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# Cameroon

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2026

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# Overview

The crises in Cameroon have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of host populations and displaced persons. The dire situation in the Central African Republic (CAR) continues to trigger forced displacement, increasing pressure on resources and living conditions in host communities. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) estimates an influx of 9,500 new CAR refugees in 2022, the lowest since the escalation in 2014. Meanwhile, Northern Nigeria's conflict with Boko Haram, which spilled over to the Far North Region hosting Nigerian refugees since 2014, welcomed about 4,000 new refugees in 2022, the lowest annual influx. Nonetheless, floods in this region between August and October destroyed livelihoods, animals, and property, affecting about 250,000 people. Lastly, the volatility of the humanitarian situation in the Northwest and Southwest persisted, with civilians suffering the lost livelihoods, reduced economic and social activities, forced displacements, assault, casualties, and death as a result of direct attacks on them and their property and clashes between state forces and non-state armed groups.

Despite these circumstances, the World Food Programme (WFP) continued assisting Cameroon's vulnerable people. With offices in the six crises-affected regions, a logistics hub in Douala and the country office in Yaounde, WFP has positioned itself as a significant player in the humanitarian arena in Cameroon. As such, WFP launched the second-generation Country Strategic Plan (CSP -2022-2026) in March 2022, emphasizing an integrated approach to humanitarian assistance while fostering resilience-building pathways. A key component is the capacity strengthening of the Government and local institutions to equip them to manage food systems and provide adaptive emergency response.

Between March and December 2022 (CSP -2022-2026), WFP assisted over 750,000 people with USD 9.7 million as cash transfers and 24,300 mt of food distributed. WFP reached only 71 percent of planned beneficiaries because of funding shortfalls, particularly in nutrition and resilience-building activities. Fifty-eight percent of the beneficiaries were women (54 percent in previous years). Twenty-five percent of beneficiaries received assistance in cash, giving beneficiaries more flexibility in their choice of food.

Given the high malnutrition rates in children aged 6-59 months, WFP continued with complementary nutrition support to children below five and young lactating women but limited activities to 105 sites (34 percent of 2021 sites) in 19 health districts. About 3,600 of the 45,000 children aged 6-59 months screened were identified as malnourished, giving a global acute malnutrition rate of eight percent.

To build strategic partnerships for development (SDG 17), WFP continued to engage the government under the auspices of the inter-sectoral working group co-led by WFP and the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX). Leveraging its role as the lead of the CASH Working Group, WFP organised workshops with the government and local authorities to explain the benefits of the cash modality and eventually stopped the suspicions around cash transfers to vulnerable people. WFP also advocated for sectoral policies and provided the necessary technical support that led to the Government's endorsement of a school feeding strategy. Likewise, through the South-South and Triangular Cooperation framework, WFP sponsored four missions thus: Ghana on the HGSP programme, Benin for the Global Child Nutrition Forum and two to Egypt aimed at capacity building in food systems and climate adaptation towards food security. In the East and Adamawa regions, the Government has set up decentralised Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSP) multi-actor regional committees which assist in selecting schools and monitoring activities. WFP also works with the Government and partners on food security assessments and the *Cadre Harmonisé*, which provide essential information on Cameroon's vulnerability status and food security situation.

In addition, WFP continued to operate the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), with an interruption between June and December resulting from additional constraints imposed by the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authorities (CCAA). Likewise, through its supply chain, WFP transported about 10.9 million long-lasting mosquito nets to health districts in six regions[1].

Finally, in 2022 WFP played a vital role within the UN system in Cameroon, showcasing its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and improving coordination within the UNCT. In this regard, WFP chaired the UN monitoring and evaluation working group and co-led the protection against sexual exploitation and assault (PSEA) and the accountability to affected persons (AAP) task forces under Cameroon's United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

# 747,288

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



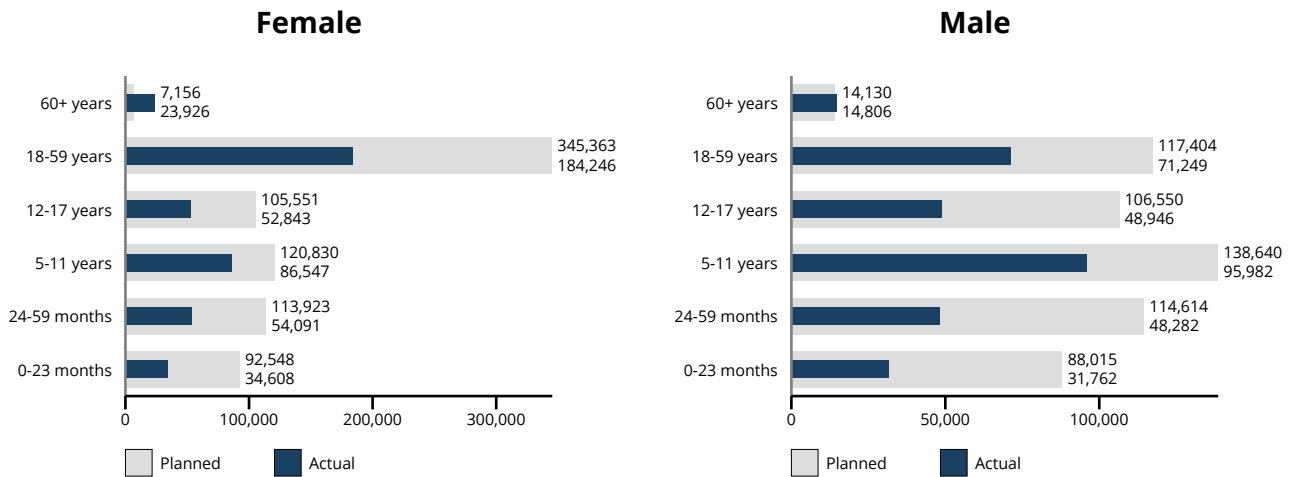
58% female



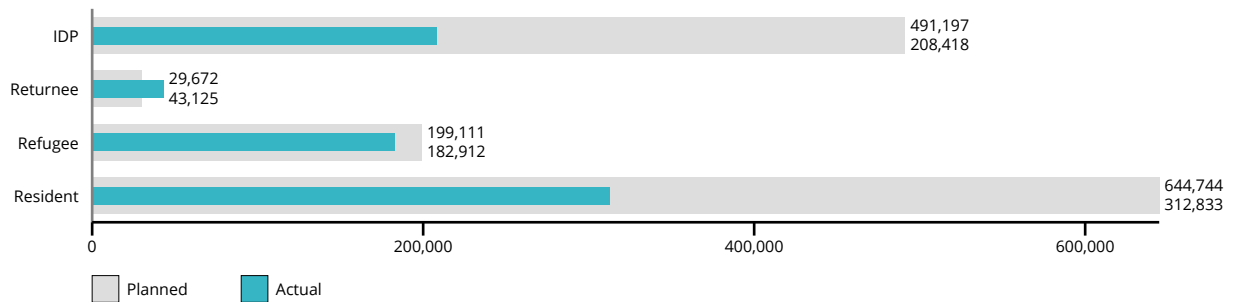
42% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,837 (51% Female, 49% Male)

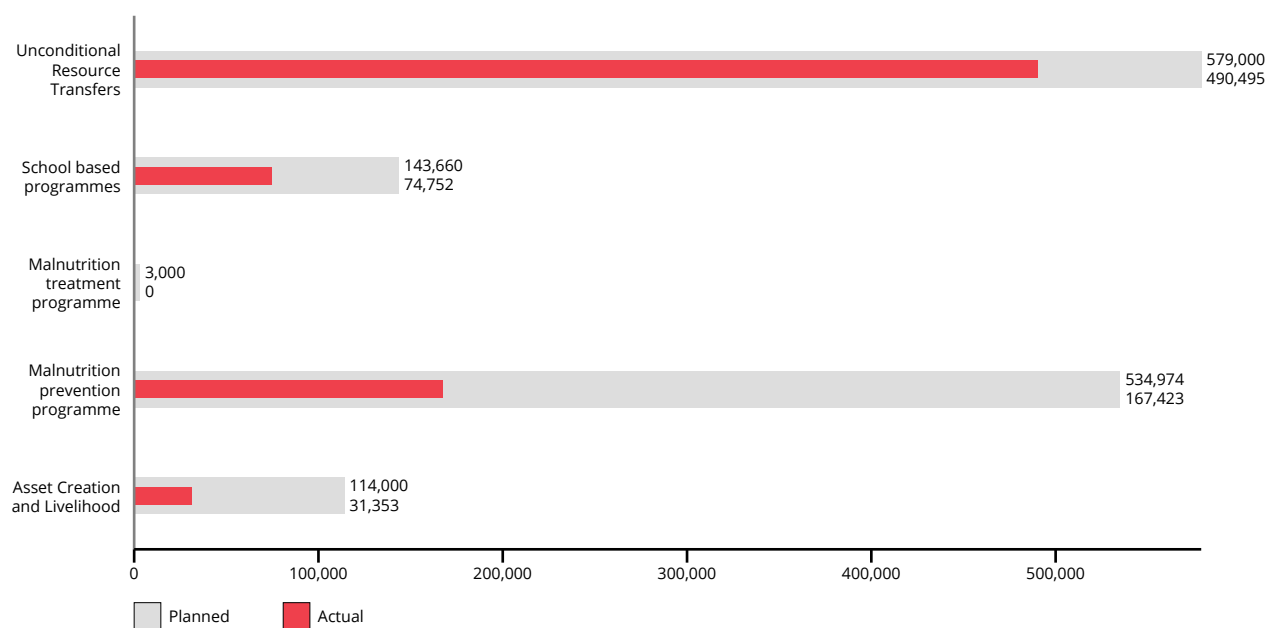
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



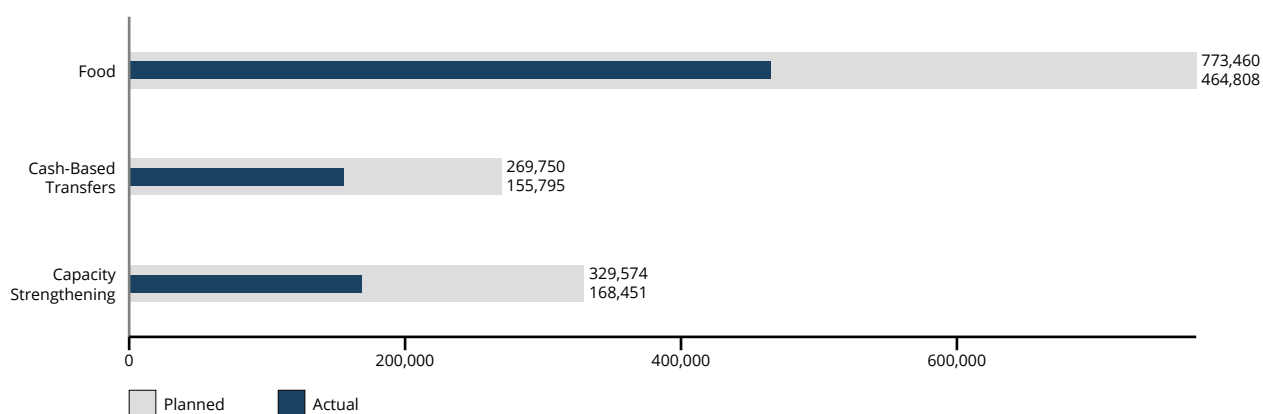
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



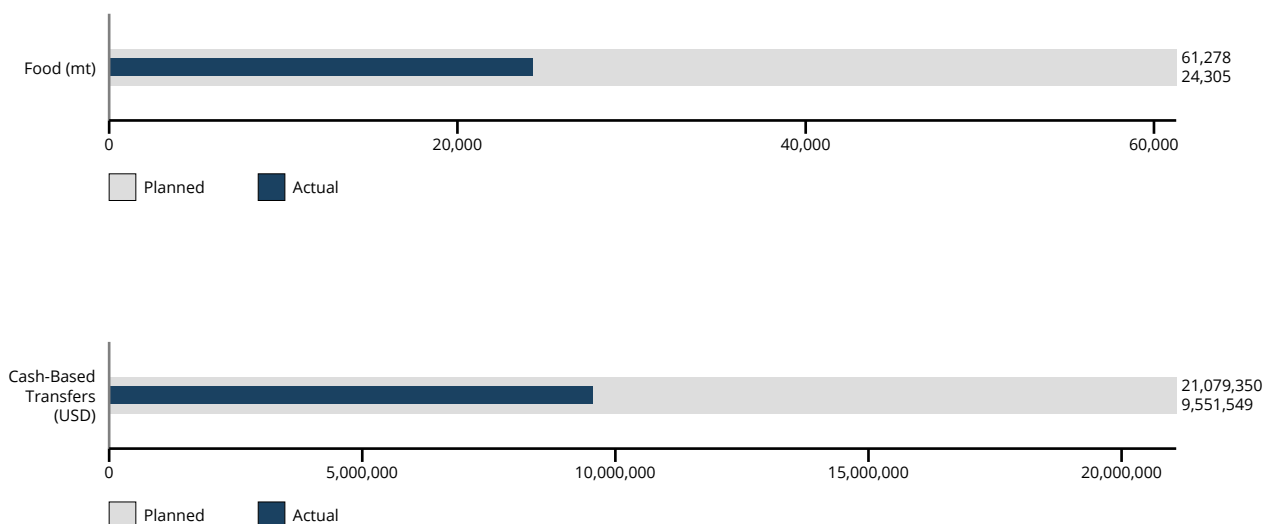
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



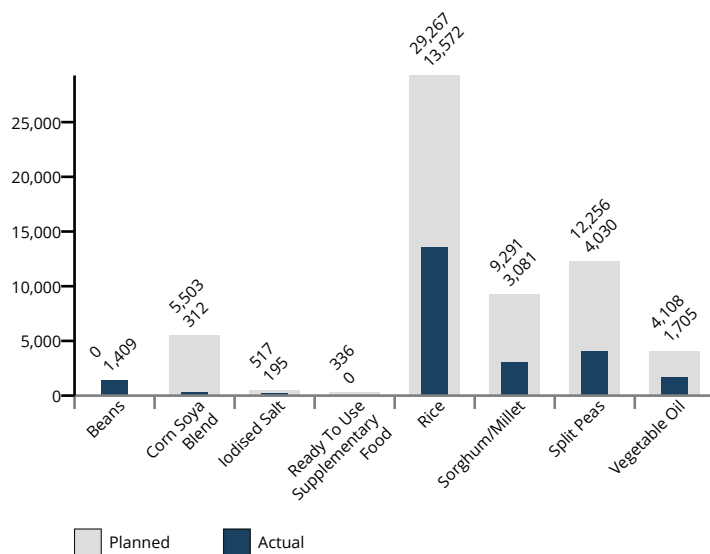
## Beneficiaries by Modality



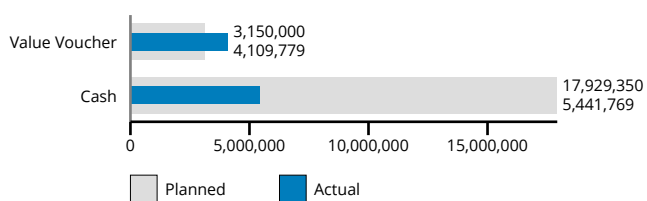
### Total Transfers by Modality



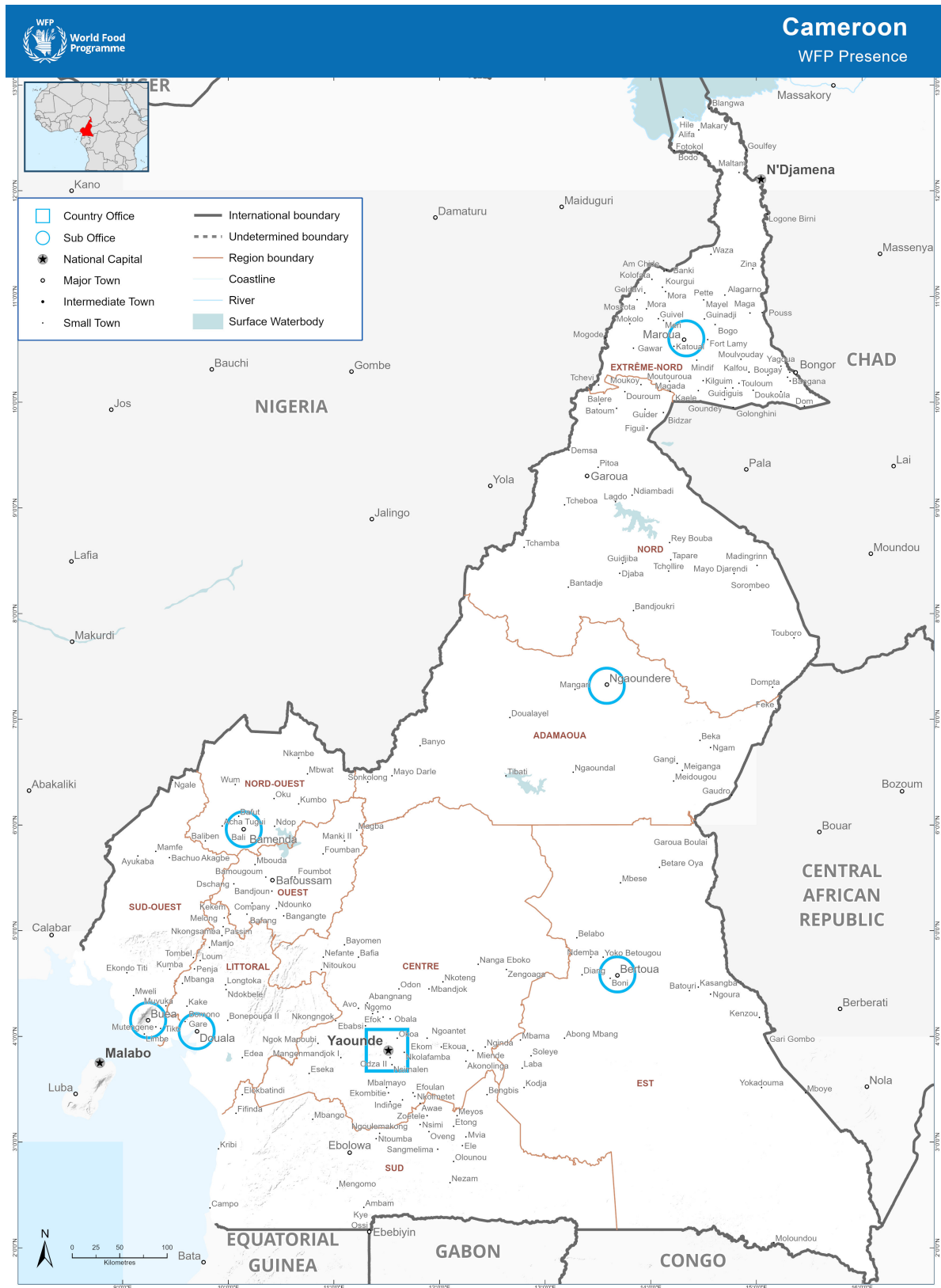
### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



# Context and operations



Date Created: 04 Jan 2023 - Contact: [hq.gis@wfp.org](mailto:hq.gis@wfp.org)  
 Website: [www.wfp.org](http://www.wfp.org) - Prepared by: HQ, Emergency GIS Unit  
 Map Reference: CMR\_PRES\_WFPpresence\_A3P\_20221221

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries: UNMap - Populated places: GeoNames

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of WFP concerning the legal or constitutional status of any country, territory, city or sea, or concerning the distribution of its borders or boundaries.

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Cameroon’s three complex and protracted crises, namely the armed conflict between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and state security forces in the Northwest and Southwest regions; NSAG insurgencies in the Lake Chad Basin affecting the Far North Region and the influx of Central African Republic (CAR) refugees in the East, Adamawa, and North regions, have resulted to 3.9 million people in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022[1]. These crises have been aggravated



by COVID-19, conflict and climate-induced displacements in the Far North region, and the global economic crisis, affecting the country's economic recovery. While insecurity persisted, the country experienced the lowest influx of refugees since the escalation in 2014, with an estimated 9,500 new CAR refugees and 1,200 new Nigerian refugees in 2022[2].

Cameroon experienced unprecedented price increases for food and non-food items due to the Ukraine crisis. In 2021, Russia supplied 43 percent wheat and 45 percent fertilizers in Cameroon [3]. Likewise, Cameroon imports 35 percent of its steel from Ukraine and large amounts of soybean oil and dried legumes. Consequently, food inflation was 15.7 percent higher in September 2022 than in September 2021[4]. However, fuel and domestic gas prices remained stable due to government subsidies (up to USD 1 billion) [5]. Consequently, households' purchasing power has decreased, and the cost of humanitarian assistance continued to rise.

According to the November *Cadre Harmonisé*, there is a 50 percent increase in severely food insecure people, from 2.4 million in October to December 2021 to 3.6 million in the same period in 2022 (13 percent of the population). The regions suffering from crises and climate shocks are the most affected: 23 percent of the population of the Northwest, 22 percent in the Southwest, and 17 percent in the Far North Region. Coincidentally, these regions also suffer from humanitarian access challenges due to the volatility of the security situation and the poor state of roads.

Furthermore, according to the 2022 Global Nutrition Report, malnutrition and other factors such as short intergenic intervals, early pregnancy, and general poverty contribute to the poor cognitive development of children. Stunting affects 29 percent of children under five years of age, only 40 percent of children under six months are exclusively breastfed, and only 11 percent of those aged 6-23 months receive a minimally acceptable diet.

Additionally, the 2021 FNG [6] analysis for Cameroon revealed that 48 percent of Cameroonians could not afford a diet that met their nutritional requirements, and 24 percent could not afford a diet that met their energy needs. The prevalence is highest in the Far North (70 percent), East (70 percent), and Adamawa (61 percent) regions and higher in rural areas.

Cameroon has a high burden of HIV and is thus a UNAIDS fast-track country. The prevalence of HIV in the adult population aged 15-49 has been declining since 2004 and is currently at 2.7 percent (DHS [7], 2018). Six regions have rates above the national average, four of which are affected by crises (East, Adamawa, Northwest, and Southwest). The national food security and wasting prevalence rates among people living with HIV (PLHIV) are 14.5 percent and 5.6 percent, respectively (ENSAN 2021[8])

Finally, Cameroon's social protection system is at a nascent stage. However, increased engagement by development partners and funding by the World Bank has increased efforts to expand social assistance to the most vulnerable. WFP continued to advocate for a national social protection policy to coordinate efforts to expand the social protection system.

WFP started implementing the new Country Strategic Plan (CSP - 2022-2026) in March 2022. The plan comprises five strategic outcomes and seven activities to support the Cameroon government's efforts toward achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2 and 17.

Building on the successes and lessons learned from implementing the first CSP (2018-2021), WFP continued to address the basic needs of vulnerable people in conflict-affected regions through unconditional food and cash assistance under the first Strategic Outcome. The integrated support comprised emergency assistance, malnutrition prevention support, school feeding, and resilience building for early recovery.

WFP continued to contribute to the government's efforts to prevent malnutrition in children under five, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLW), and PLHIV under Strategic Objective 2. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods and behaviour change interventions on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices using locally sourced food.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP focused on supporting communities, particularly smallholder farmers, by providing resources to create productive assets and develop new value chains for resilience building.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP focused on strengthening the Government's nutrition programme and social protection system. WFP is a part of the task force for reviewing the National Nutrition Policy. It supports MINAS [9] and MINEPAT[10] in setting up the unified social registry. Furthermore, WFP provided resources and technical assistance for the comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFVSA) and the *Cadre Harmonisé*.

Finally, given the need for humanitarian actors to provide timely assistance, WFP continued to provide air transport services to Bafoussam, Maroua, and N'Djamena (Chad). However, this service was interrupted in June 2022 due to additional layers of approvals but resumed in December. WFP also provided logistics to the MILDA\*[11] Project, transporting 10.9 million long-lasting mosquito nets (LLMNs) to health districts nationwide.

WFP's post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in October, and November 2022 showed that 62 percent of beneficiaries have an acceptable food consumption score, an increase of nine percent from September 2021. The



reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) has remained stable at 13.5, while 57 percent of the households spent at least 65 percent of their income on food, compared to 40 percent in 2021.

Finally, in line with the WFP Human Resources Strategy 2021-2025, the country office realigned its staffing plan with the operational needs of the new CSP by proactively building a strategic workforce using candidate search tools and talent rosters and identifying critical skills. Moreover, team-building sessions were done for all staff to strengthen staff engagement, which ended with a staff recognition program based on the WFP Values.

## Risk Management

Despite the security concerns and access constraints, WFP's operations were uninterrupted. WFP and partners strengthened community engagement, humanitarian access negotiations and security guarantees through community leaders. Also, forty-three staff underwent SSAFE [12] training to ensure they have the requisite skills and knowledge to prevent and respond to security threats and incidents they might encounter. Furthermore, new armoured vehicles were procured to add to the existing/damaged ones, thus enabling staff movement and field visits.

Given the protracted nature of the crises, donor fatigue and change in priority are inevitable. Therefore, WFP approached non-traditional donors like the private sector and IFIs, through new specialised staff and support from the Regional Bureau. To further ensure sustained visibility of WFP operations, WFP produced monthly, quarterly and as-needed briefs and updates they share with partners. Furthermore, online engagement increased significantly in 2022. The @WFP\_Cameroon account reached over three thousand followers and hosted two 'Twitter Spaces' with over 12 thousand cumulative views.

There is an increased risk of sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), criminal activities, and assault on staff and beneficiaries. To uphold WFP's ZERO TOLERANCE for SEA, PSEA [13] focal points hold quarterly meetings with implementing partners to review and reiterate PSEA prevention, mitigation, and response and ensure best practices. Beneficiaries are regularly educated on using complaint and feedback mechanisms to report incidents. At the same time, staff are constantly reminded to implement all recommended security measures, including respect for curfews and mandatory radio checks. WFP also recruited Security Associates in the Northwest and Southwest regions for additional support.

Adverse price increases and exchange rate fluctuations caused by global crises could increase programme costs. To mitigate this, WFP closely monitors the market and looks at alternative international markets within the region while upscaling local purchases whenever possible.

# Partnerships

To meet the food and nutrition needs of Cameroon's most vulnerable people and to assist the government in working toward the SDGs 2 and 17, WFP continued to cultivate relationships with the government, donors, humanitarian and development actors, international financial institutions, private sector, and the beneficiaries between March and December 2022.

WFP continued to strengthen its coordination with line ministries, with the support of the Directorate of United Nations and Decentralised Cooperation in the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX), which oversees WFP's engagements with the Government. In this regard, WFP worked closely with the Government to develop a South-South and Triangular Cooperation Strategy, which in 2022 facilitated study visits with Government counterparts to Ghana to learn more about scaling up local production and food fortification and in Egypt to learn more about school feeding. There was also a mission to Rwanda for the Dialogue with Africa Food Systems Convenors and another to Benin for the Global Child Nutrition Forum. These visits will enhance the Government's involvement in the development of adaptive food systems, particularly their support of the Home-Grown School Feeding initiative, particularly in supporting local farmers who supply food to the schools. Furthermore, to advance efforts towards the update and approval of a national social protection policy, WFP discussed with the Ministry of Social Affairs possible areas of WFP's technical assistance and maintained a close working relationship with the Ministry of Economic Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) on its emergency response programming and provided technical assistance to the World Bank-funded Social Safety Nets Project (SSNP).

Furthermore, following the suspension of UNHAS flights in June 2022, MINREX positioned itself as the intermediary and a reliable advocate for WFP in negotiations between the UNHAS<sup>1</sup> led by the Resident Coordinator and WFP's Country Director and the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA). With their support, UNHAS received authorization to resume flights in December after MINREX officially assigned staff to manage UNHAS requests for government and CCAA clearances.

WFP delivers its assistance in close collaboration with its cooperating partners. Also, in regions with security concerns and access issues, non-governmental organizations are contracted to monitor activities. Field Level Agreements were signed with existing and new partners, both national (79 percent) and international (21 percent) organizations. In addition, there are two tripartite agreements, the first UNHCR/WFP/ASOPV (*Association au Secours des Orphelins et autres Personnes Vulnérables*) in the East, Adamawa, and North regions and UNHCR/WFP/Plan International. These agreements establish the modalities of food and nutrition assistance and coordinate distributions for refugees, to ensure that the needs of all refugees are considered and assistance is done equitably.

WFP organized orientation sessions and consultation meetings with implementing partners. They also participated in thematic training sessions such as protection against sexual assault (PSEA), seasonal livelihood planning, access negotiations, etc. The introduction of the UN partner portal (UNPP) earlier in the year facilitated NGOs' access to opportunities and information about the UN system. It also provided a pool of potential partners. By December 2022, 58 NGOs and community-based organizations had indicated their interest in working with WFP.

WFP maintained a close working relationship with UNICEF on social protection interventions and with UNHCR on the WFP-UNHCR Targeting and Excellence Hub for coordinated targeting, joint management of the community feedback mechanism and joint monitoring for the Central African Republic refugees. Likewise, WFP and UNWomen jointly elaborated a two-year project to strengthen food security and socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable women in the Far North Region, with funding from the Commercial Bank of Cameroon (USD 79,000). According to the Agreement signed in October 2022, WFP and FAO will implement different aspects of the three-year World Bank-funded PULCCA [2] project under the tutelage of the Government of Cameroon. WFP also started to explore new partnerships with other international financial institutions, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB).

Within the UNCT [3] and the HCT [4] in Cameroon, WFP chairs the UNSDCF [5] Monitoring Working Group, co-chairs one of the UNSDCF results groups, and co-leads the PSEA[6] working group. WFP also leads the Cash Working Group and the food security cluster.

The visit to Cameroon of the WFP Special Advisor helped pave the way for more robust engagements with the private sector. During the visit, more than 20 private sector companies attended a WFP event to discuss how the private sector could contribute to achieving zero hunger in Cameroon. As a result, WFP re-ignited discussions with local private sector telecommunication actors on collaboration around financial inclusion and literacy, delivering sensitization messages, and digital solutions for food price monitoring.

WFP thanks its donors and partners for their continuous support in fighting against hunger in Cameroon.

# CSP Financial Overview

Considering the CSP 2022-2026 started in March 2022, the available resources include the balance from the first CSP (January 2018-February 2022) transfer and contributions received for 2022. To realign school feeding intervention, the first budget revision was approved in September 2022. It encompassed the transfer of 10,000 home-grown school-feeding beneficiaries from Strategic Outcome 1 (emergency assistance) to Strategic Outcome 3 (resilience-building). This resulted in a net increase of USD 50,174 for the overall CPS period, which increased the total budget from USD 729.60 million to 729.65 million.

Overall, Cameroon's five strategic outcomes were funded at 93 percent of the need, which was 124.6 million for March to December 2022. This level of resources included contributions confirmed in December 2022, which were not available for implementation and carried forward to 2023, amounting to around USD 33 million from different donors. Excluding such contributions, entirely or partially available resources for operations covered around 66 percent of the needs, compared with 62 percent in 2021. This increase was due to the tireless efforts of the Country Director-led advocacy, institutionalisation of regular donor briefings, adequate donor reporting and targeted support from the WFP Regional Bureau and Headquarters. The approval of internal project lending advance finance from different collateral totalling USD 14 million supported the timely resource availability and operational continuity. Nonetheless, the expenditure level was low concerning resources available because donor earmarking limited activities implementation resulting in unspent resources. Additionally, humanitarian access challenges slowed down the transfer of resources to the Northwest and Southwest.





























The country office's priority is saving lives through crisis response activities, reflected under Strategic Outcome 1, covering 83 percent of 2022 needs; this strategic outcome was relatively well funded. Resilience activities (Strategic Outcome 3) also received a good proportion of funding at 72 percent of the needs. However, nutrition activities (Strategic Outcomes 1 and 3) were underfunded at only 17 percent.

Despite the multilateral funding that was relatively flexible, the majority of contributions were earmarked to specific activities, sub-activities, geographic locations, and beneficiary types based on discussions and negotiations with donors. Some contributions made provision for the possibility of extending beyond the grant end date and redirecting the intervention if needed upon the donor's approval. The level of earmarked contribution affected operations and implementation of activities, particularly nutrition and resilience, which received low funding. The country office held several meetings with donors to secure better funding for these activities. It provided relevant updates and information to raise concern and awareness of the importance of these activities.

## 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	 89,755,538	 75,237,321	 90,663,882	 50,317,269
SO01: Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises	 89,755,538	 75,237,321	 90,663,882	 50,317,269
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	 88,986,346	 74,645,777	 90,571,427	 50,253,429
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	 769,192	 591,544	 92,421	 63,840
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 34	 0
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	 5,475,476	 5,135,004	 919,103	 177,746
SO02: Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026	 5,475,476	 5,135,004	 919,103	 177,746
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition	 5,475,476	 5,135,004	 919,103	 177,746

SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	6,643,588	2,855,375	4,752,902	938,433
SO03: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026	6,643,588	2,855,375	4,752,902	938,433
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	6,643,588	2,855,375	4,752,902	938,433
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	898,694	713,912	225,669	28,283
SO04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030	898,694	713,912	225,669	28,283
Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services	898,694	713,912	225,669	28,283
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	5,292,572	5,085,226	4,790,058	3,015,599
SO05: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year	5,292,572	5,085,226	4,790,058	3,015,599
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	4,005,501	3,804,416	2,693,284	1,973,301

Activity 07: Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	 1,287,070	 1,280,809	 2,096,774	 1,042,297
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 1,651,084	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 108,065,869	 89,026,839	 101,351,617	 54,477,333
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 8,971,464	 7,302,008	 6,418,455	 4,043,446
Total Direct Costs	 117,037,334	 96,328,848	 107,770,073	 58,520,779
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,516,821	 6,171,294	 5,891,067	 5,891,067
Grand Total	 124,554,156	 102,500,142	 115,312,225	 64,411,847

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises



**621,071** people (54 percent women) were **assisted** with **24,124 mt** of food distributed and **USD 9.4 million** cash-based transfer under SO1



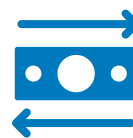
**490,495** people (85 percent planned) received **life-saving assistance** as unrestricted resource transfer



**74,752** learners **received daily nutritious meals** in over **151** schools; **2,759** under HGSF in six schools



**40,738** children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and ART clients (30 percent of planned) **received specialized nutritious food**



**17,242** people (21 percent planned) were **assisted under resilience for early recovery**

Building on the first CSP, WFP saw the necessity to group emergency assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 to provide an enhanced integrated support package to the most vulnerable. WFP continued to address the essential food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people (refugees, IDPs, and local communities) affected by protracted crises in six regions, climate shocks, and other sporadic clashes through emergency food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT) while forging pathways to resilience-building.

Specifically, WFP provided unconditional lifesaving assistance to people made vulnerable by these circumstances, coupled with enhanced malnutrition prevention interventions, supplemented by emergency school feeding, resilience for early recovery, and social and behaviour change communication measures across all activities.

As the country continues to suffer from the protracted crises, WFP provides food and CBT assistance to vulnerable people in Cameroon. WFP continued to provide unconditional assistance at a 70 percent ration to refugees in the Far North and 50 percent to Far North IDPs, CAR, and Northwest/Southwest beneficiaries. 490,000 (out of 579,000 planned) refugees, IDPs, and residents were assisted through food distributions and cash transfers from March to December 2022. Additionally, 18,000 people were assisted in the Far North following floods that destroyed about 48,000 hectares of farmland and more than 6,500 animals.

WFP continued to complement the Government's efforts in implementing the school feeding programme, enabling children, especially girls, in crisis-affected regions to access nutritious meals. School meals incentivise children to enrol and stay in schools, thus minimising adverse risks, such as delaying early marriage for girls or preventing forced recruitment of boys by criminal gangs. Combined with local food purchases, school feeding has had a force multiplier, benefiting children, their families, and the local economy. WFP reached 58 percent of the planned beneficiaries in 2022 due mainly to funding shortfall, resulting in a five percent increase in enrolment and a 99 percent school retention rate.



During this reporting period (March to December 2022), WFP provided emergency nutritious meals to about 72,000 schoolchildren in about 145 schools and 2,800 children in six schools under the Home-grown School Feeding (HGFSF) initiative. Meals under HGFSF are locally sourced and vary based on available food items, including yoghurt, bread made from cassava or potato flour, eggs, porridge from locally-produced cereals, vegetables and pulses. Consequently, the scale and profit margin of local producers increased. For instance, the monthly production capacity of a local mini-dairy partner increased by six percent between February and July 2022.

Insufficient funding in 2022 forced WFP to scale down nutrition in emergency response activities, and no assistance was provided in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Compared to 2021, activities were implemented only for three months. The coverage scaled down from 32 health districts and 308 activity sites to 19 health districts and 105 activity sites in 2022. The total number of people reached with food and cash assistance reduced from 103,000 in 2021 to 41,000 (a 60 percent drop).

WFP worked with other actors to strengthen the implementation of specific and effective nutrition-sensitive interventions focusing on the first 1,000 days of a child's life. A minimum package of complementary activities composed of immunisation, family planning, prenatal consultation, prevention and treatment of malaria, deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices were implemented at all 105 sites across the East, Adamawa and Far North regions where nutrition emergency assistance was provided.

In 2022, WFP continued supporting the set-up and use of nutrition surveillance, continuum prevention, and treatment systems in target communities. Over 42,000 children aged 6-59 months were screened at distribution sites (including almost 17,000 in Minawao camp), of which 117 were identified as severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The SAM children were referred to appropriate treatment centres recording a referral success rate of 82 percent.

Working with other nutrition stakeholders, WFP continued to support the promotion of appropriate IYCF practices to about 60,000 PLWs and caregivers of children two years and below through community outreach activities by community support groups. Four new support groups were set up in Minawao camp (Far North Region). They reached about 70 persons (26 percent men) with discussions on food diversification using locally available food and supplementation for specific nutritionally vulnerable groups and cooking demonstrations.

In collaboration with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the National Committee for the fight against HIV, the Ministry of Public Health, and other partners, WFP continued NACS (Nutritional Assessment, Counselling, and Support) programming and livelihood support to vulnerable people living with HIV in the East, Adamawa and Southwest regions. Under this support, 3,634 malnourished people on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) received specialised nutritious food (SNFs), including 421 children aged 6-59 months. One thousand two hundred ninety-eight nutrition education sessions (appropriate nutrition, personal hygiene, adherence to ART, etc.) involving 6,432 participants (22 percent men) were conducted in the nine care units. Two thousand forty-seven people (31 percent men) attended 173 cooking demonstrations using SNFs and local ingredients to prepare enriched porridge. Additionally, partners conducted 798 home visits to assess compliance with the recommended health, nutrition, and hygiene practices, reaching out to 1,712 beneficiaries. Consequently, the nutritional recovery rate of the beneficiaries was 98.84 percent (>75 percent threshold), the mortality rate was 1.08 percent (<3 percent threshold), and the non-response rate was 0.08 percent.

Under the livelihood component, WFP supported vulnerable 726 ART clients grouped into cooperatives and village savings and loans associations (VLSA). Three new cooperatives were established and equipped to develop new income streams (food transformation and goat rearing). WFP and partners supported the participation of cooperatives in two trade fairs to showcase their products and gain access to new market opportunities. In 2022, the cooperatives and VLSA generated about USD 33,000 (XAF 21 million) from the sales of their products, which they use to support medical expenses and improved nutrition for ART clients and their household members, increase savings, and cater to other basic needs.

In collaboration with the different ministries, including agriculture, livestock, and social affairs, WFP organised and trained 330 ART clients on managing income-generating activities. WFP also supported the refresher training for 163 community health workers (46 percent women) on malnutrition prevention interventions (screening, monitoring, support, and counselling).

To ensure more sustainable support to vulnerable PLHIV, in 2021, WFP initiated an action plan to integrate PLHIV into general food assistance and resilience interventions in Cameroon. Lessons learned from the pilot implemented in 2021 informed a guideline for integrating PLHIV into WFP assistance. As such, 2,203 households with PLHIV (9,224 beneficiaries) were integrated into WFP's cash assistance in 2022.

WFP also provided conditional food assistance through productive asset creation interventions aimed at strengthening food security, livelihoods, and early recovery of vulnerable people in communities affected by the effects of climate change in selected localities in the Far North Region. These productive assets with significant impact on the

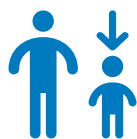
development of agriculture, soil, and water management, such as the development of community market gardening fields, construction of artificial ponds, boreholes/wells, irrigation canals, livestock drinkers, protective dikes and stone cords, compost pits, the establishment of tree nurseries, reforestation of degraded land, etc. WFP supported the efforts with a 100 percent ration for two months (due to insufficient resources) to 17,242 beneficiaries (21 percent of planned beneficiaries).

In summary, under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP assisted only 66 percent of the planned beneficiaries (623,000 out of 938,000) with 24,100 mt of food and 9.7 million cash transfers due to funding shortfall. Similar to 2021, 77 percent of the beneficiaries received food assistance, and 23 percent benefited from cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP prioritises women for CBT, representing 60 percent of cash beneficiaries. As a result of systematically ensuring women are prioritised and their participation in implementation, management committees, and data collection, analysis and reporting are disaggregated by age and sex, this Strategic Outcome received a Gender and Age Marker of 4.

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

<b>CSP ACTIVITY</b>	<b>GAM MONITORING CODE</b>
<b>Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs</b>	<b>N/A</b>

## Strategic outcome 02: Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026



44,966 children aged between 6-59 months were screened



981 severe acute malnutrition cases (SAM) identified during screening were referred to treatment centres

WFP seeks to build the resilience of vulnerable populations and support malnutrition prevention in children aged 6 - 59 months, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), adolescent girls, and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Beneficiaries participate in integrated complementary nutrition activities and gender-sensitive behaviour change communication interventions that address the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Given the importance of good nutrition, especially in the early days of a child's life, WFP focuses activities on the first 1,000 days from conception to its second birthday. WFP applies a multi-sector and multi-actor integrated package approach and works with local producers and partners to support the local production of nutritious foods and make them more accessible.

To reduce the prevalence of malnutrition to an acceptable range by 2030, WFP intervenes in advocacy to change from a curative-centred to a preventive community-based nutrition package with an emphasis on nutrition-sensitive programming.

WFP capitalised on a combination of activities around social protection for improved access to diversified nutritious and safe food and nutrition services, Women's empowerment and community nutrition, strengthening nutritional value chains, social behaviour change communication (SBCC), and capacity-strengthening.

WFP planned to integrate cash-based transfers (CBT) to support beneficiaries under the nutrition in resilience building in 2022, mainly for PLW. CBT would enable them to seek better health services and afford more nutritious food for their children. However, due to poor resourcing (just about five percent funded), the launch of this initiative was postponed to 2023. Nonetheless, in 2022, WFP designed monitoring tools for cash transfers and their impact on the rates of pre and post-natal consultations, access to childbirth facilities, and vaccinations.

Additionally, WFP is developing frameworks to support the implementation of integrated nutrition, including:

- SBCC strategy to facilitate behaviour change activities across WFP Cameroon's portfolio
- Guidelines for the integration of some critical nutritional vulnerable groups, including PLHIV/AIDS, in food assistance interventions
- Guidelines for the implementation of cash transfers to pregnant and lactating women.
- A Nutrition strategy to orient WFP's approach in contributing to addressing malnutrition in Cameroon

WFP and UNICEF provided financial and technical support for developing and budgeting the 2022-2030 multisector Nutrition Development Plan for Cameroon. Furthermore, WFP, UNICEF, and UNHCR assisted the Government financially and technically in a SMART[1] nutrition survey in Cameroon.

With a local partner Agro Sahel, WFP piloted rice fortification in the Far North region. This project aims to increase micronutrient intake, consequently contributing to fighting anaemia in children and providing a market for smallholder farmers. A total of 590 mt of rice was fortified and distributed under the school feeding initiative in the Far North region.

Due to insufficient and late availability of funding for nutrition, the preparatory phase of most activities under this Strategic Outcome started in October 2022. Interventions included information sessions and advocacy meetings with 40 traditional and administrative authorities in the regions where WFP will implement these activities (Far North, North, East and Adamawa). They then supported WFP and partners by negotiating and donating farmland, land for fishing and livestock rearing for vulnerable groups, particularly women. As a result of this advocacy, community leaders granted thirty-three hectares of arable land for farming, six fish farming sites and three sites for poultry farming to vulnerable communities in the eastern and Far North regions.

Other preparatory activities included setting up community groups to promote nutrition, community screening of acute malnutrition and some social behaviour change communication (SBCC) activities.

WFP trained 42 cooperating partner staff on the activities, 376 community health workers on mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, case referral and monitoring and 43 community health workers on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices and counselling.

WFP, through its cooperating partners and decentralized services of the ministry of public health, has established malnutrition screening and referral systems in the beneficiary communities. They also set up community systems to prevent undernutrition and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) using a locally available nutritious food blend. In total, 44,965 children aged between 6-59 months were screened, of whom 3,624 were identified as malnourished, with an overall global acute malnutrition rate of eight percent. All the 981 severe acute malnutrition cases (SAM) identified during screening were referred to treatment centres.

Additionally, WFP supported the set-up and the functioning of six positive deviance homes in communities with high acute malnutrition rates in the Far north region. As of December 2022, 89 children with MAM had been enrolled on the six "positive defiance" homes for nutritional rehabilitation. Preparatory works are ongoing to establish "positive deviance" homes in the Far North, East and Adamawa regions.

To improve knowledge and practices on malnutrition-related issues among adolescent girls and pregnant and lactating women (PLW), 49 Action and Support groups were revitalised or created. These groups meet monthly and conduct cooking demonstrations (to 202 beneficiaries), counselling, hygiene, etc. Before SBCC sessions, 83 focus group discussions took place to provide information to better tailor sessions to the specific community's needs. In 2022, WFP cooperating partners ran 192 SBCC sessions for 6,372 persons.

**WFP fully integrated gender and age into nutrition activities resulting in the Gender and Age Marker monitoring code of 4.** The nutrition data was disaggregated by sex, and female beneficiaries account for more than fifty percent of prevention interventions for children aged 6-59 months. Cash transfers targeted women only. WFP and partners designed and implemented some activities to address gender inequalities and women's empowerment. SBCC activities deliberately involved men/fathers.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening	4

## Strategic outcome 03: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026

**FFA**



**14,111 beneficiaries were assisted** with **USD 125,776** and **181 mt**

**3,060 people were trained** on various topics including improved farming, post-harvest management and financial management

Strategic Outcome 3 (2022-2026) builds the resilience of smallholder farmers and cooperatives. WFP implements a climate-sensitive activity focused on creating sustainable assets while supporting farmers' cooperatives to improve incomes, improving their access to finance and local markets, and linking them to school-feeding programmes when feasible.

In 2022, the WFP Cameroon Country Office continued implementing its resilience programme informed by the 3PA (WFP's Three-Pronged Approach). This enabled WFP to support 17,000 vulnerable households and smallholder farmers in the Far North, North, and East regions to create productive community assets.

With the new CSP (2022-2026), WFP intends to scale up resilience activities to gradually transition beneficiaries from sole dependence on food aid to resilience building and sustainable livelihoods with an environment preservation focus. One way is by creating and maintaining productive assets for the whole community's benefit. This includes communities coming together to start community farms and practice integrated agriculture to diversify their sources of food and income. Through implementing partners, WFP also works with communities to maintain roads to facilitate farm access and construct storage facilities and drying areas for their harvests. To enable communities to build on their bargaining power, WFP partners and decentralized institutions of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) assist farmers in creating associations and cooperatives.

In addition, WFP purchased 250 MT of sorghum and 15 MT of cowpeas directly through WFP-supported SHF organizations.

In 2022, through a labour-intensive approach, the Food For Assets (FFA) programme mobilized about 14,000 beneficiaries (64 percent women) to create or restore socio-economic and environmental assets related to agriculture, livestock, water, and soil conservation and management. FFA resilience activities have improved household nutrition through food availability (maize, sorghum, soya, groundnuts, cassava, vegetables, fruits, etc.) thanks to the 41 ha of gardens and community fields. Surplus production is sold to increase household income.

The FFA also contributed to the protection of the environment (restoration and fertility of degraded soils) in the Far North Region, which is exposed to the harmful effects of climate change through the establishment of tree nurseries with more than 20,000 trees, 31 compost pits (production capacity of 279 m<sup>3</sup> of compost) and the reforestation of 3.5 ha of degraded land. Furthermore, this activity facilitated access to water for off-season agriculture by constructing a solar well, an open well, a water pond, and 40 stone barriers (in the Far North and North regions). In the East region, the FFA promoted the development of agroforestry systems (association of maize, beans, and cassava with trees) on five hectares to promote sustainable agriculture that protects the environment.

Through this activity, WFP and partners worked with the communities to construct and rehabilitate seven fishponds (volume of 60 m<sup>3</sup> each) in the Far North Region and provide sixty goats to 120 people in the North Region to diversify nutrition and improved animal protein intake, while creating new value chains for the beneficiary households.

Post-harvest management was one of the main issues identified during community consultations to facilitate decisions on the interventions needed. As FFA resilience activities aimed at reducing post-harvest losses faced by small-scale producers in rural areas were implemented. About 30 km of feeder roads were rehabilitated, and a wooden bridge was constructed to facilitate the transportation of commodities from the farms. Additionally, five community storage facilities (average capacity of 10 MT) and six drying areas (160 m<sup>2</sup> each) were constructed to enable small-scale producers to safely store their commodities and resell when market prices are high.

FFA Resilience activities have also strengthened social cohesion between host communities and displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) as they work together on these activities. As a result, groups implementing FFA activities, such as farmers' associations and smallholder farmers cooperatives, comprise residents and IDPs/refugees.

WFP and partners provided tools and equipment to the beneficiaries involved in labour-intensive work to ensure sustainability. They trained 3,060 participants (63 percent women) on various topics, including good agricultural practices, nutrition, gender and protection, leadership, entrepreneurship, making ecologically-friendly stoves, post-harvest management, and cooperative management. With support from WFP partners, communities formed asset management committees comprising beneficiaries, local authorities, and community leaders.

The FFA programme facilitated access to markets for small-scale producers by integrating them as food items suppliers for the WFP's Home Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme in the East and Adamawa regions. WFP also purchased 265 mt of sorghum and cowpeas (pulses) from six smallholder farmers' cooperatives in the Far North region for more than USD 110,000 (XAF 74 million). More purchases of cereals and pulses are planned for the coming year.

WFP collaborated with four cooperating partners (EFA, APROSPEN, ASOPV, and WARDA), local administrative authorities, and decentralized government technical services (Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Environment) to implement FFA resilience activities. This collaboration facilitates monitoring and provides a holistic capacity strengthening of programme beneficiaries to ease and improve the implementation of activities in the field.

Due to funding shortfall, food assistance was provided to only 56 percent of planned beneficiaries (14,111 out of 25,000) from October to December 2022 in the East, North, and Far North regions, at a 100 percent ration for 20 days per month. This was a significant drop of 74 percent from the number of people reached in these regions in 2021. No FFA activities were implemented in the Adamawa, where WFP planned to reach 5,000 beneficiaries in 2022. However, targeting in the Adamawa has been finalized. WFP will commence assistance in early 2023 and upscale to include the Northwest and Southwest regions with this activity for the first time.

Nonetheless, perspectives are encouraging. Through the World Bank's multi-year Emergency Food Security Response Project (PULCCA)<sup>[1]</sup>, WFP seeks to scale up support to smallholder farmers in the East and Adamawa regions. Under this project, WFP will work with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Government through the MINADER to implement three-year resilience activities (2023-2025) in severely food-insecure communities.

This activity received a Gender and Age Marker of 4 because gender considerations were integrated into all stages of the activity, from community consultation to implementation and beyond. During community planning, all community groups (women, men, different age and abilities groups) were represented in discussions. Field activities consider the abilities and capacities of the various participants, and tasks are assigned based on abilities. It also encouraged women's participation in post-harvest activities and training sessions.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	4



## Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030



**22 Government officials participated in South-South Triangular**  
Cooperation capacity strengthening missions



**Technical and financial support** for the CFSVA and Cadre Harmonisé analyses for evidence for decision-making by the Government

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP supports the Government of Cameroon and national institutions to strengthen their capacity to manage food and nutrition programmes, emergency preparedness and the social protection system (SDG 17.9). This Strategic Outcome seeks to tackle the root causes of food insecurity while putting in place a responsive food system and ensuring its sustainability.

The Government has shown interest in working with WFP and partners to put in place sectoral policies and strategies in social protection, health and the HGSF programme. As such, WFP has strategically positioned itself as an expert advisor in a systematic approach to tackling food insecurity root causes and strengthening Government's capacity to manage food and nutrition programmes. WFP focused on evidence generation, knowledge sharing, training and learning opportunities for the Government, such as the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) framework and as the lead support for conducting the *Cadre Harmonisé*.

Following the recommendations of the RBD's[1] social protection scoping mission in early 2022, the country office determined key entry points for engagement in the social protection system. This included discussions with MINEPAT on how to reinvigorate efforts to review, update and obtain approval for the national social protection policy and its associated coordination mechanisms.

As a result of a series of workshops with MINAS and Projet Filets Sociaux (PFS - social safety net project (SSNP[2]), WFP identified initial areas to provide technical assistance to the Government to support the expansion of the social protection system. In this regard, WFP hosted a workshop with MINAS and the PFS to present its global social protection strategy, as well as WFP's implementation of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach as it relates to social protection in Cameroon. By the end of the workshop, the three agencies proposed ways to coordinate better and harmonise their assistance to increase coverage and reduce duplication of efforts, which will pave the way for future collaboration. The partners were interested in how WFP can provide technical assistance to digitalise social assistance payments and manage community feedback systems. Following this workshop, WFP held consultative meetings with MINAS to draft a memorandum of understanding that details strategic engagement between the two parties through the CSP period. The MoU provides a framework for joint efforts to develop and expand the national social registry, taking into account key gender, protection and accountability to affected populations considerations. WFP aims to facilitate technical assistance to the Government through South-South Cooperation, focusing on different components of the social protection system, including social registry development and management, targeting and vulnerability assessment, and adaptive/shock-responsive social protection. To support the Government in coordinating and providing social protection, WFP participated in the development partners' meetings with UNICEF, ILO, World Bank and GIZ - the main operational partners with MINAS.

Likewise, the WFP Cameroon has been investing in advocacy for the HGSF initiative through several fora, including meetings with government officials, field visits and knowledge sharing. HGSF was one of the focus areas of the visit of the WFP Advisor, Princess Sarah Zeid. The Minister of Basic Education confessed that the visit re-energised efforts to review and pre-validate the National School Feeding Policy. On the back of this, an HGSF Strategy was drafted with WFP's technical assistance.

Regarding capacity strengthening and knowledge sharing, WFP and the Government are collaborating under the South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) framework to build national capacities to implement food security initiatives. In 2022, several SSTC missions were carried out under the auspices of the HGSF programme, including a benchmarking mission to Ghana on the HGSF programme given the implementation of the PULCCA project, a learning exchange at the Global Child Nutrition Forum in Benin for improving nutritional outcomes in the school feeding programme and two scoping missions to Egypt aimed at capacity building in agriculture, education, economic planning and development, governance, and cooperation as well as climate change and adaptation towards food security. WFP also sponsored a Government official to Rwanda for the first in-person regional dialogue with African Food Systems Convenors.



Furthermore, WFP organised weeklong capacity-strengthening cash transfer programming training sessions in four locations attended by government officials from six ministries<sup>[3]</sup>, NGOs, United Nations agencies, and social protection actors. It also served as an opportunity for the Government counterparts to understand the added value of cash transfers in providing beneficiaries with the option to vary their food intake while promoting the local economy. As the lead of the Cash Working Group, WFP is guiding efforts towards advocacy for more Government buy-into cash transfers as a support modality. Additionally, WFP carries out monthly market monitoring to observe market trends. This data served as a basis for discussions in the Cash Working Group, eventually leading to a reevaluation of the minimum expenditure basket.

WFP provided technical and financial support for the CFSVA[4] and *Cadre Harmonisé* analyses which produce accurate food security and nutrition data, analyses and evidence for decision-making by the Government, humanitarian and development partners. WFP also pays for the position of Food Security Analyst in the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MINADER. Finally, WFP also supports the MINADER's DESA[5] () by developing a robust market price monitoring system focused on the Far North, North and Adamawa regions during the initial pilot phase in 2022, covering 30 markets.

In all interventions under this strategic outcome, WFP ensured the inclusion of both men and women, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker of 4.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services	4

## Strategic outcome 05: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year



**10.9 million LLMNs distributed** to six regions under the National Malaria Prevention Programme



**UNHAS transported 962 humanitarian actors** on **133 flights**

In line with Cameroon's National Development Strategy, NDS30 (structural transformation of the national economy) and the UNDSCF's strategic focus, WFP aspires to strengthen global partnerships (SDG 17) for crisis response. To help humanitarian aid, development actors, and the Government reach crisis-affected areas, this Strategic Outcome provides them with essential, timely, and secure air transportation through the WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Likewise, WFP leverages its supply chain expertise to offer on-demand services to the Government, other UN agencies, and humanitarian partners.

The poor road network in Cameroon makes it difficult for development and humanitarian actors to physically reach certain regions and communities affected by crises and disasters. For example, Maroua is about 1300 km from Yaounde, yet it takes a minimum of two days and physical stress to travel by road/train. Moreso, the only commercial air carrier (state-owned) has limited flights to the Far North, and all flights to the Northwest and Southwest were suspended for security reasons.

Therefore, UNHAS was essential to Cameroon's humanitarian community, the United Nations and diplomatic missions. Nonetheless, in 2022, UNHAS operated under strict restrictions imposed by the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authority (CCAA), including reduced flight capacity (20 seats out of the 50 per flight) on the Maroua route and suspension of flights to Bamenda/Northwest (From May 2022). However, WFP served the Northwest via Bafoussam, where they operated two flights a week. Still, this route did not effectively respond to the access needs of that unique operation, which was reflected in the reduced number of bookings received. Subsequently, that route was discontinued in June 2022 due to low demand. UNHAS also operated two flights a week on the Yaounde-Maroua/N'Djamena route. The flight to N'Djamena (Chad) also serves Kousseri[1] (Cameroon), which is impassable from Maroua by road between July and December due to a combination of poor road conditions, insecurity and climatic conditions[2].

Despite these challenges, UNHAS continued operations until early June, when all its flights were suspended following a series of denied clearances by the CCAA. WFP, in coordination with the UN Resident Coordinator (UNHAS Chair), held several meetings with the concerned government entities to advocate with the Government through MINREX and CCAA for access permissions on behalf of the Humanitarian community. Partners in the diplomatic and user communities continued to support at different levels. Finally, after months of discussions, MINREX created a committee to coordinate and facilitate UNHAS flight approvals, eventually leading to flight resummptions.

Therefore, under CSP (2022-2026), UNHAS transported 962 passengers from more than 50 agencies and missions and more than 3 mt of cargo in 133 flights (two of which were in December 2022 after UNHAS resumption). The average number of monthly flights had risen from 33 in the previous years to almost 41 in 2022.

On the other hand, WFP continued to provide on-demand handling, storage facilities, and inventory management services to the International Organisation for Migration (IOM). WFP provided a mobile warehouse with a surface area of 400 m<sup>2</sup> to the IOM to accommodate a monthly average of 170 m<sup>3</sup> of various humanitarian items belonging to the IOM. In addition, WFP established a rigorous inventory management system, allowing effective monitoring of movements into and out of the storage facility. This collaboration brought an additional USD 9,000 between March to December 2022.

WFP continued to provide UN agencies with joint lease arrangements for regional office facilities and manage UN Guest houses in cities where security remains challenging. In 2022, the Bamenda UN Guest House in the safest neighbourhood was furnished and commissioned.

WFP reaffirmed its collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health through an agreement signed with the National Malaria Control Programme (PNLP) and contributions to discussions with the Expanded Programme on Immunization (PEV) *Saving lives and Livelihoods* (SLL) initiative. This agreement was based on WFP providing transportation, storage, and delivery of about 15 million impregnated mosquito nets in 2022-2023.

In 2022, despite the poor state of roads and limited capacity of transporters, WFP successfully transported and delivered about 10.9 million mosquito nets in health districts in six regions, namely the North, Far North, Adamawa, Littoral, East and the West.

Another vital partnership with the government was with the Expanded Programme on Immunization (PEV), where WFP contributed to the framework of the *Saving lives and Livelihoods* (SLL) initiative, jointly carried out by the Africa CDC and the PEV. Under this agreement, WFP contributed to a micro-planning workshop to determine the relevant logistical activities necessary within the project.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Women represent 50 percent of Cameroon's population, yet the 2021 labour force participation rate among females is 70.2 percent (80.7 percent for males). Cameroon ranks 141st out of 189 countries in the Gender Inequality Index<sup>[1]</sup>. However, the country has ratified international conventions on protecting and advancing women's rights. Although the status of women and girls has increased in recent decades, gender inequalities persist, resulting from a lack of dedicated resources, insufficient data on gender, patriarchy and harmful norms, and rising humanitarian needs[2].

Furthermore, unequal access to land and productive assets limits women's market access and supply chain participation, consequently, their ability to produce, process, and market essential commodities for long-term food security. Additionally, more women than men are victims of domestic violence and abuse.

Women and girls living with disabilities endure double discrimination due to myths that they cannot fulfil the traditional gender roles and the underlying patriarchal dominance suffered by women. As a result, their households are more likely to suffer from food insecurity due to constrained economic and healthcare resources, time and financial resources spent on care.

Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) are critical components in Cameroon's national priorities and programs for achieving SDG-2 zero hunger and SDG-17 partnership goals by 2030. WFP continued to integrate GEWE in all activities, increasing the percentage of women assisted from 54 percent in 2021 to 58 percent in 2022. This results from WFP strategically encouraging women's participation in resilience activities (67 percent) and as primary beneficiaries of cash-based transfers for households (58 percent). This means increased agency for women, empowering them to decide on household food consumption. WFP and partners facilitated the creation of farmers' associations and cooperatives, within which women held positions of responsibility. Likewise, WFP encourages men's participation in malnutrition prevention training to ensure informed decisions are made about household infant and young child feeding practices.

WFP promoted advocacy and awareness-raising on the field and in media on International Women's Day, World Food Day and 16 Days of activism against GBV. Finally, the visit of the WFP Advisor on Mother, Child Health and Nutrition furthered WFP's advocacy for nutrition and gender-related policies with the Government, particularly social protection, school feeding, and nutrition. After her visit, the Ministry of Basic Education endorsed a school feeding strategy to reduce dropout rates and inequalities between girls and boys.

WFP's PDM results indicated a two percent increase in households where women are the primary decision-makers about the use of entitlements. This can be attributed to WFP's campaigns to increase women's decision-making power. In 2022, the proportion of women of reproductive age who report having reached a minimum diet diversity score dropped by five percent, thus increasing the likelihood of their children having poorer nutritional status. The global crisis has increased general economic vulnerability, and 57 percent of beneficiary households reported spending more than 65 percent of their household income on food (48 percent in 2021). WFP is discussing coordinated strategies like a review of the minimum expenditure basket with partners.

# 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**

Conflicts contribute to continuing displacement, instability and food insecurity. In these circumstances, women and children are disproportionately affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Men and boys are also affected negatively, while people in rural areas suffer the most from the effects of the crises.

In the Far North Region, ongoing hostilities and violence continue, with sporadic violent incidents directed towards civilians by NSAGs, triggering displacements, especially in villages bordering Nigeria. Additionally, forceful population displacement due to climate-related clashes and floods has seen the IDP numbers increase by 20 percent in 2022 to an estimated 385,000 IDPs[1], due primarily to forced displacements due to the insecurity situation and climate-related clashes and disasters. In the Northwest and Southwest, civilians are subjected to abuse by all parties to the conflict, abductions and kidnappings are rife, and people increasingly resort to harmful economic coping mechanisms to survive. Meanwhile, much still needs to be done toward durable solutions for CAR refugee populations in the East Region.

In these situations where girls' and women's social and economic status is low[2], the hardship created by the crises generates a heightened risk of Gender-based violence (GBV). The complex humanitarian landscapes in these regions create challenging operational environments for humanitarian actors with severe access constraints.

UN agencies and the humanitarian community are trying to improve Cameroon's protection environment. However, the Protection Cluster/Sector was only 20 percent funded by the end of November 2022[3]. From the Government's perspective, MINAS receives complaints at the level of the social centres but still needs an effective system that ensures consistent assistance to the targeted people.

WFP Cameroon is already working with out-of-camp refugees and the host communities to integrate them at two levels. Firstly, by securing the nutritional status of school children through the School Feeding initiative and secondly, by promoting economic integration of the refugee adults into the local economy through smallholder farmer cooperative promotion, joint agricultural activities in community farms, value chain development, and village credit associations that includes displaced and local households. By ensuring that refugees and host populations work together in FFA activities and economic endeavours, WFP aims to promote social cohesion.

WFP upholds the UN's ZERO tolerance for sexual assault in its operations. WFP co-chairs the UNCT's PSEA Task Force with OCHA and UNICEF, which developed and adopted a joint PSEA CBCM[4] SOP[5] in 2022, and this tool paved the way for the rollout of a safe and common PSEA reporting mechanism. The group also developed a country-level PSEA strategy (2022-2023), created PSEA crisis response teams and delivered capacity strengthening to PSEA working groups in crisis-affected regions.

As the chair of the Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) task force within the HCT, WFP's fundamental approach is consultation with all classes of beneficiaries in decisions about the response to their needs. Therefore, WFP has prioritised three critical components of evidence building to operationalise its AAP commitments: focus group discussions, consultation with key informants, and information obtained through the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). To prevent and respond to protection risks associated with hunger as outlined in WFP's Protection and Accountability Policy in Cameroon, WFP runs several feedback options. These include a toll-free line (8099) for phone calls, SMS and WhatsApp messages; focus group discussions; helpdesks at distribution sites; complaint committees; and suggestion boxes installed in localities where WFP carries out activities.

Furthermore, WFP Cameroon collaborates with partners and Government counterparts to assist survivors of GBV by maintaining adaptive and responsive CFM that ensure their confidentiality and dignity. The WFP-MINAS joint action plan includes supporting a grievance and redress mechanism in the MINAS-managed information management system. Based on the system already put in place by MINAS and the WFP's CFM, WFP plans to support MINAS in digitising their system at the level of the social centres and in developing a hotline.

In 2022, WFP's Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) indicated an improvement or stability in protection indicators. More beneficiaries reported having no access issues (96 percent) compared to 2021 (87 percent). Meanwhile, the safety (96

percent) and dignified (87 percent) conditions remain the same as last year. The Northwest and Southwest regions recorded sub-average scores on the dignified category, and WFP will prioritise this in 2023 to ensure more adapted distribution sites and communication with beneficiaries.

On the other hand, AAP indicators revealed that WFP needs to intensify CFM awareness. Only 51 percent of the beneficiaries interviewed know where to address their complaints and feedback. Once again, the Northwest (37 percent) and Southwest (51 percent) regions had the poorest results indicating the need for more CFM awareness-raising and communication with beneficiaries. Meanwhile, 49 percent indicated that ration reductions impact their food security negatively, thus leaving them at risk of adopting coping strategies that could harm their well-being.

# Environment

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

The Far North region of Cameroon is in the Sudano-Sahelian zone and faces extreme climatic shocks such as cyclic droughts and frequent flooding due to climate change. The rainy season lasts for five months per year (as opposed to eight in the southern regions), is not regular and is unevenly distributed across the region. In 2022, it rained frequently and heavily in a short period, causing massive destruction to the environment and damaging people's sources of livelihood and habitat. According to OCHA reports[1], more than 313,000 people have been affected by floods since August 2022, causing mass displacement of 113,000 people and completely wiping out 52,000 hectares of cultivated farmland. This rainy season was the second wettest since 1991 in the Lake Chad Basin. In just ten days in November, 38 percent of the land surface area of the Lake Chad Basin was flooded. Furthermore, the alternation of drought and flood causes land degradation and triggers clashes between farmers and pastoralists over limited natural resources, grazing land and water points. The consequent climate-related displacements of people, compounded by the poor harvest and the increases in the price of basic foodstuffs, have resulted in spikes in malnutrition, cholera and other water-borne diseases.

WFP directly address climate change through resilience activities in Strategic Outcome 1 and 3. Under these activities, the Country Office has implemented several environment-sensitive projects to support communities' preparedness for environmental challenges.

In the Food for Asset creation (FFA) initiative in the Far North Region, interventions focused on the restoration and fertility of degraded soils. As such, communities established tree nurseries, planted trees on degraded lands, and produced and used compost to increase soil fertility. They also implemented projects to facilitate access to water for off-season agricultural production by constructing solar energy-driven wells, water ponds, boreholes, and irrigation canals. These provided sustainable water reservoirs for households and animals, thus reducing the negative impact of droughts while ensuring a wider spread of farm activities.

In the East Region, the FFA has enhanced the development of agroforestry systems that associate maize, beans and cassava with trees within the same farmland to promote sustainable agriculture that preserves the environment.

WFP continues to renovate office buildings, guesthouses, and warehouses using energy-saving products (like electrical bulbs, IT equipment, and appliances) and environmentally friendly construction materials. Moreover, wooden windows are replaced with glass windows which are resilient to weather and allow the inflow of natural light. The insistence on uniquely using online platforms and hubs for queries and requests and the introduction of DocuSign have reduced printing volume and paper used in the office (estimated at 70 percent reduction) and increased the efficiency of operations.

Lastly, WFP's Regional Bureau in Dakar is scaling up its Environmental Management System (EMS) to help country offices reduce their environmental footprint from support operations. The regional advisor completed an EMS assessment mission in August 2022 to build on activities already undertaken by the country office and focus on potential improvements in energy efficiency, waste management, and staff awareness.



# Extra Section



## WFP School Feeding, changing lives in Adamawa, Cameroon

It is the heart of Cameroon's dry season in the Adamawa region. Finding pasture for cattle is more challenging now. Everyone in the family must help. Children of school-going age, boys and girls alike. After all, it is tradition, and their survival depends almost entirely on this activity.

A significant change is happening in the Ngodi Malfagoua School, just a few kilometres from the busy town square. Children who would otherwise be out in the fields tending to cattle are in the classroom loudly chanting the alphabet, learning how to blend sounds and carry-out elementary arithmetic operations.

This is where the World Food Programme in Cameroon is piloting a Home-Grown School Feeding initiative. In a couple of months, unintended results gradually became evident. The local council constructed two new classrooms, and the Ministry of Basic Education assigned two new teachers to the school.

"This is the kind of community engagement and mobilizing we wish to see," said the Governor of the Adamawa Region, Kildadi Teguiéke Boukar. Such small steps may seem insignificant, but for the parents of children attending the Ngodi school, this is a testament that education is an opportunity to defeat hunger and poverty.

Houma Fadimatou is the mother of two girls attending the school. She says their excitement to go to school has become so strong that she does not need to push them. "My children know they will eat while they learn, so they leave the house for school in the morning without worrying about not having breakfast," she said. "And I don't have to worry about what they will eat on school days."

Her sentiments as a parent are easily understood. But even community members who do not have children in the school are committed to the initiative. Adamou Hamidou is the project manager of a small dairy-processing centre that supplies yoghurt to the school. With WFP's support, local dairy producers have come together into associations to guarantee the regular milk supply needed to produce the yoghurt. "Knowing that what we do here encourages a child to go to school is all the motivation I need," he said.

The Home-Grown School Feeding Programme works with communities and local smallholder farmers like Hamidou, who supply safe, healthy, fresh and locally-produced foods to the schools. One of the meals on the menu at the Ngodi School comprises bread made from cassava flour, eggs sourced from a farm a few kilometres from the school and yoghurt from the local dairy. Local businesses have grown their production capacities because of the steady demand for their product by the WFP, which distributes to schoolchildren.

Ibrahima Garga owns the lone bakery that produces cassava bread in Ngaoundere, Adamawa region. He owns four other bakeries across town and is considering using one exclusively for the school feeding initiative. "I am glad that with WFP support, we can produce cassava bread at scale and with high nutritive value," he said. Cassava flour is a healthier alternative to wheat flour which has experienced a price increase of almost 24 percent since the onset of the Ukraine crisis.

In 2022, WFP provided daily meals to 532 learners in three schools in the Adamawa Region under the HGSF pilot. The plan is to upscale to 15,000 pupils in the Adamawa, East and North regions (CAR crisis response areas) in 2023. The Governor of the Adamawa Region is fully engaged in the pilot and has formed a multi-sectoral regional committee to oversee the programme in his region. WFP is working with the government to strengthen their capacity and get their buy-in to adopt the programme as a safety net initiative gradually.

"By removing a major barrier to education, which is hunger, WFP is creating a conducive atmosphere for girls to learn, even if we do it, one girl at a time," Wanja Kaaria, WFP Representative and Country Director in Cameroon.

# Data Notes

## Overview

BPU CLEARED

[1] Far North, North, Adamawa, East, West and Littoral regions

## Context and Operations

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/cameroon/cameroon-humanitarian-needs-overview-2022>

[2] Country - Cameroon (unhcr.org)

[3] INS Foreign trade between Cameroon, Ukraine and Russian, March 2022

[4] Cameroon Inflation Rate - December 2022 Data (tradingeconomics.com)

[5] The President's State of the Nation Speech on 31 December 2022

[6] FNG – Fill the Nutrient Gap

[7] DHS – Demographic and Health Survey

[8] ENSAN (French) – Enquête Nationale de la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle / National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment

[9] Ministry of Social Affairs

[10] Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development

[11] MILDA (Fr): Mostiquaires Impregnées à Longue Durée d'Action (LLMNs in English) is a government-run programme in the fight against malaria

[12] Safe and Secure Approaches in Field Environments

[13] Protection against sexual exploitation and assault

## Partnerships

Australia, Canada, China, Denmark, Education Cannot Wait, European Commission, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Private Donors, Sweden, Switzerland, United Nations Emergency Response Fund, United Kingdom, USA

[1] United Nations Humanitarian Air Services

[2] PULCCA (French) Projet d'Urgence au Lutte Contre la Crise Alimentaire (Emergency Project to Combat the Food Crisis in Cameroon)

[3] United Nations Country Team

[4] Humanitarian Country Team

[5] United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

[6] Protection against sexual assault

## Strategic outcome 01

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving cash transfers for school feeding (on-site) - There is a misalignment in the need-based plan (NBP). However, given that the NBP is a strategic document that is not revised frequently, and adjusting will require huge data recalculation and adjustments, CO will consider this change in the next review of the NBP.

A.1 Beneficiaries receiving food transfers (HIV/TB Care and treatment) reporting was misaligned. Numbers recorded as ART clients refer to the actuals in this indicator. Alignment will be done in subsequent logframe review. Also, outcome indicators will be modified to include HIV/TB (NACS) specific indicators, however the outcome for 2022 is included in the narrative

## Strategic outcome 02

- [1] SMART - Standardised Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
- [2] SO2/Activity 3 (Nutrition) not implemented hence no output or outcome monitoring data

## Strategic outcome 03

- [1] PULCCA (French) Projet d'Urgence de Lutte Contre la Crise Alimentaire
- [2] Activity 4 (FFA) only implemented at the end of the year after the October 2022 PDM had been carried out. Therefore, no outcome monitoring data. Activities are planned to commence earlier this year with PULCCA and ECW funding so this activity will be covered. Plan is to do at least 03 PDMs in 2023

## Strategic outcome 04

- [1] WFP Regional Bureau for West and Central Africa based in Dakar
- [2] SSNP better known by its French acronym PFS (French) – Projet Filets Sociaux is a project led by the Cameroon's Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) that seeks to establish a base for an effective social safety net in Cameroon, in order to improve the accessibility of the poor and the vulnerable population through targeted social safety nets using a mechanism of cash transfers and labor-intensive public works (Worldbank/cameroun-projet-filets-sociaux )
- [3] MINAT, MINADER, MINEPAT-SSNP, MINAS and MINREX (Ministry of External Relations),
- [4] Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
- [5] DESA (French) Division des Enquetes et des Statistiques Agricoles

## Strategic outcome 05

- [1] Kousseri is the capital of the Logone et Chari Division which hosts about 120,000 IDPs and 65,000 Chad refugees, according to the displacement tracking matrix (DTM)
- [2] Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2022
- [3] No user satisfaction survey performed for UNHAS because flights were suspended in June and only resumed in December 2022
- [4] No user satisfaction survey carried for Supply Chain

## Progress towards gender equality

- [1] Cameroon - World Bank Gender Data Portal
- [2] <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/west-and-central-africa/cameroon>
- [3] Monitoring (PDM October 2022) not observed for Activity 3 and Activity 4 because activities had not been implemented before that period.

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

- [1] Cameroon Crisis Response Plan 2023 / Cameroon Crisis Response Plan 2021 - 2022
- [2] In Cameroon, 53 per cent of people in need of humanitarian assistance are female (OCHA, December 2022)
- [3] Monitoring (PDM October 2022) not observed for Activity 3 and Activity 4 because activities had not been implemented before that period
- [4] OCHA's Cameroon Humanitarian Bulletin (November 2022)
- [5] CBCM - Community-Based Complaints Mechanism
- [6] SOP - Standard Operating System

## Environment

- [1] OCHA, December 2022

## Extra Section

Photo: Ngodi school children eating bread made from sorghum flour as part of the school feeding meal

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# 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

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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) to improve their food security	Number	296,788	252,819	549,607	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	296,788	252,819	549,607	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	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	11,745	10,005	21,750	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	21,004	17,894	38,898	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	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	21,004	17,894	38,898	
						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	11,745	10,005	21,750	



Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	9,240	4,760	14,000
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## SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

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	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number			Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	8	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	124	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	82,000	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	579,353	311,027	54%
	female	785,371	436,261	56%
	total	1,364,724	747,288	55%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	88,015	31,762	36%
	female	92,548	34,608	37%
	total	180,563	66,370	37%
24-59 months	male	114,614	48,282	42%
	female	113,923	54,091	47%
	total	228,537	102,373	45%
5-11 years	male	138,640	95,982	69%
	female	120,830	86,547	72%
	total	259,470	182,529	70%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
12-17 years	male	106,550	48,946	46%
	female	105,551	52,843	50%
	total	212,101	101,789	48%
18-59 years	male	117,404	71,249	61%
	female	345,363	184,246	53%
	total	462,767	255,495	55%
60+ years	male	14,130	14,806	105%
	female	7,156	23,926	334%
	total	21,286	38,732	182%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	644,744	312,833	49%
Refugee	199,111	182,912	92%
Returnee	29,672	43,125	145%
IDP	491,197	208,418	42%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	114,000	31,353	27%
Malnutrition prevention programme	534,974	167,423	31%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,000	0	0%
School based programmes	143,660	74,752	52%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	579,000	490,495	84%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	1,409	-
Corn Soya Blend	5,503	312	6%
Iodised Salt	495	195	39%
Rice	27,602	13,441	49%
Sorghum/Millet	9,291	3,081	33%
Split Peas	11,716	3,987	34%
Vegetable Oil	3,928	1,699	43%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	336	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	22	0	0%
Rice	1,665	132	8%
Split Peas	540	43	8%
Vegetable Oil	180	6	3%

## 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	13,181,100	5,315,993	40%
Value Voucher	2,730,000	4,109,779	151%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	3,008,250	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,740,000	125,776	7%
Value Voucher	420,000	0	0%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,948	1,067
			Male	1,452	535
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,400</b>	<b>1,602</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	63,268	13,356
			Male	58,402	12,832
			<b>Total</b>	<b>121,670</b>	<b>26,188</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	98,184	47,494
			<b>Total</b>	<b>98,184</b>	<b>47,494</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	11,220	11,850
			Male	10,780	5,392
			<b>Total</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>17,242</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	65,841	74,106
			Male	63,259	55,086
			<b>Total</b>	<b>129,100</b>	<b>129,192</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	27,950	0
			Male	37,050	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	1,348
			Male	0	1,411
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,759</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	2,558
			Male	0	1,076
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,634</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	31,620	0
			Male	30,380	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	229,449	192,433
			Male	220,451	168,870
			<b>Total</b>	<b>449,900</b>	<b>361,303</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	1,530	0
			Male	1,470	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	25,800	0
			Male	34,200	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	2,550	0
			Male	2,450	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	68,282	12,964
			Male	53,388	12,268
			<b>Total</b>	<b>121,670</b>	<b>25,232</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	10,800	9,080
			Male	0	2,792
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,800</b>	<b>11,872</b>

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	0	30,181
			Male	0	41,812
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,993</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	58,535	24,124
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	15,911,100	9,425,773

Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Crisis-affected school age girls and boys in priority areas (Tier 1) receive food and nutrition assistance to address short term hunger and improve school attendance					
Prevention of acute malnutrition					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	180	360	
School feeding (on-site)					
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.20: Number of primary schools assisted by WFP	school	150	296	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	145	286	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.24: Number of schools supported through home-grown school feeding model	school	13	24	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.25: Number of schools with revitalised school gardens	school	6	10	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	40	78	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.28: Number of WFP-assisted schools benefiting from complementary micronutrient supplementation	school	146	290	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.2: Number of WFP-assisted schools with gender-targeted programmes or initiatives	school	10	16	
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	6	10	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.33: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	school	152	300	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.34: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate hand washing stations	school	92	180	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.35: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate safe water for drinking	school	120	232	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.36: Number of WFP-assisted schools with adequate sanitary facilities	school	133	264	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.37: Number of assisted schools that procure fresh food items	school	6	10	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.39: Number of school gardens established	garden	7	12	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.43: Number of school children benefitting from the distribution of school equipment	child	3	4	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.45: Number of technical support activities provided in schools	activity	3	4	
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.47: Number of education awareness events organized in programme schools	instance	145	288	

A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.48: Number of schools with WASH coordination committees formed	school	6	10
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.4: Number of classrooms constructed	classroom	3	4
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.50: Number of WFP-assisted schools supported with government deworming tablets	school	150	294
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.52: Number of community canteens assisted	canteen	6	10
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.4: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Individual	12	20
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.1.5: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Individual	12	20
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD1.3.4: Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	2	2
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	3	4
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.2.1: Number of individuals (female) trained in safe food preparation and storage	Individual	45	82
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4.B: Number of schools with improved sanitation facilities	school	2	2
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.MGD2.4: Number of schools using an improved water source	school	6	10
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	70	136
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	1,925	3,848
A: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, boys, in priority areas receive food and nutrition assistance to meet their basic food and nutrition requirements and other essential needs				
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	6	10
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.22: Quantity of tablets/phones distributed	non-food item	2,980	5,952
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	15	28
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.11: Number of institutional sites assisted	site	275	546
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.21: Number of refugee/IDP sites assisted	site	55	110
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.27: Number of villages assisted	village	55	108
A.7: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	A.7.1: Number of retailers participating in cash-based transfer programmes	retailer	55	104
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	4,450	8,894
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.12: Number of nutrition information products distributed	non-food item	370	738
School feeding (on-site)				
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.19: Quantity of kitchen utensils distributed (plates, spoons, cooking pots etc.)	non-food item	920	1,832

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.3: Number of buckets (20 litres) distributed	non-food item	25	48
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.4: Number of cups distributed	non-food item	875	1,744
E*: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition-related practices				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,355	2,708
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,515	5,028

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.43	<7	<7	12.9			WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	19	<7	<7	63			WFP survey
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.5	≥85	≥85	3.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.7	≥85	≥85	32.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.3	≥80	≥80	29.6			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	44	<5	<5	39.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.1	<0	<0	10.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.4	<1	<1	10.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.4	>10	>10	57.4			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	53.6	>20	>20	60.3			WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	>14	>14	57		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	29	<15	<15	57		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	51	≥60	≥60	34		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	17	<5	<5	21		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	18	<15	<15	8		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	14	<5	<5	37		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	48	>50	>50	44		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	13.28		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition</b>							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP survey
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Overall	0	<3	<3	0		WFP survey
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Overall	99	>75	>75	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	93	>70	>70	89.16		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	86	>66	>66	75		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>							
Enrolment rate	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	5		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Overall	2	=0	=0	1		Secondary data
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Overall	98	=100	=100	99		Secondary data
<b>Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	≥80	≥80	62		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	33	≤15	≤15	29		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<5	<5	9		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPS - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	55	≥80	≥80	49		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≤15	≤15	35		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	<5	<5	16		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	16	<15	<15	36		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	18.5	<7	<7	18.8		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	11	<7	<7	68		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2.8	≥85	≥85	7.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.9	≥85	≥85	13.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	32.5	≥80	≥80	29.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	49.5	<5	<5	40.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.7	<0	<0	12.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.9	<1	<1	14.8		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	47.7	>10	>10	52.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	55.8	>20	>20	58.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48.2	>14	>14	53.1		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	29	≥50	≥50	25		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	22	<5	<5	22		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	33	<30	<30	12		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	16	<5	<5	41		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	33	>50	>50	46.7		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	14.5		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	30.1	<7	<7	17.5		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	30	<7	<7	53		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.6	≥85	≥85	2.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.9	≥85	≥85	61.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	49.8	≥80	≥80	44.4		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	43.5	>5	<5	43.8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.5	<0	<0	7.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.6	<1	<1	7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	52.9	<10	>10	54.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.8	>20	>20	48.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34.6	>14	>14	31.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	66		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≤15	≤15	27		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	<5	<5	8		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	17	<15	<15	80		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	56	≥60	≥60	46		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	20	<15	<15	19		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	9	<5	<5	7		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	17	<20	<20	29		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45	>50	>50	41.4		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	6.8		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	19.2	<7	<7	19.8		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	17	<7	<7	75		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4	≥85	≥85	1.9		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17.5	≥85	≥85	13.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23.6	≥80	≥80	21.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.8	<5	<5	30.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.6	<0	<0	11		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	15.2	<1	<1	10.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.2	>10	>10	67.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.8	>20	>20	67.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	67.4	>14	>14	76.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	49		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	22	≤15	≤15	38		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<5	<5	12		WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Overall	19	<15	<15	24		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	35	≥50	≥50	35		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	15	<5	<5	23		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	30	<30	<30	6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	19	<5	<5	36		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	28	>50		45.2		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	16.9		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returnee - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.3	<7	<7	11.2		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.1	≥85	≥85	0.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≥85	≥85	7.4		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33.4	≥80	≥80	12.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39.2	<5	<5	45.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	7.2	<0	<0	7.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.3	<1	<1	7.1		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.7	>10	>10	53.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.4	>20	>20	79.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	69.8	>14	>14	85.5		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45	>50	>50	40.5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	11	<7	<7	83		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	43		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	<20	≤20	44		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<5	<5	13		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Overall	7	<5	<5	27		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Overall	30	≥50	>50	28		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Overall	7	<5	<5	20		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Overall	56	<30	<30	6		WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Overall	7	<5	<5	48		WFP programme monitoring



<b>Strategic Outcome 02: Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026</b>	<b>Resilience Building</b>
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**Output Results**

**Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition**

Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	25,480	23,112
			Male	23,520	21,854
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>44,966</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	49,000	45,141
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>45,141</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	28,650	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>28,650</b>	<b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	28,560	0
			Male	27,440	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	336	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	3,008,250	0

**Output Results**

**Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition**

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Targeted populations benefit from strengthened capacities of health workers and partners to improve their nutritional status				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	465	461
E*: Targeted populations (women, men, girls and boys) receive SBCC on appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and other family practices to prevent to prevent all forms of malnutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	23,800	23,792
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	25,210	25,208

**Outcome Results**

**Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	36	>70	>70	0			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0			WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Overall	93	≥70	≥70	89.16		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Overall	86	>66	>66	75		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026						Resilience Building
Output Results						
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	2,306	1,914	
			Male	1,354	1,146	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>3,060</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	2,306	0	
			Male	1,354	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,660</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,650	4,622	
			Male	7,350	1,980	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>6,602</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,300	0	
			Male	5,700	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	7,650	4,448	
			Male	7,350	3,061	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>7,509</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	2,408	181	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	2,160,000	125,776	

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted food-insecure populations, especially women including climate-affected communities, receive timely and adequate support, nutrition-sensitive FFA and technical assistance in disaster preparedness, to improve their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to climate change and other shocks				
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	2,045	4,088
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.14: Quantity of agricultural tools distributed	non-food item	405	808
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.24: Value of non-food items distributed	US\$	750	1,398
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	2
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.35: Quantity of livestock distributed	Number	195	384
A.8: Number of rations provided	A.8.1: Number of rations provided	ration	400	800
D: Targeted food-insecure populations, especially women including climate-affected communities, receive timely and adequate support, nutrition-sensitive FFA and technical assistance in disaster preparedness, to improve their livelihoods and strengthen their resilience to climate change and other shocks				
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	2
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	380	752
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.110: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes constructed	meter	1,000	2,000
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	10	18
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.132: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	2	2
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	1,600	3,200
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	6	10
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	770	1,536
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.151: Number of community water ponds for domestic use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	2	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.152: Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated	meter	2,000	4,000

D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.153: Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt)	Number	12	22
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	120	234
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	60	114
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	3	4
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	30	54
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.41: Kilometres (km) of footpaths, tracks or trails rehabilitated	Km	3	2
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.42: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals constructed	Km	3	4
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.43: Linear meters (m) of soil/stones bunds or small dikes rehabilitated	meter	52	100
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	7	12
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	10	17
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.48: Number of woodpost bridges constructed	Number	2	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	10	18
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.56: Number of community post-harvest structures built	Number	7	12
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	7	12
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	8	14
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	85	160
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	95	184
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	4,350	8,696

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	3	4
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Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.3	<7	<7	0			WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	19	<7	<7	0			WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4.5	≥85	≥85	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.7	≥85	≥85	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	36.3	≥80	≥80	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	44	<5	<5	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.1	<0	<0	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.4	<1	<1	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.4	>10	>10	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	53.6	>20	>20	0			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	42	>14	>14	0			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	59	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	33	≤15	≤15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	29	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	48	<50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Overall	98	=100	=100	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	18.5	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	11	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	2.8	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.9	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	32.5	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	49.5	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.7	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.9	<1	<1	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	47.7	>10	>10	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	55.8	>20	>20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	48.2	>14	>14	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	55	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	37	≤15	≤15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	9	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	16	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	33	>50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70		0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Refugees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	30.1	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	30	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	3.6	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.9	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	49.8	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	43.5	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.5	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	10.6	<1	<1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	52.9	>10	>10	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	40.8	>20	>20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	34.6	>14	>14	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	27	≤15	≤15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	7	>5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	17	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45	>50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	19.2	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	17	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	4	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	17.5	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring



Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	23.6	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	41.8	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	11.6	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	15.2	<1	<1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	54.2	>10	>10	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	64.8	>20	>20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	67.4	>14	>14	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	69	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	22	≤15	≤15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	8	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	19	<15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	28	>50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Returnees - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Overall	13.3	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)	Overall	11	<7	<7	0		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.1	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	21	≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Overall	33.4	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	39.2	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	7.2	<0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	9.3	<1	<1	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	51.7	>10	>10	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	59.4	>20	>20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Overall	69.8	>14	>14	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall	56	≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Overall	39	≤20	≤20	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Overall	5	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Food expenditure share	Overall	7	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	45	>50	>50	0		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	15	>70	>70	0		WFP programme monitoring

## Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Government and partners - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	≥10	≥10	8			Secondary data

Outcome Results								
Activity 07: Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All target regions - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Service Delivery General								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	93	≥95	≥95				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 an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	39	≥50	≥50	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 jointly made by women and men	Overall	11.1	≥60	≥60	39.3			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 men	Overall	13.9	≤40	≤40	47.7			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	41.2	≤40	≤40	13			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female Male Overall	54 46 100	≥50 ≥50 ≥100	≥50 ≥50 ≥100	55 45 100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	33.1	≥60	≥60	0			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	16.7	<40	<40	0			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	50.1	<40	<40	0			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	54	≥50	≥50	57			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	46	≥50	≥50	43			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100			WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** All Beneficiary Status - **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	38.1	≥60	≥60	0			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	35.5	≤40	≤40	0			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	26.6	≤40	≤40	0			WFP programme monitoring
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	59	≥50	≥50	67			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	41	≥50	≥50	33			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100			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 an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	95.7	=100	=100	95.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.3	=100	=100	96.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.4	=100	=100	96.4			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	97.2	=100	=100	95.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	=100	=100	93.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.7	=100	=100	94.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	82.6	=100	=100	82.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.4	=100	=100	83.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.3	=100	=100	82.6			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 an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	83	=100	=100	100			WFP survey

<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	10.7	≥90	≥90	44.1			WFP
	Male	7.5	≥90	≥90	47.9			programme monitoring
	Overall	8.8	≥90	≥90	46.4			WFP programme monitoring

### Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	14.6	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey
	Male	20.3	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey
	Overall	18.8	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey

### Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	19.35	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey
	Male	12.35	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey
	Overall	14.3	≥90	≥90	0			WFP survey

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> All Beneficiary Status - <b>Location:</b> Cameroon - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring



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

# Financial Section

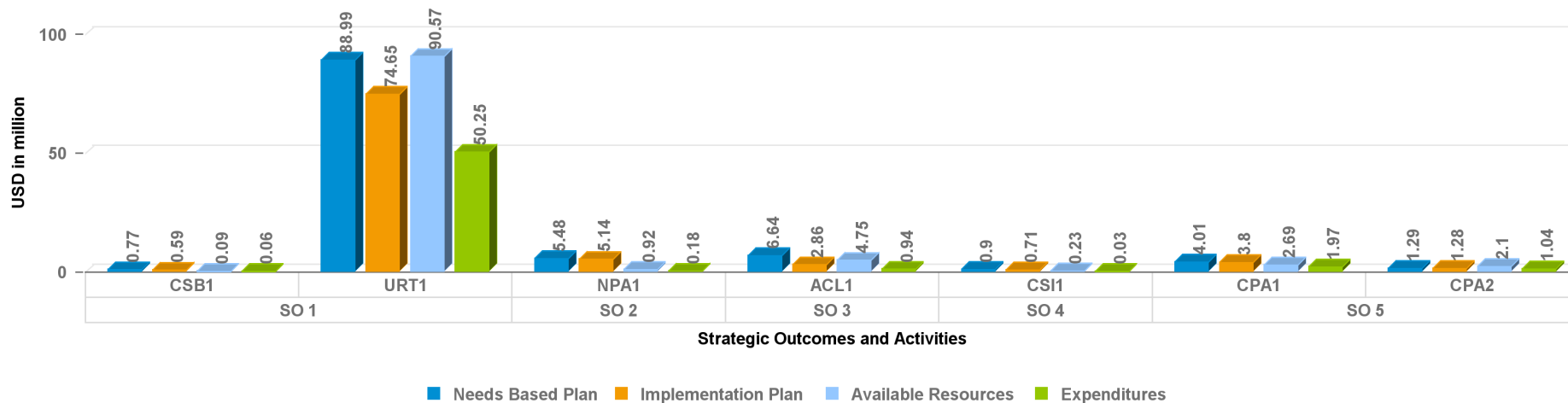
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026
SO 3	Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026
SO 4	National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030
SO 5	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development
CPA1	Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services
NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition
URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	769,192	591,544	92,421	63,840
		Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	88,986,346	74,645,777	90,571,427	50,253,430
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	34	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>89,755,539</b>	<b>75,237,322</b>	<b>90,663,883</b>	<b>50,317,270</b>
2	Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition	5,475,477	5,135,004	919,104	177,747
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,475,477</b>	<b>5,135,004</b>	<b>919,104</b>	<b>177,747</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	6,643,588	2,855,375	4,752,903	938,434
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,643,588</b>	<b>2,855,375</b>	<b>4,752,903</b>	<b>938,434</b>
5	National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services	898,694	713,912	225,670	28,283
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>898,694</b>	<b>713,912</b>	<b>225,670</b>	<b>28,283</b>
8	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year	Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	4,005,502	3,804,417	2,693,284	1,973,301
		Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	1,287,070	1,280,809	2,096,774	1,042,298
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,292,572</b>	<b>5,085,226</b>	<b>4,790,059</b>	<b>3,015,599</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,651,085	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,651,085</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>108,065,870</b>	<b>89,026,839</b>	<b>103,002,703</b>	<b>54,477,333</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>8,971,465</b>	<b>7,302,009</b>	<b>6,418,455</b>	<b>4,043,447</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>117,037,335</b>	<b>96,328,848</b>	<b>109,421,158</b>	<b>58,520,780</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,516,822</b>	<b>6,171,294</b>	<b>5,891,068</b>	<b>5,891,068</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>124,554,157</b>	<b>102,500,142</b>	<b>115,312,226</b>	<b>64,411,848</b>



Wansee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

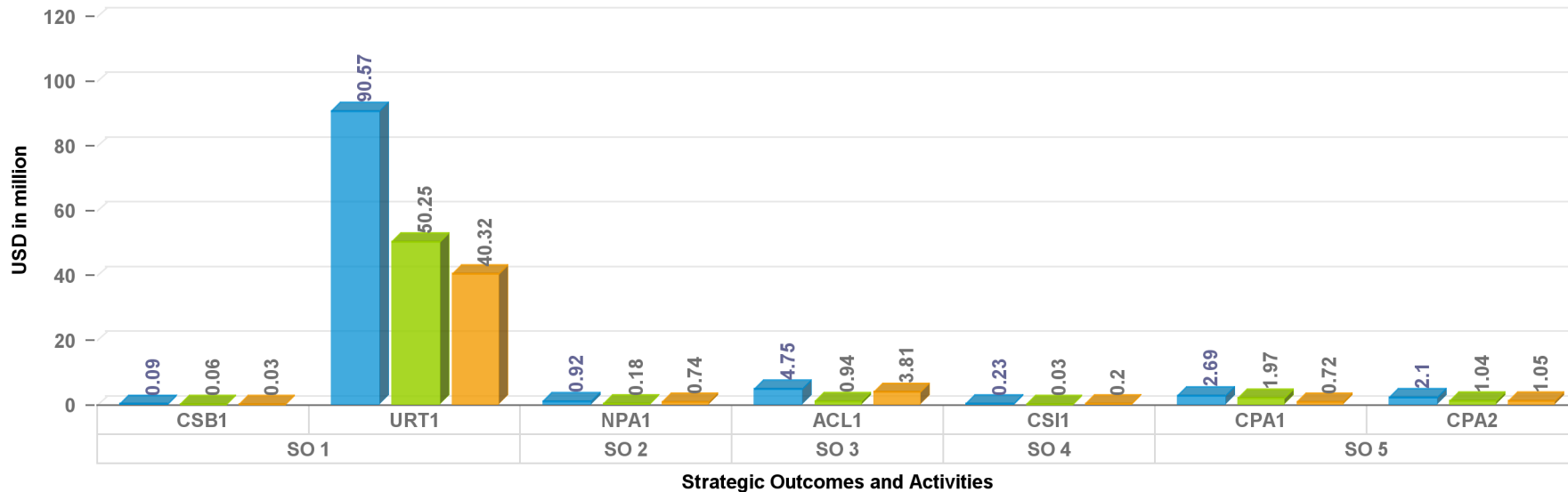
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### 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	Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026
SO 3	Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026
SO 4	National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030
SO 5	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development
CPA1	Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners
CPA2	Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners
CSB1	Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas
CSI1	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services
NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition
URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs



# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### 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	Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises	Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	88,986,346	90,571,427	0	90,571,427	50,253,430	40,317,998
		Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	769,192	92,421	0	92,421	63,840	28,581
		Non Activity Specific	0	34	0	34	0	34
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>89,755,539</b>	<b>90,663,883</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90,663,883</b>	<b>50,317,270</b>	<b>40,346,613</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### 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 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition	5,475,477	919,104	0	919,104	177,747	741,357
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>5,475,477</b>	<b>919,104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>919,104</b>	<b>177,747</b>	<b>741,357</b>
4	Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	6,643,588	4,752,903	0	4,752,903	938,434	3,814,469
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>6,643,588</b>	<b>4,752,903</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,752,903</b>	<b>938,434</b>	<b>3,814,469</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### 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	National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030	Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services	898,694	225,670	0	225,670	28,283	197,386
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>898,694</b>	<b>225,670</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>225,670</b>	<b>28,283</b>	<b>197,386</b>
8	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year	Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	1,287,070	2,096,774	0	2,096,774	1,042,298	1,054,476
		Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	4,005,502	2,693,284	0	2,693,284	1,973,301	719,983
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>5,292,572</b>	<b>4,790,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,790,059</b>	<b>3,015,599</b>	<b>1,774,459</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2026)

### 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
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,651,085	0	1,651,085	0	1,651,085
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,651,085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,651,085</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,651,085</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>108,065,870</b>	<b>103,002,703</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103,002,703</b>	<b>54,477,333</b>	<b>48,525,369</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>8,971,465</b>	<b>6,418,455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,418,455</b>	<b>4,043,447</b>	<b>2,375,009</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>117,037,335</b>	<b>109,421,158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>109,421,158</b>	<b>58,520,780</b>	<b>50,900,378</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>7,516,822</b>	<b>5,891,068</b>		<b>5,891,068</b>	<b>5,891,068</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>124,554,157</b>	<b>115,312,226</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,312,226</b>	<b>64,411,848</b>	<b>50,900,378</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures