.6 | 74 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 67.2 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 56.4 | 86.9 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 68.9 | ≥80 | ≥80 | | 53.8 | 83.1 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | 25 | ≥18 | ≥18 | | 42.6 | 26 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 31.1 | ≥18 | ≥18 | | 33.2 | 13.1 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 28.4 | ≥18 | ≥18 | | 36.8 | 16.9 | WFP survey |
| Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | 4 | <2 | <2 | | 7.8 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Male | 1.6 | <2 | <2 | | 10.4 | 0 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | 2.7 | <2 | <2 | | 9.4 | 0 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|--|------|------|--|
| Food Expenditure Share | Female | 84 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 72.1 | 71.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 74.6 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 73.9 | 62.4 | |
| | Overall | 78.8 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 73.2 | 65.2 | |
| 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 | 483 | | | |
| | | | Male | 980 | 180 | | | |
| | | | Total | 2,000 | 663 | | | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Activity supporters | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 306 | 0 | | | |
| | | | Male | 294 | 0 | | | |
| | | | Total | 600 | 0 | | | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Children | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 49,773 | 41,912 | | | |
| | | | Male | 45,945 | 40,373 | | | |
| | | | Total | 95,718 | 82,285 | | | |
| A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers | Pregnant and lactating women | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Female | 17,500 | 5,858 | | | |
| | | | Total | 17,500 | 5,858 | | | |
| A.2: Food transfers | | | MT | 777 | 448 | | | |

| 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 | |
| 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.12.2: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally | agency/organization | 2 | 1 | |
| H.12: Number of complementary services provided by type and by organization | H.12.3: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | Individual | 8 | 7 | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: All Food - Location: Adamaoua - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤15 | ≤15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Female | 0 | <3 | <3 | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.1 | WFP programme monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 0.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 100 | >75 | >75 | 98 | 98.9 | 99.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | >75 | >75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 99.4 | 99.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All Food - Location: Est - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate | Female | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 2.04 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 2.94 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 2.47 | WFP programme monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate | Female | 0 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 0 | ≤3 | ≤3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | WFP programme monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|------------|
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 8 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 2.71 | WFP |
| | Male | 8 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 4.04 | programme |
| | Overall | 8 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 3.35 | monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 90 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 100 | 95.25 | WFP |
| | Male | 90 | >75 | >75 | 100 | 99.8 | 93.02 | programme |
| | Overall | 90 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 99.8 | 94.18 | monitoring |
| Target Group: All Food - Location: Extrême-Nord - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | WFP |
| | Male | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0.04 | programme |
| | Overall | 0 | <3 | <3 | 0 | 0 | 0.05 | monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate | Female | 3 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 3 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | programme |
| | Overall | 3 | <15 | <15 | 0 | 0 | 0.45 | monitoring |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate | Female | 96 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 99.7 | 99.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 96 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 99.6 | 99.1 | programme |
| | Overall | 96 | >75 | >75 | 99 | 99.6 | 99.48 | monitoring |
| Target Group: All Food - Location: Nord - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 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 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | >75 | >75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | programme |
| | Overall | 100 | >75 | >75 | 100 | 100 | 100 | monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women | Overall | 27.5 | >70 | >70 | 36.1 | 36.1 | 46 | WFP |
| Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet | Female | 13.41 | >70 | >70 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 24.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 13.11 | >70 | >70 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 28.9 | programme |
| | Overall | 13.27 | >70 | >70 | 15.2 | 15.2 | 26.7 | monitoring |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) | Female | 98.2 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 92 | 92.8 | 86.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 94.7 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 93 | 93.6 | 91.6 | programme |
| | Overall | 96.4 | ≥70 | ≥70 | 93 | 93.2 | 89.4 | monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|----|------|------|--|
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | 91.7 | >66 | >66 | 86 | 86.4 | 72.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 90.6 | >66 | >66 | 86 | 86.4 | 70.7 | |
| | Overall | 91.2 | >66 | >66 | 86 | 86.4 | 71.4 | |

Outcome Results

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.

| Outcome Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Government and partners - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: 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 | 3 | Secondary data |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 80 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Secondary data |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: Humanitarian Community - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Humanitarian Air Service | | | | | | | | |
| User satisfaction rate | Overall | 83 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 93 | 93 | 85 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All group & all Activities - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 30 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 39 | 39 | 41 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - - | Overall | 20 | | | 39 | 39 | 41 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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 | 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 | 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 | 55 | 54.8 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 53 | 41.4 | 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 | 5.4 | 9.4 | 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 | 42 | 41.6 | 49.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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 | 39.2 | ≥60 | ≥60 | | | 39.2 | 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 | 27 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | | 27 | 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 | 33.8 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | | 33.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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 | 42.7 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 46 | 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 | 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 | 13.7 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 21.8 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 44 | 44 | 35.9 | 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 | 30.7 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 22 | 11.6 | 19.6 | 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 | 47.5 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 44 | 44.4 | 44.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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 | 45.6 | ≥60 | ≥60 | | 43.7 | 45.6 | 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 | 18.8 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 21.8 | 18.8 | 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 | 35.6 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | 34.5 | 35.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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 | 31 | 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 | 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 | 51.4 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 46.2 | 48.2 | 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 | 15 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 17 | 16.9 | 23.5 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|
| 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 | 37 | 36.9 | 28.3 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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 | 39.9 | 44.5 | 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 | 16.9 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 17 | 17 | 16.9 | 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 | 38.6 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 43 | 43.1 | 38.6 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 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 | 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 | 43 | 48.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Activity 02: Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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 | 41 | WFP programme monitoring - WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 57 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 59 | 59 | 59 | |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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 | 53 | | | WFP |
| | Male | 44 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 47 | 47 | | | programme |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | | monitoring |

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

| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

Target Group: All - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** 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 | 54 | 56 | WFP |
| | Male | 48 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 45 | 46 | 44 | programme |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | monitoring |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

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 | 59 | 54 | - |
| | Male | 47 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 41 | 41 | 46 | WFP |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | programme |

monitoring

Target Group: Host Population - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **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 | | | | 38 | | | WFP |
| 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 | | | WFP |
| 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 | | | | 25 | | | 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 | 38.4 | 34.9 | 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 | 36.5 | 44.7 | 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 | 36.1 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 25 | 25.1 | 20.4 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - 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 | 41.2 | ≥60 | ≥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 | 35.3 | ≤40 | ≤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 | 23.5 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - 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 | 55.8 | ≥60 | ≥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 | 27.9 | ≤40 | ≤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 | 16.3 | ≤40 | ≤40 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - 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 | 27.2 | ≥60 | ≥60 | 38 | 37.8 | 41.2 | 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 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 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 | 54.2 | ≤40 | ≤40 | 28 | 28.1 | 24.5 | WFP programme monitoring |
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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 | 75 | 73 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring - |
| | Male | 27 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 25 | 25 | 27 | |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: 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 | 54 | 56 | - |
| | Male | 49 | ≥50 | ≥50 | 46 | 46 | 44 | - |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | | | 33 | 33.1 | 22.9 | 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 | 7.5 | | | 16 | 16.7 | 5.3 | 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 | | | 50 | 50.1 | 71.8 | WFP programme monitoring |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 45 | 45.3 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 92.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 47 | 47.3 | | |
| | Overall | 95 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 46 | 46.1 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 96.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 90 | 90.5 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 94 | 94.6 | | |
| | Overall | 98.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 92 | 92.2 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 72.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 80 | 80.5 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 79.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 81 | 81.4 | | |
| | Overall | 76.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 80 | 80.9 | | |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 98.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 86 | 86 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 82 | 82.2 | | |
| | Overall | 99.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 83 | 83.8 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 98.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 87 | 87.4 | 96.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 89 | 89.5 | 98.2 | |
| | Overall | 99 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 88 | 88.6 | 97.4 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|--|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 77.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 63 | 63.6 | 69.3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 71.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 69 | 69.1 | 72.7 | |
| | Overall | 73.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 66 | 66.8 | 71.3 | |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 97.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 97.6 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 97 | |
| | Overall | 97.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 97.4 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 91.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 91.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 97.1 | |
| | Overall | 94.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | 94.1 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 71.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 71.4 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 67.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 67.9 | |
| | Overall | 69.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 69.9 | |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 55 | 55.9 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 65 | 65.5 | | |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 61 | 61 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.7 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | |
| | Overall | 99.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.4 | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|------------|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 80.9 | | WFP |
| | Male | 99.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 77 | | programme |
| | Overall | 99 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 78.8 | | monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 99.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 92 | 92.2 | 91.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 90 | 90.9 | 93.6 | programme |
| | Overall | 99.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 91 | 91.5 | 92.8 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 99.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 93 | 93.8 | 95.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 94.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 95 | 95.7 | 94.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 97.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 94 | 94.9 | 95.1 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 85.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 70.5 | 74.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 78.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 62.8 | 80.5 | programme |
| | Overall | 82.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | 66.2 | 78.5 | monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 95.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.1 | 95.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 97.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 97.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 96.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.7 | 96.5 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 96 | 96.4 | 96.8 | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 88 | 88.2 | 95.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 99.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 91 | 91.1 | 96.2 | monitoring |

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|---|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 92 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 100 | 92 | WFP |
| | Male | 93.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 99.5 | 93.4 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 92.9 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 99.7 | 92.9 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 97 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 97.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP |
| | Male | 98.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.9 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 98.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.4 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 98.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP |
| | Male | 99.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 96.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 96.2 | WFP |
| | Male | 96.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.9 | 96.2 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 96.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.4 | 96.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 93.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 98.9 | 93 | WFP |
| | Male | 92.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 97.1 | 90 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 93.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.1 | 91.3 | WFP programme monitoring |

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|--|---------|------|------|------|-----|------|------|--|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 75 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87 | 87.1 | 81.3 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 63.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 81 | 81.6 | 79.9 | |
| | Overall | 69 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 84 | 84.4 | 80.5 | |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 97.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 97.2 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 99.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.3 | 99.4 | |
| | Overall | 98.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.7 | 98.2 | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 96.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 98.9 | 93.8 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 96.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 100 | 100 | 95.6 | |
| | Overall | 96.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99.4 | 94.6 | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 95.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.4 | 95.1 | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 97.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 94 | 94.4 | 97.8 | |
| | Overall | 96.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 96 | 96.6 | 96.3 | |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 89.3 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 89 | 89.3 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 91.1 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 91 | 91.1 | | |
| | Overall | 90.4 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 90 | 90.4 | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 90.1 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 90 | 90.1 | | WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 85.3 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 85 | 85.3 | | |
| | Overall | 87.2 | ≥95 | ≥95 | 87 | 87.2 | | |

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|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 81 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 81 | 81 | | WFP |
| | Male | 77 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 77 | 77 | | programme |
| | Overall | 78.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 79 | 78.5 | | monitoring |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 99.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 99.3 | 84 | WFP |
| | Male | 98.1 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 98.1 | 84.4 | programme |
| | Overall | 98.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | 98.7 | 84.3 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 98.7 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 89 | 89.5 | 98.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 95.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.1 | 95.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 96.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 94 | 93.9 | 96.3 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 80.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 80 | 80.9 | 56.7 | WFP |
| | Male | 77.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 77 | 77.6 | 56.1 | programme |
| | Overall | 79.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 79 | 79.2 | 56.3 | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| | Male | | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| | Overall | | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 98.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 97.8 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 99.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 99 | 98.6 | programme |
| | Overall | 99.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.8 | 98.9 | monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 98.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 97.8 | 100 | WFP |
| | Male | 99.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 99 | 98.6 | programme |
| | Overall | 99.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 98 | 98.8 | 98.9 | monitoring |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|------|------|----|------|------|--------------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 99.3 | | | 97 | 97.8 | 97.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 96.7 | | | 99 | 99 | 100 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 97.4 | | | 98 | 98.8 | 97.8 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 87.8 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 91 | 91.3 | 83.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 85.9 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 94 | 94.2 | 82.9 | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 86.4 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 93 | 93.7 | 83.2 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 95.2 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 99.3 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | - |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | |

| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | | WFP |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|------------|
| | Male | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | | programme |
| | Overall | 100 | ≥100 | ≥100 | | | | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | | |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 98.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 99 | 99 | 100 | | WFP |
| | Male | 99.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 95 | 95.7 | 97.6 | | programme |
| | Overall | 98.9 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 97 | 98.3 | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 97.6 | ≥98 | ≥98 | 98 | 98 | 96.3 | | WFP |
| | Male | 96.7 | ≥98 | ≥98 | 96 | 96.9 | 92.8 | | programme |
| | Overall | 97.2 | ≥98 | ≥98 | 97 | 97.3 | 95.3 | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 83.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 88 | 88 | 92.1 | | WFP |
| | Male | 83.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87 | 87.1 | 78.2 | | programme |
| | Overall | 83.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 87 | 87.5 | 82.3 | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | | |
| 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source | |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - - | Female | 99.4 | | | 96 | 95.7 | 92.2 | | WFP |
| | Male | 98.7 | | | 95 | 95.3 | 93.9 | | programme |
| | Overall | 98.5 | | | 95 | 95.4 | 93.1 | | monitoring |
| WFP programme monitoring | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---------|------|------|------|----|------|------|------------|
| Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - - | Female | 96.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 97.2 | 96.8 | WFP |
| | Male | 98.6 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 97.9 | 99.3 | programme |
| | Overall | 97.5 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 97 | 97.7 | 98.1 | monitoring |
| Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - - | Female | 93 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 83 | 82.6 | 86.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 93 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 86 | 86.4 | 87.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 93 | ≥100 | ≥100 | 85 | 85.3 | 87 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Adamaoua - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 50 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Est - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 67 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 75 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Extrême-Nord - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 40 | =100 | =100 | 83 | 83 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Nord - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Target Group: All - Location: Nord-Ouest - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - - | Overall | 100 | =100 | =100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | - |
| Target Group: All - Location: Sud-Ouest - Modality: - - Subactivity: | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 41.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 19 | 18.9 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Male | 30.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 9 | 9.3 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| | Overall | 34.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 15 | 15 | | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|----|------|------|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 4.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 4 | 4.2 | 7.5 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 2 | 2.1 | 5.1 | programme |
| | Overall | 3.1 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 3 | 3 | 6.2 | monitoring |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 14.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 14.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 16.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 16.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 15.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 15.4 | monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: 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 | 9.2 | | WFP |
| | Male | 4.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 10 | 9.8 | | programme |
| | Overall | 4.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 9 | 9.5 | | monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 14 | 7 | WFP |
| | Male | 21.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 10 | 10.4 | 4.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 19.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 12 | 11.9 | 5.5 | monitoring |
| Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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 | 40 | 18.1 | WFP |
| | Male | 40.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 20 | 20.5 | 16.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 32.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 28 | 27.5 | 16.9 | monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 3.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 5 | 4.8 | | WFP |
| | Male | 4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 6 | 6.1 | | programme |
| | Overall | 3.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 5 | 5.5 | | monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 4.3 | 0 | WFP |
| | Male | 5.5 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 5 | 4.6 | 1 | programme |
| | Overall | 6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 4 | 4.4 | 0.6 | monitoring |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 2.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 6 | 5.5 | 5.4 | WFP |
| | Male | 2.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 7 | 7 | 2.4 | programme |
| | Overall | 2.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 6 | 6.1 | 4.1 | monitoring |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| 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 |
| Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 1.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 4 | 2 | 1.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 11.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 4 | 0.6 | 11.7 | programme |
| | Overall | 8.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 1 | 1.3 | 8.2 | monitoring |
| Activity 03: Provide targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps. | | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
| Target Group: Host Population - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---------|------|-----|-----|--|--|------|------------|
| 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 | WFP |
| | Male | 63.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 11.2 | programme |
| | Overall | 62.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | 10.1 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | 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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|----|------|-------|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 18.9 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 22 | 21.7 | 11.3 | WFP |
| | Male | 18.7 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 15 | 14.9 | 15.8 | programme |
| | Overall | 18.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 16 | 16.1 | 12.15 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|--|--|--|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 33.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 24 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | programme |
| | Overall | 25.3 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|--|--|--|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 28.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | WFP |
| | Male | 28.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | programme |
| | Overall | 28.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|-----|-----|-----|----|------|-----|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 8.2 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 17 | 17 | 2 | WFP |
| | Male | 7.4 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 9 | 9.8 | 1 | programme |
| | Overall | 7.8 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 13 | 12.5 | 1.7 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|
|------------------------|-----|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------|

| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------|-----|-----|----|------|------|------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - - | Female | 40.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 15 | 14.6 | 22.9 | WFP |
| | Male | 30.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 20 | 20.3 | 22.9 | programme |
| | Overall | 35.6 | ≥90 | ≥90 | 18 | 18.8 | 22.9 | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |
| | | | | | | | | WFP |
| | | | | | | | | programme |
| | | | | | | | | monitoring |

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 | 2022 Target | 2022 Follow-up | 2021 Follow-up | 2020 Follow-up | source |
|---|---------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Food - Subactivity: 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 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |
| Target Group: All - Location: Cameroon - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: 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 | 100 | WFP programme monitoring |

Cover page photo © WFP/Emily Pinna

School children in Zamay (Far North Region) enjoying their nutritious food provided under the school feeding programme

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

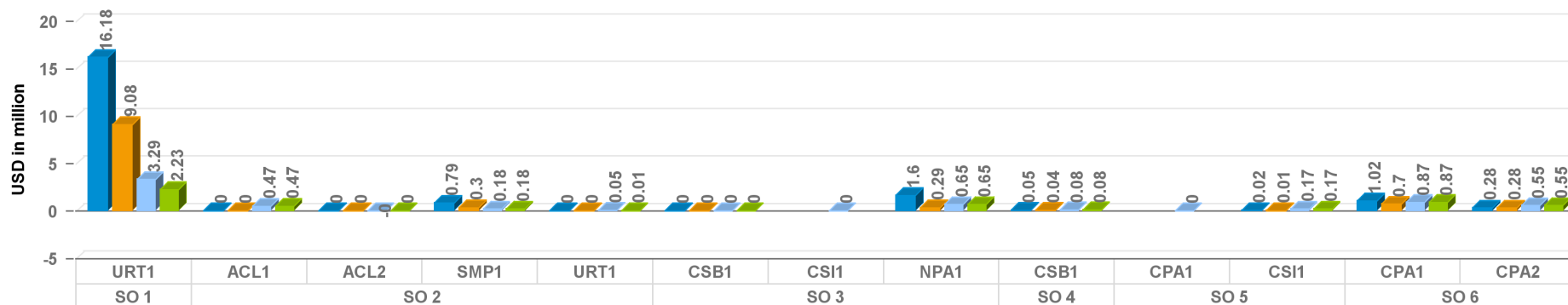
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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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. |

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| | |
|------|---|
| URT1 | Provide unconditional food assistance with accompanying social and behavioural change communication for vulnerable households affected by disaster. |
|------|---|

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| 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. | 16,175,324 | 9,076,768 | 3,292,313 | 2,225,203 |
| | | 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. | 0 | 0 | 473,786 | 473,786 |
| | | Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions. | 792,757 | 295,024 | 177,339 | 177,339 |

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| 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. | 0 | 0 | 48,153 | 6,438 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 16,968,082 | 9,371,792 | 3,991,592 | 2,882,765 |
| 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. | 1,603,611 | 293,066 | 654,412 | 654,412 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 1,603,611 | 293,066 | 654,412 | 654,412 |

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| 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. | 48,183 | 38,547 | 84,644 | 84,644 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 48,183 | 38,547 | 84,644 | 84,644 |

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| 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 | |
| | | 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. | 15,000 | 12,000 | 170,923 | 170,923 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 15,000 | 12,000 | 170,923 | 170,923 |

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| 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. | 1,023,102 | 700,839 | 872,791 | 872,791 |
| | | Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items. | 281,580 | 281,580 | 547,252 | 547,252 |
| 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) | | | 1,304,682 | 982,419 | 1,420,043 | 1,420,043 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 19,939,558 | 10,697,824 | 6,321,614 | 5,212,788 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 1,075,703 | 1,071,522 | 1,069,313 | 1,069,313 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 21,015,261 | 11,769,346 | 7,390,927 | 6,282,101 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 1,346,702 | 744,872 | -193,526 | -193,526 |
| Grand Total | | | 22,361,963 | 12,514,218 | 7,197,401 | 6,088,575 |



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

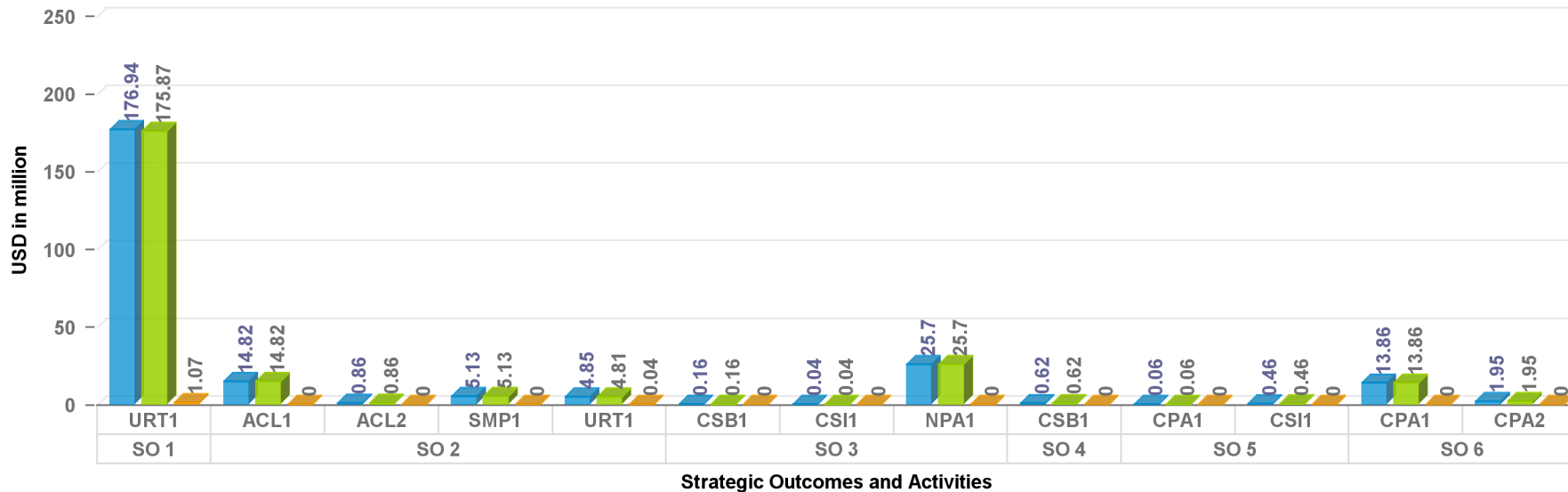
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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. |

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| Code | Country Activity - Long Description |
|------|--|
| 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. |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 food assistance to support early recovery and community resilience, environmental protection and adaptation in target communities. | 27,333,557 | 14,819,502 | 0 | 14,819,502 | 14,819,502 | 0 |
| | | Provide food assistance to create productive assets and community market infrastructure, and support environmental protection and adaptation. | 1,739,075 | 857,553 | 0 | 857,553 | 857,553 | 0 |
| | | Provide school feeding and a home-grown school feeding pilot for primary school children in target regions. | 12,488,609 | 5,126,825 | 0 | 5,126,825 | 5,126,825 | 0 |

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| 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 targeted seasonal food assistance to food-insecure host populations during lean seasons to address short-term hunger gaps. | 5,862,763 | 4,850,866 | 0 | 4,850,866 | 4,809,150 | 41,716 |
| | 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. | 296,108,481 | 176,939,671 | 0 | 176,939,671 | 175,872,560 | 1,067,111 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 343,532,485 | 202,594,417 | 0 | 202,594,417 | 201,485,591 | 1,108,826 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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. | 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 |
| | | 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. | 44,306,345 | 25,698,589 | 0 | 25,698,589 | 25,698,589 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2) | | | 44,501,851 | 25,896,596 | 0 | 25,896,596 | 25,896,596 | 0 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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. | 1,428,539 | 621,954 | 0 | 621,954 | 621,954 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 3. Smallholders have improved food security and nutrition (SDG Target 2.3) | | | 1,428,539 | 621,954 | 0 | 621,954 | 621,954 | 0 |

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 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 |
| | | 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. | 3,624,733 | 455,443 | 0 | 455,443 | 455,443 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 4,988,559 | 513,279 | 0 | 513,279 | 513,279 | 0 |

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| 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. | 20,235,773 | 13,857,242 | 0 | 13,857,242 | 13,857,242 | 0 |
| | | Provide supply chain services to humanitarian and development partners, including transport, storage of food and non food items. | 4,699,073 | 1,951,481 | 0 | 1,951,481 | 1,951,481 | 0 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 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) | | | 24,934,845 | 15,808,722 | 0 | 15,808,722 | 15,808,722 | 0 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Subtotal Strategic Result | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 419,386,280 | 245,434,968 | 0 | 245,434,968 | 244,326,141 | 1,108,826 |

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| Strategic Result | Strategic Outcome | Activity | Needs Based Plan | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| | | Direct Support Cost (DSC) | 21,915,355 | 14,668,597 | 0 | 14,668,597 | 14,668,597 | 0 |
| | | Total Direct Costs | 441,301,635 | 260,103,564 | 0 | 260,103,564 | 258,994,738 | 1,108,826 |
| | | Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | 28,363,738 | 15,318,042 | | 15,318,042 | 15,318,042 | 0 |
| | | Carry-over to subsequent operation | | | | | | 591,076 |
| | | Grand Total | 469,665,373 | 275,421,606 | 0 | 275,421,606 | 274,312,780 | 517,751 |

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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