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Cameroon

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

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Overview

Key messages

- In October-December 2024, 3 million people were acutely food-insecure (IPC crisis or worse) while 2.7 million are projected to be in June-August 2025 (Cadre Harmonisé).
- In 2024, WFP assisted 1.1 million people through USD 15 million in cash-assistance, over 9,552 metric tonnes of food, and capacity strengthening, amid challenges related to dwindling resources and access due to insecurity.
- The Homegrown School Feeding intervention served as a crucial development hub, stimulating local economic growth by supporting local production and procurement from smallholder farmers. This aligns with the government's import-substitution policy and its vision to feed a million children by 2025.

Contributing to the National Development Strategy (NDS2030)

In 2024, Cameroon's humanitarian crises remained neglected, contributing to an inadequately funded food security sector. WFP's available financing under its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2022-2026 has progressively decreased from 86 percent in 2023 to 76 percent in 2024. The Government's multi-year contribution through the World Bank to implement the Emergency Project to Combat Food Crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA), provided a significant boost to WFP.

The lingering effect of the global economic downturn resulted in a 15 percent increase in fuel prices, causing a snowball effect on transportation, food costs, and living standards. To make matters worse, record floods left over 459,000 people in the Far North Region without food, shelter, and basic needs. Insecurity hampered humanitarian assistance in the Northwest, Southwest, and Far North regions, delaying communities' recovery efforts. Thousands of schools remained closed in high insecurity areas, and addressing malnutrition remained a top priority for the Government.

Despite the Government's efforts to contain the crisis in the affected regions, civilians continued to suffer from frequent lockdowns, abductions, and the imposition of liberation taxes. A multinational Joint Task Force comprising military troops from Cameroon, Chad, and Nigeria undertook military operations in the Lake Chad area, however Non-State Armed Groups continued to launch sporadic attacks on government outposts and civilians. The number of security incidents across the three regions increased by 56 percent, with a disproportionately high rate of abductions (81 percent), compared to 2023 [1].

Notwithstanding resource constraints, security and access challenges, WFP assisted 882,350 people with in-kind food and cash transfers, representing 90 percent of planned beneficiaries. They received 9,552 metric tonnes of food and USD 15 million as cash-based transfers (CBT). WFP's beneficiaries included 108,080 refugees, 320,270 internally displaced persons (IDPs), 652,570 residents and returnees, from which 198,570 people were supported through capacity strengthening.

WFP is operationalising its transition plan by expanding cash assistance to maximize impact in hard-to-reach locations and shifting refugees from in-kind assistance to restricted cash, using value vouchers. This transition allowed beneficiaries to buy a variety of commodities, while being operationally more cost-effective. The number of persons receiving cash-based transfers surpassed the plan by 38 percent, almost doubling from 228,300 in 2023 to 429,500 in 2024. When compared to total beneficiaries, 49 percent received cash assistance compared to 21 percent in 2023. However, only 50 percent of the planned annual cash-based transfers value was attained, mainly because approximately 150,000 people (including under the flood response, Minawao Camp refugees and RRM) were assisted for 2-3 months.

WFP also introduced a hybrid cash delivery model (similar to the Choice model), combining mobile money, direct cash, and e-vouchers. This delivery mechanism enabled beneficiaries without national identification cards to access cash assistance and supported those in areas with no network coverage. This model proved useful for the flood response when most people had lost their identity cards.

Additionally, as programmatic co-chair of the cash working group, WFP organised a comprehensive multisectoral cash feasibility study in the Northwest and Southwest regions. As part of the regular review of transfer modalities and mechanisms, data was analysed to guide the selection of suitable transfer mechanisms for humanitarian assistance, considering beneficiary preferences, protection risks, and available financial services.

WFP provided an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to beneficiaries, and on-demand logistics and air transportation services to humanitarian actors. Food assistance remained the cornerstone of the emergency response. WFP scaled-down school feeding in emergencies by half in the Far North Region, transitioning to Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) in several communities. Further, WFP expanded food assistance for asset creation for early recovery to the Northwest and Southwest regions. Nutrition assistance mostly targeted moderate acute malnutrition management [2], partly due to donor earmarking and rising demand for nutrition support.

WFP's critical resource shortfall led to a reduction of the food rations for Nigerian refugees in the Minawao Camp from 75 percent to 50 percent (from December 2023). To ensure efficient food assistance to the most vulnerable, WFP, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) carried out a headcount and profiling exercise to design tailored vulnerability-based assistance. In November, WFP resumed assistance to 56,600 refugees through cash-based transfers (transition from in-kind) after six months of no assistance.

WFP used satellite imagery for early flood detection, allowing for a quick and effective humanitarian response. It also rapidly mobilised assistance to 131,000 people affected by floods in the Far North Region's Logone et Chari and Mayo Danay divisions with three months of food rations and nutrition assistance to children aged 6-23 months. Under the Rapid Response Mechanism, WFP distributed two months' rations to security-induced newly displaced populations, supporting 13,250 individuals in the Northwest (3,384 people), Southwest (5,500 people) and Far North (4,364 people).

WFP continued with mosquito net storage and transportation to health areas and conducted cold chain transportation of vaccines for the Government. WFP's air transportation maintained a steady high-quality service throughout the year to Maroua and N'Djamena (Chad) from its base in Yaounde.

Through resilience-building activities, WFP demonstrated how progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for Development (SDG17) is critical to attaining SDG2: Zero Hunger. WFP identified pockets of malnutrition for targeted interventions by conducting a community nutrition screening of half a million children, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and UNICEF. PULCCA resources expanded to resilience efforts, supporting smallholder farmers and HGSF initiatives in all six regions affected by crises, compared to just two in 2023.

WFP's contribution to SDG17 was evident through WFP's strategic partnership with the Government in building resilient food security systems, enhancing the national social protection systems for shock-responsiveness, nutrition-sensitivity, and inclusiveness, and strengthening institutional capacity. WFP supported government officials' participation to high-level events, such as the Africa Food Systems Forum, and exchange missions under South-South Cooperation. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Social Affairs to collaborate in strengthening the national social protection system and continued to support the Government in food security evidence generation through several assessments, culminating in the Cadre Harmonisé results, a key humanitarian response planning reference.

In 2024, WFP digitized data of 30 percent of in-kind beneficiaries in the corporate beneficiary information and transfer platform, SCOPE, for enhanced privacy, data protection and better management of assistance delivery.

Cash-based transfers were fully digitalized, incorporating stringent identity management measures, such as identifying beneficiaries through foundational or functional identities, timely adjudication of new caseloads before distributions, and annual household data verification. These measures minimized duplication and facilitated immediate reconciliation after payment cycles.

WFP's contributions to the UN engagement were transformative, driving progress towards SDGs and improving food security and nutrition. WFP actively contributed to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework implementation, supporting inter-agency monitoring and evaluation activities and reporting in UN INFO. WFP's co-leadership in the accountability to affected people working group led to the establishment of the joint Humanitarian Community Feedback Mechanism, and it also played a key role in coordinating the Programme Management Team. Overall, these roles underscored WFP's commitment to fostering collaboration, enhancing programme effectiveness, and achieving shared goals in Cameroon.

1,080,920

Total beneficiaries in 2024

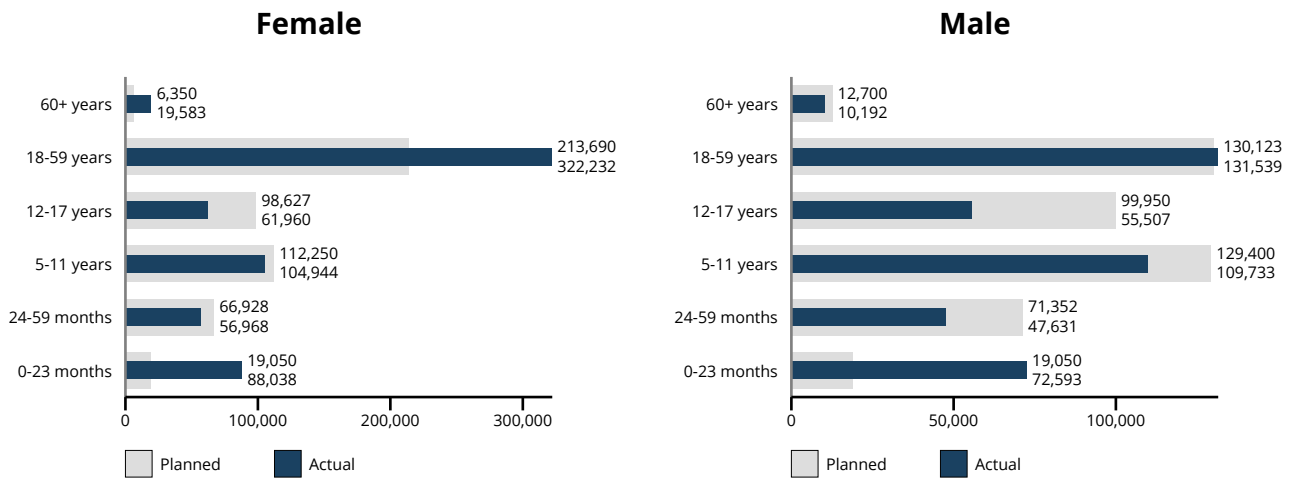


60% female

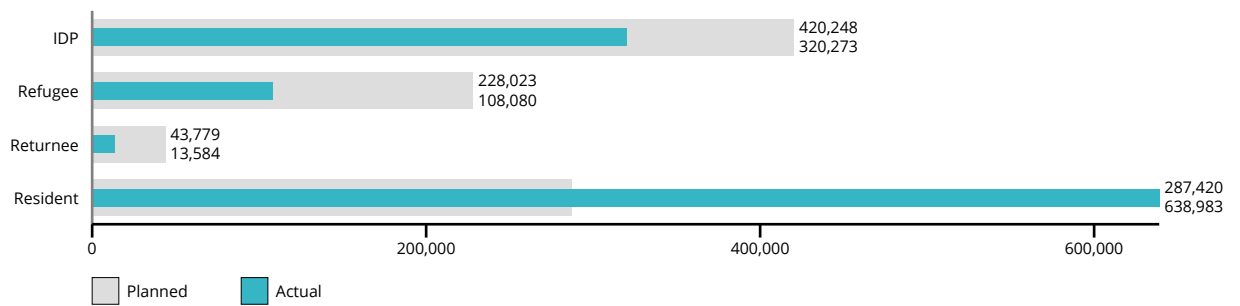


40% male

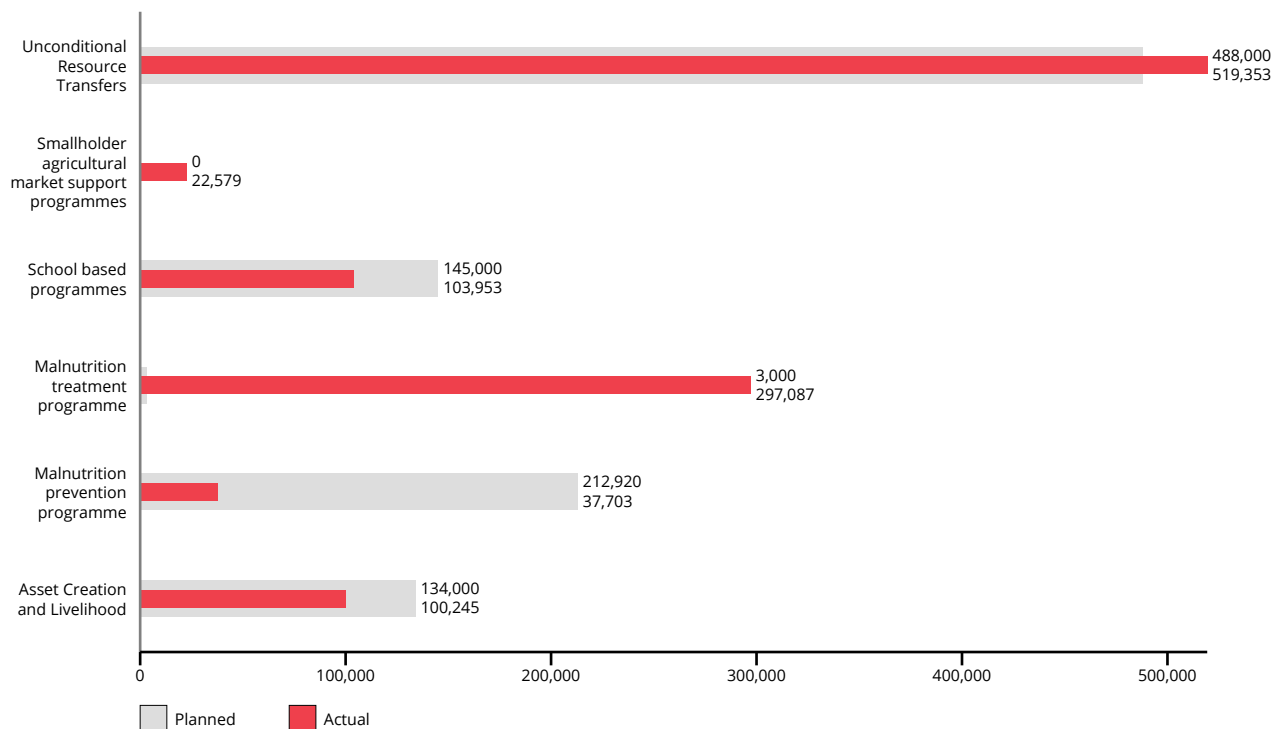
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



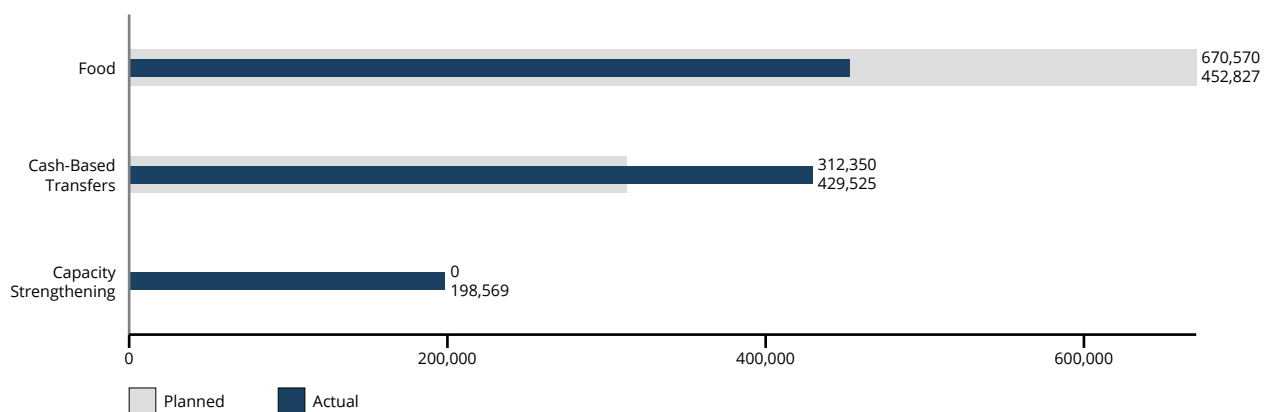
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



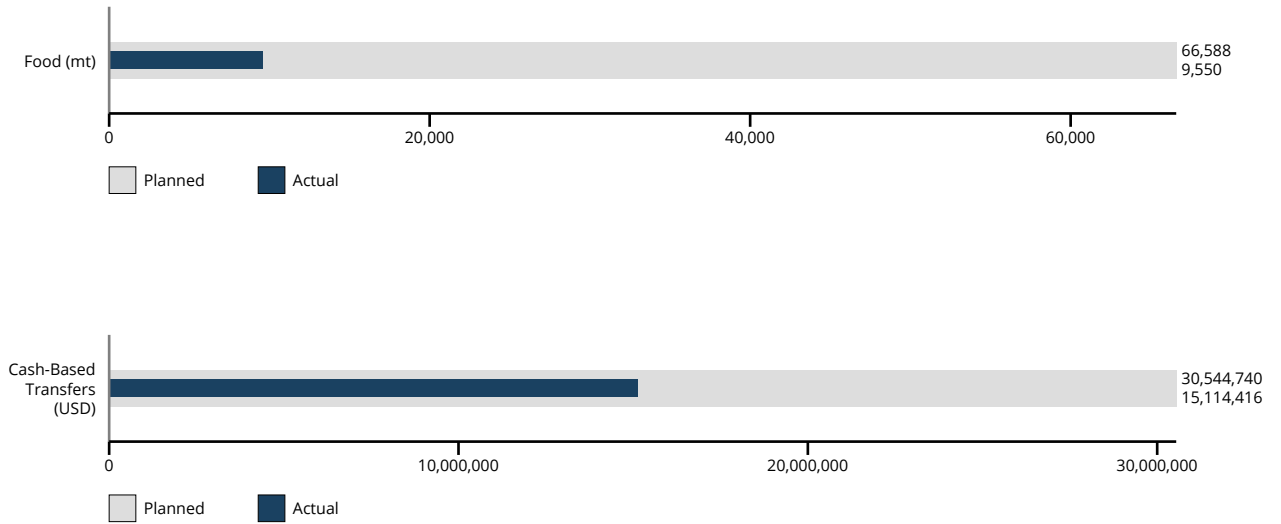
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



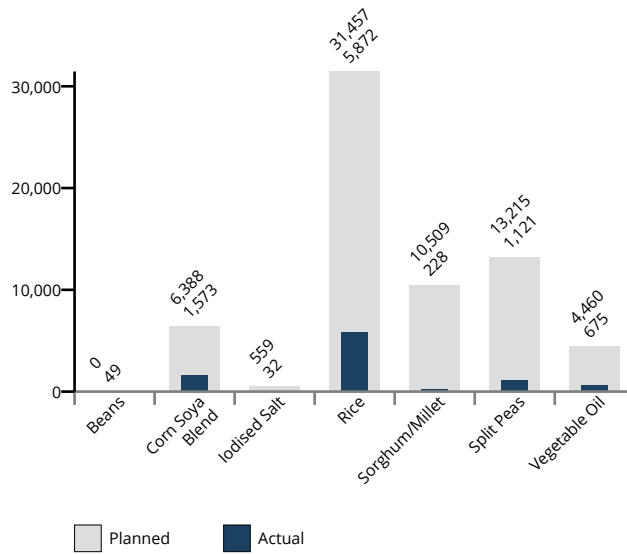
Beneficiaries by Modality



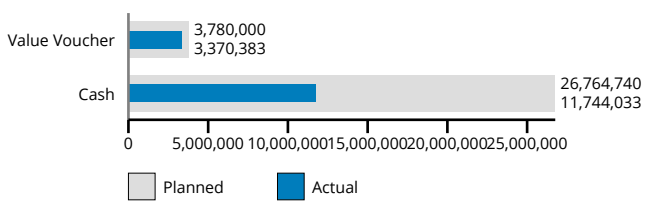
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

WFP supporting the Government to fight food insecurity

Cameroon's humanitarian context remained complex due to three co-occurring and under-reported crises. Firstly, the secessionist conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions that started in 2017, which resulted in approximately 583,100 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The second is the persistent Boko Haram insurgency in the Far North Region. Lastly, the Central African Republic (CAR) refugee crisis affecting the Cameroon Eastern border. By the end of 2024, despite voluntary repatriation efforts, Cameroon hosted about 412,500 refugees from CAR and Nigeria, 60 percent of whom arrived between 2014 to 2024.

Other factors have worsened the humanitarian situation in the country. These include lingering effects of COVID-19, disruptions in livelihoods from conflicts and high inflation (with rising food and fuel prices eroding households' purchasing power), inter-communal clashes, and climate-related shocks. Heavy recurrent torrential rains caused widespread flooding in the Far North Region, affecting over 459,000 people, and resulting in 38 deaths. The floods caused significant livelihood losses (85,300 hectares of farmland and 5,500 heads of cattle). Compounding these challenges is the nascent social protection system. Limited coverage and weak shock-responsive capacities have left households unable to cope with or recover from recurrent and overlapping crises. The most vulnerable remain trapped in cycles of chronic vulnerability, struggling to rebuild their lives in the face of shocks.

Despite humanitarian efforts, Cameroon continues to face a significant challenge with food insecurity. A comparison of food analyses since the start of WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026) shows a slight decrease in severely food-insecure people from 3 million in 2023 to 2.9 million in March 2024. Recent reports indicate that in October-December 2024, approximately 3 million people (10.8 percent of the population) faced severe food insecurity, classified under IPC^[3] levels 3-5 (crisis, emergency or famine). Notably, 0.9 percent of the population was in the emergency level, a sharp increase from zero in 2022^[4]. The Far North, Northwest, and Southwest account for 58 percent of severely food-insecure people.

Child malnutrition, including stunting and wasting, continued to be a significant public health concern, particularly in regions affected by conflict and those prone to climate shocks. The 2022 SMART nutrition survey in Cameroon found alarming levels of chronic malnutrition, with stunting rates in children at 40.2 percent in the North Region, 36.4 percent in the Far North Region, 34.6 percent in the Adamawa Region, and 32.8 percent in the East Region.

Despite Cameroon endorsing the Safe Schools Declaration in 2018, the Northwest and Southwest regions continued to face increased attacks on school infrastructure, abductions, killing and torture of school personnel and learners^[5]. Nonetheless, the country is currently working on adopting the roadmap for the Safe School Declaration's implementation.

Cameroon's interconnected challenges limit the government's efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger). WFP's CSP is aligned with the National Development Strategy (NDS) 2030 and the Humanitarian Development Peace (HDP) Nexus to support Cameroon's development. This strategic framework enables WFP to deliver a holistic approach to emergency response and resilience-building initiatives in the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. Additionally, to achieve the objectives of a phased approach and operationalise its transition pathway, WFP partnered with the Government of Cameroon to implement the Cameroon Emergency Project to Combat Food Crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA^[6]).

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP supported the most vulnerable households, including refugees, IDPs, and host population. It provided an integrated package, including unconditional resource transfer, and malnutrition management^[7] to children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), and people living with HIV (PLHIV). Additional initiatives included school meals and resilience-strengthening for early recovery. WFP also remained responsive to sudden emergencies that cause population displacements through flood response and rapid response mechanism.

With strategic outcome 2, WFP aimed to enhance the capacities of nutrition programme providers (healthcare workers and community groups) to promote healthy, nutritious practices and fight malnutrition. Alternatively, strategic outcome 3 employed a food systems approach that engaged communities in food assistance for asset creation. This involved providing technical trainings to smallholder farmers, supplying them with farm inputs and post-harvest kits, and helping them to form cooperatives. The HGSF initiative utilised schools as development hubs, establishing self-sustaining and productive systems, where WFP supported farmers' cooperatives that eventually supply commodities for school meals. Through PULCCA, WFP extended resilience-strengthening activities to the Northwest and Southwest regions while also scaling up efforts in the other regions. To support the Government in enhancing national systems and improving early disaster preparedness, WFP established itself as a key technical and strategic partner. WFP sponsored food security assessments, south-south cooperation learning missions (on value chain development in China and Ghana, HGSF in Brazil, and girls' education in Ethiopia) and participation in food systems conferences (Rwanda, Senegal, Rome and Uganda).

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP reinforced its collaboration with UN agencies such as UNIDO^[8] and extended its Community Feedback Mechanisms platform to seven other humanitarian agencies.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP offered essential support to enhance humanitarian operations through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service for air transportation to the Far North Region and Chad. WFP also continued to support the Government with mosquito net distribution and cold chain management. Lastly, it also strengthened ties with port authorities and transportation syndicates (through the Ministry of Transport) to optimise the movement of humanitarian aid commodities across the Douala Corridor and address various logistical challenges.

Risk management

The security landscape in the Northwest and Southwest regions remained volatile and unpredictable, rendering humanitarian access and assistance challenging.

To ensure consistent access to food assistance for vulnerable populations, WFP reinforced communication with local community leaders and cooperating partners to facilitate access negotiations and plan strategic adjustments. WFP continued to improve the capacities of cooperating partners and transporters in access negotiations and security risk management, while ensuring that they operate within their contractual security guidelines.

The Far North Region faced devastating floods which severely affected thousands of households. In response to the unexpectedly high demand for food assistance, WFP assisted the affected people, despite limited access and resources. To navigate operational risks and challenges, WFP reviewed its processes, established a task force to prioritise operational effectiveness and engaged stakeholders in ongoing discussions.

Military authorities in the Far North Region raised concerns about cash-based assistance and the distribution of payment instruments at the Minawao Camp, fearing that these resources could be diverted to terrorist members. Resultingly, WFP readjusted the assistance modality to a secure and traceable system of cash transfers and instituted a robust monitoring system, including remote monitoring, to ensure entitlements were used appropriately.

After classifying its operations in Cameroon as high-risk in 2023, WFP developed a comprehensive assurance action plan covering targeting, identity management, monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, supply chain, and cooperating partner management. WFP made significant progress in 2024, achieving an 84 percent implementation rate across benchmarks in key operational areas.

WFP also revamped its anti-fraud and anti-corruption initiatives by conducting multiple training sessions for staff, partners, and vendors. Likewise, WFP increased the frequency of spot checks and field monitoring to enhance oversight and accountability, while assessing quality and effectiveness of the assistance provided.

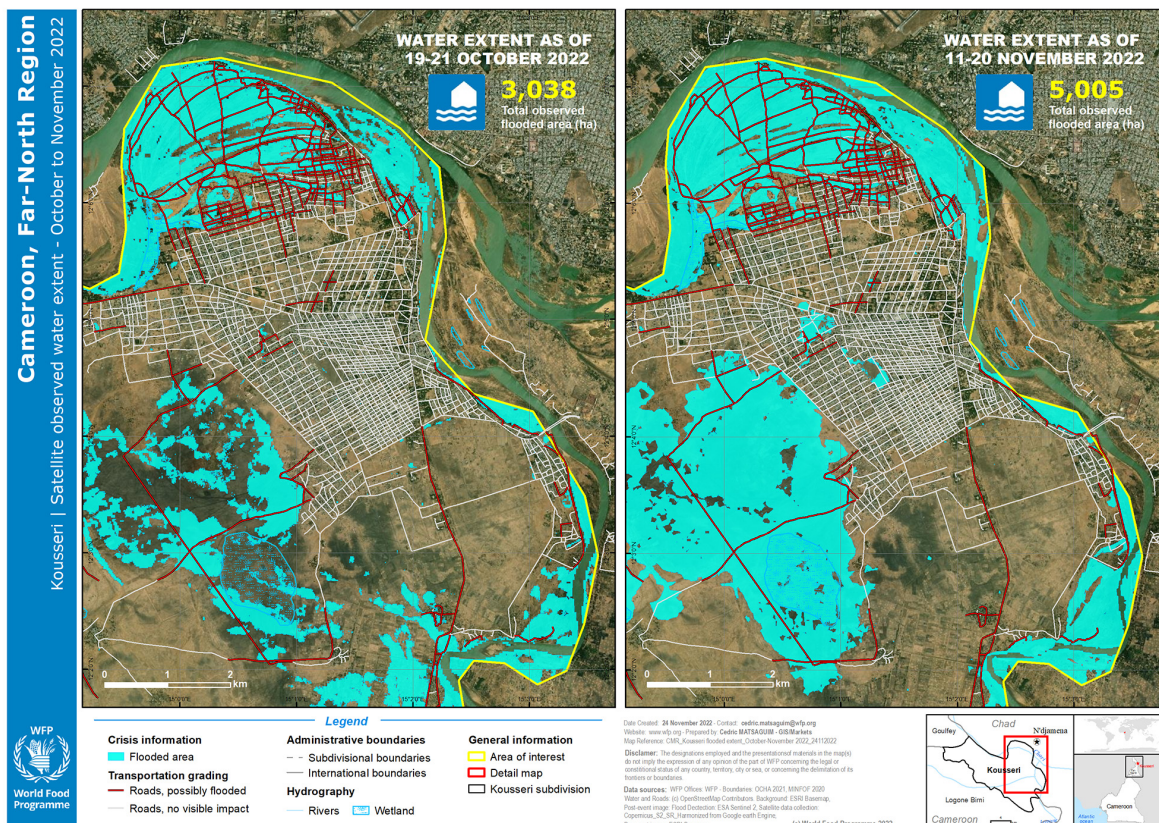
Lessons learned

In 2024, Cameroon was one of eight countries in the Sahel and Central Africa where WFP conducted a Centralized Emergency Evaluation^[9] to assess the Country Office's capacity to handle emergencies, covering January 2018 - December 2023. The evaluation found that WFP provided substantial support to populations affected by crises. However, the effectiveness of this emergency response was mixed, with shortcomings in supporting recovery and resilience. Similarly, while WFP showed innovation and progress under gender and protection integration, it struggled with applying humanitarian principles. Partnerships with local NGOs were too transactional, and diversity and inclusion received insufficient attention.

Furthermore, the Government of Cameroon, through the PULCCA project management unit and the World Bank, commissioned a midterm review of the PULCCA project which involved all implementing partners, including WFP. This review provided valuable lessons and recommendations regarding burn rate of finances, targeting criteria and results' monitoring. Consequently, WFP has developed actionable insights to be monitored by a designated project steering committee, ensuring lessons learned are incorporated in the 2025 implementation plan and the CSP final evaluation.

Country Office Story

How WFP is using satellite technology to boost food security



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Satellite images showing evolution of floods between October and November 2024 in the Far North Region, Cameroon

WFP is revolutionizing Cameroon's humanitarian response by using satellite imagery and near real-time data to prepare for climate-related challenges.

Satellite imagery helps predict and mitigate climate-related disasters in Cameroon's Far North and North regions. This innovation transforms how humanitarian actors, the government, and vulnerable communities, prepare for and respond to food insecurity.

Food insecurity is a significant problem, particularly in the Far North Region, where approximately 17 percent of the population is acutely food insecure, which is above the national average of 11 percent[1]. Conflict, violence, and climate change have made the region susceptible to widespread hunger, while floods and droughts have disrupted livelihoods, forced families to leave their homes, and complicated humanitarian efforts.

In 2024, WFP assisted more than 131,000 people affected by floods. However, merely reacting to disasters is insufficient. WFP is employing satellite images to anticipate natural shocks, facilitating early warning and appropriate preparedness. WFP analyses near real-time satellite images of the Far North to provide quicker updates and broader coverage, reducing the need to be on the ground everywhere. This initiative is a significant progress from reliance on field reports, which consumed much time and resources. These images show variations in the terrain and weather patterns, providing information to identify areas at risk of drought or flood, enabling immediate action to reduce the impact, and plan timely and appropriate assistance.

In 2024, WFP accurately predicted flood risk zones in the Logone et Chari Division (Far North Region) one month ahead of time. Working with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Humanitarian Data Exchange (HDX) on the predictions in June-July 2024, WFP focused mainly on climate forecasting and

risk zones, while HDX and OCHA looked at the potential impact regarding the number of people exposed. WFP and OCHA systematically presented the results to the heads of UN Agencies during monthly Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meetings from June to November 2024. This exercise supported WFP raise awareness among the wider humanitarian community about the severity and impact of the potential floods in July 2024 and enabled it to identify high-risk areas. This led to timely preparation for food assistance and improved logistics, including contracting boat services for food transportation to hard-hit locations ahead of time. The satellite technology helped target the most vulnerable people, ensuring that aid reached the right people more quickly and effectively, optimising resource use and reducing waste.

Despite the clear benefits, challenges remain. Access to real-time, very high-resolution satellite images, which will increase forecasts accuracy, requires purchasing expensive and state-of-the-art licenses, and hurdling over regulatory bottlenecks. In the interim, WFP relies on free satellite imageries, which are available every 10-16 days. Additionally, staff require training to analyse the data effectively. Thus far, WFP's efforts have received significant support from the European Union. However, additional funding is necessary to advance this initiative.

Furthermore, WFP intends to expand the use of satellite technology for water and agricultural management initiatives, as part of its resilience-strengthening portfolio. This innovation will necessitate cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, as well as government organisations involved in disaster risk reduction (such as the Department of National Meteorology, the Department of Civil Protection, and the National Observatory on Climate Change). This project aligns with WFP's efforts to support the Government in strengthening its national Early Warning System, including the use of satellite imagery for data collection, damage and accessibility assessment.

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



728,252 people (57 percent women) assisted with **9,308 mt** of food and **USD 10.6 million** under **emergency response**



519,353 vulnerable people (57 percent women) assisted through **unconditional food assistance** with **7,182 mt** of food and **USD 9.9 million**



22,633 community members (64 percent women) assisted to create **community agriculture-based productive assets** for early recovery



32,102 primary school children (44 percent girls) received **school meals** in 47 schools under School Feeding in Emergencies



110,194 children aged 6 to 59 months assisted with specialised nutritious foods under **malnutrition prevention and supplementation**

Strategic outcome 1 (emergency assistance) remained the cornerstone of WFP's interventions in Cameroon, representing more than 80 percent of people assisted. This unconditional resource transfer (URT) embodies four programmatic areas. Firstly, general food assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host populations, which is critical to alleviating suffering and facilitating early recovery. Secondly, malnutrition prevention to children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). Lastly, school feeding, as well as food assistance for asset creation.

In 2024, WFP reached 728,250 people through the distribution of 9,308 metric tonnes of food commodities, delivered USD 10.6 million in cash and supported 175,990 individuals with capacity strengthening. The percentage of women assisted increased from 55 percent in 2023 to 62 percent in 2024.

This strategic outcome was funded at 57 percent of its needs-based plan, thereby WFP reached only 84 percent of the planned beneficiaries with 50 percent food ration. This achievement was possible through the Government's contribution under the Emergency Project to Combat Food Crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA)^[1] that provided resources for all-year assistance and flood response.

General food and cash assistance in emergency

As people struggled with the effects of humanitarian crises, WFP provided general unconditional food assistance to refugees, IDPs, and vulnerable local populations in the Adamawa, East, Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. Assistance was delivered through monthly food rations and cash-based transfers. As communities recovered from disasters, WFP implemented a transition strategy. This increased the proportion of people assisted through cash-based transfers covering 50 percent ration, giving them more flexibility to purchase diverse food items. Consequently, in 2024,

about 51 percent of beneficiaries received cash assistance, compared to 29 percent in 2023 and 22 percent in 2022.

Furthermore, WFP distributed three months of food rations to 131,000 people in the aftermath of the floods^[2] in the Far North Region and two months of food rations to 13,250 displaced individuals in the Southwest, Northwest, and Far North regions under the Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM). Additionally, 7,514 people in the Far North Region received lean season assistance from WFP.

WFP assisted 519,350 people with 7,182 metric tonnes of unconditional food assistance, and USD 9.9 million in unconditional cash transfers (compared to 618,300 in 2023). The percentage of women assisted remained consistent with the 2023 level at 57 percent.

Two key developments enhanced WFP's effectiveness: the headcount and targeting exercise with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in the Minawao Camp, and the use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for its flood response. The first ensured tailored assistance for refugees, improved local authorities' perception of WFP, particularly among the military, who had expressed concerns about assistance reaching terrorist groups, and enabled the transition from in-kind assistance to value vouchers, boosting the local economy. Secondly, the use of GIS technology in the flood response enabled early flood detection and pre-emptive actions, including food prepositioning, and contracting of multi-modal transportation providers for road (trucks) and water (canoes and small boats) transportation. This innovative approach was critical to the operation's success. Another innovative practice in the flood response was the hybrid cash delivery mechanism^[3], which simultaneously used mobile money with SCOPE cards light, and mobile point of sale.

Food assistance for asset creation for early recovery

WFP implemented food assistance for asset creation (FFA) in the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest regions, with the Government's financing under PULCCA. The operation assisted households through cash transfers contingent on their participation in resilience-building activities. These were conducted in 67 villages and aimed to enhance access to nutritious food, strengthen people's resilience to shocks and promote their socio-economic empowerment. Over nine months, WFP supported 22,633 IDPs, refugees, hosts, and returnees (64 percent women). Participating households received cash transfers totalling USD 320,800 to meet their immediate food needs. The number of people assisted dropped by 66 percent compared to 2023, primarily due to the transition of beneficiaries to resilience activities.

In collaboration with cooperating partners, the government's technical services of the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER, in French) and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA, in French), WFP supported vulnerable households in establishing various livelihoods initiatives. This included 209 hectares of farms and market gardens, yielding approximately 88 metric tonnes of produce. Additionally, 606 poultry farms were set up, housing 10,268 chicks and generating a sales income of around USD 41,000. The initiative also involved the creation of 26 goat sheds, accommodating 1,320 goats and the establishment of 52 small fishponds stocked with 18,700 fingerlings. Furthermore, 62 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) were formed, bringing together 770 women, and accumulating total savings of approximately USD 10,800. These VSLAs facilitated local self-financing for members while fostering solidarity among them.

With its partners, WFP conducted multiple capacity-strengthening trainings to 4,360 participants (61 percent women). The sessions covered climate-sensitive agricultural practices, fish farming, poultry and goat rearing techniques, good nutritional practices, entrepreneurship, composting, VSLA model, digital financial inclusion. Additionally, 3,676 vulnerable people (60 percent women) received support to develop income-generating activities, contributing to strengthening their socio-economic autonomy.

Early recovery activities faced operational challenges that delayed implementation. These included climatic hazards, delays in targeting, difficulties with cash transfers, poor telephone network coverage, and persistent insecurity and frequent lockdowns in the Northwest and Southwest regions. Consequently, WFP adjusted plans to fit regional contexts, and improved engagement and coordination with local authorities and partners.

WFP's expanded collaboration with local partners and government technical services, alongside the capacity strengthening of project participants and enabling them to form project committees and VSLAs, greatly enhanced local ownership and reinforced the sustainability of the assets created. By involving key technical services, WFP has created a direct bond between communities and these institutions for skill transfer and technical assistance.

School feeding activities in emergency

As WFP transitioned to home-grown school feeding (HGSF), it continued implementing school feeding in emergencies at a reduced scale in the Far North Region only, collaborating with the Ministry of Basic Education. In these shock-affected

communities, school feeding is much more than a simple meal: it forms the basis of social protection, builds resilience, and motivates children towards a better future. The decrease in the number of pupils assisted observed from 2022 (72,000 pupils) to 2023 (61,400 pupils) continued in 2024, with about 32,100 pupils in 47 elementary schools (44 percent of whom were girls). Pupils received hot school meals prepared by parents, organised in canteen management committees. The meals included cereals, vegetable oil, pulses and salt, all cooked with locally sourced spices supplied by parents.

School meals motivated learners to attend and stay in school, in communities where education is not prioritised due to widespread poverty. Reports from participating schools indicated a 9 percent increase in enrolment rates retained from 2023 to 2024. However, the retention rate declined from 96 percent in 2023 to 67 percent in 2024^[4].

Nutrition support in emergency

WFP's malnutrition prevention and supplementation targeted children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBLW/G), and people living with HIV (PLHIV) in the six regions affected by crises. Alongside partners and the Ministry of Health (MINSANTE, in French), WFP assisted approximately 158,525 people, with about 1,565 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs). The assistance mainly focused on Moderate and Acute Malnutrition (MAM) management^[5], supporting 86,490 children aged 6-59 months in 268 health centres across the intervention regions (with the Far North Region hosting more than half). Similarly, 33,070 children and PBW/G received SNFs to cover their nutritional needs, as a top-up to their household food assistance. The MAM recovery rate was 98.6 percent, above the national threshold of 70 percent.

The number of children enrolled in MAM management was 3.4 higher than in 2023, due to resource availability and donor earmarking. Conversely, there was a 69 percent drop in malnutrition prevention assistance in 2024. WFP assisted 25,900 malnourished PBW/G determined after low mid-up arm circumference (MUAC) measurements with appropriate SNFs rations.

In all intervention types, WFP emphasized social behavioural change (SBC) to promote infant and young child feeding (IYCF), good hygiene practices, and maternal nutrition. This was complemented by culinary demonstrations provided by trained community health workers, health personnel and cooperating partners, reaching about 198,600 people (18 percent men). During food distributions, complementary services like vaccination, deworming and vitamin A supplementation were provided to children.

WFP scaled down its assistance to PLHIV in 2024, supporting 756 malnourished individuals (21 percent of 2023 coverage) undergoing anti-retroviral treatment (ART), through the nutrition assessment, counselling, and support (NACS) programme. This support was provided in two health care units in the Adamawa Region, out of the 10 originally planned, due to resource shortfall. In collaboration with MINSANTE, WFP trained 54 psychosocial agents on nutrition for PLHIV focusing on infants and young children in HIV context and anti-retroviral treatment clients counselling methods. In addition, 1,289 vulnerable PLHIV and members of their households were integrated into WFP's cash-based transfers and in-kind distribution assistance.

Through UBRAF^[6] funds, WFP, in collaboration with MINADER and implementing partners, continued to provide financial management capacity-strengthening, technical assistance, farm inputs, and equipment to vulnerable ART clients cooperatives and to VSLAs. In addition to seven cooperatives and 37 VLSAs established in the previous years, WFP supported the creation of eight new VSLAs (five in Adamawa and three in East) for 210 newly identified vulnerable PLHIV (80 percent women). Fifty-five members of the newly created groups were trained by MINADER on agricultural techniques and entrepreneurship, and by MINEPIA on small livestock rearing. Furthermore, 210 production starter kits were distributed to the VLSAs for agriculture (machete, hoe, trenching shovel and improved maize and peanuts seeds, and cassava cuttings), animal breeding (either young goat or 21 days-old chicken and feed) and small business (cassava chips or corn to sell). The cooperatives and VLSAs generated a profit of about USD 3,000 from sales, excluding their expenses. Two of these cooperatives provided about two metric tonnes of food to home-grown school feeding schools.

WFP and partners are evaluating the activities' impact on economic strengthening of PLHIV, and the results will inform the initiative's exit strategy. Post-distribution monitoring results indicate an improvement in the minimum dietary diversity for women and girls (from 34 percent in 2023 to 36 percent in 2024) and for children aged 6-23 months (from less than 10 percent in 2023 to 35 percent in 2024).

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



2,775 stakeholders (41 percent women), trained on nutrition screening, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and MUAC measurements



10,179 people reached with social behaviour change messages on healthy eating practices, reproductive health and malnutrition management



500,000 children aged 6-59 months screened for malnutrition in an **exhaustive campaign** in all WFP intervention regions.

Cameroon has made remarkable progress in the fight against malnutrition in recent years, especially in terms of wasting. However, malnutrition remains a significant public health concern, especially in the northern regions. To address this, the Multisectoral Nutrition Development Plan 2024-2030 (PMDNC30, in French) seeks to improve overall well-being and human capital to achieve economic and social development in Cameroon by 2030, using a nutrition lens. In this regard, WFP's strategic outcome 2 contributes to the National Development Strategy (NDS30) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and focuses on providing a comprehensive nutrition package to improve nutritional outcomes of vulnerable populations, especially children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G).

The strategic outcome was funded at eight percent against its annual requirements. Therefore, activities were implemented at a reduced scale in all regions, reaching just five percent of the planned PBW/G. No resources were available for malnutrition prevention using lipid-based nutritional supplements (LNS) in children. Nonetheless, WFP made significant progress in supporting the Government in evidence generation and policy development.

WFP, in partnership with the African Union Commission (AUC), provided technical and financial support to the Government for the Cost of Hunger in Africa (COHA) study under the leadership of the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territorial Development (MINEPAT, in French). The preliminary results show that in 2018, child undernutrition in Cameroon generated a cost of about XAF 1.2 trillion (USD 2.2 billion), equivalent to 5.4 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). This cost is mainly due to the loss of productive capacity caused by undernutrition (93 percent of the total cost). Additionally, between 2014 and 2018, nearly one-third (30.3 percent) of infant mortality cases in Cameroon were associated with undernutrition. The cumulative burden of undernutrition in the health sector in 2018 represented 0.25 percent of the GDP (USD 100.5 million). The report, which is still to be launched, also revealed that households bore approximately 55 percent of undernutrition-related costs.

WFP supported the participation of the Ministry of Health (MINSANTE, in French) staff in the regional workshop on the new World Health Organization (WHO) guidance for the prevention and management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), aiming to integrate it in the revision of the 2013 national protocol for MAM management. WFP also reinforced collaboration with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS, in French) by organising two jointly training sessions for 35 social affairs workers and 30 elderly people on social behavioural change (SBC) for malnutrition prevention, balanced healthy diets and well-being, and access to social services.

To support the government's efforts in promoting local production and consumption, WFP, MINSANTE and the agency in charge of norm and quality in Cameroon (ANOR, in French) trained 11 local small food transformation enterprises on food fortification, quality control measures and monitoring systems. Moreover, WFP supported the government and local enterprises in drafting a roadmap for rice fortification in Cameroon. A landscape analysis of rice was conducted to develop solutions and guide a national rice fortification strategy, aligned with Cameroon's nutrition and food security goals.

WFP further supported the Government in setting up community platforms to promote local malnutrition management and prevention solutions. In collaboration with its cooperating partners, WFP established 45 community homes for nutritional rehabilitation, called 'positive deviance' homes, in the regions affected by crises. Through these facilities, 709 children suffering from MAM were enrolled and rehabilitated, using locally available nutritious food blends. These homes also hosted nutrition and health trainings for caretakers and community members.

WFP also conducted community nutrition screening of half a million children in 2024 in collaboration with the MINSANTE, regional delegations and UNICEF. Trained community health workers (CHWs) carried out this campaign in 69 selected vulnerable health districts in the Adamawa (11), East (11), Far North (14), Northwest (21) and Southwest (12) regions. The screenings revealed pockets of malnutrition with approximately 108,000 children suffering from MAM and 8,437 severely malnourished children (SAM) identified and referred for treatment.

To improve the implementation of nutrition programmes, WFP and MINSANTE did a training of trainers for 2,775 stakeholders (41 percent women), including 2,396 CHWs, 194 cooperating partners staff and 206 health personnel staff. The training focused on nutritional screening, infant and young child feeding (IYCF) module and mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) measurements. Moreover, WFP has undertaken a seasonal analysis of child acute malnutrition, using indicators regularly collected by the MINSANTE, to show marked seasonal patterns of malnutrition.

Directly related to its food assistance, WFP enlisted 4,640 PBW/G from vulnerable households receiving assistance for additional cash entitlements totalling USD 35,600. They received monthly cash transfers (associated with SBC messages on good nutrition practices) to increase their ability to purchase and consume diverse nutritious foods and pay for their ante-natal and post-natal healthcare. Furthermore, WFP established a link between cash assistance and the health insurance programme of MINSANTE called "chèque Santé". This partnership allowed 60 percent of pregnant women receiving cash assistance in the Far North Region to register in the health programme, which contributed to improving reproductive health indicators in the targeted health facilities.

To further reinforce the implementation of SBC, WFP consulted with partners, including the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB, in French), MINSANTE, the World Health Organization (WHO) and cooperating partners to finalise its SBC strategy, following a co-creation workshop with 35 participants. SBC tools are now being developed to contribute to the improvement of beneficiaries' nutritional behaviour.

According to the post-distribution monitoring results, there was an increase in the percentage of PBW/G surveyed who confirmed that they had attained a minimum diet diversity from 34 percent in 2023 to 49 percent in 2024, even though only 68 percent of eligible women were reached with nutrition preventive programmes compared to 90 percent in 2023.

Given funding constraints, WFP focused on strategic partnership with the Government and contributed to building productive synergy among sector partners, as evidenced by the successful rollout of the nutritional screening exercise to more health districts and villages.

WFP adopted a participatory approach focused on communities to ensure local ownership and partnered with local and international NGOs to strengthen their technical capacities to implement nutrition interventions.

Gender was fully integrated in activities, as illustrated by Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Through assistance to PBW/G, WFP strengthened women's decision-making power. Together with the Government and other partners, WFP contributed to setting the foundation for improved policies for a stronger health system in the long term.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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

FFA



77,612 people (62 percent women) assisted with **USD 2.9 million** in conditional cash transfers and **277 mt** of food under FFA

22,579 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) trained in post-harvest management and value chain development and **received farm inputs** under SAMS



71,851 pupils (45 percent girls) in **107 schools** received 630kcal of daily school meals each, purchased from local producers valued at **USD 892,468**



5,940 smallholder farmers (68 percent women) supported to create **180 VSLAs** (village savings and loans associations)

WFP's strategic outcome 3 aimed to address food insecurity and the impacts of climate-related shocks that disproportionately affect vulnerable populations like smallholder producers, women, and children. WFP's resilience portfolio includes Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF).

FFA for resilience-building interventions aimed at climate adaptation and mitigation, infrastructure rehabilitation, and food systems resilience. WFP assisted 86 percent of project participants through conditional cash-based transfers. For SAMS, WFP provided inputs for crop diversification and improved production, and trained smallholder farmers on post-harvest management, food processing, and transformation. In 2024, all FFA and SAMS activities were within the framework of PULCCA. Meanwhile, the HGSF initiative linked school meals to local production.

With the multi-year funding from the Government of Cameroon, WFP successfully expanded and executed asset creation and livelihood activities in six regions (Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest). The strategic expansion enhanced WFP's changing lives portfolio and helped communities build productive assets for sustainable development. HGSF maintained its traditional funding base, including 'Education Cannot Wait' and France, while also benefiting from the Government's contribution.

WFP's **Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA)** activities mostly focused on creating and maintaining agriculture-based productive assets. FFA activities were implemented in 24 administrative divisions, 89 communes/sub-divisions, and 148 villages in the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. Before implementation, WFP and partners carried out community-based participatory planning (CBPP) and environmental and social screening (ESS) to elaborate appropriate development plans and ensure the adaptability and sustainability of interventions.

WFP strengthened climate resilience in vulnerable communities through water harvesting, soil improvement, reforestation, watershed protection, and flood preparedness activities. Communities built or rehabilitated 92 fishponds, 97 community ponds, 70 community storage units, 34 culverts, 61 km of feeder roads, 14 diversion bays and dykes, and 10 solar-powered boreholes. Additionally, about 209 hectares of community fields were cultivated, 150 hectares of pastureland were restored, and 8,990 tree seedlings were planted. Furthermore, 183 savings groups were created with a total membership of over 4,575 people (68 percent women).

WFP supported approximately 77,610 vulnerable people participating in various activities (62 percent women and comprising IDPs, refugees, hosts and returnees) with USD 2.9 million and 277 metric tonnes of food. The number of assets created, and capacity-strengthening sessions increased by 70 percent from 2023 to 2024, and the number of people assisted tripled from 19,200 in 2023, thanks to the geographical upscale.

Regarding **support to smallholder farmers (SAMS)**, WFP collaborated with the decentralized technical services of line ministries and cooperating partners to improve and diversify their livelihoods. This was achieved through value

creation for productive assets created under FFA, promotion of regenerative farming practices, improved access to finances and inputs, reduction of post-harvest losses, and improving access to markets. Nonetheless, SAMS participants are existing beneficiaries and less vulnerable than FFA participants. In 2024, WFP supported about 22,580 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) from 691 farmer groups. Among these, 1,592 farmers (51 percent women) were trained in post-harvest loss management, boosting productivity and market competitiveness. In addition to using the productive assets under FFA, WFP and partners also established 95 farmer field schools (FFS) to demonstrate climate-smart agricultural practices to over 3,000 smallholder farmers (54 percent women).

WFP encouraged and facilitated the establishment of farmer groups and cooperatives to improve market opportunities and access to finance. In total, 22,580 smallholder farmers were trained on market access and aggregation, resulting in collaborations with schools for the HGSP programme. WFP adopted the Local and Regional Food Procurement (LRFP) Policy and trained 18 agriculture-based small and medium-sized enterprises on procurement processes under the WFP/UNIDO CAMFORT^[1] project.

WFP also supported the creation of 180 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), benefitting 5,940 smallholder farmers (68 percent women) who were trained on entrepreneurial ventures and petty trading, and saved approximately USD 16,600 from their produce sales.

WFP linked 70 small-scale producer cooperatives into the **Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSP)** initiative, enabling 1,428 small producers from 26 cooperatives to sell farm products to beneficiary schools. This programmatic integration provided local producers with stable market access and financial inclusion opportunities, while encouraging school enrolment and retention. Through this programme, schools entered contractual agreements directly with cooperatives to supply food items and locally processed products. Cooperatives supplied more than 327 tonnes of assorted food, valued at over USD 892,500.

In 2024, the HGSP programme expanded significantly, providing nutritious school meals to 71,850 pupils (43 percent girls) in 107 schools in the Adamawa, Centre, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest, compared to 3,600 in 2023. Meals varied according to local eating habits and availability. This included yoghurt, bread made from cassava or potato flour, eggs, and porridges made from local foodstuffs. Each plate of food contained about 630 Kcal, representing a third of the learner's daily nutritional intake, and often constituting the only meal learners consume daily^[2].

WFP also implemented six months of multipurpose cash assistance and skills enhancement to families of high-performing female students in the Southwest Region, as a safety net to keep children in schools. About 5,450 individuals received USD 473,271.

Finally, WFP supported the organisation of a workshop during which the draft national school feeding strategy was validated at the technical level. Participants included 48 experts from the Government and stakeholder institutions.

Integrating activities under strategic outcome 3 demonstrated WFP's capacity to contribute to a comprehensive transformation of communities. WFP's food systems approach addressed the entire value chain, emphasizing participants' inclusion and ownership, with the support of local partners and government technical services.

The results of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) conducted in June 2024 (end-line) for FFA interventions indicated mixed outcomes among participating households. Fourteen percent of households reported a high capacity to manage economic or climatic shocks and stressors (resilience capacity score above 66) as opposed to 9 percent in February 2024 (baseline) and 11 percent for non-beneficiaries. Conversely, the proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) dropped from 52 percent at baseline to 43 percent in June 2024. Similarly, fewer households reported not using any livelihood-base coping strategies during times of scarcity, decreasing from 38 percent at baseline to 37 percent at end-line. The decline in respondents' perspectives, despite the scale-up of activities, could be attributed to the late start of the initiative.

Operational challenges, such as floods, delays in targeting beneficiaries, difficulties with cash transfers, poor telephone network coverage, and insecurity, delayed implementation. Implementation plans were adjusted based on local contexts. WFP strengthened coordination between partners at regional levels to improve the effectiveness of interventions.

The Country Office's transition pathway shows how assistance modality is matched with vulnerability status. Highly vulnerable people will graduate to early recovery after one year and then integrate into resilience when they become moderately vulnerable, and finally to promotion phase.

WFP adopted a participatory approach to ensure local ownership. To reinforce sustainability, WFP and line ministries strengthened the capacities of implementing partners and established local project management committees. Additionally, WFP reinforced communication with key government technical services to facilitate skills transfer to communities.

As part of the national ownership of school feeding, the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) set an ambitious target to reach one million children with school feeding by 2025. Under the WFP/MINEDUB memorandum of understanding (MoU), WFP provides technical and financial support for completion of a national school feeding strategy and the development of the initiative for sustainable financing of school feeding.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



WFP trained **35** government officials on **climate-based micro-insurance** and **22** technical personnel on **Environmental and Social Screening**



WFP supported the **Government** in **evidence-generation** through assessment of existing **capacities in Early Warning Systems and food security surveys**

In 2024, WFP continued to support the Government of Cameroon in strengthening national institutions to manage food systems and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, and disaster risk management. WFP's support focused on strengthening food systems transition pathways towards resilience and fairness, social protection systems, and reinforcing institutional capacities and evidence generation around those thematic issues. This strategic outcome was funded at 55 percent of the needs-based plan.

Food systems strengthening

In collaboration with the German Cooperation, WFP has been accompanying the Food Systems Transition Pathway and the National Convenor throughout 2024, providing technical backstopping, developing the priorities of Convergence of Agendas (food system and climate change) and the institutional setting for a multi-sectoral collaboration around food systems. Moreover, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture (MINADER, in French)'s participation in the Africa Food Systems Forum in Kigali, Rwanda, and in the 52nd Committee of Food Security in Rome, Italy. During the Food Systems Forum, AUDA-NEPAD^[1] pledged to support Cameroon in boosting youth leadership and entrepreneurship through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. In Rome, the national food system convenor requested Cameroon's membership in five additional United Nations Food Systems Summit coalitions: Livestock, Social Protection, Humanitarian Development and Peace (HDP) Nexus, Resilient Value Chains, and Zero Hunger. These coalitions will enhance national development priorities, as demonstrated by the government's continuing role within the School Meals and Agroecology coalitions. The institutional setting proposed by WFP was endorsed by the National Development Strategy (NDS30) sub-commission on Rural Development. Seven focal points will be designated to coordinate the implementation of the Food Systems Roadmap.

WFP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) launched a joint project titled Cameroon Food Optimization, Resilience, and Technology (CAMFORT), which brings together value-chain stakeholders for improved local production of fortified blended foods. Under the WFP-UNIDO Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and applying best practices from similar projects, both agencies will provide technical assistance to transform local food systems and value chains through sustainable production and local sourcing of fortified nutritious foods. This project will create jobs, diversify incomes and livelihoods, and provide market opportunities for smallholder farmers. Additional multisectoral outcomes include decreased food and nutrition insecurity, conducive regulatory and policy environment, and private sector competitiveness.

To increase knowledge and support for the CAMFORT project, WFP organised a mission to Ghana under the umbrella of South-South Cooperation. The delegation comprised government officials from the ministries of health and agriculture, alongside WFP and UNIDO staff. Following visits to food processing facilities and meetings with Ghana ministries of Agriculture, Gender, Health and the Environmental Protection Agency to share best practices, the Cameroonian delegation developed recommendations to promote sustainable agriculture and food transformation.

Social protection system^[2]

The Government of Cameroon continued working with partners to enhance its nascent social protection system. The World Bank facilitated an institutionalisation workshop wherein partners discussed the sustainability and government ownership of the Social Safety Nets Project. With support from technical partners, including WFP, the Government will consider devolving safety nets to an existing ministry, creating a Ministry of Social Protection, or creating an autonomous agency.

Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS, in French), Ministry of Territorial Administration (MINAT, in French) and the Social Safety Nets Project to support the use of social protection programmes and mechanisms in channelling humanitarian response. Resultingly, WFP sponsored and facilitated the

training of personnel from these institutions on cash programming and the construction of minimum expenditure baskets.

WFP and MINAS signed an MOU to strengthen WFP's support to expand and manage the national social protection system. The MoU is anchored on three strategic objectives: providing learning opportunities (such as South-South Cooperation exchange visits), improving accountability to affected people through secure feedback mechanisms, and enhancing social protection coverage (including through cash transfer support modalities and their potential to adapt or respond to shocks). Meanwhile, WFP continued to support a grievance redress mechanism for the national social registry, ensuring it prioritizes the opinions of local communities. Building on WFP's expertise, Cameroon developed a similar mechanism. In hard-to-reach areas, this enables two-way communication with both registered and non-registered households. WFP also trained staff from MINAS-controlled social centres, to inform programme design on nutrition-sensitive social protection.

Institutional capacity strengthening

WFP organized a study visit to its Brazil's Centre of Excellence Against Hunger headed by the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB, in French). The delegation comprised 12 high-level personnel from MINEDUB, MINADER, the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Territorial Development, the Ministry of External Relations (MINREX, in French), and the PULCCA project management unit. The visit explored Brazil's school feeding institutional frameworks, links to family farming, food and nutrition security, water management, monitoring and evaluating school feeding initiatives, and resource mobilization.

WFP facilitated three government staff's participation to the seminar on China-Africa rice value chain cooperation, where they gained insights on investment opportunities in the rice value chain in Africa and built partnerships.

Additionally, WFP facilitated MINEDUB's participation in the Africa Day of School Feeding (ADSF) commemoration in Burundi, where the representative engaged in exchanges with other member states of the School Meals Coalition. WFP also facilitated Cameroon's participation in the Regional Technical Conference on Home-Grown School Feeding in Dakar, attended by three government officials.

WFP and the African Risk Capacity collaborated in a scoping mission to Cameroon to assess the impact of climate-related risks on agriculture and food security to support microinsurance initiatives. Under this initiative, WFP trained 35 government officials in climate-based microinsurance, and 22 technical staff in environmental and social screening.

Moreover, WFP has been collaborating with a UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) team to prepare a joint proposal on blended financing mechanisms to support micro-credits to smallholder farmers' cooperatives and female entrepreneurs (connected to the SHECAN initiative). The project has a grant component and a loan component and is expected to be approved by the UNCDF board in the first semester of 2025.

WFP funded a Global Food Security mission in collaboration with the National Food Security Working Group in the Far North, Southwest and East regions to reinvigorate the national working group and identify its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and challenges. The team held workshops at regional levels, during which participants (members of the food security working group) developed joint annual work plans.

To support the government's efforts towards improved disaster management, WFP trained four MINAT's Civil Protection Division (DPC) staff on using drones for disaster mapping, and search and rescue. WFP also strengthened the capacities of MINADER's Department of Agricultural Surveys and Statistics (DESA) to carry out post-distribution monitoring surveys and consolidate and analyse data. This has reinforced WFP's relationship with MINADER and increased visibility on WFP's contribution towards the Zero Hunger goal.

Support towards assessments and evidence generation

WFP assessed the capacities of stakeholders involved in Cameroon's Early Warning System (EWS), namely the Department of National Meteorology (DMN), the Department of Civil Protection (DPC), the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC), and the Research Center on Water and Climate Change (CRECC). This resulted in an MoU between DPC, DMN, and ONACC to strengthen institutional and operational capacities and make EWS operational in Cameroon.

WFP continued to provide technical and financial assistance for food security assessments, by training and equipping enumerators to administer the surveys. Surveys conducted in 2024 include a nationwide Food Safety Management System (FSMS) survey in February; National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (ENSAN) between August and September; and monthly food prices monitoring in 30 markets. Together with MINADER, WFP supported two Cadre Harmonisé analysis sessions in March and October, and provided a coach from the regional bureau and two level-2 Cadre Harmonisé-certified staff as national facilitators. Through the cash working group, WFP organized a cash feasibility study in the Northwest and Southwest regions. The results will inform the selection of appropriate transfer

mechanisms.

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 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



7,013 metric tons of commodities (rice, salt and sorghum) **purchased locally** for USD **4.9 million**



48,351 metric tons of commodities for **Sudanese Refugee Response in Chad** transported from GCMF hubs in Douala and Maroua



119,660 metric tons of mixed commodities received; **63,258 metric tons for GCMF. 98,931 metric tons** sent to Cameroon, CAR, Chad, and Nigeria

In 2024, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of the Government, UN agencies and Cooperating Partners in supply chain management. WFP's interventions sought to bridge logistical gaps and ensure the timely and effective delivery of humanitarian aid directly to the communities most in need. Through essential services such as warehouse provision, stock management, efficient transportation solutions, and training of government officials, WFP expanded access to life-saving vaccines and insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITNs) to remote and insecure areas of Cameroon.

Furthermore, WFP maintained a crucial role in the United Nations Logistics Working Group by sharing expertise and providing technical guidance on warehouse optimization and efficient transportation strategies to the humanitarian community. This collaborative approach fostered a resilient and efficient supply chain ecosystem within the humanitarian actors in Cameroon.

WFP continued to manage the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) through the Douala Corridor operations, receiving assorted food commodities under advance financing mechanisms destined for countries in the sub-region. In addition to Cameroon country operations, Central African Republic, and Chad, GCMF expanded its support to Sudan and Nigeria.

Moreover, the humanitarian community continued to rely on the WFP-operated United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for personnel and light cargo transportation to the northern regions. Unlike previous years, UNHAS flights were uninterrupted throughout the year, because of the Government's support and the patronage of the humanitarian community in Cameroon.

Logistical operations centred on delivering on-demand and full-cost recovery transport and warehousing/stock management services. WFP implemented a robust financial scheme, which included detailed budgets and a 50 percent upfront payment from client organisations to ensure the uninterrupted and efficient delivery of these services.

Similarly, UNHAS continued to operate on a full-cost recovery basis, with increased donor contributions from USD 2.6 million in 2023 to 2.95 million in 2024. This funding sustained operations throughout the year.

Under an agreement with the Ministry of Health, WFP delivered the remaining 490,100 insecticide-treated mosquito nets to 99 health centres in the Northwest and Southwest regions. This effort is a continuation of the MILDA^[1] project, financed through the Global Fund. Likewise, in conjunction with Africa Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), WFP supported the government's Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), by completing the final-mile delivery of 393 cubic metres of vaccines (over 6.7 million doses) and ancillary supplies to EPI's regional warehouses in the Adamawa, East, Far North and North regions. This contribution improved national immunisation and improved health outcomes. These achievements are particularly significant given that WFP operates in remote and conflict-affected areas, often facing heightened insecurity and challenging road conditions, especially during the rainy season, which often impedes humanitarian access. To ensure proper handling of the vaccines after WFP handover, WFP trained 257 officials of the Ministry of Health on thermo-sensitive logistics and Quality Management Systems.

The GCMF has continued to support the Sudanese refugees' response in Abeche (Chad). In 2024, it dispatched approximately 48,350 metric tonnes of food (sorghum, rice, vegetable oil, pulses, fortified cereal, and specialized nutritious foods) for refugee assistance, down from 78,100 in 2023. Overall, the Douala Corridor received about 119,700 metric tonnes of assorted food commodities in 2024, with GCMF accounting for 63,260. Additionally, 99,000 tonnes were dispatched, including 1,800 sent to support flood response efforts in Nigeria.

In support of the government's initiatives to promote local production and consumption through import-substitution, WFP procured 4,013 metric tonnes of locally-produced sorghum (4,000) and iodized salt (13). WFP also bought 3,000 metric tonnes of imported rice. Total purchases slightly declined from USD 5 million in 2023 to over USD 4.9 million in

2024.

Moreover, WFP provided critical storage and stock management services to the International Organization for Migration (IOM). It facilitated the handling and safekeeping of 31,195 cubic metres of various humanitarian commodities, by allocating 660 square metres of storage space within its warehouse in Maroua.

UNHAS maintained a regular flight schedule three days a week to Maroua (Far North Region) and N'Djamena (Chad). In 2024, it conducted 150 flights (828 hours), including three chartered flights, catering to 3,175 passengers and 12 metric tonnes of light humanitarian cargo from 53 humanitarian organisations.

In 2024, the overall performance of WFP's logistics services met expectations despite some challenges. Although fewer mosquito nets were transported compared to 2022 and 2023 - due to the completion of the 2022/2023 campaign and the absence of new campaigns in 2024 - WFP's role in the transportation of essential vaccines was crucial to improving immunisation outcomes in the country.

WFP encountered several bottlenecks in contracting transporters, resulting from various factors. One of the main challenges was the increase in fuel prices, forcing WFP to renegotiate and raise agreed rates. Additionally, transporters in the Northwest and Southwest dealt with poor road conditions, which hindered physical access, and security risks, such as threats of looting by non-state armed groups and unauthorized checkpoints demanding illicit taxes and tolls.

Physical access remained a significant challenge in the Far North, causing delay in food dispatches. In response to the urgency of the flood response, WFP implemented an innovative multi-modal transportation strategy that combined road transport (trucks, motorbikes) with water transport (canoes) to reach populations completely cut off by the floods. To enhance its services, WFP is strengthening commodity management by expanding the use of the LESS Last Mile^[2] system to improve the transporter tracking. Following a successful pilot, the system is set to be implemented in 2025.

Finally, UNHAS maintained a passenger satisfaction rate of 98 percent, and an access satisfaction rate of 100 percent, demonstrating its essential role and consistently high-service quality. It strengthened its relations with the Cameroon Civil Aviation Authorities, by hosting a training on dangerous goods for 12 participants from 8 aviation field offices in the region (Burkina Faso, Chad, Congo, Guinee Conakry, Madagascar Mauritania, Mali) led by the HQ Training Unit. Thanks to improved collaboration with the government, UNHAS secured timely flight clearances, and maintained its partnership with humanitarian agencies, including United Nations sister agencies, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Norwegian Refugee Council and other local and international NGOs.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	N/A
Provide, on-demand, supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

Cameroon ranked 97th in the 2024 Global Gender Gap Report^[1] reflecting a slight decline from its 94th position in 2023. Despite the drop, the report highlighted overall progress in economic participation and political empowerment of women across the country. Their main challenges include disparities in access to health and education. Working closely with the Government of Cameroon through the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF, in French), WFP capitalized on high-level advocacy to bring attention to the gender gaps in Cameroon, where cultural norms and ongoing conflicts continue to disproportionately affect women and girls.

In 2024, WFP co-founded the participation of a Cameroonian delegation led by the MINPROFF to the 68th Commission on the Status of Women (CSW68), where the delegation - in collaboration with civil society organisations - organised four side events to highlight gender gaps in Cameroon, showcasing women's role in peace and security initiatives^[2] and identifying strategic initiatives for promoting women's empowerment in the country. The delegation called for increased funding for initiatives aimed at improving women and youth's empowerment in Cameroon and strengthening national capacities to collect and use sex and age disaggregated data on multidimensional poverty.

The Minister also participated in a high-level interministerial mission to the Adamawa Region organized by WFP under the auspices of the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) initiative. The HGSF partners with cooperatives, 62 percent of which are women-led. Furthermore, under the emergency project to combat food crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA), WFP distributed income-generating kits to over 100 women across the country through its resilience operations. These kits ranged from hoes, machetes, wheelbarrows, and other farming equipment. The project also provided expert trainings on financial management, animal production and post-harvest loss management.

In efforts to strengthen WFP's collaboration with MINPROFF, WFP has drafted a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and an action plan for joint initiatives in promoting women's empowerment in Cameroon for the next two years. WFP also signed an MoU with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aimed at enhancing existing collaboration between the two agencies through joint programming, fundraising and advocacy, related to food security, nutrition, gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

In collaboration with UN Women, WFP Cameroon commenced the implementation of a two-year project funded by the Commercial Bank of Cameroon in the Far North Region. The initiative established a women's network for resource access, which trained them in modern agricultural practices and provided labour-saving farm equipment, improved seeds, and a fishpond to 50 women in the Hardje Internally Displaced Peoples Camp in the Meme community. Additionally, the local traditional leader donated two hectares of land for the agricultural component of the project.

Regarding the promoting of gender equality in education, WFP supported the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB, in French) and MINPROFF's participation in the 1st Pan African Conference on girls' and women's education^[3], where the Minister of MINPROFF was part of a high-level panel discussing challenges to girls' education, including school related gender-based violence (GBV). Drawing on lessons learnt after the mission, MINEDUB has improved engagements with MINPROFF and other partners on school feeding initiatives.

The launch of the State of the World's Girls 2024 also provided a platform to advocate for joint efforts towards the empowerment of young women in Cameroon. The research conducted by Plan International, highlighted the experiences of over 10,000 young people, particularly girls, living in conflict-affected countries, including Cameroon. The findings and recommendations from the study, aimed at ensuring that girls and young women affected by crises are not left behind, and provided WFP Cameroon with valuable insights on promoting the protection of girls and empowering youth.

To promote girls' education in the conflict-affected Southwest and Northwest regions, where attacks on schools have instilled fear in parents, particularly for sending girls to school, WFP and partners developed an award programme for best performing teenage girls in class 6 (equivalent of US Grade 4) and form 1 (equivalent of US Grade 5) under the

'Education Cannot Wait' (ECW) coalition. Another initiative in the same regions involves cash transfer assistance to families whose female children have less than 15 percent absenteeism per term. WFP also launched a school feeding programme in both regions with positive outcomes in terms of enrolment, retention and the inclusion of children living with disabilities.

Regarding women's economic empowerment, WFP, through the PULCCA project, prioritised households headed by women, to ensure the project's obligation for beneficiaries to be at least 60 percent women. This translated into approximately 11,200 women participating in various activities. With WFP's assistance through cash transfers, around 1,200 women established small business ventures, such as poultry farming, vegetable gardening and petty trade, which improved the financial status and food security of their families by an estimated 30 percent. With training provided to create and manage village savings and loans associations (VSLAs), women also increased their access to capital through the group's loans.

Women's participation in food assistance for asset creation (FFA) activities was actively promoted by providing shaded spaces for breastfeeding, distribution of tasks based on participants' physical capabilities, and the creation of safe spaces for women to share feedback and challenges experienced at FFA sites. Approximately 63 percent of FFA activities were led by women, ensuring that they have access to resources, training, leadership roles and active participation in decision-making within the projects.

WFP maintained a high involvement of women across all activities ranging from 44 percent for school-based programmes, to 68 percent in FFA activities and about 70 percent in malnutrition prevention. Overall, the percentage of women participating in WFP activities increased from 55 percent in 2023 to 60 percent in 2024.

Protection and accountability to affected people

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

The Northwest and Southwest regions were characterized by violence that led to the displacement of thousands of people into nearby bushes, villages, and towns, which has left women, men, boys and girls highly vulnerable, exposing them to increased protection risks^[1].

Predatory attacks by Non-State Armed Groups in the Far North Region persisted, in addition to imposition of illicit taxes. In this region, 1,584 security incidents were recorded and 47,113 people were displaced in 2024^[2]. The Far North Region experienced devastating floods, which affected over 459,000 people, including 152,400 children, forcing thousands to relocate to crowded sites with poor hygiene conditions, and at a heightened risk of a cholera outbreak^[3]. Gender and protection assessments carried out after the floods indicated a rise in gender-based violence (GBV).

Insufficient humanitarian assistance, safety, security, lack of documentation, as well as sexual violence, have limited access to social services and support for people in vulnerable situations in crisis-affected regions.

WFP worked mostly with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on protection mainstreaming, monitoring, and supporting affected people. In the aftermath of the floods, WFP worked with the GBV Area of Responsibility (AOR) and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) cluster actors to respond to the immediate needs of GBV survivors and to provide basic services.

Gender-Based Violence

WFP developed a GBV Action Plan and GBV training modules for cooperating partners and staff. It also collaborated with the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF, in French) on advocacy efforts for an end to GBV, during the 16 days of activism against GBV. In 2025, WFP will continue supporting the Government in the dissemination of the new penal law against GBV perpetrators and victim-centred response.

Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

WFP trained over 150 staff from 21 cooperating partners and key stakeholders on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), including a session on the Whistle-Blowers Policy refresher for all WFP staff. It also trained cooperating partners on the United Nations Implementing Partner PSEA Assessment (PPSEA) exercise, which included sessions on GBV, protection, and disability inclusion reporting. In 2024, one partner out of 22 successfully completed the PPSEA and four have submitted their assessments for review. As part of the survivor-centred response plan, WFP purchased and disseminated 100 dignity kits to support survivors.

Accountability to Affected People

As the lead of the national Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group, WFP led the implementation of the AAP strategy and multi-year action plan, prioritising the rollout of the UNCERF^[4] funded joint Humanitarian Community Feedback Mechanism (HCFM). This collaborative framework integrates agency-specific feedback mechanisms for a unified approach to AAP. Through this initiative, WFP extended the use of its free hotline to eight partners^[5]. The joint HCFM ensured that everyone affected by crises had real-time access to information and channels to provide feedback on assistance, and get timely, safe, and confidential responses.

Additionally, as part of the AAP Working Group's contribution to the 2025 Humanitarian Project Cycle process, the group initiated a new approach to collect and analyse perception surveys at the household level, by gathering data directly from households rather than key informants. WFP trained partners to use this approach, which provided more accurate information on the quality of assistance received from humanitarian, development, and peace actors.

To improve the efficiency of the CFM and its referral pathways, WFP updated its CFM Standard Operating Procedures. By December 2024, CFM Cameroon achieved 100 percent compliance with the six assurance CFM standards^[6] through seven channels: hotline, complaint management committees, suggestion boxes, helpdesks, regular focus group

discussions, cooperating partners, and WFP staff. These modes enabled people to ask questions, voice complaints, and provide feedback in a safe and dignified manner. Cooperating partners and WFP staff received feedback via direct interactions with beneficiaries and through pre- and post-distribution information sessions. Their feedback informed programmatic and targeting adjustments.

With lessons learned through the Protection Risks Analysis conducted in 2023, WFP developed its Community Engagement Action Plan (CE-AP), highlighting key actions for meaningful engagement with affected people. The CE-AP will be approved in 2025, when implementation will start. Through a WFP Regional Bureau initiative, the Country Office received two awards under the Community Engagement Championships programme^[7].

WFP Cameroon was selected as one of three countries to pilot a BHA-funded project titled "Understand, Engage and Respond: Inclusive Tools for Inclusive Systems." The initiative aims to increase meaningful engagement and participation of affected people and their representative groups^[8]. For the project, WFP mapped local organizations and consulted their representatives on UN engagement with local organizations, its best practices and challenges.

Under the Home-Grown School Feeding programme, WFP promoted inclusion through equal access to meals for all students. Staff, cooks, and teachers received training on abuse, and to create safe spaces for confidential reporting and counselling. Additionally, WFP conducted conflict-sensitivity risk assessments and deliberations for risk mitigations for safety and access for all parties, with a focus on regions with volatile security situations.

A Post-Distribution Monitoring exercise conducted in June 2024 revealed a national-level increase in the households reporting improved access, safety, and dignity in WFP programmes compared to earlier in the year. About 99 percent of households reported they faced no security challenges to and on activity sites in February and June 2024, compared to 95 percent in June 2023. Approximately 97 percent reported that WFP served them with dignity and respect, compared to 95 percent in February 2024 and 91 percent in June 2023. Lastly, 86 percent reported they had no issues accessing WFP programmes, an increase from 83 percent in February 2024, but a ten-point decrease when compared to June 2023. Reasons for the drop in access indicator included long waiting time for distributions, insufficient communication, and reduced frequency of distribution. WFP continuously works with partners to increase site security, enhance communication with communities and sensitize beneficiaries on ration sizes and household registrations.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

WFP's resilience-strengthening activities were screened and analysed for environmental and social safeguards (ESS) conditions before implementation, to set a baseline and protect its activities from causing unintentional environmental harm. WFP trained 70 individuals, including cooperating partners, government technical sectors, and WFP staff, and subsequently conducted 178 environmental and social risk screenings, as part of the food assistance for asset programme. These evaluated the potential environmental and social impacts of WFP activities at project sites, particularly under the emergency project to combat food insecurity in Cameroon (PULCCA). Other factors assessed included compliance of planned activities with relevant Cameroonian and World Bank environmental regulations, transparency, and public participation. The analyses led to the establishment of a baseline for environmental management. Identified risks were classified, and WFP and its partners worked with communities to develop mitigation plans for the environmental and social risks. These plans guided the activities' implementation. To ensure compliance and track progress, WFP also integrated risk updates in its regular process monitoring, and WFP engineers verified that construction materials were environmentally friendly, and safety measures were maintained.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP Cameroon launched the Environmental Management System (EMS) during the third quarter of 2022 and since then it has been working on making its operations more sustainable following its environmental action plan. WFP is actively working to improve environmental management and sustainability in Cameroon in several areas. This includes monitoring and reducing electrical energy and water consumption, waste management applications, reporting annual electrical and water consumption on the common platform Archibus, participating in quarterly meetings and journals, and implementing initiatives to improve the sustainability of its internal operations in the areas of energy and water.

Regarding energy monitoring, WFP installed consumption counters in the country office, and plans are underway to install them in some field offices. These counters monitor consumption patterns and determine appropriate recommendations for hybrid solar systems or standalone photovoltaic poles. WFP is also progressively replacing all direct lamps with LEDs, and all window air conditioning units using R22 gas are being phased out and replaced with split units using R410 to eliminate carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions into the atmosphere. To further reduce energy consumption in offices, the engineering team conducted regular sensitisations to encourage employees to switch off and unplug unused electrical appliances and household appliances. Weekly reminders are sent to staff to improve the efficient management of electrical energy, and automatic switching is integrated into the ongoing office improvement works.

Water meters have been installed to monitor and reduce water consumption from both boreholes and public water sources, with frequent inspections to eliminate any possible leaks in the water system. Employees and janitorial service staff were constantly reminded to ensure that taps were turned off when not in use, to avoid wasting water. To increase awareness, posters are displayed in all water usage points for staff sensitization.

WFP has intentionally put in place systems for sustainable environmental management including the use of DocuSign in all operations since 2023, the Global Services Management Tool (GSMT) to reduce paper consumption and related environmental costs, and the expansion of the centralized outsourced printing system to Douala Corridor operations, with plans to extend it to all field offices. Moreover, WFP will introduce a centralized electronic card reader access control system at the country office in 2025.

For waste management, WFP has signed a long-term agreement (LTA) with a certified service provider for the disposal of different products (waste oil, filters, batteries, and other accessories resulted from generator maintenance and

plastic water containers). All waste bins have been properly labelled, and posters displayed near the bins for staff sensitization and awareness. Provisions have been made to purchase and install weighing scales to measure plastic waste before disposal, to facilitate the reporting of quantities on Archibus.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP used several entry points to ensure nutrition integration into all programmatic strategic outcomes within the emergency assistance and resilience-strengthening portfolios. During targeting, WFP identified the most nutritionally vulnerable groups within households, mainly children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), who are enlisted for specialised assistance. Children are enrolled for supplementary preventive feeding assistance and receive monthly rations of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) as a top-up to the household food assistance ration. Meanwhile, PBW/G receive cash-based entitlements to facilitate their access to a diversified diet and regular maternal healthcare services.

WFP conducted social behavioural change (SBC) sessions to improve knowledge, attitudes, practices and perceptions regarding food and nutrition, particularly among PBW/G and the general public. During these, WFP and collaborating organisations delivered tailored messages on healthy diets, good infant and young child feeding practices, maternal and childcare, good hygiene practices, and effective use of assistance.

Additionally, WFP and partners conducted systematic nutritional screening of children aged 6-59 months during food distributions, to establish their nutrition status and determine the appropriate type of assistance. Children identified as suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were managed through appropriate feeding, counselling, and follow-up through community support groups. Severely malnourished children were referred for treatment in nearby health centres specialised in treatment and thereafter enrolled for MAM supplementation when their nutrition status improved. Overall, WFP referred and provided specialized nutritious foods to approximately 86,490 children aged 6-59 months suffering from MAM, in the Adamawa, East, Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. Recovery rates stand at 98.6 percent.

Under resilience programming, WFP encouraged communities to prioritise activities that improve the availability of nutritious and diversified foods. In 2024, beneficiaries in the implementing regions established poultry farms, fishponds, and small ruminant production to increase the availability of animal protein. Market gardens for various vegetables and fruits and introducing new crops in certain areas (such as red flesh potatoes in the Far North), contributed to a more diversified diet. Communities participating in resilience programmes also rehabilitated water points and constructed solar-powered boreholes for potable, safe drinking water.

School feeding management committees worked with local smallholder farmers and producers to provide nutritious meals to pupils under the home-grown school feeding initiative (HGSI). Healthy foods such as eggs, yoghurt, vegetables, and fruits were included in the school menus. To further promote a diversified diet, WFP supported schools in establishing school gardens, which also served as demonstration fields for nutrition education for children and the Parents Teachers Association. School meal cooks were trained in preparing healthy meals and good water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) practices. Students also received frequent sessions on WASH and were reminded to practice these habits during mealtime.

WFP also carried out interventions to ensure healthy nutrition practices were implemented by parents and host community members. With its partner, it organised more than 840 nutrition education sessions and around 756 balanced meal-cooking demonstrations, using locally available food. Over 1,170 children aged 6-59 months and 664 PBW/G from these target communities were regularly screened, and 402 identified MAM cases were managed through positive deviance homes and successfully rehabilitated. A baseline and end-line survey showed behavioural improvements, particularly among PBW/G. The proportion of women practising exclusive breastfeeding increased from 62.5 percent to 78 percent. Similarly, the proportion of pregnant women who can repeat at least three messages on infant and young child feeding increased from 45 percent to 75 percent. The percentage of parents implementing at least three good practices on infant and young child feeding increased from 60 percent to 100 percent.

Partnerships

In 2024, WFP Cameroon operated in a particularly challenging environment marked by escalating insecurity in the crisis-affected regions, a significant decline in food security, alarming nutrition challenges, and worsening effects of climate change with floods affecting over 459,000 people and destroying over 85,000 hectares of farmland in the Far North Region. WFP worked closely with the Government to identify people most in need of assistance and delivered food assistance through local and international NGOs operating in affected communities. WFP also reinforced its partnership with a financial service provider, which was instrumental in disbursing timely cash assistance during the flood response.

Despite challenges, throughout 2024, WFP continued to position itself as a partner of choice to the Government, and strengthened its collaboration with donors, other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, international financial institutions, academia, and the private sector to effectively implement its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) (2022-2026), complementing national priorities and contributing to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships).

In 2025, WFP will initiate two critical processes: assess the implementation status of the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) to ensure accountability to the Government, donors and the people being served; and commence preparation of a new five-year CSP aligned to the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) and national priorities.

Collaboration with the Government of Cameroon

WFP signed a Letter of Understanding (LOU) with the Cameroon Ministry of Basic Education as part of the school feeding initiative. This agreement authorized WFP to implement school feeding programmes across the country and underscored the Government's commitment to this initiative, which is critical in enabling children to succeed in their education and ultimately thrive in society.

WFP has taken a lead role in supporting the Government's efforts in disaster preparedness, mitigation, and anticipatory actions, under a coordination mechanism established and supervised by the Ministry of Territorial Administration.

Enhanced engagement in strengthening the national social protection system remained a priority in 2024. WFP signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Social Affairs to provide technical assistance to expand social protection coverage and work towards enhancing the system's shock-responsiveness and inclusiveness.

WFP reinforced its collaboration with the Government and World Bank under the emergency project for the fight against food insecurity (PULCCA). This contribution resulted in the Government being the second-highest donor to WFP operations in Cameroon.

WFP continued to engage with International Financial Institutions, signing a tripartite agreement with the Government and the African Development Bank (AfDB) to support the flood response efforts through the AfDB's Special Relief Fund. Discussions are ongoing with the Government and the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) concerning support for school feeding under the Cameroon Basic Education Support Project (CAMBESP). This project aims to improve access to, and quality of, basic education, and to strengthen the education systems.

Private Sector partnerships

WFP continued to strengthen collaborations with the private sector, to build a more resilient food system that supports economic development and nutritional health. WFP implemented a Cargill-funded project to support girls' education in the Northwest and Southwest regions.

The country office also signed an MoU with the Commercial Bank of Cameroon and started implementing capacity-strengthening activities for women through this funding. Other partnerships with the private sector are still being formalized, and activities are expected to be rolled out in 2025.

WFP established a crucial partnership with a reinsurance company ZEP-RE^[1], for innovative agricultural risk management solutions. This partnership will also strengthen the capacities of local insurance companies to better serve farmers by mitigating risks associated with agricultural production.

WFP has advanced in discussions with several financial institutions to improve access to financial services for smallholder farmers and agricultural small and medium-sized enterprises (Agri-SMEs).

Discussions are also ongoing for a potential partnership with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to facilitate rice procurement from farmers who are part of JICA's assistance programme in Cameroon. This collaboration will enhance local farmers' livelihood and promote locally produced rice consumption.

Focus on localization

In 2024, WFP signed 38 field-level agreements with 22 NGOs as cooperating partners, of which 16 are national. As part of its localization agenda, WFP favoured local NGOs whenever possible because of the potential for sustainability, scalability, and cost-effectiveness. Local NGOs have a deeper understanding of community needs, strengths, and challenges. They also carry out other activities in the localities of intervention, facilitating access negotiation and community participation, and adding to the complementarity between WFP interventions and their own projects, especially in malnutrition prevention and resilience-building.

WFP organized training sessions with cooperating partners, commencing from their onboarding to introduce them of WFP's processes and procedures, the CSP guidelines, performance assessment, and the invoicing systems. In 2024, partners were also trained on how to use Partners Connect, the digital platform for reporting. Monthly meetings, cross-functional spot checks and capacity assessments were conducted to evaluate partners' performance and resolve issues.

WFP resilience activities partners benefited from a series of training sessions organised by WFP and technical government ministries, particularly on agricultural and animal breeding techniques, fish farming, entrepreneurship, post-harvest management and financial management. These sessions aimed to equip cooperating partners with the skills to train smallholder farmers and monitor resilience-building activities.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP recognized the critical need for collaboration with other UN agencies to enhance the effectiveness and synergies of response efforts during humanitarian crises. In this context, WFP formalized its partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) with a MoU. This agreement focuses on key areas such as food security, nutrition, sexual and reproductive health, and the prevention and response to gender-based violence. The MoU is designed to deepen the existing collaboration and foster joint programming, coordinated intervention strategies, advocacy, and collaboration on fundraising initiatives.

WFP adopted a comprehensive food systems approach to value chain development through its joint initiative with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). This project, CAMFORT (Cameroon Food Optimization, Resilience, and Technology) brought together the Government, smallholder farmers, and small and medium-sized enterprises to enhance local production and promote the transformation of fortified nutritious foods. Both agencies have developed a joint resource mobilization strategy, and engagements with potential donors are ongoing.

WFP also signed an agreement with the United Nations Office for Projects and Services (UNOPS) for collaboration in the areas of infrastructure, logistics and value chain development. WFP continued to benefit from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (UN-CERF) and UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) contributions.

Finally, WFP signed LoUs with the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNFPA for operationalization of the joint humanitarian community feedback mechanism, which was rolled out in 2024.

Thanks to WFP's continued efforts in the past years, many local and international organisations have registered in the UN Partner Portal (UNPP), facilitating the dissemination of calls for proposals and partnership processes. Partners were also trained on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) capacity assessment in UNPP, which is mandatory for their selection.

Financial Overview

For 2024, the available resources under the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB) amounted to USD 114 million, which represents 76 percent of the Needs Based Plan (NBP) totalling USD 149.9 million, marking a decrease from 83 percent in 2023. This funding includes a contribution of USD 44.8 million from the Government of Cameroon, facilitated through the World Bank's financing mechanism, which was confirmed in late 2023. This contribution has a long duration and will be utilized until the end of 2025. Due to the late confirmation in 2023, these funds were not available for implementation in 2023 and were carried forward to 2024. The World Bank's 2024 allocation was set at USD 28.3 million (for the execution of 2023 and 2024 activities and addressing delays in implementation) and USD 16.5 million allocated for 2025.

By the end of 2024, the Country Office had spent USD 11.9 million of World Bank funds, consequently, USD 16.4 million from the 2023-2024 allocation remained unspent, and will be carried forward to 2025. Low expenditures are linked to the technical nature of interventions that required long preparation.

Additionally, delayed confirmation of forecasted resources from major donors posed operational challenges early in the year, limiting WFP's capacity to fully implement planned activities. Nonetheless, after persistent advocacy efforts, resource mobilization improved towards the last quarter, enabling WFP to intensify its interventions.

Moreover, for a timely response to the urgent needs of populations affected by floods in the Far North region, WFP used USD 4.7 million from the Immediate Response Account (IRA). Additionally, where donor agreements allowed, advance financing mechanisms facilitated timely resource availability. WFP secured USD 5.3 million from Internal Project Lending (IPL) advance financing to ensure the timely availability of resources, operational continuity, and reduced lead times for emergency response activities.

These diverse funding mechanisms enhanced WFP's ability to address emerging needs promptly and strengthened partnerships with donors through ongoing dialogue and collaboration. Overall, in 2024, advance funding supported approximately nine percent of the contributions received, allowing WFP to maintain a stable pipeline and avoid breaks in critical operations.

Overall, most contributions were earmarked for crisis response interventions under strategic outcome 1. Consequently, WFP faced significant funding gaps for strategic outcome 2, impacting the timely implementation of malnutrition activities. However, targeted efforts to diversify funding sources resulted in new contributions from France for resilience-building under strategic outcome 2. Flexible funds as multilateral contributions, accounting for 4 percent of resources received in 2024, were strategically allocated to underfunded activities to mitigate gaps.

Of the USD 56 million received in 2024, USD 4.5 million came from multilateral contributions, which provided some flexibility. However, this was a small portion of the overall resources, making unearmarked funding a persistent challenge. Though the World Bank resources were earmarked for emergency operations (strategic outcome 1) and resilience strengthening (strategic outcome 3), these funds covered a significant part of the strategic outcome 3 planning budget, while the multilateral contributions were predominantly directed toward strategic outcome 1.





























Strategic outcome 1, representing 80 percent of the 2024 Country Strategic Plan needs, had 57 percent of the required funds (compared to 52 percent in 2023). Strategic outcome 2, which addresses malnutrition, was severely underfunded, dropping from 18 percent in 2023 to only eight percent in 2024. Strategic outcome 3, which targets resilience-building interventions, received 405 percent of its requirements due to significant commitment from the World Bank. Strategic outcome 4, focusing on capacity-strengthening, received 55 percent of its requirements (from 12 percent in 2023), while strategic outcome 5 received 107 percent of its requirements, mainly due to MILDA (French for long-lasting mosquito nets) resources carried over from 2023.

The main inflow of resources was through directed multilateral contributions, which were earmarked for specific activities, sub-activities, geographic locations, and beneficiary groups, based on discussions and negotiations with donors, with some flexibility to redirect interventions upon obtaining donor approval.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	105,078,991	56,774,504	59,746,757	36,179,330
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	105,078,991	56,774,504	59,746,757	36,179,330
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	104,251,256	56,694,274	59,711,598	36,168,607
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	827,735	80,230	35,055	10,723
Non-activity specific	0	0	105	0
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	12,432,731	3,014,213	1,024,556	365,525
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	12,432,731	3,014,213	1,024,556	365,525
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition	12,432,731	3,014,213	1,024,556	365,525

SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	7,886,486	18,161,738	31,898,104	8,038,617
SO03: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026	7,886,486	18,161,738	31,898,104	8,038,617
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	7,886,486	18,161,738	31,898,104	8,038,617
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	929,672	100,361	512,928	181,092
SO04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030	929,672	100,361	512,928	181,092
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	929,672	100,361	512,928	181,092
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,860,855	2,632,968	5,422,171	3,622,309
SO05: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year	4,860,855	2,632,968	5,422,171	3,622,309
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	4,860,855	1,558,453	3,897,421	2,690,420

Activity 07: Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	 0	 1,074,516	 1,524,750	 931,889
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,019,865	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 131,188,734	 80,683,784	 100,624,381	 48,386,874
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,567,067	 8,295,929	 10,721,960	 8,001,263
Total Direct Costs	 140,755,801	 88,979,714	 111,346,341	 56,388,137
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 9,149,127	 5,706,657	 2,646,957	 2,646,957
Grand Total	 149,904,928	 94,686,370	 113,993,297	 59,035,094

Data Notes

Overview

[1] International NGO Safety Organisation (INSO), NGOsafety.org. Total incidents in 2024 - 7035 compared to 4,518 in 2023

[2] Cameroon: 2024 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) | OCHA - projected 400,000 children aged 6-59 months would suffer from malnutrition in 2024

Operational context

[1] Cameroon Economic Outlook | African Development Bank

[2] Cameroon Economic Update (June 2024) | World Bank

[3] IPC: Integrated food security Phase Classification

[4] Cadre Harmonisé March and October 2022, 2023, 2024

[5] Education Cluster Cameroon: Attacks on Education (January - August 2024) | ReliefWeb

[6] PULCCA (French): Project d'Urgence pour la Lutte Contre la Crise Alimentaire

[7] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

[8] UNIDO: United Nations Industrial Development Organization partner in CAMFORT (Cameroon Food Optimization, Resilience and Technology) project

[9] 2018-2023 Corporate Emergency Evaluation: <https://www.wfp.org/publications>

Country Office Story

[1] Cadre Harmonisé October 2024

Strategic outcome 01

Missing planned numbers is because those interventions were not planned in the CSP. Country Office is doing a budget revision to realign all activities with target beneficiary groups.

[1] PULCCA (French): Projet d'Urgence de Lutte contre la Crise Alimentaire

[2] Floods affected about 459,000 people in the Far North Region between August and November 2024, destroying homes and livelihoods.

[3] Given the severity of the floods, many people did not have their identity cards, making it challenging to use regular CBT assistance, which requires 'Know Your Customer' (KYC) documentation. A hybrid delivery mechanism considered all these constraints and enabled beneficiaries to access cash assistance without an ID card, without having to use alternates and in areas with no network.

[4] Data is collected by MINEDUB, the low retention rate could be as a result of the period data were collected, as distributions cut across two academic years.

[5] The World Health Organization launched the Guideline on the Prevention and Management of Wasting and Nutritional Oedema in Infants and Children Under 5 Years in 2023. This introduced the term "management of wasting," encompassing both the treatment of severe wasting and supplementation for moderate wasting. While the narrative has been updated to reflect these guidelines, corporate M&E; systems are still undergoing gradual adjustments.

[6] UNAIDS UBRAF: Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework

Strategic outcome 03

Missing planned numbers is because those interventions were not planned in the CSP. Country Office is doing a budget revision to realign all activities with target beneficiary groups.

[1] CAMFORT – Cameroon food optimization, resilience and technology

[2] WFP's State of School Feeding Worldwide, 2022. <https://www.wfp.org/publications>

Strategic outcome 04

[1] AUDA-NEPAD: African Union Development Agency-New Partnership for Africa's Development

[2] Social protection building blocks supported: Platforms and infrastructure (support the development of a beta version of the feedback mechanism for the national social registry); Governance, capacity and coordination (revived social protection partners meetings to improve coordinated); Benefit delivery (technical guidance on CBT); Registration and enrolment (guidance on data protection standards/data sharing) and Accountability, protection and assurance (support drafting of a communication with communities plan)

Strategic outcome 05

[1] MILDA (french for long-lasting mosquito nets) : Moustiquaires imprégnées d'insecticide à longue durée d'action. In 2023, WFP delivered 2.35 million nets out of the 2.7 million to 341 health areas in the Northwest and Southwest regions

[2] LESS (Logistics Execution Support System) last mile enables real-time management of commodities, from point of receipt to final delivery point

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] WEF_Global Gender Gap Report_2024.pdf

[2] <https://wpshcompact.org/events/csw68-localization-of-women-peace-and-security-in-cameroon-the-democratic-republic-of-congo-papua-new-guinea-and-yemen-global-network-of-women-peacebuilders-gnwp/>

[3] <https://www.girlsnotbrides.org/articles/prioritising-girls-education-key-insights-from-the-first-pan-african-conference-in-ethiopia/>

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] Cameroon: Northwest and Southwest - Situation Report No. 72 (December 2024) | OCHA

[2] Cameroon: Far North – Situation Report No. 51 (December 2024) | OCHA

[3] Cameroon Humanitarian Flash Update No. 7 – Floods Far North (31 January 2025) | UNICEF

[4] UNCERF: United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund

[5] Institutions subscribed in the Joint Humanitarian Community Feedback Mechanism: Five UN agencies (WFP, IOM, WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF); three NGOs (Demtou, Intersos and Hope of Africa); one civil society organization (Centre National Numérique des Connaissances Agricoles, CNCA)

[6] Six Assurance Standards: Reach and accessibility of CFM channels; Minimum data collection; Case handling procedures: Information management systems; Feedback analysis, reporting and tracking; Quality assurance procedures)

[7] Awards received: The Information and Knowledge Management Champion and the Inclusion Champion

[8] Organizations of Persons with Disabilities (OPDs), Indigenous Peoples' Organizations, women-led and feminist organizations, youth councils and activists

Partnerships

[1] ZEP-RE (fr): Preferential Trade Area (PTA) wing of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	462,575	427,195	92%
	female	516,895	653,725	126%
	total	979,470	1,080,920	110%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	19,050	72,593	381%
	female	19,050	88,038	462%
	total	38,100	160,631	422%
24-59 months	male	71,352	47,631	67%
	female	66,928	56,968	85%
	total	138,280	104,599	76%
5-11 years	male	129,400	109,733	85%
	female	112,250	104,944	93%
	total	241,650	214,677	89%
12-17 years	male	99,950	55,507	56%
	female	98,627	61,960	63%
	total	198,577	117,467	59%
18-59 years	male	130,123	131,539	101%
	female	213,690	322,232	151%
	total	343,813	453,771	132%
60+ years	male	12,700	10,192	80%
	female	6,350	19,583	308%
	total	19,050	29,775	156%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	287,420	638,983	222%
Returnee	43,779	13,584	31%
Refugee	228,023	108,080	47%
IDP	420,248	320,273	76%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	134,000	100,245	74%
Malnutrition prevention programme	212,920	37,703	17%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,000	297,087	9902%
School based programmes	145,000	103,953	71%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	22,579	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	488,000	519,353	106%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	49	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,388	1,573	25%
Iodised Salt	532	32	6%
Rice	29,459	5,682	19%
Sorghum/Millet	10,509	228	2%
Split Peas	12,567	1,100	9%
Vegetable Oil	4,244	642	15%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	27	0	0%
Rice	1,998	190	10%
Split Peas	648	21	3%
Vegetable Oil	216	33	15%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	15,018,840	8,190,280	55%
Value Voucher	3,276,000	2,477,915	76%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	9,657,900	136,395	1%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,088,000	3,417,358	164%
Value Voucher	504,000	892,469	177%

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					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	General Distribution	Female	248,880	293,470
			Male	239,120	225,883
			Total	488,000	519,353
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	40,716	7,182.1
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	10,598,040	7,426,001
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		2,475,469
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	165,780,000	53,348,610
CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, boys, in priority areas receive food assistance for assets and income generating activities to improve livelihoods, strengthen their self-reliance and support early recovery					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	53,040	14,536
			Male	50,960	8,097
			Total	104,000	22,633
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	13,867	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	4,420,800	685,604
A.4.3 Total value of vouchers transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD		2,446
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	37,440,000	1,290,700
CSP Output 04: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	53,750 71,250 125,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	5,100 4,900 10,000	
A.1.4 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through emergency school-based programmes (complementary with UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP)	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		14,125 17,977 32,102
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	2,728	557.31
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	3,276,000	
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (on-site)	Number	22,500,000	3,102,696
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		School feeding (take-home rations)	Number	1,800,000	

Corporate output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 05: Crisis-affected children from 6 to 59 months, pregnant and lactating women and people living with HIV and special needs receive adequate and timely specialized nutritious food/CBT to prevent and treat acute malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	ART clients	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total		385 168 553
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total	1,530 1,470 3,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		277 78 355

A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		146,576 37,861 184,437
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	HIV/TB Care & treatment	Female Male Total		123 80 203
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	66,747 52,523 119,270	12,633 11,068 23,701
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		46,706 39,787 86,493
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	9,000 9,000	9,011 9,011
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		18,799 6,602 25,401
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,388	1,566.37
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		78,676
B.1.2 Quantity of fortified food provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT		1.22
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6,388	1,565.15

Other Output

Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 01: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	General Distribution	centre/site	447	564

CSP Output 02: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, boys, in priority areas receive food assistance for assets and income generating activities to improve livelihoods, strengthen their self-reliance and support early recovery

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Food assistance for asset	centre/site	41	41
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	2,735	3,769
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	64	64
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	13	13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	2.7	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	90	145.8
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	36
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	732	732

CSP Output 04: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	School feeding (on-site)	Number	72	31
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (on-site)	school	132	135

Corporate Output 1.2: Crisis-affected children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 03: Crisis-affected beneficiaries receive social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition-related practices					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	178,176	198,576
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	General Distribution	Individual	64,768	111,579

Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas

Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs

CSP Output 06: Crisis-affected women, men, girls, boys, in priority areas benefit from capacity strengthening of CPs and Government entities at local level to receive adequate and timely food and nutrition assistance

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.1: Number of government and national partners staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives provided through WFP-facilitated South-South Cooperation	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	21
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	10	33

CSP Output 07: Crisis-affected populations benefit from strengthened emergency preparedness and response capacity of national institutions and partners to meet their food and nutrition requirements

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	240	220
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.4: Number of school administrators and officials trained or certified	Emergency Preparedness Activities (CCS)	Number	33	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Groups - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female		≥5	≥5	15		Secondary data
	Male		≥5	≥5	5		Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	9	-3	Secondary data
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7	<7	14.42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<7	<8	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	<7	<7	14.2	15.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥80	≥80	38	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤15	≤15	44	40	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	<5	<5	18	15	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥85	≥85	6	10	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤10	≤10	56	62	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	<5	<5	38	28	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≥80	≥80	25	34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤20	≤20	71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤20	≤20	68	61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=0	<0	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	<0	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	=0	<0	7	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≥85	≥85	36	35	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	64		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤10	≤10	56	61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<5	<5	7	4	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤15	<15	38	34	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	24	24	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤20	≤20	13	26	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥60	≥60	25	16	WFP programme monitoring

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥75	≥75	36	34	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		<0	<0			
	Male		<0	<0			
	Overall	0	<0	<0		1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<0			
	Male		<15	<0			
	Overall	0	<15	<0		1	WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		≥75	≥0			
	Male		≥75	≥0			
	Overall	0	≥75	≥0		93	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		>70	>70	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		>70	>70	87		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.16	>70	>70	89	67.97	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥75	>75	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥75	>75	70		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	>75	64	56.17	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥40	≥40	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥40	≥40	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≥40	≥40	35	9	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥40	≥40	37		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥40	≥40	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥40	≥40	39	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥10	≥10	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥10	≥10	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥10	≥10	7	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥20	≥20	15	5	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female		≥99	≥99	65		Secondary data
	Male		≥99	≥99	69		Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	67	96	Secondary data
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	6	<15	<15	1.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	<15	<15	1.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<15	<15	1.18		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1	<5	<5	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	<5	<5	0.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<5	<5	0.01		WFP programme monitoring

Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1	<15	<15	0.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	<15	<15	0.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<15	<15	0.24		WFP programme monitoring
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93	≥75	≥75	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥75	≥75	99		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥75	≥75	99		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<0			
	Male		<15	<0			
	Overall	0	<15	<0		6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPS - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7	<7	19.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<8	<8	17.01		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	<7	<7	18.09	20.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	52		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥80	47	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	45		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤15	≤15	43	41	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	<5	<5	10	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥85	≥85	11	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤10	≤10	47	57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	<5	<5	41	29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	25		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≥80	≥80	31	36	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤20	≤20	74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	61		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≤20	≤20	67	59	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=0	<0	1		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	<0	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	=0	<0	2	5	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥85	≥85	37	42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	44		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤10	≤10	56	54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<5	<5	7	3	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	46.7	≥75	≥75	34	32	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤15	<15	48	46	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<5	<5	31	29	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	6		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≤20	≤20	7	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥60	≥60	14	7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥35	≥35	27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥35	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥35	≥35	30	8	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥50	≥50	48	21	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥15	≥15	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥15	≥15	11	7	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥20	≥20	17	3	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7	<7	11.75		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<7	<7	11.55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	<7	<7	11.64	7.85	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	31	42	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤15	46	34	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	23	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥85	≥85	4	4	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	72		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤10	≤10	69	70	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	<5	<5	27	27	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥80	≥80	22	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤20	≤20	62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤20	≤20	65	61	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=0	<0	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	<0	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=0	<0	13	6	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	66		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	68		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥85	≥85	67	42	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤10	≤10	33	57	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	0	1	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	27		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤15	<15	24	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	31	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤20	13	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	34		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥60	≥60	33	34	WFP programme monitoring

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	41.4	≥75	≥75	27	16	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥50	≥50	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	40	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥25	≥25	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥25	≥25	26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥25	≥25	18	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥5	≥5	2		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥5	≥5	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	4	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥15	≥15	4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	13	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7	<7	12.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<7	<8	13.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.9	<7	<7	12.83	14.09	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥80	37	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	44		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≤15	≤15	42	45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<5	<5	21	10	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	3		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥85	≥85	4	8	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	55		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68	≤10	≤10	52	63	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	49		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	<5	<5	45	29	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥80	≥80	22	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤20	≤20	74		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	66		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≤20	≤20	70	66	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=0	<0	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	<0	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	=0	<0	8	2	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥85	≥85	13	16	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	80		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	69		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≤10	≤10	75	77	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<5	<5	12	6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤15	<15	40	37	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	13		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<5	<5	12	25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤20	≤20	19	25	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	28		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥60	≥60	29	13	WFP programme monitoring
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45.2	≥75	≥75	37	43	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥30	≥30	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥30	≥30	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥30	≥30	35	12	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥35	≥35	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥35	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥35	≥35	40	24	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥15	≥15	5		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥15	≥15	6	5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20	14	7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnee - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥60	≥60	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	83		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	58	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥60	≥60	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥60	≥60	50	21	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥5	≥5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥5	≥5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥5	≥5	0	4	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥35	≥35	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥35	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥35	≥35	33	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		<7	<7	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<7	<8	13.41		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.4	<7	<7	13.16	14.96	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≥80	≥80	21	75	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤15	≤15	53	21	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	>5	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	>5	23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<5	>5	26	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥85	≥85	11	63	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	65		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤10	≤10	63	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	<5	<5	26	4	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥80	≥80	21	71	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤20	≤20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≤20	≤20	79	29	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=0	<0	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	=0	<0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥85	≥85	0	88	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	76		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≤10	≤10	44	13	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	26	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	59		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤15	<15	58	21	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<5	<5	11	33	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	50		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤20	≤20	16	38	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥60	≥60	16	8	WFP programme monitoring

Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥75	≥75	60	0	WFP programme monitoring
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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	Resilience Building
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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

Corporate output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 08: Targeted children 6-23 months, pregnant and lactating women and adolescent girls(PLW/Gs) and other persons in vulnerable situations have access to adequate and specialized nutritious food to prevent all forms of malnutrition

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	32,480	
			Male	23,520	
			Total	56,000	
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	28,650	4,636
			Total	28,650	4,636
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,657,900	136,396

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 2.2: Children, pregnant women and girls and new mothers, and other nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from programmes to prevent and treat malnutrition and improve diets

CSP Output 09: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	18,000	5,352
E.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Individual	37,100	4,827

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	49	34	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥85	≥85	77		WFP survey
	Male		≥85	≥85	48		WFP survey
	Overall	89.16	≥85	≥85	68	90	WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥80	>80	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	>80	51		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥80	>80	51	54	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥20	≥20	100	19	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥50	≥50	0	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	0	10	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	20		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6.7	≥20	≥20	11	6.7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	63	≥70	≥70	47	32	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥20	≥20	100	13	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≥50	≥50	100	31	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≥20	≥20	0	19	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥20	≥20	100	13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	73	≥70	≥70	50	16	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	≥20	≥20	0	45	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≥50	≥50	0	15	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	≥20	≥20	0	10	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	59	≥70	≥70	50	43	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥20	≥20	100	13	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥50	≥50	0	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20	0	7	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	25		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20	12.5	7	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnee - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥20	≥20	0	0	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					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 12: 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					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	15,300	48,175
			Male	14,700	29,403
			Total	30,000	77,578
A.1.6 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers under food assistance for assets (complementary with ILO, UNDP, World Bank, UNHCR, UNICEF)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Food assistance for asset	Female		34
			Total		34
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	2,889	244.19
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	2,088,000	2,944,085
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	10,800,000	6,584,490
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	243	32.98
CSP Output 16: Children in targeted rural and urban areas benefit from locally sourced, freshly-cooked and nutritious school meals to improve their food security and school performance					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female	4,300	282
			Male	5,700	273
			Total	10,000	555
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Children	School feeding (on-site)	Female		2,981
			Male		3,348
			Total		6,329
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female		29,235
			Male		35,732
			Total		64,967
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		473,271
A.4.2 Total value of vouchers (value voucher or commodity voucher) transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	504,000	892,468

Corporate output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 13: Targeted food insecure populations benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production and access to financial services to enhance and diversify their productivity along the food systems and deliver nutritious diets

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	All	Smallholder	Female		11,741
		agricultural market support Activities	Male		10,838
			Total		22,579

Other Output

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

Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors

CSP Output 12: 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

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Food assistance for asset	centre/site	30	19
			centre/site	33	20
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.10: Number of Household and School Gardens	Food assistance for asset	Number	3,960	1,092
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.11: Number of water points (ponds, shallow wells, weirs, dams) constructed or rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	45	16
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Number	79	236
			Number	20	1,716
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.15: Total tonnes of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	20	20
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.1: Hectares of community gardens and orchards established/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Ha	300	1,186.13
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	30	2
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	61	61
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.7: Number of bridges constructed/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Number	20	
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.8: Number of community infrastructure	Food assistance for asset	Number	29	1,265

D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.9: Number of culverts and drainage	Food assistance for asset	Number			34
CSP Output 16: Children in targeted rural and urban areas benefit from locally sourced, freshly-cooked and nutritious school meals to improve their food security and school performance						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
N.8: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	N.8.1: Number of producers/smallholder farmers supplying schools	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Individual	26	26	
Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools						
CSP Output 13: Targeted food insecure populations benefit from strengthened capacities in sustainable food production and access to financial services to enhance and diversify their productivity along the food systems and deliver nutritious diets						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Savings and Loans Associations	Individual	500	2,000	

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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤7	≤7	14.27		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤7	≤7	12.85		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	13.3	15.95	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	43	52	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤10	≤10	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	39	33	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	18	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	<15	20	26	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	32	8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤20	≤20	11	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥60	≥60	37	38	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Annual change in enrolment	Female	-3	≥50	≥50	60		Secondary data
	Male	-3	≥50	≥50	52		Secondary data
	Overall	-3	≥50	≥50	56		Secondary data
Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	≥99	≥99	77		Secondary data
	Male	96	≥99	≥99	78		Secondary data
	Overall	96	≥99	≥99	78		Secondary data
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤7	≤7	17		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤7	≤7	12.23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	13.56	19.71	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	62		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	61	71	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤10	≤10	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	17	24	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	30		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	22	6	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	23		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤15	<15	17	18	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	60		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	46		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	<5	<5	50	14	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	40		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	22	20	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥60	≥60	11	49	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤7	≤7	13.19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤7	≤7	13.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	13.17	15.52	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	35	43	WFP programme monitoring

Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤10	≤10	42		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	40	39	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	25	19	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤15	<15	20	32	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	28	5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤20	≤20	42	31	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥60	≥60	10	32	WFP programme monitoring

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

Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤7	≤7	14.69		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤7	≤7	12.74		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	13.35	15.45	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	43		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	47		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥85	45	54	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤10	≤10	41		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	39		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤10	40	31	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	16		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	14		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	15	15	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15	19		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	<15	21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	<15	21	28	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	32		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	33	8	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20	36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤20	≤20	35		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤20	≤20	36	30	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60	10		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥60	12		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥60	≥60	11	37	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female		≤7	≤7			
	Male		≤7	≤7			
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	0	14	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤10	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤10	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female		≤15	<15			
	Male		≤15	<15			
	Overall	0	≤15	<15	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female		<5	<5			
	Male		<5	<5			
	Overall	0	<5	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female		≤20	≤20			
	Male		≤20	≤20			
	Overall	0	≤20	≤20	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female		≥60	≥60			
	Male		≥60	≥60			
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	0	0	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Partner Users - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	=100	=100	98		Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50			-
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	Not collected		-
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	Not applicable	≥50	≥50			-
	Male	Not applicable	≥50	≥50			-
	Overall	Not applicable	≥50	≥50	Not collected		-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female		Not applicable	Not applicable	3,529		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		Not applicable	Not applicable	3,165		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10,675	Not applicable	Not applicable	6,714	10,675	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=99	≥95	98.96		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=99	≥95	99.08		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	=99	≥95	99.02	80.31	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	95.32		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	97.04		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥95	96.56	98.96	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥95	100	93.29	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	97.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	95.37		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥95	95.97	99.29	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	92.68		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	84.26		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	=100	=100	86.58	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥100	≥95	97.92		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥100	≥95	99.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥100	≥95	98.66	98.8	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	92.45		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	86.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	=100	=100	89.12	98.25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		=99	≥95	97.87		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=99	≥95	98.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	=99	≥95	98.34	88.95	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	85.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	86.21		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	86.02	98.79	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	85.71		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	95.83		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥95	94.94	98.96	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All Beneficiary status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥99	≥95	100	88.95	WFP programme monitoring

Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	57.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	79.17		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	=100	77.22	98.79	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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
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Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	98.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	96.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥95	97.49	98.1	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥95	99.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥95	99.49		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥95	99.43	91.77	WFP programme monitoring
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100	=100	85.07		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	=100	83.53		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	=100	=100	84.04	99.62	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Meeting	Exceeding	Meeting	Meeting	Meeting	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiary group - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	81.23	≥99	≥95	75.61		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.66	≥99	≥95	85.19		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.01	≥99	≥95	82.55		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All beneficiary groups - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.68	≥99	≥95	78.39		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.07	≥99	≥95	84.56		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.62	≥99	≥95	81.66		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.26	≥99	≥95	82.48		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.93	≥99	≥95	81.91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥99	≥95	82.14		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.26	≥99	≥95	65.31		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.93	≥99	≥95	80.24		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥99	≥95	77.36		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85.05	≥99	≥95	57.14		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.61	≥99	≥95	59.15		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83.95	≥99	≥95	58.23		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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	81.23	≥99	≥95	65.62		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.66	≥99	≥95	67.06		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.01	≥99	≥95	66.59		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	10.39	≥40	≥40	19.79		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≥40	≥40	16.38		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.95	≥40	≥40	18.31		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
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	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100		WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © © WFP/Emily Pinna

Child (Amadou) being fed nutritious porridge by mother (Aissatou) during a cooking demo using local ingredients in Magdeme, Mora (Far North Region)

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

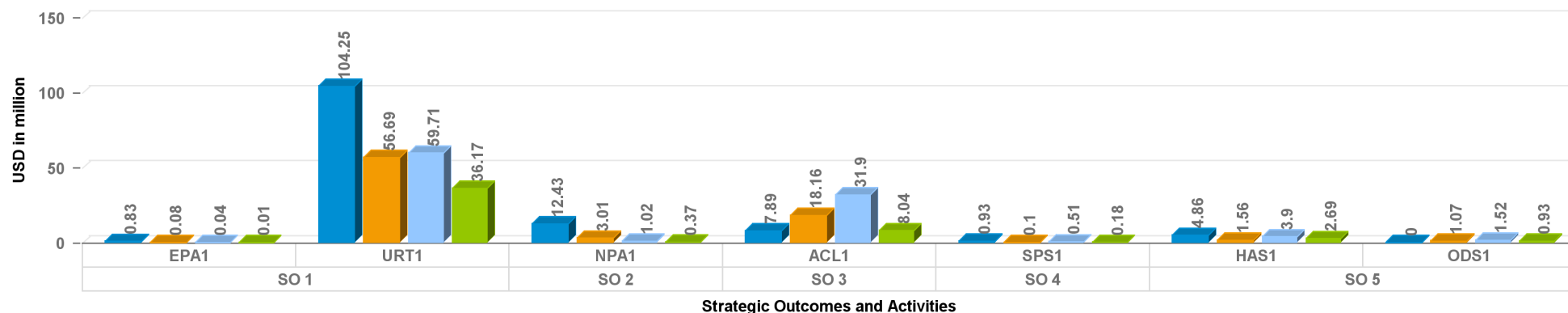
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



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

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	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition
SO 3	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development
SO 4	SPS1	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
SO 5	HAS1	Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.4	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	7,886,486	18,161,738	31,898,104	8,038,617
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			7,886,486	18,161,738	31,898,104	8,038,617
2.2	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	12,432,731	3,014,213	1,024,556	365,525
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			12,432,731	3,014,213	1,024,556	365,525

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Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	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	Non Activity Specific	0	0	105	0
		Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	827,735	80,230	35,055	10,723
		Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	104,251,256	56,694,274	59,711,598	36,168,607
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			105,078,991	56,774,504	59,746,757	36,179,330
17.16	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	4,860,855	1,558,453	3,897,421	2,690,420
		Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	0	1,074,516	1,524,750	931,889
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,860,855	2,632,968	5,422,171	3,622,309

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Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	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	929,672	100,361	512,928	181,092
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			929,672	100,361	512,928	181,092
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,019,865	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,019,865	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			131,188,734	80,683,784	100,624,381	48,386,874
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,567,067	8,295,929	10,721,960	8,001,263
Total Direct Costs			140,755,801	88,979,714	111,346,341	56,388,137
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,149,127	5,706,657	2,646,957	2,646,957
Grand Total			149,904,928	94,686,370	113,993,297	59,035,094



Michael Hemling

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

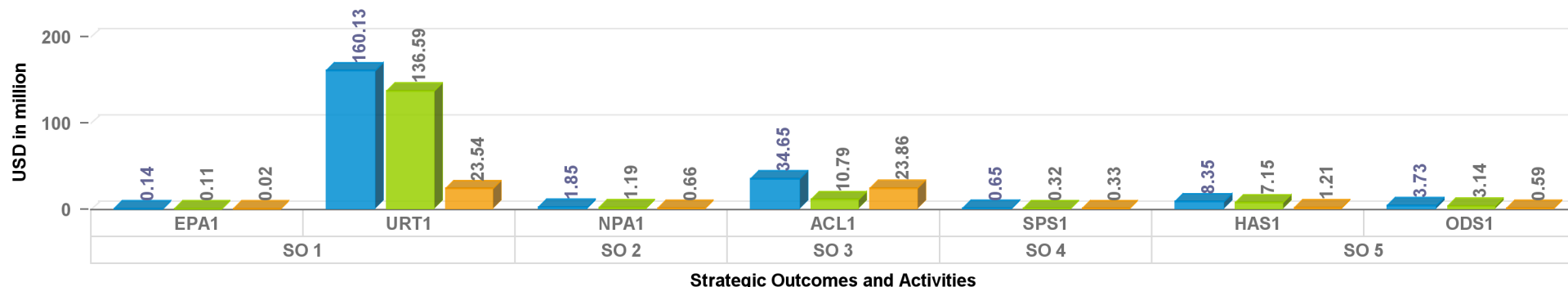
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity - Long Description
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	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SO 1	EPA1	Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas
SO 1	URT1	Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs
SO 2	NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition
SO 3	ACL1	Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development
SO 4	SPS1	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
SO 5	HAS1	Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners
SO 5	ODS1	Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners

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Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	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	301,815,004	155,899,207	4,233,345	160,132,553	136,589,562	23,542,990
		Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	2,408,943	135,636	0	135,636	111,304	24,332
		Non Activity Specific	0	105	0	105	0	105
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			304,223,947	156,034,948	4,233,345	160,268,293	136,700,866	23,567,427

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Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.2	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	24,254,277	1,845,083	0	1,845,083	1,186,052	659,031
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			24,254,277	1,845,083	0	1,845,083	1,186,052	659,031
2.4	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	22,318,201	34,653,172	0	34,653,172	10,793,685	23,859,487
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			22,318,201	34,653,172	0	34,653,172	10,793,685	23,859,487
17.9	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	2,740,972	648,317	0	648,317	316,482	331,835
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			2,740,972	648,317	0	648,317	316,482	331,835

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Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2022-2026)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.16	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	2,631,781	3,734,159	0	3,734,159	3,141,298	592,861
		Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	13,668,887	8,354,655	0	8,354,655	7,147,654	1,207,001
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			16,300,668	12,088,814	0	12,088,814	10,288,953	1,799,861
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,019,865	0	2,019,865	0	2,019,865
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,019,865	0	2,019,865	0	2,019,865
Total Direct Operational Cost			369,838,064	207,290,199	4,233,345	211,523,544	159,286,037	52,237,507
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			27,344,394	19,941,288	481,328	20,422,616	17,701,919	2,720,697
Total Direct Costs			397,182,459	227,231,488	4,714,673	231,946,161	176,987,957	54,958,204
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			25,632,955	12,206,179		12,206,179	12,206,179	0
Grand Total			422,815,413	239,437,666	4,714,673	244,152,339	189,194,136	54,958,204

This donor financial report is interim


 Michael Hemling
 Chief, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures