



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES

Cameroon

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2022 - 2026

Table of contents

Overview	3
Operational context	8
CO Story: A Meal, A Future	13
Programme performance	15
Strategic outcome 01	15
Strategic outcome 02	18
Strategic outcome 03	20
Strategic outcome 04	23
Strategic outcome 05	26
Cross-cutting results	29
Gender equality and women's empowerment	29
Protection and accountability to affected people	31
Environmental sustainability	33
Nutrition integration	35
Partnerships	37
Financial Overview	39
Data Notes	43
Annex	46
Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports	46
Figures and Indicators	47
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group	47
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	47
Beneficiaries by Programme Area	47
Annual Food Transfer (mt)	48
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)	48
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	50
Cross-cutting Indicators	94

Overview

Key messages

- Cameroon faces three protracted crises, with over 2 million refugees requiring assistance and 2.9 million people projected to be food insecure in June-August 2026.
- Significant funding shortfalls have led to cuts in food rations and reduced distribution frequency, leaving vulnerable families at heightened risks during the upcoming lean season.
- Cameroon occupies a strategic position in Central and West Africa. Any deterioration in the country's food security could have spillover effects across borders.
- Homegrown School Feeding intervention serves as a crucial development hub, stimulating local economic growth by supporting local production and procurement from smallholder farmers.

Contributing to the National Development Strategy (NDS2030)

Cameroon continues to grapple with three protracted emergencies that have left over 2.2 million individuals displaced, including 408,600 refugees and 1.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees^[1]. This multidimensional humanitarian crises is affecting six regions - the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest and Southwest, and has contributed to a stagnation in the food security situation. The 2025 Cadre Harmonisé projections showed 2.6 million people faced food insecurity between June and August 2025, surpassing the average of the last five years (2.3 million).

This situation was further exacerbated by the snowball effect of rising food and fuel prices at the national level, and heightened insecurity in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North regions that resulted in a 23 percent increase in reported security incidents in 2025 compared to 2024^[2]. Health and education sectors continued to be affected with critically high average stunting rate of 29 percent among children under five and 1.5 million children in need of assistance to access and stay in schools. Limited social protection and strained humanitarian responses hampered recovery efforts.

Despite the severity of the situation, humanitarian needs remained underreported and critically underfunded. In 2025, WFP mobilised USD 87.6 million, representing only 58 percent of the 2025 Country Portfolio Needs (compared to 76 percent in 2024) of USD 151.5 million. This allocation includes a substantial amount of carryover from previous years and USD 26 million confirmed in 2025. Just as 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.

Notwithstanding resource constraints, security and access challenges, WFP continued to implement activities as outlined in its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026), providing an integrated package of emergency food and nutrition assistance to beneficiaries, and on-demand logistics and air transportation services to humanitarian actors. Emergency response integrating nutrition support remained the cornerstone of WFP operations, representing 81 percent of total beneficiaries. WFP scaled-up Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme and expanded its early recovery and resilience programming.

In 2025, WFP assisted approximately 893,425 people through in-kind food distributions and cash-based transfers, representing 94 percent of planned beneficiaries. In total, WFP distributed 7,769 metric tonnes of food and USD 18.5 million as cash-based transfers (CBT). The amounts of assistance however represented only 12 percent of food planned and 56 percent of cash transfers planned. This disparity results from resource constraints that forced WFP to continue providing emergency assistance at reduced rations and reducing assistance cycles. Additionally, about 25,150 people were exclusively supported through capacity strengthening initiatives. WFP's beneficiaries included 159,400 refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) and Nigeria, 250,340 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 493,835 residents and returnees.

WFP continued to operationalise its transition plan by expanding cash assistance to maximize impact in hard-to-reach locations with functional markets, thereby allowing 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 53 percent, from 429,500 in 2024 to 479,625 in 2025. When compared to total beneficiaries, 53 percent received cash assistance compared to 49 percent in 2024.

The HGSP programme continued to evolve into an anchor for other activities, as WFP linked local food supply to school feeding, farmers. WFP supported smallholder farmers to form cooperatives, which eventually became suppliers of food items to schools involved in the HGSP programme. This integration resulted in approximately USD 4 million being injected into the local economies. Consequently, WFP's integrated approach successfully supported food security and educational outcomes in fragile contexts.

WFP demonstrated how progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 17: Partnerships for Development (SDG17) is critical to attaining SDG2: Zero Hunger. In 2025, WFP reinforced strategic partnership with the Government, contributing to building resilient food security systems, enhancing national social protection systems for shock-responsiveness, nutrition-sensitivity, and inclusiveness, while strengthening institutional capacities. A key initiative was support to the National Food Systems Transition Pathway which focused on operationalising the Convergence Action Blueprint. In this regard, WFP facilitated Cameroon's participation in global food systems events, eventually leading to funding for the ConvergeFood initiative. On the other hand, WFP continued supporting the Government to strengthen the nascent social protection system through capacity strengthening of workers of the national social registry. Furthermore, WFP contributed to finalising the National School Feeding Strategy, collaborating with partners for advocacy and fundraising efforts to facilitate government ownership. Finally, WFP supported national institutions in conducting market price monitoring and food security assessments, including the National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (ENSAN).

WFP structured its logistics operations to support emergencies within Cameroon and in neighbouring countries. WFP managed the Douala Corridor, receiving and transporting food commodities destined for Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Sudan and the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) despite a 50 percent decline in commodity receipt and challenges including poor road conditions and insecurity. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Health (MINSANTE) in two key projects - storage and delivery of 10.6 million mosquito nets to health areas across the country, contributing to malaria prevention for over 17 million people, and implementation of a cold chain project to improve immunisation access, delivering 12.7 million vaccine doses across the country. On the other hand, WFP maintained a reliable and consistent high-quality air transportation service (UNHAS)^[3] for humanitarian partners throughout the year to Maroua and N'Djamena (Chad) from its base in Yaounde.

WFP continued to reinforce accountability efficiency efforts, strengthening its hotline operations through initiatives including remote beneficiary engagement, operator training and systems enhancements. Notably, WFP introduced a "CFM Call Optimizer", an initiative that prevents call saturation and reduces operational costs.

WFP advanced its objectives towards Zero Hunger while navigating complex challenges in the context of increasing humanitarian needs and declining funding. Under the UN system in Cameroon, WFP co-led the Food Security Sector Working Group (GTSA) and played a key role in coordinating multi-sectoral discussions on transition planning under the Humanitarian Reset. As a component of the UN Accelerated Transition of humanitarian coordination to national authorities, WFP and FAO initiated the gradual transfer of the coordination of the Food Security Cluster and the GTSA to the Government. WFP is also participating in discussions aimed at fostering collaboration, enhancing programme effectiveness, and achieving shared goals in Cameroon towards the development of a new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). WFP also maintained leadership roles in accountability initiatives, promoting systematic improvements in humanitarian protection.

WFP reinforced partnerships with traditional donors and intensified engagements with international financial institutions, the private sector, and the government to address food insecurity. WFP also signed agreements with numerous national and international organizations to enhance community-driven activities through WFP programming. WFP strengthened partners' operational capacities and digital reporting and accountability systems.

In conclusion, while Cameroon's humanitarian crisis remains severe and underfunded, WFP's integrated approach in 2025 demonstrated resilience and adaptability in the face of resource constraints and insecurity. WFP's efforts not only alleviated immediate suffering but also strengthened national systems for long-term food security and social protection. These efforts underscore the importance of sustained funding opportunities and strategic collaboration to ensure that progress towards Zero Hunger and resilient communities continues, even in the most fragile contexts.

903,574

Total beneficiaries in 2025



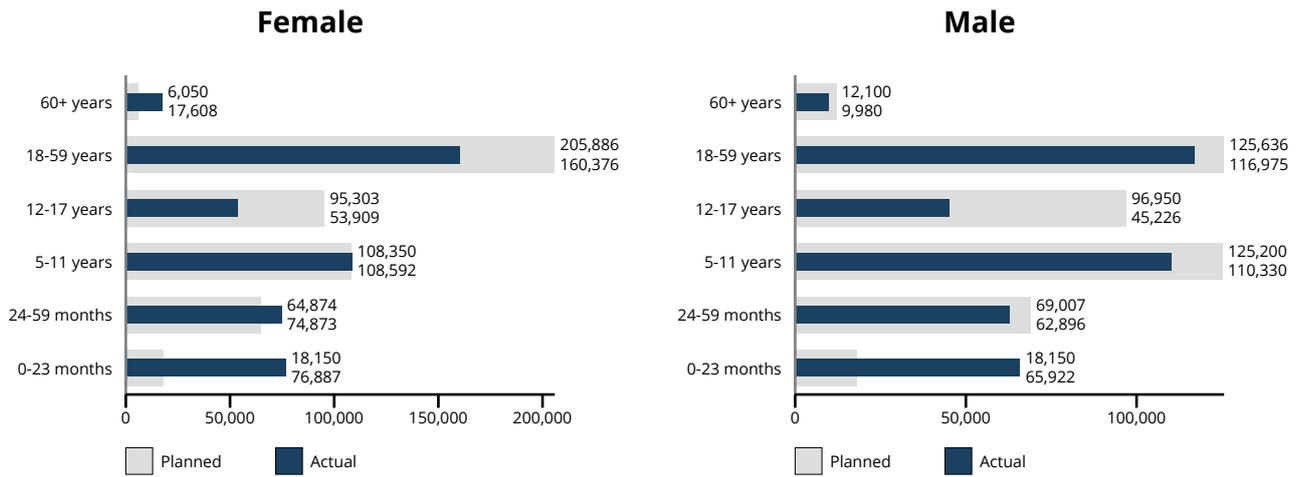
54% female



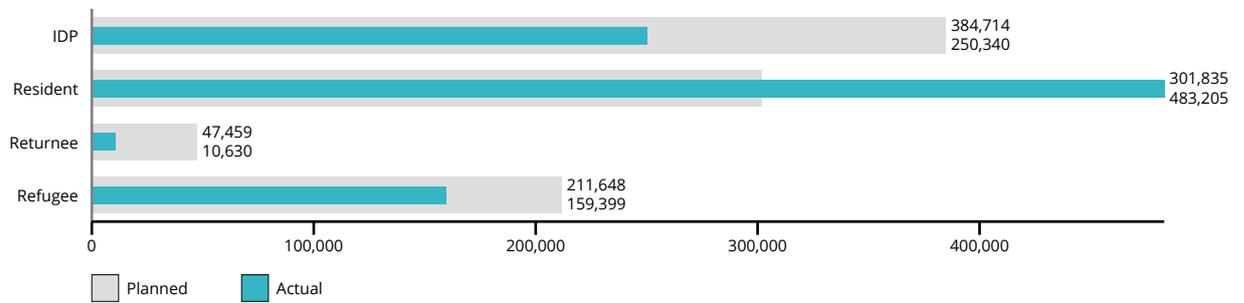
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 2,021 (51% Female, 49% Male)

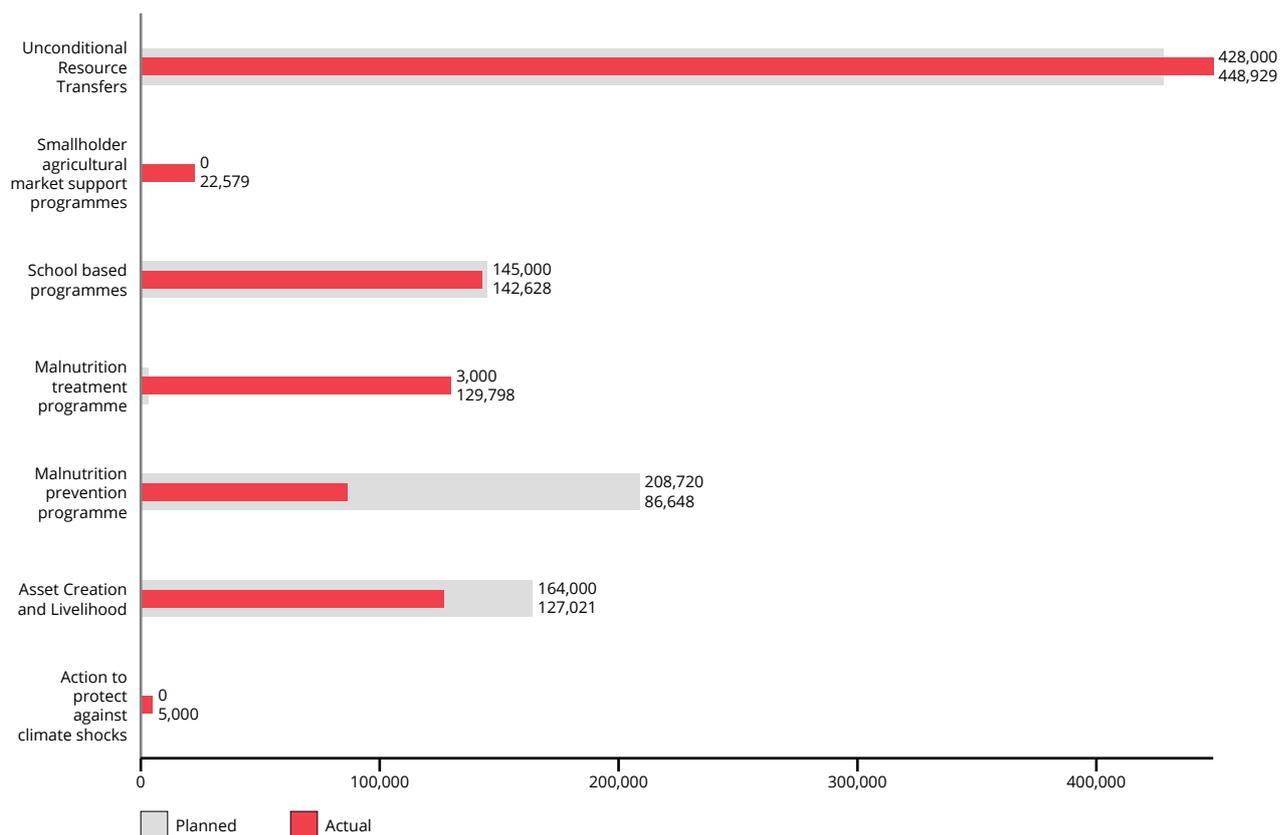
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



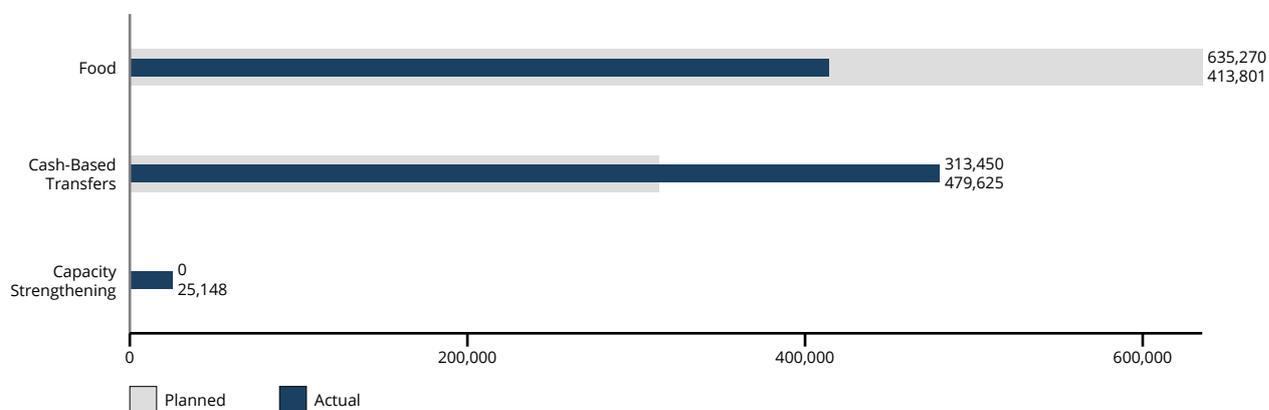
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



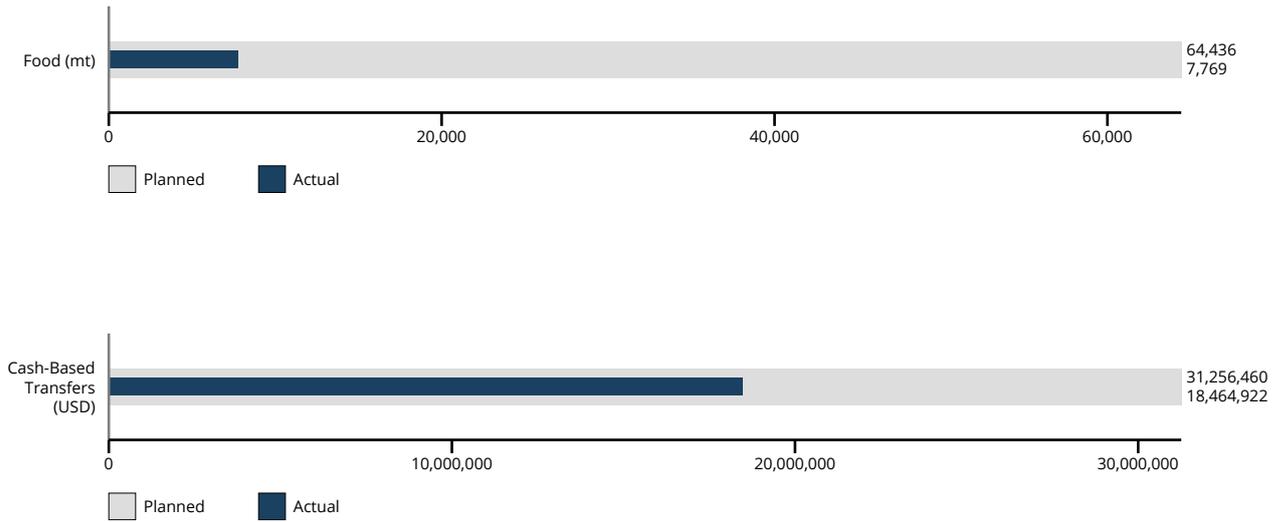
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



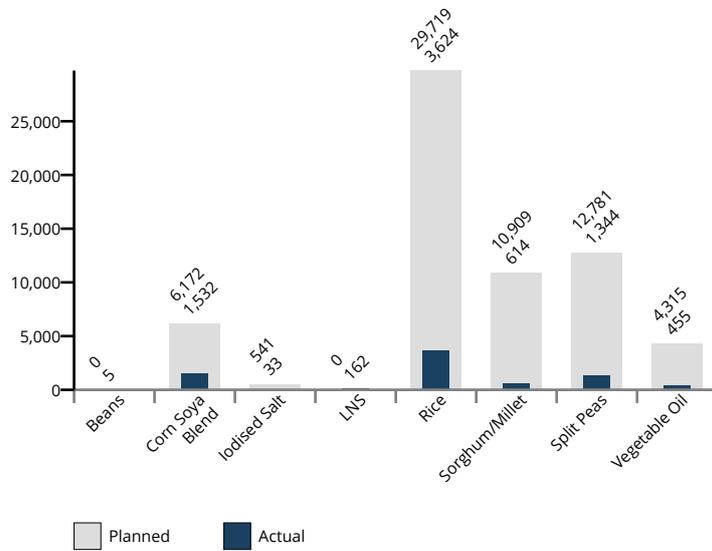
Beneficiaries by Modality



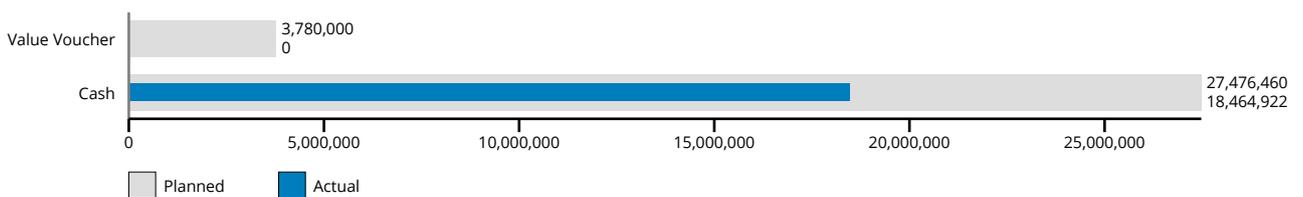
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)

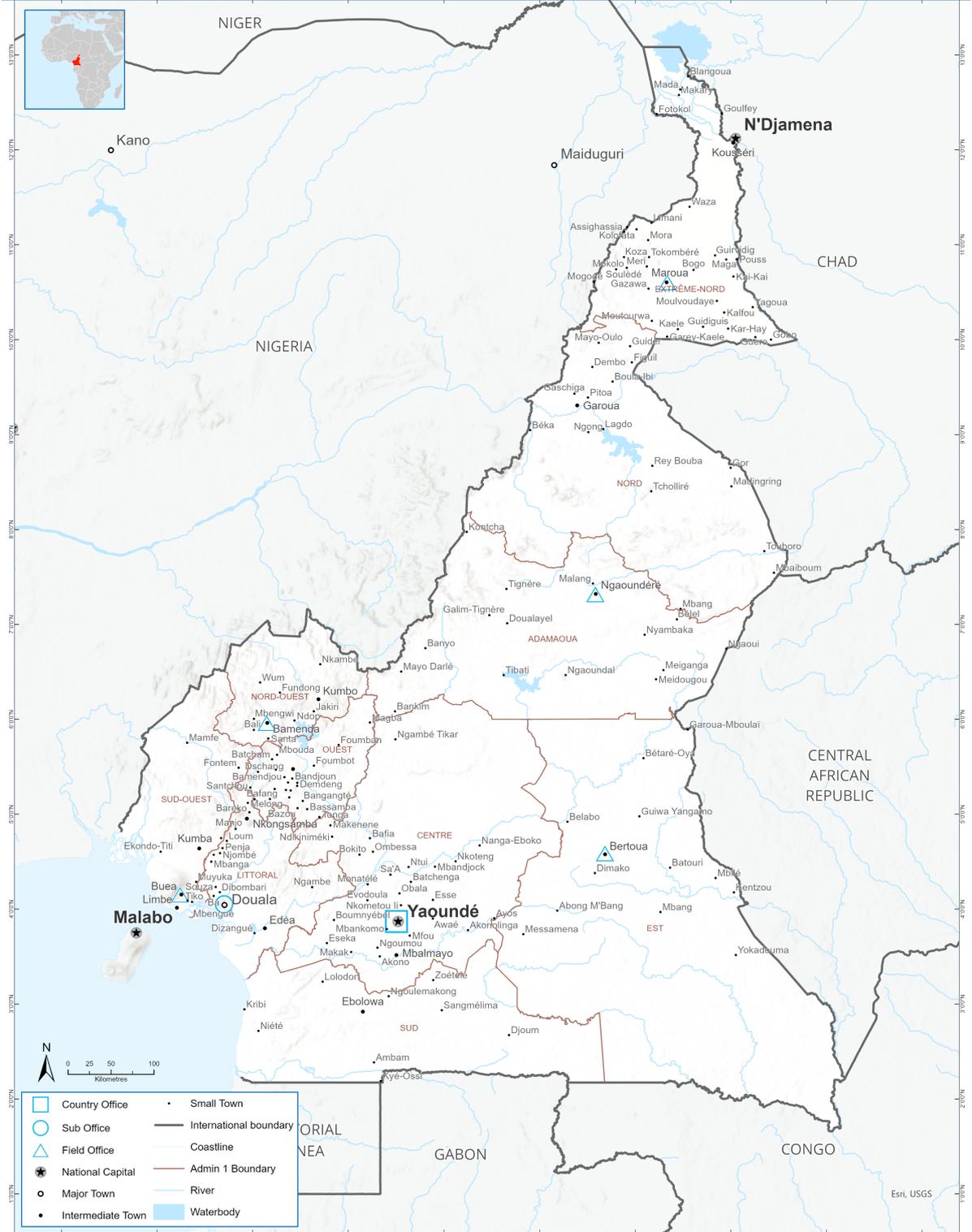


Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context

Three overlapping emergencies requiring immediate attention



Date Created: 18 Dec 2023 - Contact: hq.gis@wfp.org
 Website: www.wfp.org - Prepared by: HQ, EME gis
 Map Reference: GMR_WFP_PRES_A3P_2023

Data sources: WFP offices; WFP - Boundaries; OCHA Roads; ©OpenStreetMap Contributors
 Populated places: GeoNames

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

© World Food Programme 2023

Cameroon continues to face one of the world's most neglected ^[1] and multidimensional humanitarian crisis. The humanitarian landscape continued to be characterised by three overlapping and protracted emergencies, directly affecting six of the ten regions: the Northwest and Southwest (NWSW) crisis; the Central African Republic (CAR) refugee crisis affecting the Adamawa, East and North regions and the emergency driven by Boko Haram violence spilling from Nigeria; and extreme climate events and underlying poverty affecting the Far North Region. Recurrent floods affected more than 178,000 people in the Far North in 2025. These emergencies have resulted in over 2.2 million forcibly displaced persons - 408,620 CAR and Nigerian refugees, one million internally-displaced persons (IDPs) and 790,850

returnees from the Northwest, Southwest and Far North regions^[2].

Economically, the country's 2025 nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was projected to be 3.9 percent^[3], mainly driven by investments in the agriculture and manufacturing sectors. The country maintained a moderate level of hunger, with the Global Hunger Index score improving from 18.3 in 2024 to 17.1 in 2025 (below the sub-Saharan Africa average of 26.8) and ranked 78th out of 123 nations. Economic progress is limited by conflicts, displacement, climate shocks and widespread poverty^[4].

The political context in 2025 was marked by the re-election of Cameroon's long-standing president for an eighth term, which triggered pockets of unrest on allegations of electoral process irregularities. This political tension adds to an already fragile security situation marked by armed clashes between non-state armed groups (NSAGs) and state security forces, NSAG attacks using improvised explosive devices and drone technology, abductions, movement restrictions, arbitrary arrests, injuries and killings, with almost 8,690 documented incidents in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions in 2025^[5].

Despite improvements in overall hunger rates, the food security situation in Cameroon shows no sustained improvement from 2022 to 2025. Between October and December 2025, 11 percent of the population (3.1 million people) are facing acute food insecurity - a slight increase from 2.9 percent in 2024 - including 249,300 in the emergency phase (IPC level 4)^[6]. The Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions, where conflicts and displacement continue to erode livelihoods, account for 63 percent of severely food-insecure people. This underscores the urgency of consistent assistance to address food and nutrition insecurity.

Childhood malnutrition remains a major public health concern in Cameroon with alarming statistics: 28.9 percent of children under five are suffering from stunting, with rates above 40 percent in the North region. Wasting is affecting 4.3 percent of children. These rates are lower than the average for the Africa region, and the country is 'on course' for the targets of stunting and wasting^[7]. The Adamawa, East, Far North and North regions are most affected.

Conflicts and widespread poverty continue to disrupt primary and secondary education. An estimated 1.5 million school-aged children required emergency education support in 2025^[8]. In the Northwest and Southwest, frequent lockdowns and attacks on schools and teachers forced hundreds of schools to remain closed. In the Far North, poverty and social norms that prefer early marriage for girls further limit school enrolment, especially when household resources are scarce.

Compounding these challenges, social protection coverage remains limited and shock-response capacities are weak, which can further accentuate chronic cycles of multidimensional vulnerability. Resultingly, the most vulnerable households are unable to cope with or recover from shocks in time, impacting their assets and livelihoods.

The reduction of the United States assistance in 2025 impacted aid delivery and triggered institutional changes. In Cameroon, the humanitarian sector has suffered substantial disruptions. The food security sector under the 2025 Humanitarian Response Plan was only 20.7 percent funded in 2025^[9], with WFP Cameroon's needs-based plan funded at 58 percent, compared to 76 percent in 2024. Consequently, WFP increased advocacy toward expanding its donor pool, implemented strict efficiency measures in its operations, and conducted reprioritisation in its assistance programming.

To advance Cameroon's progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2 - Zero Hunger), WFP continued implementing its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026), which is aligned to the National Development Strategy (NDS 2030) and the Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus. WFP delivered integrated, lifesaving and resilience-building support across the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest regions, targeting refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and vulnerable host communities. WFP applied a participatory vulnerability-based targeting approach to identify the most-in-need households for appropriate assistance. WFP also supported institutional capacity strengthening for the government and delivered logistics and air services to the Far North and Chad for humanitarian and development partners.

Under Strategic Outcome 1, WFP supported households with an integrated food and nutritional assistance package. WFP's unconditional resource transfer includes general food assistance, malnutrition management for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), school meals and resilience-building activities aimed at early recovery.

The focus of Strategic Outcome 2 was to enhance the capacities of nutrition programme providers to promote healthy, nutritious practices and fight malnutrition.

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP implemented a food systems approach to strengthen community resilience and promote self-sufficiency by supporting smallholder farmers and providing farm inputs and post-harvest kits. Through the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative, WFP continued strengthening local producer cooperatives, linking them to market opportunities.

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP continued to support the government in enhancing national systems and early disaster preparedness. WFP supported the government in food system development, conducting food security assessments, south-south cooperation exchanges, and system strengthening support to the national social protection system.

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP offered essential support through the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) for the air transportation of humanitarian actors to the Far North Region and Chad and provided expert on-demand logistics support to the government, humanitarian, and development partners.

To implement its Zero Hunger (SDG 2) mandate and sustain its impact, WFP prioritised SDG 17 (Partnerships for Development) by strengthening partnerships with government and national institutions, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and financial service providers to deliver assistance, build local capacities, and enhance food and nutrition systems.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP continued to face significant operational challenges linked to resource constraints, lengthy customs procedures, and high customs-related costs, affecting the timely delivery of in-kind commodities and Cash-Based Transfers (CBT). Delays in confirming contributions and complex customs clearance procedures undermined operational efficiency, contributing to a decline in in-kind donations and commodity-handling income from WFP Country Offices served through the Douala Corridor. In response, WFP reinforced its engagement with national authorities to advocate streamlined customs procedures while simultaneously broadening its outreach to a more diverse donor base to strengthen resource mobilisation efforts. These measures aim to safeguard operational commitments, maintain assistance delivery, and improve food security outcomes.

Furthermore, the security context remained highly volatile, with increased criminality and violence and no significant improvement in humanitarian access and civilian protection across the Northwest and Southwest regions. In the Far North Region, Boko Haram attacks, increased kidnappings for ransom, and deadly assaults continued to restrict humanitarian operations. To mitigate the effects of protection risks related to the evolving security situation, WFP proactively engaged community leaders, local partners, and stakeholders to facilitate balanced access negotiations, which informed timely operational adjustments. WFP also maintained regular communication and coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners to advance safe-access discussions and refine operational strategies.

To ensure timely and appropriate assistance to affected populations, WFP applied internal security controls to ensure consistent assistance despite the complex and insecure operating environment. WFP conducted context-specific protection risk and benefit analysis to determine suitable transfer modalities for specific areas. WFP prioritised mobile money and mobile voucher modes over direct cash to reduce diversion risks. In areas with restricted UN personnel movement, WFP strengthened the capacities of third-party monitors and local cooperating partners to reinforce their internal control mechanisms to address risks of fraud and corruption.

Lessons learned

WFP adjusted to the declining funding situation by conducting rapid reassessment of vulnerability, particularly of refugees, to ensure limited resources are efficiently distributed, and gradually shifting from in-kind to cash assistance with reduced operational costs.

WFP also adapted cash-based transfer modalities (mobile money, e-vouchers, and hybrid) for different security and economic contexts. To promote early recovery and livelihoods, WFP transitioned some beneficiaries from emergency assistance to resilience and livelihoods support, freeing up emergency resources for those most in need while supporting emerging communities. Furthermore, the Country Office implemented efficiency measures - including reducing its physical presence and aligning staffing to current operational needs - that reduced office running costs by 14 percent and staffing costs by 32 percent.

WFP's successful implementation of the Emergency Project to Combat Food Insecurity in Cameroon (PULCCA) further reinforced WFP's position as a reliable partner for school feeding and smallholder farmer support, prompting increased engagements with the Government and international financial institutions (IFIs) on value chain development projects.

WFP systematically conducted spot checks for real-time integration of findings, allowing prompt redress of operational and programmatic concerns, strengthening compliance, and improving service delivery quality and efficiency with cooperating partners and vendors.

CO Story: A Meal, A Future

Healthy eating improves health and academic performance



© Joseph Fambove

Raissa happily eats a nutritious meal of rice, peanut sauce and smoked fish during recess in her primary school in Bikok, Centre Region

Raissa, a five-year-old student at Bikok Government Primary School in Cameroon's Centre Region, enjoys her rice and peanut sauce lunch with a smile on her face. For her, this lunch is more than just food—it is a source of inspiration, a daily incentive to learn and to dream. That is what drives her to join her brothers on the walk to school every day, playing their favorite guessing game: "What will we eat today?" This game turns their walk into an adventure, each guess filled with excitement about the hot meal awaiting them in school during recess.

"I love coming to school because I know I will eat and learn," she says.

Raissa and her classmates colour shapes in their exercise books while their teacher guides them and supervises them in class. She listens carefully to instructions, her stomach growling in anticipation. When the lunch bell rings, she hurries to wash her hands and receives her meal for the day: a steaming plate of rice and peanut sauce cooked with locally sourced ingredients.

The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) Programme, introduced in Bikok in 2024, now provides daily meals to about one thousand pupils in two schools in that community. Teachers report higher school attendance and classroom participation. Raissa's mother, Hermine, sees her children's enthusiasm grow. "My children are now eager to go to school because they know they will have lunch," she explains with a smile.

Local leaders support the idea of envisioning school feeding as a catalyst for development. Crescence Odette Ottou, the mayor of Bikok Council, has prioritised school feeding among her municipal initiatives, stating that "education is an opportunity to fight hunger and poverty." Her dedication exemplifies a wider national effort. Since 2022, WFP, in

partnership with the Government, has supported school feeding across the country, boosting both education and local economies by sourcing food from smallholder farmers. This initiative also serves as a critical safety net, helping to protect children from harmful practices such as early or forced marriage for girls and reducing the risk of being recruited by criminal groups. WFP served daily school meals to approximately 130,000 pupils in 235 schools nationwide in 2025.

The results indicate a quiet but significant improvement. Retention rates in schools where meals are served increased from 91 percent in 2023 to 95 percent this 2025. Completion rates reached 85 percent, surpassing the national average of 75 percent, while enrollment remained strong at 90 percent. These statistics reveal a basic truth: when children are fed, they stay in school, learn and succeed.

Cameroon launched its 2025-2030 National School Feeding Strategy and Sustainable Financing Strategy in October 2025, with the goal of reaching one million learners by 2030. This was a significant milestone towards developing and institutionalising the HGSF initiative to increase access to nutritious school meals throughout the country. At the launch, the Minister of Basic Education stated that "*safe, nutritious, locally sourced meals would become a cornerstone of education.*" Speaking at the same event, the WFP Representative in Cameroon praised the strategy, emphasising its alignment with the WFP's goals of lowering dropout rates and assisting local farmers.

Despite these advances, access to education remains a challenge in Cameroon, especially in rural and conflict-affected areas. Nearly 14 percent of children aged between 6 and 14 do not attend school^[1]. Funding gaps also threaten progress. 52,000 pupils risk losing meals in 2026, unless WFP urgently secures US\$5.6 million to sustain school feeding activities.

For children like Raissa, each plate of rice and peanut sauce represents a promise. It is a safety net against hunger, a barrier to harmful practices, and a foundation for the future. As she laughs with her brothers over their lunchtime guesses, she embodies the hope that school feeding brings—not only for Bikok, but for all of Cameroon.

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



723,376 people (87 percent of needs-based plan; 56 percent women) assisted with USD 11.8 million and 7,467 mt of food under Emergency Response



448,929 vulnerable people (56 percent women) assisted through unconditional General Food Assistance with 5,414 mt of food and USD 9.1 million



50,957 people (62 percent women) assisted to create community agriculture-based productive assets under FFA Early Recovery



27,228 primary school children (44 percent girls) received school meals in 35 schools under School Feeding



129,773 children aged 6-59 months and 66,489 children aged 6-23 months assisted with SNFs under Malnutrition Supplementation and Prevention

Strategic Outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026) remains critical to reducing hunger, preventing and treating malnutrition, and saving lives in Cameroon. WFP delivered unconditional life-saving food and nutrition assistance to refugees, internally displaced people, and vulnerable host populations across regions where humanitarian needs remain acute and protracted—Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. Activities under this Strategic Outcome include general food assistance, Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) for early recovery, school feeding, and targeted nutrition support. People assisted include children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G), primary school learners, physically disabled people, people living with HIV (PLHVI), vulnerable men and women, and their households.

In 2025, WFP assisted 723,375 people—87 percent of the needs-based plan, a slight increase from 2024 where 728,250 people received assistance. This achievement conceals an underlying issue - a significant decrease in funding. Only 40 percent of the needs-based plan for this Strategic Outcome was funded, forcing WFP to apply robust prioritisation measures, including maintaining food rations at 50 percent, reducing distribution frequency, and implementing a vulnerability-based targeting strategy that prioritised the most vulnerable households.

General Food and Cash Assistance in Emergency

In 2025, WFP continued to deliver critical emergency food assistance to approximately 448,930 individuals, 56 percent of whom were women, providing 5,414 metric tonnes of food and USD 9.1 million in cash transfers. WFP surpassed 100 percent of its beneficiary plan despite the decrease from 519,350 people in 2024. Beneficiaries of WFP's food and cash-based assistance included 121,515 people affected by the 2024 floods in the Far North Region and 3,680 people

who were displaced following an interborder conflict between local communities in the Southwest Region and Fulani herders from Nigeria. Consistent with WFP's scaling up of cash-based assistance, 58 percent of beneficiaries received cash assistance, compared to 51 percent in 2024.

Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted in December 2025 indicated an improvement in household food security, with 44 percent of households having achieved an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) compared to 38 percent in December 2024. Similarly, 48 percent of households achieved a minimum diet diversity, compared with 36 percent in 2024, while 25 percent reported not having resorted to any harmful coping mechanisms during periods of lack, consistent with December 2024 levels. Non-assisted households had consistently poorer results across all indicators measured. These results are indicative of the necessity of lifesaving assistance to vulnerable people.

Food Assistance for Asset Creation for Early Recovery

In 2025, WFP's early recovery activities were funded by the Government of Cameroon and the World Bank under the Emergency Project to Combat Food Insecurity (PULCCA) in Cameroon. WFP supported about 50,960 people (62 percent women) participating in early recovery activities across 67 villages in the seven regions - Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest and Southwest regions. The activities aimed at improving access to nutritious foods, strengthening resilience to shocks and enhancing socio-economic empowerment. WFP provided USD 1.9 million as cash-based transfers to participating households. The number of people who received assistance more than doubled in comparison to 2024, mainly as a result of WFP's transition plan where beneficiaries whose vulnerability status had improved were shifted from emergency assistance to early recovery support.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) and cooperating partners, provided technical training and oversight to support communities in the management of existing assets, identification of new ones and conducting environmental and social screening (ESS). Communities cultivated 160 hectares of farmland and nine hectares of market gardens including 757 school gardens, which were fertilised with manure from 121 compost pits. They also constructed and rehabilitated 46 fishponds, established 606 chicken coops, generating approximately USD 12,000 in sales profit. To further diversify food sources and expand income opportunities, WFP provided 880 goats for breeding to 440 households, of which 65 percent are headed by women.

WFP facilitated the establishment of 29 new Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) with approximately 1,400 members, 75 percent of whom were women, to strengthen financial inclusion. Together with existing VSLAs supported by WFP, the groups mobilised approximately USD 3,500 from their activities and individual members' savings. This community-based self-financing mechanism enabled households to save and access loans for investment while strengthening solidarity within communities.

In addition to providing communities with agriculture-based assets to facilitate early recovery and strengthening communities' ownership to ensure sustainability, FFA for early recovery activities improved community cohesion by facilitating collaborative engagement of different community groups, with local populations working alongside displaced people. The main challenge resulted from implementation delays in the Northwest and Southwest regions due to insecurity and lockdowns, which prompted WFP and partners to adjust timelines and coordinate with financial service providers to improve payment efficiency. With support from local authorities, Cooperating Partners were able to monitor time-sensitive activities, like poultry management during lockdowns.

School Feeding in Emergency

In shock-affected communities in the Far North Region, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB), continued implementing school feeding at a reduced scale compared to previous years. In 2025, the initiative supported 35 schools, serving 1.5 million hot meals to approximately 27,230 pupils, 44 percent of whom were girls, compared to 32,100 pupils in 2024. Meals comprised cereals, oil, legumes, and salt, enhanced with local spices provided by parents. The declining number of pupils assisted reflects reduced funding availability and a shift towards the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme as communities gradually stabilise.

Despite reduced coverage and resource constraints, reports from participating schools indicated strong improvements in education outcomes. Enrolment rose by 17 percent, attendance by 10.7 percent, retention rate by 21 percent, success rate by 7.7 percent and dropout rate fell by 3.6 percent. These results underscore the impact of school meals on children's school attendance and learning outcomes.

Nutrition Support in Emergency

Nutrition was the most under-funded programme area in 2025, forcing WFP to review its implementation approach. WFP concentrated efforts in areas with the highest global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates in the Adamawa, East, Far North, Northwest, and Southwest regions. WFP also reduced the number of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM)

supplementation sites for children aged 6-59 months from 268 health areas in 2024 to 247 in 2025, and the number of MAM prevention sites for children aged 6-23 months from 168 to 98. Additionally, assistance in the Northwest and Southwest regions was paused in September 2025 when all resources had been exhausted. Despite this contraction, WFP advanced the operationalisation of the National Multisectoral Plan for Nutrition Support^[1] through a series of interventions.

WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) and humanitarian partners, conducted nutritional screenings and targeted interventions. Joint screenings across 14 districts in the Far North Region revealed an average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate at 20 percent, well above the World Health Organization's "very high" threshold of 15 percent. Earlier screenings showed average rates of 11.6 percent in prioritised health districts in the Adamawa and 6.9 percent in the East. Approximately 580,000 children aged 6-59 months were screened, enabling early detection and referral of about 129,770 children suffering from MAM and 5,000 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM).

Following on-site screenings, 129,770 children aged 6-59 months and 80 PBW/G suffering from MAM received 1,406 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to facilitate their recovery, registering a recovery rate of 99 percent consistent with the rate achieved in 2024 and exceeding the national threshold of 70 percent. The low default rate of 1.1 percent and zero mortality were also within acceptable standards. Under prevention interventions, WFP provided 274 metric tonnes of SNFs to cover the nutritional needs of 66,490 children aged 6-23 months and 17,690 PBW/G as top-up to household emergency assistance entitlements. Overall, WFP provided 1,680 metric tonnes of specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) to children and pregnant and breastfeeding women/girls (PBW/G) through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes. Furthermore, PBW/G received USD 854,325 as additional cash entitlements to improve their dietary intake and support antenatal and postnatal care. During distributions, WFP and partners reinforced messaging regarding the appropriate use of entitlements, highlighting good nutritional practices.

WFP supported more people under nutrition assistance in 2025 compared to 2024 despite the reduced number of sites. This is due to a reduction in the frequency of assistance for individual beneficiaries, enabling WFP to provide assistance to newly vulnerable beneficiaries.

WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of local community support groups, parents and caregivers. WFP in collaboration with community health workers and local support and action groups engaged approximately 282,785 parents and caregivers in social behaviour change (SBC) activities on infant and young child feeding (IYCF), good hygiene, healthy diets, family planning, malaria prevention and culinary demonstrations using locally available ingredients. Health workers used these platforms for immunisations, deworming, vitamin A supplementation, and iron and folic acid distribution.

Furthermore, WFP advanced nutrition support and economic empowerment for people living with HIV (PLHIV), through their VSLAs and cooperatives. WFP facilitated the establishment of four new VSLAs with a membership of 100 PLHIV (80 percent women) in the East and Adamawa regions. Each group received farming, small livestock or petty trading starter kits and was trained by the relevant technical services. One new cooperative established in the East Region received hygiene kits and protective gear. On the other hand, 346 PLHIV and their households (2,736 individuals) in the Southwest Region were integrated into general food assistance and received specialised training in income-generating activities.

Results from the Post Distribution Monitoring conducted in December 2025 indicated no progress in the acceptable diet score of children aged 6-23 months compared to December 2024, with only 34 percent of respondents having met the Minimum Acceptable Diet. Also, 59 percent of beneficiaries reported having participated in at least two-thirds of planned distributions, which is below the threshold of 75 percent, with wide regional disparities - ranging from 81 percent in the East and 36 percent in the Adamawa. High malnutrition rates and reduced programme coverage underscore ongoing challenges in improving children's dietary diversity and feeding frequency.

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



99 Positive Deviance Homes created; **7,758 (56 percent girls) children** suffering from MAM enrolled in **144 homes** for treatment; **85 percent recovered**



2,569 health workers (61 percent women) trained on MAM detection and management



140,105 people (13 percent men) reached through counselling and education

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP continued supporting the Government to improve the national nutrition outcomes, reinforcing its position as a critical player in strengthening stakeholders' capacities to prevent and treat all forms of malnutrition among children under five as well as pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G). WFP is also supporting Cameroon's shift toward a prevention-focused nutrition system, ensuring that resources contribute to lasting human development gains in accordance with the Multisectoral Plan for the Development of Nutrition in Cameroon, the National Development Strategy (NDS30), the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), and the global targets under SDG 2.2 (ending all forms of malnutrition).

A major achievement in 2025 was the scale-up of Positive Deviance Homes, which expanded from 45 in 2024 to 144 in 2025, particularly in remote areas with limited access to malnutrition treatment centres. These homes provide low-cost, community-owned solutions for the prevention and treatment of malnutrition. Within these homes, trained community leaders rehabilitated malnourished children using an enriched porridge prepared with locally available ingredients while educating mothers and caregivers on balanced diets. Approximately 7,760 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) were enrolled in these homes, achieving an 85 percent recovery rate. WFP also reached approximately 140,105 parents and caregivers - 13 percent of them were men - through nutrition education and counselling on good feeding practices, infant and young child feeding (IYCF), hygiene and malaria prevention.

Partners complemented these efforts by conducting over 3,000 cooking demonstrations on the preparation of enriched porridges using locally available ingredients and providing 350 catch-up vaccinations and over a thousand vitamin A supplements and deworming treatments to children within the Positive Deviance Homes. WFP cooperating and technical partners supported in diversifying food sources and developing income-generating activities by providing technical support for Positive Deviance Homes to establish fishponds and vegetable gardens and trained members to produce flour using the cereal mills installed in some remote areas.

These homes contributed to combating malnutrition while empowering communities to produce nutritious foods locally, reducing dependence on external supplies and ensuring sustainable, diverse diets. The growth and success of Positive Deviance Homes show that community-based, prevention-focused approaches build sustainable local solutions. Following a supervisory mission, the Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) is considering the development of a national guide for nutritional rehabilitation of acutely malnourished children within Positive Deviance Homes.

Furthermore, WFP reached approximately 93,900 people with social behaviour change (SBC) sessions during distributions and within beneficiary communities. These activities were led by community health workers (CHWs), infant and young child feeding support and action groups, and community role models known as "*Papa lumières*" and "*Maman lumières*". WFP reproduced and distributed UNICEF's IYCF image boxes, enabling health workers to use them as teaching aids, and supporting the creation of 173 new IYCF groups. Under the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) project in the Adamawa Region, a specialized sensitisation toolkit was developed to provide guidance on the integration of iron-rich fish powder into local porridges.

To improve the quality of health and nutrition service, WFP, in collaboration with MINSANTE and cooperating partners, trained 2,569 stakeholders, comprising 1,932 health personnel, 400 government personnel and 237 cooperating partners' staff. The training sessions covered IYCF counselling, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening, MAM management and the positive deviance model. The number of individuals trained was 55 percent lower than in 2024 due to resource constraints. Furthermore, WFP, in collaboration with the Cameroon Radio and Television (CRTV) network, produced five public service announcements on IYCF and good nutrition, which are being broadcast on local

radio stations across the Far North.

WFP supported policy development by assisting MINSANTE in revising the initial phase of the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition, ensuring alignment with the World Health Organization’s (WHO) latest recommendations on prevention and management of acute malnutrition.

Together, these interventions strengthened community resilience and enhanced local nutrition systems. The Gender and Age Marker (GAM) score of 4 shows that WFP took specific actions to support institutions and meet the specific needs of vulnerable groups. WFP’s approach through Positive Deviance Homes and IYCF groups was inclusive, as men and women participated in all activities.

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

98,643 people (56 percent women) assisted with **USD 2.7 million** in conditional cash transfers and **302 mt** metric ton of food under FFA



22,579 smallholder farmers (52 percent women) trained in post-harvest management and value chain development and received food processing equipment



2,230 girls received **USD 298,800** as education assistance

The World Food Programme (WFP) in Cameroon continued to play a critical role in resilience-strengthening of vulnerable communities, stabilising livelihoods and strengthening local food systems. WFP's resilience portfolio includes Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA), Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) and Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF). Activities were implemented in the Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest and Southwest regions.

Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) for resilience-building

WFP's Food Assistance for Asset Creation (FFA) supported resilience-building activities through climate mitigation and adaptation, the rehabilitation of agriculture-based infrastructure, and strengthening food systems. Through these activities, communities created and restored productive assets, diversified livelihoods, and improved access to water, land and markets, thereby advancing WFP's support for the Humanitarian Peace Development Nexus.

The activities were financed by the Government of Cameroon under the World Bank-financed Emergency Project for the Fight against Food Insecurity (PULCCA) and implemented with technical collaboration from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA), and the Ministry of Water and Energy (MINEE). Local cooperating partners and municipalities applied a community-based participatory process (CBPP) to identify appropriate priority assets, which underwent environmental and social screening (ESS) and were designed for sustainable management.

Under FFA, communities strengthened climate resilience by improving water availability, soil quality and food diversification. They constructed or rehabilitated 26 water points and ponds, 14 solar-powered boreholes, six reaches and four protective dykes. Communities also rehabilitated 118 km of feeder roads, and 63 culverts and rafts to ease people's movement and farm produce. To enhance productivity and facilitate food diversification, communities cultivated 560 hectares of community farms, established 49 fishponds, developed 45 hectares of pastureland, reforested 12 hectares of land, irrigated 64 hectares of farmland and constructed 24 community storage facilities, while continuing to maintain the existing assets.

WFP supported approximately 98,640 project participants - compared to 77,610 people in 2024 - 56 percent of whom were women. Assistance was delivered through conditional cash transfers and in-kind food assistance. Participating households received USD 2.7 million in conditional cash transfers and 302 metric tonnes of assorted food commodities, based on the number of hours they spent on community-identified assets creation activities. The programme strengthened long-term food security, supported communities emerge from crisis and fostered social cohesion by engaging displaced households (refugees and internally displaced) and host populations in joint resilience-building activities.

The results of post-distribution monitoring (PDM) for FFA interventions indicated mixed outcomes among participating households. The proportion of households with acceptable food consumption score (FCS) increased from 43 percent in December 2024 to 45 percent in December 2025. This improvement can be linked to the scale up of resilience activities. Conversely, fewer households reported not using any livelihood coping strategies during times of scarcity, from 37 percent in 2024 to 26 percent in 2025, which is lower than the target of 60 percent.

Operational challenges including difficulties with cash transfers, poor telephone network coverage, insecurity, and lockdowns delayed implementation. To mitigate associated risks, WFP strengthened coordination between partners, project participants, local implementing organisations, financial service providers and decentralised technical services. These linkages also facilitated local ownership and management of assets.

Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS)

Under the Smallholder Agricultural Market Support (SAMS) initiative, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of approximately 22,580 smallholder farmers, focusing on post-harvest loss management and regenerative farming practices. These activities complemented the asset creation activities, with SAMS implemented in FFA community farms in select communities. Women represented 52 percent of the trained farmers, all of whom are members of WFP-supported farmer groups. WFP provided these groups with 16,415 processing equipment items and storage materials to enhance productivity and reduce post-harvest losses.

WFP expanded its support for smallholder farmer organisations by improving their access to financial services and strengthening their organisational financial management systems. In 2025, 136 new Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were created with 3,400 members, predominantly farmers, bringing the total number of VSLAs created with WFP support in 2024 and 2025 to 316. In parallel, WFP trained 1,500 smallholder farmers in the East Region (70 percent women) in financial literacy, business management and digitisation under the She_Can project.

Furthermore, WFP launched a pilot for climate index insurance targeting pastoralists in the Adamawa, Far North, North, and Northwest regions. Through this initiative, 1,000 small-scale pastoralist households (5,000 individuals), 60 percent of whom were headed by women, were targeted to receive up to USD 31,290 in insurance payouts to mitigate climate-related losses and reduce the need for distress livestock sales. No payouts were made in 2025 because there were no events to the scale that required payouts.

Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme

The Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme is critical to WFP's integrated approach to resilience-building, linking school feeding with nutrition and smallholder farmer support through a short, efficient supply chain. In 2025, the programme integrated 75 cooperatives - which are supported under FFA and SAMS in the same communities as the HGSF - to supply food to participating schools. This integration enabled increased involvement of smallholder farmers, from 1,428 farmers in 2024 to 3,750 smallholder farmers in 2025, 70 percent of whom were women.

WFP expanded coverage from 107 schools in 2024 to 121 schools in 2025, and the number of learners receiving school meals increased from 71,850 in 2024 to 113,170 in 2025. Meals reflected local eating habits and market availability, featuring eggs, fish, yoghurt, bread made from cassava or potato flour, cereal porridges, tubers, vegetables, and legumes. Strong community involvement through school management committees comprising parents, teachers, and student representatives remained crucial to decentralised programme management and overall success.

School reports for the 2024/2025 academic year show strong educational outcomes, with an average retention rate of 95 percent (from 78 percent in 2024), attendance rate of 91 percent, dropout rate of 8.0 percent (from 8.6 percent in 2024), and a completion rate of 85 percent - above the national average of 80.7 percent. These results underscore the continued relevance of school feeding in fragile contexts.

WFP also continued implementing the Education Cannot Wait (ECW) fund with UNICEF and UNHCR across the Adamawa, Northwest and Southwest regions. The initiative supported 2,230 girls through Excellence Awards totalling USD 298,800. Additionally, 192 vulnerable households received USD 17,200 as education assistance for 286 children, and 12 Temporary Learning Spaces (TLS) were established in the Northwest and Southwest regions to strengthen psychosocial support and continuity of learning for marginalised children.

Overall, WFP reached 115,400 learners through the HGSF and ECW interventions, with girls representing 47 percent. In 2025, a total of USD 4.0 million was disbursed—paid to cooperatives for supplying food items to schools under the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme, and directly to parents as part of Education Cannot Wait (ECW) assistance. This scale-up aligns with the government's ambition to reach 1 million learners by 2030, reaffirmed during the launch of the National School Feeding Strategy developed with WFP's support. To further enhance the capacities of 300 women serving as volunteer cooks in the East Region, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) to train them in poultry management.

Integrating activities under strategic outcome 3 highlights WFP's contribution to a food systems approach that strengthens the entire value chain through coordinated engagement with technical partners, communities and project participants. The integration of FFA activities and SAMS has proven effective in supporting smallholder farmers, while the HGSF programme provided a reliable market outlet for their production.

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 facilitated participation of **22 senior government officials** in **11** major international **food systems events**



26 social workers trained on managing **Complaint and Feedback Mechanisms**



212 local stakeholders in school canteen management; **38 national observatory staff** and **government personnel** on **GIS use** for Early Warning Systems



WFP supported the **Government** in **food security evidence-generation**: ENSAN, Cadre Harmonise and market monitoring

WFP maintained its collaboration with the Government of Cameroon throughout 2025 to strengthen national institutions responsible for managing food systems and nutrition programmes, social protection, and emergency preparedness and response. Building on previous years' investment, WFP support focused on accelerating the transition toward more resilient food systems, strengthening social protection mechanisms to better serve vulnerable populations, and enhancing institutional capacities to generate food security evidence and inform policy decisions.

These interventions were designed to make national systems more responsive, inclusive, and capable of addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term development priorities.

Food Systems Strengthening

WFP continued to support the Government of Cameroon to advance the National Food Systems Transition Pathway, with a focus on operationalising the three priorities of the Convergence Action Blueprint approved in February 2025, through high-impact bankable projects. The priorities are rice value chains, agroecological production and import substitution. In 2025, WFP received funds from the European Union through the Food System Hub in Rome to support the transition pathway.

In collaboration with the German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), multiple ministries^[1], United Nations agencies, donors and civil society organisations, WFP contributed to strengthening the institutional framework and programmatic operations to advance the national food systems transformation. These efforts highlighted the integration of food security, environmental sustainability, biodiversity, nutrition and climate resilience within national policy processes, in alignment with global food system frameworks.

WFP prioritised the country's visibility at global and regional food systems events in 2025, facilitating the participation of the National Convenor and 21 senior government officials in 11 major events, including the African Union CAADP^[2] in Kampala; the AUDA-NEPAD^[3] Food Systems focal points meeting in Lusaka; the 5th Global Conference of the One Planet Network's Sustainable Food Systems (SFS) in Brasilia; the UNFSS+4^[4] regional preparatory meeting and the UNFSS+4 Stocktake Summit in Addis Ababa. During the UNFSS+4 Summit, Cameroon pitched two bankable projects, with the ConvergeFood project^[5] selected for funding under the Global Flagship Initiative (pledging USD 15 million for the scaling-up phase), complemented by seed funding from the Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund Secretariat. The project was launched in December 2025 for a three-year implementation period, positioning WFP at the forefront of a whole-of-UN implementation model.

At the national level, WFP and the National Sub-Commission for Rural Development, which coordinates the Food Systems Pathway, organised a high-level dialogue chaired by the Minister of Agriculture and the United Nations Resident Coordinator. Representatives from six ministries, 35 agencies, donors, international financial institutions (IFIs)

and civil society participated, reinforcing multi-stakeholder engagement and a whole-government approach to food systems development.

WFP's advocacy resulted in Cameroon expanding its participation from two global coalitions in 2024 to seven in 2025, with focal points already designated in five ministries. At a meeting with the focal points, WFP advocated for the country to implement three Food Systems Hub initiatives: the Convergence Initiative to align food, climate, nature and nutrition priorities; the Science-Policy-Society Interface to facilitate the contribution of youth, women, civil society groups and researchers; and the Sustainable Food Systems Programme of OnePlanet Network focused on experience exchanges. Moreover, Cameroon was selected as a case study for the FAO-commissioned white paper on Convergence of Agendas and Policy Coherence. Similarly, WFP commissioned three reports which will inform the review of the Food System Road Map in 2026: "Ecosystem of Support", "Needs Assessment" for the food systems transition pathway, and "The State of Food Systems in Cameroon".

Additionally, WFP continued with efforts to promote value chain development and food transformation in Cameroon. WFP facilitated the country's participation in the 5th China-Africa Rice Value Chain Seminar, enabling government officials to engage in technical exchanges and explore opportunities in the rice sector. WFP and UNIDO progressed with preparations for the rollout of their joint project, Cameroon Food Optimisation, Resilience and Technology (CAMFORT), designed to strengthen local micro food processing enterprises to produce fortified blended foods.

The involvement of ministers and senior government officials in national workshops and global forums substantiated the value of high-level political engagement. Their support, along with the high profile achieved by the National Convenor and the ConvergeFood project, demonstrates WFP's strategic leadership in strengthening national and institutional capacities for a transformative and resilient food systems agenda.

Social Protection System

WFP continued working with partners and the Government to strengthen a still-nascent social protection system with low coverage levels. WFP continued to provide strategic support to the Ministry of Social Affairs (MINAS) and other government institutions, including supporting the national social registry and consolidating gains from ongoing WFP support. WFP's support focused on strengthening governance and coordination structures and platforms, strengthening institutional capacities, delivering assistance, and reinforcing data protection and accountability mechanisms.

To strengthen the operational efficiency of the National Social Registry (RESUC)^[6] and the National Solidarity Fund (FSN)^[7] WFP organised a training-of-trainers workshop for 26 social centre workers and central-level stakeholders, equipping them with skills required to cascade knowledge on complaints and feedback management across different structures. Complementing these efforts, WFP provided information technology equipment to eight pilot social centers, strengthening the RESUC's grievance and redress mechanisms. In collaboration with the World Bank-funded Social Safety Nets Project, WFP organised several experience-sharing sessions on digital payments aimed at strengthening the safety nets digital payment system.

WFP also completed the analysis of cash-related studies initiated in 2024, including the harmonisation of transfer value for cash assistance across humanitarian organisations and cash feasibility studies in the Far North, Northwest and Southwest regions. The implementation of the recommendations emerging from the analyses is expected to improve coordination of cash-based transfers for more equitable access to nutritious food for people affected by climate shocks and those suffering from all forms of malnutrition.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

In 2025, WFP supported the finalisation of the National School Feeding Strategy 2025-2030 developed by the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) in collaboration with the Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT). This strategy marks a significant milestone towards government ownership of the school feeding programme. To facilitate its operationalisation, WFP conducted a comprehensive financing analysis under the School Meals Coalition Sustainable Financing Initiative and collaborated with the World Bank to conduct a Health SABER^[8] assessment. WFP also supported MINEDUB in carrying out an environmental impact study across 46 schools in 32 municipalities in seven regions under the Cameroon Basic Education Support (CAMBESP) project.

Under the multi-year programme to strengthen Cameroon's education system, WFP collaborated with UNICEF and UNESCO to support MINEDUB in finalising key fundraising documents for CAMBESP, the Teacher Professionalisation Support Program (PAPMEC), and joint initiatives funded by Education Cannot Wait (ECW). These contributions reinforced WFP's role as a trusted technical partner in the education sector. WFP also facilitated the participation of three senior MINEDUB officials in the 2nd Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil in September 2025, enabling Cameroon to share experiences with other member states and deepen south-south cooperation.

Under the UN system in Cameroon, WFP co-led the Food Security Sector Working Group (GTSA)^[9] and participated in multi-sector discussions on transition planning under the Humanitarian Reset. As a component of the UN Accelerated

Transition of humanitarian coordination to national authorities, WFP and FAO have initiated the gradual transfer of the coordination of the Food Security Cluster and the GTSA to MINADER's PNVRSA^[10]. The goal is to fully empower MINADER to autonomously lead food security coordination with minimal international support by 2027.

To further strengthen the government's institutional capacity, WFP engaged with decentralised technical services and municipalities in activities planning, implementation and monitoring of activities at field level. WFP trained 212 government and municipal actors in school canteen management, contributing to improved local governance and community ownership of the school feeding programme.

Support towards Assessments and Evidence Generation

In 2025, WFP continued to strengthen the capacities of national institutions to conduct food security assessments and monitoring. WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) in conducting the National Food Security and Nutrition Assessment (ENSAN) survey conducted across 58 divisions. WFP contributed to refining the survey methodology and reinforced data management and reporting processes. WFP also trained 50 enumerators and 27 ENSAN supervisors. Furthermore, WFP provided technical expertise for the *Cadre Harmonisé* Analysis process, training 22 technical experts on food security indicators analysis and facilitating food security consensus-building sessions with 80 participants. The ENSAN findings and *Cadre Harmonisé* Analysis serve as a critical evidence base for national decision-making and humanitarian planning in Cameroon.

WFP expanded monthly market monitoring of 48 foods across 75 markets - an increase from 30 markets in 2024. Trained enumerators collected prices of identified commodities, which were analysed against previous trends and the data consolidated into an accessible dashboard for internal and external stakeholders. WFP also monitored the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) and transfer values, issuing quarterly reports and advising humanitarian partners on necessary adjustments to ensure assistance remained responsive to evolving market conditions.

Furthermore, WFP trained 23 personnel of the National Observatory on Climate Change (ONACC) on food security indicators monitoring and 15 MINADER and PULCCA personnel on the use of the Global Positioning System (GPS) and QGIS software^[11] for mapping using satellite imagery. These capacity-building sessions contributed to the national efforts towards improving early warning systems. Finally, with support from WFP Global Headquarters (GHQ) through a Google-funded initiative, the Country Office piloted a food security forecasting model that uses mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM) to project Food Consumption Score (FCS) up to three months in advance. Data was consolidated regionally, and the results integrated in the Hunger Map 2.0 dashboard (managed at GHQ), which is accessible internally while testing is ongoing.

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	1 - Partially 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



10.6 million mosquito nets transported to **3,390** health areas across the country



12.7 million vaccine doses and **610 m3** of ancillaries delivered across the country



110 health personnel trained in thermosensitive logistics



59,557 mt of mixed commodities received; **15,880 mt** for GCMF. **95,146 mt** dispatched mainly to Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Sudan and Nigeria



2,848 passengers; **9.21 mt** of light humanitarian cargo transported on **565** flight segments

Driving a paradigm shift toward enhanced capacity building, collaborative service provision, and transformative partnerships.

The World Food Programme (WFP) continued implementing service delivery activities under Strategic Outcome 5, encompassing logistics and procurement services and the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS).

Logistics Operations

WFP structured its logistics operations around supporting the three emergencies, maintaining 25,700 metric tons of in-country storage capacity across seven strategically located warehouses. Over the year, WFP handed over about 7,500 metric tonnes of food commodities to cooperating partners for distribution across 2,484 delivery points. WFP also worked with 57 contracted retailers to facilitate timely cash-based transfers to beneficiaries.

WFP further consolidated its bilateral service provision through sustained collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MINSANTE). Under an extended Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and financing from the Global Fund, WFP stored and transported 10.6 million long-lasting insecticidal nets (26,992 m³) to approximately 3,390 health areas. This large-scale operation reached over 17 million people in malaria endemic areas, contributing to the reduction of malaria-related diseases. By ensuring timely delivery of essential commodities and strengthening national supply chain systems, the partnership addressed immediate operational needs while reinforcing logistics capacity at the regional level in collaboration with the Ministry of Health in Cameroon.

Likewise in 2025, WFP completed the Saving Lives & Livelihoods (SLL) Project led by Africa CDC (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) and funded by Mastercard. This project contributed to closing the zero-dose gap and supported more equitable access to immunization services across the country. In collaboration with the government's Expanded Program on Immunisation (EPI), WFP delivered more than 12.7 million vaccine doses and 610 cubic metres of ancillaries across the country. WFP successfully conducted four Thermo-Sensitive Logistics (TSL) and fleet management training sessions, reaching 110 personnel from both government institutions and humanitarian organisations engaged in the SLL project. These efforts enhanced vaccine integrity and improved adherence to temperature-sensitive good distribution practices, and reinforced national logistics capacities for sustained immunisation service delivery

Within the United Nations framework, WFP continued to contribute to reinforcing humanitarian logistics capacities. WFP continued leading the UN Logistics Working Group, sharing its expertise with other agencies. WFP facilitated

common storage services by allocating 440 square metres of warehouse space and supporting inventory management for the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Maroua. This partnership maximised the use of existing warehousing capacity and enhanced the efficiency of inter-agency logistics support.

WFP continued to manage the Douala Corridor, a critical logistics gateway for humanitarian assistance in Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, and Sudan. In 2025, the Corridor received 59,557 metric tonnes of commodities through the Douala and Kribi ports - half of what was received in 2024 - including 15,880 metric tonnes for the Global Commodity Management Facilities (GCMF). The decline, particularly for GCMF, reflects shifts in the assistance landscape with increased use of cash transfers and funding constraints. Over the same period, 95,146 metric tonnes were dispatched onwards, with 87 percent (82,765 metric tonnes) to Chad and Sudan country offices, including support to Sudanese refugees in Chad.

WFP advanced the rollout of the LESS Last Mile solution to strengthen commodity tracking, improve visibility, and enhance accountability across operations. However, implementation encountered significant challenges. Reliable internet connectivity was lacking in most field locations where WFP operates, limiting real-time data transmission. In addition, the absence of smartphones for all cooperating partner (CP) last-mile staff hindered full adoption of the system, reducing its effectiveness and slowing the intended improvements in monitoring and reporting.

Contracting transporters remained a major operational constraint for WFP. In the Northwest and Southwest regions, poor road conditions, insecurity, looting by non-state armed groups, and illicit checkpoints discouraged most transporters from accepting contracts, leaving only one reliable provider per region. In the Far North, poor and inadequate logistics infrastructure combined with insecurity forced WFP to adopt costly multimodal routes to ensure planned food distributions could still be met. Seasonal factors further compounded these difficulties, as heavy rains and flooding worsened road conditions, disrupted supply chains, and amplified the already limited availability of transport services, driving up operational costs.

Procurement

In 2025, WFP strengthened its procurement and supplier management framework through a combination of efficiency measures, expanded Long-Term Agreements (LTAs) and strong operational performance. The Country Office renewed its vendor roster by categorising suppliers according to their service competencies and financial capacity, ensuring a pool of qualified suppliers for more strategic engagement. Complementing this effort, WFP supported suppliers in obtaining the necessary administrative documentation to better position themselves for future collaboration. Furthermore, WFP introduced the Smart Sourcing System^[1], a corporate innovation rolled out in Cameroon in November 2025, to streamline procurement processes and reduce operational risks.

WFP also recorded significant progress in LTA management, from five active LTAs in 2024 to eleven new LTAs established across key categories in 2025. Operational delivery remained robust, with 28 tenders valued at USD 2.35 million conducted and 127 Purchase Orders (POs) for goods and services amounting to USD 5.04 million issued, including three orders for local food procurement of 35 metric tonnes of iodised salt for USD 8,711. Local procurement dropped from 4,013 metric tonnes in 2024 due to a combination of factors, including a shift towards cash assistance and a government ban on the export of locally produced food to avoid shortages within the country.

Despite the achievements, WFP faced challenges that significantly affected delivery delays. A key constraint was the limited local capacity for goods and services in the country, which led to an over-reliance on internationally procured items. This dependence not only slowed operations due to longer procurement and shipping timelines but also increased costs and reduced flexibility in responding to urgent needs.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

UNHAS Cameroon remained a critical enabler of humanitarian access, providing essential air transport services that enable humanitarian and development partners to safely access areas in the Far North. With persisting insecurity and poor road conditions along Maroua-Kousseri routes, UNHAS ensured safe and reliable air access to Kousseri via N'Djamena (Chad) airport.

UNHAS operated one 19-seater Beechcraft, transporting 2,848 passengers from 40 organisations through 565 flight segments, including one emergency medical evacuation and four charter flights in 2025. Additionally, UNHAS facilitated the movement of 9.21 metric tonnes of light humanitarian cargo, including food, pharmaceuticals, and non-food items.

UNHAS maintained a passenger satisfaction rate of 98 percent, and an access satisfaction rate of 100 percent, demonstrating its essential role, consistently high service quality and strong relationship with its partners. Consistent communication was maintained with its 82 user organisations, including United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Norwegian Refugee Council and other local and international NGOs. UNHAS also held two Steering Committee meetings and regular individual consultations with international missions and donors, providing updates and gathering feedback for planning and improvements in operations.

Funding, however, fell short of operational requirements. Contributions during the first two quarters were significantly lower than anticipated, forcing UNHAS to implement cost-efficient measures to sustain operations. UNHAS also improved the customer interface to facilitate access to the Booking Hub for all user agencies' focal points.

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 demonstrated progress in the 2025 Global Gender Gap^[1], with its overall index ranking advancing to 93rd from 97th in 2024. This progress signifies gradual advancements in education, health, and economic engagement. Limited political empowerment and deeply rooted patriarchal norms, coupled with the impacts of prolonged crises that disproportionately affect women and children, have persistently increased vulnerabilities among women and girls, further intensifying disparities in access to resources and opportunities^[2]. Women comprise 70 percent of the agricultural workforce, yet they possess merely 15 percent of registered land^[3], thereby restricting their decision-making authority and economic empowerment. Overlapping emergencies intensify prevailing gender disparities, thereby aggravating food insecurity and malnutrition. Throughout 2025, WFP collaborated with the Government to advance gender equality through targeted gender-responsive initiatives.

In 2025, WFP and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and the Family (MINPROFF) achieved a significant milestone through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Under this partnership, WFP supported the Government in revising, validating, and disseminating the National Gender Policy (2022-2030), thereby strengthening the national policy framework and enhancing institutional capacity. Under the Memorandum of Understanding and in observance of the International Day of Rural Women, WFP acquired and distributed 20 palm oil processing units to women-led cooperatives to improve their productivity and strengthen economic resilience as a supplementary initiative to MINPROFF's support for women-led cooperatives.

WFP Cameroon continued implementing a women's empowerment project with cooperatives led by women from 50 households headed by women in the Far North Region. WFP trained cooperative members in financial management, modern agricultural practices, and post-harvest handling. The cooperatives were also provided with agricultural equipment and food processing facilities to enhance the market value of farm produce. These initiatives enhanced food security and the socioeconomic empowerment among at-risk women.

During the pilot phase of the Empowering Women through Inclusive Finance (She_Can) initiative in the East Region, WFP facilitated microcredit access and provided training to over 1,500 smallholder farmers (70 percent women) from 30 cooperatives in refugee and host communities. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER) and MINPROFF trained project participants in entrepreneurship, financial management, digital literacy, and record-keeping, while also supporting them through the legalisation process of their cooperatives. These initiatives advanced women's involvement in governance and decision-making processes while facilitating their access to government- and donor-funded programmes, loans, and grants.

To support national initiatives aimed at promoting gender-transformative approaches in education, WFP collaborated with stakeholders to incorporate gender considerations into the National School Feeding Strategy (2025-2030). Under this strategy, WFP collaborated with various government departments to advance women's empowerment and address barriers to girls' education. WFP and the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) trained 300 women volunteers serving as school cooks in poultry management to reinforce their participation in the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) programme. Furthermore, Small-scale producer cooperatives, predominantly managed by women, were integrated into the supply chain for participating schools, thereby enhancing their market access and promoting economic inclusion. To address absenteeism among adolescent girls, WFP conducted sessions around menstrual hygiene management in some HGSF-participating schools. Furthermore, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB), UNICEF and UNHCR awarded excellence prizes to 2,230 outstanding girls in primary schools in the Adamawa, Northwest and Southwest regions, motivating school attendance and academic achievements.

Furthermore, WFP emphasised the importance of inclusive participation in early recovery and resilience activities, taking into account intersectional vulnerabilities when allocating tasks to activity participants. Through the government-funded Emergency Project to Combat Food Crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA), WFP supported 316 village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), with women accounting for 63 percent of members, mainly from the most

vulnerable groups (refugees and internally displaced people) across all intervention regions (Adamawa, East, Far North, North, Northwest, and Southwest). These VSLAs accumulated savings that allowed them to offer members access to loans and enhance income-generating activities. Members were trained in business management and technical competencies necessary for operating the food processing and storage equipment provided through PULCCA under the project, thereby strengthening their financial autonomy.

Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) conducted in December 2025 indicated that 67 percent of households reported spouses shared decision-making regarding assistance use, an increase from 64 percent in 2024. Twenty-one percent of respondents reported that women independently determined the use of cash and food received, when compared to 12 percent of men.

WFP experienced a decline in women's participation in its interventions in 2025, with women making up 54 percent of people assisted, compared to 60 percent in 2024. Participation rates differed across programme areas, with women accounting for 57 percent in Food for Assets (FFA) initiatives and nutrition support, 56 percent for emergency general food assistance and 46 percent in school-based interventions. This engagement demonstrates WFP's efforts at advancing gender inclusion and guaranteeing equitable access to assistance.

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 protection environment in Cameroon continued to deteriorate in 2025, notably in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North regions, driven by the Anglophone crisis and the Boko Haram insurgency. These emergencies were characterised by systematic intimidation, extortion, imposition of illegal taxes, clashes between State Security Forces (SSF) and non-state armed groups (NSAGs) kidnapping and killing of civilians by NSAGs.

Between January and December 2025, the country experienced an increase in the number of security incidents, rising from 7,034 in 2024 to 8,614 in 2025. Abductions represented 44 percent of the cases in 2025^[1]. Men and boys were notably more vulnerable to physical maltreatment, unlawful arrests and arbitrary detentions, particularly in the Northwest and Southwest regions^[2]. Harmful cultural practices and deeply rooted gender-based violence (GBV) have disproportionately impacted women and girls in the Far North Region. It was projected that over 1.1 million people in Cameroon would require GBV lifesaving services in 2025^[3]. Overall, men and boys accounted for nearly 75 percent of the victims of reported human rights violations^[4]. Moreover, displaced populations, elderly people, persons with disabilities, children, and individuals without civil documentation faced sustained barriers to accessing assistance, essential services, and livelihoods, increasing their exposure to human rights violations, exploitation and abuse.

During the 16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence, WFP in partnership with MINPROFF and United Nations partners, formulated and disseminated advocacy messages while referring survivors to specialised protection services.

Protection mainstreaming

To mitigate protection risks faced by vulnerable people, WFP upheld protection principles through vulnerability-based targeting that prioritised the most vulnerable people and ensured activities were inclusive and assistance was delivered while respecting the safety, dignity, and integrity of assisted people. All distribution sites were in safe locations and accessible to people of all abilities. Communication with community members was conducted with clarity and in local languages. Protection risk assessments were conducted, and the results were incorporated in WFP activities.

WFP reinforced Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) as a fundamental safeguarding obligation across all programme areas. WFP's upscale of Cash-Based Transfers (CBT) assistance and complementary messaging on the right use of assistance enhanced the dignity and choice of people assisted. WFP strengthened linkages between CBT delivery and financial-service providers, thereby contributing to mitigating risks of sexual exploitation, abuse and extortion among assisted population by intermediaries. WFP also implemented victim/survivor-centred approach including targeted messaging, referral systems, deployment of female helpdesk personnel and establishment of women-only safe spaces.

WFP contributed in capacity strengthening of frontline humanitarian actors to identify, prevent, and address protection risks, thereby fostering trust among affected populations, and establishing a foundation for a more adaptive, accountable, and locally driven humanitarian response. WFP conducted training on PSEA standards and GBV risk mitigation for 95 percent of Cooperating Partner personnel in direct contact with beneficiaries. All active WFP Cooperating Partners in 2025 have been assessed on their PSEA capacities using the UN Implementing Partner (IP) PSEA Capacity Assessment.

Post-distribution monitoring survey conducted in December 2025 indicated 97 percent of beneficiaries reported they were treated with dignity during distributions, and 99 percent experienced no safety concerns because of their engagement with WFP, consistent with the results obtained in December 2024. These results reflect WFP's consistent engagement with partners and communication with communities. However, 77 percent indicated they experienced no barriers accessing WFP assistance, a sharp decline from 83 percent in 2024, reflecting inconsistency in assistance due to resource constraints and security challenges.

Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP enhanced humanitarian efforts through a real-time inclusive complaints dashboard known as the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM), and household-level perception surveys. WFP's CFM consists of seven community feedback channels^[5] within communities affected by crises. In 2025, approximately 4,470 cases were registered, with over 95.1 percent resolved within an average of three days, aligning with the recommended standard.

WFP implemented a series of targeted initiatives to improve system efficiency and beneficiary engagement. WFP engaged 108 stakeholders comprising government officials, cooperating partners, WFP staff, and community representatives, in sessions aimed at improving compliance with corporate feedback standards. WFP strengthened hotline operations as a key accountability channel through initiatives including remote beneficiary engagement, operator training and systems enhancements. The Country office introduced an initiative called "CFM Call Optimizer", that facilitates the detection of abnormal calling patterns and minimises prank calls. This initiative will reduce operational costs and prevent saturation, ensuring legitimate callers get through more easily. Furthermore, 11 hotline personnel were trained to ensure sustainability and improve responsiveness.

WFP strengthened partner capacity through monthly CFM Working Group meetings, collaborative data analysis, and training, while simultaneously empowering community-based committees on protection and engagement principles. Community feedback was incorporated into programme adjustments and communication with communities' plans. Resultingly, WFP implemented customised regional resilience-building focus, with food, and water prioritised in the Far North; livelihoods, education, and food in the Northwest; and education, hygiene, and food in the Southwest.

Additionally, as the lead of the national Accountability to Affected People (AAP) Working Group, WFP coordinated the pilot phase of the Joint Humanitarian Community Feedback Mechanism (Joint HCFM), involving nine organisations^[6]. The Working Group produced and distributed guidance and visibility materials to local partners to standardise messaging and ensure consistent referral pathways, data protection, and do-no-harm communication at community entry points. WFP and partners also trained 420 humanitarian actors on mainstreaming protection and AAP, ensuring that all individuals with direct beneficiary contact were briefed on codes of conduct, expected behaviours, and reporting obligations.

To facilitate communications regarding the humanitarian reset, WFP prioritised proactive engagement with communities and partners, providing clear and accessible information. Under the national AAP Working Group and the PSEA Task Force, WFP facilitated discussions concerning the redesign of the national coordination framework, strengthening survivor-centred referral systems, and harmonising reporting across agencies towards a joint HCFM by 2026. WFP also supported the establishment of functional regional AAP/PSEA working groups in the Northwest, Southwest and Far North. To promote the harmonisation of feedback systems, WFP led a capacity-building session attended by 62 representatives from UN agencies, NGOs, and government institutions.

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)

Cameroon's substantial natural resources coexist with increasing environmental and social vulnerabilities. The country is highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards, with risks from recurrent droughts, floods, landslides and coastal erosion that affect millions of people annually^[1]. The Far North and North regions have a hot and semi-arid Sahelian climate with extended dry season for up to 9 months in a year leading to droughts and a short intense rainy season that results in floods. Additionally, there is a rapid deforestation and biodiversity loss around the Congo Basin, with an estimated 1.5 million hectares of forest lost between 2001 and 2020. These climatic conditions are affecting agriculture which is the mainstay of the population, thereby exacerbated poverty, food insecurity and conflict over natural resources.

Through its resilience portfolio, WFP facilitated community-led asset creation activities that enabled communities to construct infrastructures and enhance their capacities for soil and water conservation, reforestation, flood preparedness and risks mitigation. Communities rehabilitated and created 26 water points, 14 solar-powered boreholes, six reaches, four dykes. Furthermore, WFP supported the establishment of 45 hectares of pastureland, reforested 12 hectares of land and installed irrigation systems in 64 hectares of farmland. WFP also enabled smallholder farmers to diversify livelihoods through the setting up of 606 chicken coops, construction of 46 fishponds and provision of 880 goats for breeding. Additionally, 121 compost pits for organic fertilizer production were established to replace commercial fertilizers. Under the school feeding initiative, WFP facilitated the procurement of food items from smallholder producers, thereby decreasing transportation-related carbon emissions. The introduction of energy-efficient stoves for preparing school meals contributed to a reduction in firewood consumption, fostering environmental awareness and sustainable practices among school stakeholders.

WFP upheld the environmental and social safeguards ethics, conducting environmental and social safeguards screening at the onset of all resilience activities to ensure that they do not cause unintended harm to the environment and people. Ethical clauses were consistently incorporated into partnership agreements, and field-level operations, mandating that all personnel comply with rigorous standards regarding ethical behaviour and uphold a zero-tolerance policy towards sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, fraud and corruption. WFP ensured that during partner induction and other routine field activities, staff and partners understood their obligations and responsibilities towards communities. WFP's regional environmental specialist delivered capacity-building support to cooperating partners, country office personnel and government stakeholders to enhance their understanding and implementation of the technical guidelines for environmental and social safeguards.

WFP routinely screened all ongoing resilience-building activities, to ensure that the community assets being created were environmentally safe. These systematic screenings facilitated early risk identification and the integration of suitable mitigation measures. Furthermore, WFP ensured that infrastructure works adhered to both national and international standards. Finally, in its partnership with the Ministry of Basic Education (MINADER), WFP supported in executing an Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) at 46 schools spanning 32 municipalities across seven regions as part of the Cameroon Basic Education Support Project (CAMBESP).

Environmental Management System (EMS)

In 2025, WFP continued to strengthen the integration of environmental sustainability across its operations through the Environmental Management System (EMS), thereby improving energy efficiency, optimising water management, refining waste disposal practices, and incorporating sustainability considerations into procurement procedures. These environmental performance standards applied to all WFP's premises and supply chain system to minimise the environmental impact of its facilities and logistics.

WFP decreased its energy consumption by replacing all fluorescent light bulbs with energy-efficient LED lighting throughout all ten offices, installing motion sensors in hallways to minimise unnecessary electricity use and upgrading air-conditioners to high-efficient models that achieve up to 70 percent energy savings. Furthermore, electricity generators were replaced with more efficient models to decrease fuel consumption and emissions. Staff were sensitised regarding the judicious use of electrical equipment and appliances. To further reduce reliance on the national electricity grid and fossil fuels, WFP installed solar panels at activity sites to power agricultural machines to reduce emissions and lower operating costs.

To promote water efficiency, WFP implemented water management systems consistent with corporate Environmental Management System recommendations and installed boreholes in Bamenda and Yaoundé offices. This approach ensured a reliable and sustainable water supply while lowering operational expenditures.

The Country Office improved accessibility to its facilities in accordance with disability inclusion commitments. The accessibility ramp was complemented by improvements to pathways, and entrance to the building.

Management Services reinforced a waste segregation system by introducing colour-coded and clearly labelled waste bins designated for plastics, oils, batteries, filters, and papers. The Country Office engaged a certified waste management company to guarantee the safe, compliant, and environmentally friendly collection and processing of waste materials. The practice of disposing of damaged food has transitioned from open burning to a recycling process. This process converts damaged or expired food items into animal feed or compost, thereby mitigating pollution and fostering circular economy principles. This initiative is executed in collaboration with a certified service provider.

WFP has incorporated environmental criteria into tender specifications by emphasising the acquisition of energy-efficient equipment manufactured with recyclable components such as stainless steel and prioritising quality local sourcing, particularly within the school feeding supply chain. Suppliers were progressively required to demonstrate adherence to pertinent environmental standards, thereby contributing to more responsible supply chains and procurement decisions.

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

In 2025, WFP advanced its efforts to reduce malnutrition in Cameroon by systematically embedding nutrition across all programme areas of its Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026). This integrated approach cuts across emergency response, resilience building and school feeding.

WFP's integrated approach under the emergency response portfolio reached the most nutritionally vulnerable groups, particularly children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G) in vulnerable households, thereby mitigating malnutrition risks. In 2025, WFP assisted approximately 66,490 children aged 6-23 months with a monthly ration of specialized nutritious foods (SNF) to top-up household food assistance, while 17,690 PBW/G received monthly cash transfers to enhance their access to nutritious diets and antenatal and postnatal services, thereby promoting better maternal and child health. This represents an aggregate increase of almost 149 percent compared to 37,710 children and PBW/G in 2024.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MINSANTE) and local partners, WFP conducted regular nutritional screenings of children aged 6-23 months from households participating in resilience activities and those receiving emergency assistance. These screenings enabled the early detection and referral of 129,770 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 5,000 children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) for appropriate care services. Furthermore, WFP organised nutrition education sessions across general food assistance sites to enhance awareness among assisted populations on the importance of adopting healthy dietary practices. Cash transfer recipients were specifically encouraged to prioritise the acquisition of foods with high nutritional content. In-kind beneficiaries were provided with information regarding the nutritional composition of their food baskets and practical guidance on how to incorporate these items into daily diets to promote balanced nutrition.

Furthermore, WFP conducted social behaviour change (SBC) activities during distributions and home visits, encompassing promotion of healthy diets, culinary demonstrations, good infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices, and proper hygiene practices. In accordance with the national protocol for management of acute malnutrition, WFP ensured that children in assisted households received a package of complementary health services including vaccination, deworming, and micronutrient supplementation. By integrating nutrition in emergency food assistance, WFP contributed to the government's efforts to break the cycle of malnutrition, long-term resilience building and improving overall health outcomes.

Under its resilience programming, WFP targeted nutrition-vulnerable households within its Food Assistance for Asset (FFA) early recovery and resilience-building interventions. In a multi-sector partnership with the Government, WFP supported communities in establishing crops and vegetable farms, poultry farms, fishponds, and small ruminants breeding units to increase availability of diverse and affordable local food commodities. Additionally, WFP supported farmers groups and communities in post-harvest management and food transformation, thereby increasing the market value of their products. In this regard, WFP supported the constructing community storage facilities, provided storage and processing equipment and delivered relevant training to smallholders. By integrating agriculture, infrastructure development and nutrition objectives, WFP demonstrated leadership in multi-sectoral programming that transforms vulnerability into resilience, aligning with national priorities and global commitments under SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

WFP's Home-Grown School Feeding (HGFSF) initiative also emphasised nutrition integration. The meals provided to learners were locally procured from smallholder cooperatives and included items such as yoghurt, eggs and fruits, which the children do not typically have access to at home. To further encourage a more diverse diet within learners' households, WFP facilitated the establishment of school gardens and poultry farms, which also served as demonstration farms for teachers, learners and their parents. To further promote healthy eating in schools, WFP developed a draft recipe book featuring healthy menus adapted to the dietary habits of communities in the Far North Region.

WFP expanded the school feeding community nutrition surveillance component which was piloted in the Adamawa Region to the Centre, East and Far North regions. Under this component, 39,560 individuals were screened, resulting in the identification and referral of 2,824 MAM cases to community care groups known as 'Positive Deviance Homes', while 273 SAM cases were referred to specialised treatment centres. In addition, over 2,300 nutritional education sessions and 2,194 culinary demonstrations were conducted to reinforce attitudes, practices and perceptions. As a result of

these SBC sessions, the proportion of parents implementing at least three recommended Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices rose from 30.4 percent to 92.2 percent.

Every dollar invested in WFP's integrated nutrition interventions yields dual benefits of addressing food insecurity and long-term nutrition resilience, while also dealing with the underlying causes of malnutrition.

Partnerships

In 2025, WFP delivered essential food and nutrition assistance thanks to critical strategic partnerships, despite operating in the world's most neglected humanitarian crisis^[1], and in an environment marked by severe funding shortfalls and escalating needs. Available resources have been declining since 2022, with USD 87.6 million allocated, representing 57 percent of the country portfolio needs in 2025, compared to 76 percent in 2024 and 83 percent in 2023. The total allocations included carryover resources from previous years, and USD 26 million confirmed in 2025 by the donors, including USD 5.3 million from multilateral and other flexible funding sources. Although representing just 20 percent of contributions confirmed in 2025, this flexible funding played a pivotal role in sustaining operations at a time of significant financial pressure. Its untied nature enabled WFP to allocate resources where needs were most urgent, maintaining continuity of critical activities, and preventing interruptions in lifesaving assistance across crisis-affected areas. Notwithstanding, WFP continued to reinforce strategic partnerships with traditional donors while intensifying engagements with International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the private sector and government counterparts to advance national priorities towards Zero Hunger (SDG 2) in accordance with WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026).

The multi-year contribution from the Government under the World Bank Emergency Project to Combat Food Insecurity in Cameroon (PULCCA) enabled WFP to strengthen early recovery programming in conflict-affected regions. Enhanced engagement in strengthening and nationalising the Home-Grown School Feeding (HGSF) initiative remained a priority in 2025. In this regard, WFP supported the Ministry of Basic Education (MINEDUB) to finalise and launch of the National School Feeding Strategy. WFP also facilitated the participation of the national school feeding leads at the Global School Meals Coalition Summit in Brazil. Furthermore, WFP reinforced other strategic partnerships with MINEDUB through initiatives such as the Support Programme for Education Reform in Cameroon (PAREC^[2]) funded by the World Bank, the Cameroon Basic Education Support Project (CAMBESP) funded by the Islamic Development Bank, and the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). WFP also partnered with other UN agencies to tap resources from the Second Funding Round of the Joint SDG Fund to support integrated, government-aligned activities to strengthen sustainable, inclusive, and resilient food systems while strengthening national systems in Cameroon.

Additionally, leveraging the comparative advantage of the HGSF initiative which integrates smallholder farmer support and value chain development with education outcomes, WFP advanced discussions with line ministries on pipeline projects in education and agriculture, positioning itself to provide technical assistance to the government in developing and implementing integrated programmes in line with national priorities.

WFP also benefitted from significant technical reinforcements through partner-supported deployments of experts to strengthen emergency preparedness and response capacities in high-risk contexts, advance the integration of climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction across resilience interventions and reinforce nutrition programme implementation for strengthened monitoring systems and improved data quality.

Private sector engagement in 2025 remained modest, primarily focused on maintaining service-level partnerships while exploring programmatic initiatives to drive innovation. WFP started engaging the private sector on innovative financing solutions for farmers and agriculture-based small and medium-sized enterprises to reinforce food systems. Discussions will advance in 2026 to upscale the implementation of index-based crop insurance for small-scale producers by a local insurance company.

Finally, WFP reinforced advocacy efforts through joint field missions with donors, heads of international missions, and the media, as well as conducted regular donor briefings. The advocacy mission of Chef Abégan, WFP's Chef Advocate for food security, nutrition and sustainable food systems in West and Central Africa, garnered local and international media attention, amplifying WFP's visibility and impact.

Focus on localization

WFP signed field-level agreements (FLAs) with 15 national and nine international organisations as cooperating partners in 2025. The Country Office prioritised national partners wherever possible in conformity with WFP's localization approach. Local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) were crucial in accessing hard-to-reach and underserved areas because of their proximity to affected populations, enhanced community acceptance, and capacity to implement community-driven activities across regions.

Building on this foundation, the national partners provided technical assistance for the construction of agriculture-based assets under resilience programming. This collaboration demonstrated an inclusive approach to localization. WFP also forged partnerships with women-led local cooperatives and farmer cooperatives run by people

living with HIV (PLHIV), enhancing their financial capacities and market access through HGSE.

WFP strengthened Cooperating Partners' institutional and operational capacities through training on digital workflows, invoice tracking, and contract management to facilitate a shift to digital reporting. Partner Connect boosted compliance and backstopping by improving information sharing, activity monitoring, and duty segregation. Digital reporting improved productivity, transparency, and accountability, reducing invoice processing delays. WFP's spot checks improved partners' internal processes and performance. WFP and CHOI^[3] supported national partners to fulfil legal and regulatory conditions for continued engagement with the UN.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP participated in the UN Country Analysis Workshop facilitated by the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in March 2025. The workshop highlighted systemic challenges limiting Cameroon's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals and explored entry points for joint programming and action across the humanitarian, development, and peace pillars.

Regarding the One UN agenda, the UN Resident Coordinator designated WFP as the lead agency to develop a structural proposal that will streamline contributions from different agencies for a more efficient coordination of UN interventions in Cameroon. In collaboration with the UN Programme Management Team (PMT), WFP led an internal analysis that aligns organisational mandates with the UN strategic priorities and conducted an online rationalisation survey and key informants' interviews to capture deeper insights. The results were presented to the UN Country Team (UNCT) in September 2025 and will inform the humanitarian reset in Cameroon and strengthen linkages between working/thematic groups and the UNSDCF^[4].

On the other hand, as a member of the cooperation framework evaluation steering committee, WFP drafted the terms of reference for the evaluation and provided oversight to ensure compliance with quality standards. The evaluation findings were incorporated into the new cooperation framework.

Finally, WFP continued its role as the lead of the national Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP) working group and a co-chair of the National Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) taskforce. Within these frameworks, WFP shared its expertise in both thematic areas, enabling humanitarian partners to set up systems to improve their AAP and PSEA systems, promote reporting, raise awareness, and design survivor-centred responses.

Financial Overview

WFP thanks its donors and government for their contributions

By the end of 2025, WFP had mobilised USD 87.6 million under the Country Portfolio Budget (CPB). This amount represented only 58 percent of the 2025 Country Portfolio Needs (CPN) of USD 151.5 million, a decline from 76 percent in 2024. The 2025 allocations included USD 26 million confirmed in 2025, while the remainder consisted of carryover resources from previous years. The confirmed contributions came from 14 donors, including government, multilateral institutions, private donors, and host-government support. Overall, from February 2022 to December 2025 under the current Country Strategic Plan (CSP 2022-2026), WFP mobilised USD 276.8 million, equivalent to 48 percent of the total needs for the period under consideration.

A defining feature of 2025 resource availability was the carry-forward of a substantial balance of USD 31.2 million from the government of Cameroon/World Bank's multiyear contribution of USD 44.8 million for the Emergency Project to Combat Food Crisis in Cameroon (PULCCA). Of this total, USD 13.6 million had already been spent in 2023 and 2024, and the remaining USD 31.2 million was carried over in 2025. The carryover reflected the late receipt of funds in 2023 and implementation delays in 2024 linked to the technical nature of resilience activities, which required extensive preparatory work and coordination. Implementation accelerated significantly in 2025, improving resource burn rate.

Additionally, in January 2025, USAID/BHA issued a Stop Work Order, followed by a Partial Suspension Order, restricting non-lifesaving activities under multiple IDA^[1]-funded grants. These triggered an internal analysis and a Note for the Record issued in February which authorised the continuation of lifesaving activities, including in-kind and cash-based general food distributions and distribution of specialized nutritious foods for moderate acute malnutrition treatment, while non-essential multipurpose cash (MPC) components remained suspended.

Delayed confirmation of forecasted resources from major donors and the USAID/BHA^[2] Stop-Work Order and Partial Suspension contributed to lower expenditure levels under Strategic Outcome 1 during the first quarter, posing operational challenges early in the year and limiting WFP's capacity to fully implement planned activities.

Available resources for Strategic Outcome 1, which supports crisis response, covered 40 percent of the annual requirement, compared to 57 percent in 2024. Strategic Outcome 2, which addresses nutrition resilience, was severely underfunded, receiving only 5 percent of required resources compared to 8 percent in 2024. Resilience activities under Strategic Outcome 3 received 2.4 times what was planned due to the World Bank contribution. Strategic Outcome 4 that focuses on capacity-strengthening of national institutions experienced a boost in available resources from 55 percent in 2024 to 86 percent in 2025 due to strengthened partnerships and targeted system-capacity investments. Finally, Strategic Outcome 5, which deals with service delivery to the government and partners received about 1.5 times its needs-based budget, mainly from contributions received under the MILDA project (for treated mosquito net storage and transportation) and for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) contributions.

The inflow of resources was concentrated among a small number of major donors, and was mostly earmarked for specific activities, geographical regions and beneficiary groups. USD 5.3 million out of the USD 26 million contributions received in 2025 came from multilateral sources, providing essential but limited flexibility for programmatic rebalancing. Most of the flexible resources were allocated to emergency assistance, while the World Bank envelope continued to finance both emergency assistance and resilient-livelihoods activities under Strategic Outcome 3.

To mitigate timing gaps and short-term liquidity constraints, WFP relied on advance financing mechanisms, strengthening operational continuity and avoiding larger pipeline disruptions during 2025. The Country Office received USD 4.7 million in late 2024 to support flood response in the Far North, with expenditures extending into early 2025. USD 2.1 million from WFP's Internal Project Lending (IPL) enabled continuity of operations during periods of uncertainty, reducing procurement and distribution lead times.

The Country Office launched the third Budget Revision (BR3) in November 2025, extending the CSP to 2027 to align with the revised United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) cycle. The revision also incorporated some strategic adjustments - Strategic Outcome 1 aligned with resource projections and Strategic Outcome 3 to ensure a sufficient Outstanding Balance of Commitment (OBC) with the end of PULCCA activities in December 2025.

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

Result chain	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	104,909,527	29,228,971	41,928,998	29,166,653
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	104,909,527	29,228,971	41,928,998	29,166,653
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	104,096,511	29,222,768	41,904,666	29,142,445
Activity 02: Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	813,016	6,202	24,332	24,208
SDG Target 2. End Malnutrition	12,437,186	832,359	668,761	664,053
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	12,437,186	832,359	668,761	664,053
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition package to beneficiaries including access to nutritious food, quality care, SBCC, and capacity strengthening to prevent malnutrition	12,437,186	832,359	668,761	664,053
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	9,539,970	23,663,544	22,628,842	18,123,280

SO03: Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026	9,539,970	23,663,544	22,628,842	18,123,280
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development	9,539,970	23,663,544	22,628,842	18,123,280
SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	893,244	338,169	767,205	106,245
SO04: National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030	893,244	338,169	767,205	106,245
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	893,244	338,169	767,205	106,245
SDG Target 8. Global Partnership	4,919,094	2,929,658	7,494,277	4,358,215
SO05: The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year	4,919,094	2,929,658	7,494,277	4,358,215
Activity 06: Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	4,919,094	2,551,567	4,361,491	2,621,914
Activity 07: Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	0	378,090	3,132,786	1,736,301

Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 3,194,143	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 132,699,020	 56,992,700	 76,682,226	 52,418,447
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 9,550,575	 9,017,862	 9,463,829	 6,366,280
Total Direct Costs	 142,249,595	 66,010,562	 86,146,055	 58,784,727
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 9,246,224	 4,262,222	 1,438,320	 1,438,320
Grand Total	 151,495,819	 70,272,784	 87,584,375	 60,223,047

Data Notes

Overview

[1] UNHCR: Country - Cameroon

[2] Conflict data dashboard | INSO

[3] UNHAS: United Nations Humanitarian Air Service

Operational context

[1] Norwegian Refugee Council. Cameroon: the world's most neglected displacement crisis | NRC

[2] UNHCR dashboard; Country - Cameroon

[3] The World Bank: Cameroon 2025 Economic Update, 4th Edition

[4] Global Hunger Index: 2025 [globalhungerindex.org/cameroon](https://www.globalhungerindex.org/cameroon)

[5] INSO: Conflict data dashboard | INSO

[6] October 2025 Cadre Harmonisé : <https://www.ipcinfo.org>

[7] Global Nutrition Report

[8] 2025 Humanitarian Needs Overview Cameroon

[9] UN OCHA : Food Security | Cameroon | Humanitarian Action

CO Story: A Meal, A Future

[1] UNICEF: Situation of children in Cameroon, June 2025

Strategic outcome 01

School feeding planning was done on 'All' beneficiary status, but reporting was done under the category 'Students (primary school)'

[1] National Nutrition Multisectoral Plan: 'Plan national multisectoriel pour la nutrition au Cameroun' (in French) is anchored on the National Food and Nutrition Policy (Politique Nationale d'Alimentation et de Nutrition, PNAN in French) and aligned to the National Development Strategy, NDS30 (2020-2030), aims at mitigating all forms of malnutrition.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural development (MINADER), Ministry of Environment, Nature Protection and Sustainable Development (MINEPDED), Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Industries (MINEPIA) and Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT)

[2] CAADP: Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme

[3] AUDA-NEPAD: African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa’s Development

[4] UNFSS+4: United Nations Food Systems Summit +4 Stocktake

[5] ConvergeFood project (Food Value Chains for Predictable Markets) includes five UN agencies under the UN Resident Coordinator’s leadership and with WFP as leading penholder and coordinating agency. This project has been praised by Deputy SG Amina Mohammed as a concrete example of “UN reform in action” and “Delivering as One”.

[6] RESUC (French): Registre Social Unifié du Cameroun

[7] FSN (French): Fonds de Solidarité Nationale

[8] SABER: the World Bank’s Systems Approach for Better Education Results initiative

[9] QGIS is an open-source geographical information system software used for geospatial data management.

[9] GTSA (French): Groupe Technique de Travail sur la Sécurité Alimentaire

[10] PNVRSA (French): Programme National de Veille et de Renforcement de la Sécurité Alimentaire

[11] QGIS is an open-source geographical information system software used for geospatial data management

Strategic outcome 05

[1] Smart Sourcing: An end-to-end digital solution to provide all WFP staff with a seamless procurement experience and improve operational efficiency.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

[1] World Economic Forum. (2025). Global Gender Gap Report 2025. Retrieved from <https://www.weforum.org/reports/global-gender-gap-report-2025>

[2] <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/west-and-central-africa/cameroon>

[3] Citaristi, I. (2022). African Development Bank—AfDB. In The Europa Directory of International Organizations 2022 (pp. 417-423). Routledge.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] INSO (International NGO Safety Organization): <https://ngosafety.org/conflict-data-dashboard/>

[2] HNO 2025, NWSW Cluster Monthly reports

[3] 2025 Cameroon Humanitarian Response Plan

[4] Protection Cluster Cameroon: Cameroon Protection Analysis Update. March 2025

[5] Feedback channels: hotline, complaint management committees, suggestion boxes, helpdesks, regular focus group discussions, cooperating partners, and WFP staff

[6] Joint HCFM members: WFP, IOM, WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, Demtou, Intersos, Hope of Africa, and the Centre National Numérique des Connaissances Agricoles (CNNCA)

Environmental sustainability

[1] IMF: Cameroon Country Report No 24/53 (February 2024)

Partnerships

[1] NRC: Cameroon-the-worlds-most-neglected-displacement-crisis. June 2025

[2] Programme d'Appui de la Reform de l'Education au Cameroun (PAREC)

[3] CHO: Cameroon Humanitarian Organizations Initiative

[4] UNSDCF: United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

Financial Overview

[1] IDA: International Development Association

[2] USAID/BHA: United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA)

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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	447,043	411,329	92%
	female	498,613	492,245	99%
	total	945,656	903,574	96%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	18,150	65,922	363%
	female	18,150	76,887	424%
	total	36,300	142,809	393%
24-59 months	male	69,007	62,896	91%
	female	64,874	74,873	115%
	total	133,881	137,769	103%
5-11 years	male	125,200	110,330	88%
	female	108,350	108,592	100%
	total	233,550	218,922	94%
12-17 years	male	96,950	45,226	47%
	female	95,303	53,909	57%
	total	192,253	99,135	52%
18-59 years	male	125,636	116,975	93%
	female	205,886	160,376	78%
	total	331,522	277,351	84%
60+ years	male	12,100	9,980	82%
	female	6,050	17,608	291%
	total	18,150	27,588	152%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	211,648	159,399	75%
Returnee	47,459	10,630	22%
Resident	301,835	483,205	160%
IDP	384,714	250,340	65%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	5,000	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	164,000	127,021	77%
Malnutrition prevention programme	208,720	86,648	41%
Malnutrition treatment programme	3,000	129,798	4326%
School based programmes	145,000	142,628	98%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	22,579	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	428,000	448,929	104%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	5	-
Corn Soya Blend	6,172	1,532	25%
Iodised Salt	503	33	7%
LNS	0	162	-
Rice	26,922	3,321	12%
Sorghum/Millet	10,909	614	6%
Split Peas	11,874	1,344	11%
Vegetable Oil	4,012	455	11%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Iodised Salt	38	0	0%
Rice	2,797	302	11%
Split Peas	907	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	302	0	0%

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	15,240,960	11,818,893	78%
Value Voucher	3,276,000	0	0%
End Malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	9,657,900	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	2,577,600	6,646,028	258%
Value Voucher	504,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs					
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	218,280	253,345
			Male	209,720	195,584
			Total	428,000	448,929
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	35,698	5,414.2
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,344,160	9,057,560
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		General Distribution	Number	144,180,000	45,028,739
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	63,240	31,771
			Male	60,760	19,186
			Total	124,000	50,957
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	15,793	
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	5,896,800	1,907,010
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	44,640,000	4,208,184
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	53,750	
			Male	71,250	
			Total	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	5,100	
			Male	4,900	
			Total	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		11,988 15,240 27,228
A.2.4 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through emergency school-based programmes			MT	2,728	372.17
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	1,515,844
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)	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)	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	65,354 51,516 116,870	35,034 31,455 66,489
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		68,286 61,487 129,773
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 Total	7,200 7,200	17,690 17,690

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 Total		80 80
A.2.2 Quantity of food provided to nutritionally vulnerable people through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes			MT	6,172	1,680.22
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD		854,323
B.2.1 Quantity of specialized nutritious foods provided to treat or prevent malnutrition			MT	6,172	1,680.22

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	473	451

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	67	11
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	1,735	757
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	24	9
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 tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	5	2.4
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	145	159.5
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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	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.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	125	73
---	--	---------------------------	----	-----	----

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.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	40	0
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	130	74

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	266,051	236,785
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	46,900	46,000

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	

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Groups - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	5	≥5	≥5	17	15	Secondary data
	Male	5	≥5	≥5	17	5	Secondary data
	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	17	9	Secondary data
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	44	≥75	≥75	47.99	36	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	32	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	51	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥80	≥80	44	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	43	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	33	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤15	≤15	36	44	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	25	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	16	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	<5	<5	19	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	4.52	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	16.15	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥85	≥85	12.15	6	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	65.91	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	63.19	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤10	≤10	64.12	56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	29.57	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	20.67	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	39	<5	<5	23.73	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	24.85	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	45.32	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≥80	≥80	38.28	25	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤15	≤15	67.35	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	49.52	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	60	≤15	≤15	55.65	68	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	7.8	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	5.17	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<5	<5	6.07	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	33.88	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	45.43	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33	≥85	≥85	41.45	36	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	53.59	64	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	46.5	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	57	≤10	≤10	48.94	56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	12.53	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	8.07	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<5	<5	9.6	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	12.3	<7	<7	12.37	14.42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.4	<7	<7	11.68	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	<7	<7	11.92	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<5	<5	23	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<5	<5	22	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	24	24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23	≤15	<15	29	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤15	<15	21	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≤15	<15	24	38	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	36	≤20	≤20	25	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≤20	≤20	31	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≤20	≤20	29	13	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	34	≥60	≥60	22	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥60	≥60	27	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	34	≥60	≥60	25	25	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female		≥75	≥75			
	Male		≥75	≥75			
	Overall	0	≥75	≥75	Not collected		WFP survey
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female		=0	=0			
	Male		=0	=0			
	Overall	0	=0	=0	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female		<15	<15			
	Male		<15	<15			
	Overall	0	<15	<15	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥40	≥20	32.61	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥40	≥20	35.88	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	9	≥40	≥20	34.2	35	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥40	≥20	40.04	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥40	≥20	43.32	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥40	≥20	41.64	39	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥20	6.88	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥10	≥20	7.06	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	≥10	≥20	6.97	7	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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	≥10	15.76	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥10	18.32	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥20	≥10	34.2	15	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥90	≥90	80	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥90	≥90	77	87	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.16	≥90	≥90	79	89	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥75	≥75	48	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥75	≥75	66	70	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥75	≥75	59	64	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
1.1.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female		≥99	≥99	62	65	Secondary data
	Male		≥99	≥99	64	69	Secondary data
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	64	67	Secondary data
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							
1.1.14: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment recovery rate	Female	93	≥75	≥75	98.7	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93	≥75	≥75	98.7	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥75	≥75	98.7	99	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.15: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment mortality rate	Female	1	<5	<0	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	<5	<0	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<5	<0	0	0.01	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female	6	<15	<15	1.1	1.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	<15	<15	1.1	1.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<15	<15	1.1	1.18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.17: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment non-response rate	Female	1	<15	<15	0.3	0.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1	<15	<15	0.3	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	<15	<15	0.3	0.24	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care & treatment							
1.1.16: Moderate acute malnutrition treatment default rate	Female		<15	<15			
	Male		<15	<15			
	Overall	0	<15	<15	Not collected		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPS - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	46.7	≥75	≥75	33.58	34	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥70	21	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥70	40	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥70	29	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤20	49	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤20	46	45	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤15	≤20	48	43	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<10	30	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<10	14	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16	<5	<10	23	10	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	2.69	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	13.33	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥85	≥85	7.44	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	69.89	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	68.67	52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤10	≤10	69.35	47	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	27.42	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	18	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	40	<5	<5	23.21	41	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	17.2	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	40	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≥80	≥80	27.38	31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤15	≤15	77.42	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	57.33	61	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	58	≤15	≤15	68.45	67	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	5.38	1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	2.67	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<5	<5	4.17	2	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	15.05	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	28.67	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥85	≥85	21.12	37	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	65.59	71	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	60	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53	≤10	≤10	63.1	56	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	19.35	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	11.33	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	<5	<5	15.77	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	14.58	<7	<7	14.52	19.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.1	<7	<7	12.19	17.01	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.5	<7	<7	13.48	18.09	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	13	<5	<5	22	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<5	<5	11	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<5	<5	17	31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	22	≤15	<15	44	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22	≤15	<15	41	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≤15	<15	43	48	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	44	≤20	≤20	27	6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	40	≤20	≤20	34	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	41	≤20	≤20	30	7	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	21	≥60	≥60	7	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥60	≥60	14	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	25	≥60	≥60	10	14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥35	≥30	17.65	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥30	19.59	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	≥35	≥30	18.52	30	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥50	≥25	31.09	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥25	32.99	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥50	≥25	31.94	48	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	8.4	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	7.22	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥15	≥15	7.87	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥10	6.72	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥10	9.28	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	≥20	≥10	7.87	17	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	41.4	≥75	≥75	33.94	27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥80	42	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	49	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	66	≥80	≥80	48	31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤15	39	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	33	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	27	≤10	≤15	35	46	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<5	19	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	17	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	18	23	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	4.26	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	6.02	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥85	≥85	5.26	4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	66.49	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	71.84	72	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤10	≤10	70.41	69	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	29.26	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	22.14	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	<5	<5	24.04	27	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	29.79	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	41.36	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≥80	≥80	38.26	22	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤15	≤15	58.51	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	52.43	69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤15	≤15	54.05	65	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=5	<5	11.7	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=5	<5	6.21	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	=5	<5	7.68	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	57.98	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	51.46	68	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	62	≥85	≥85	53.2	67	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	35.11	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	42.14	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤10	≤10	40.26	33	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	6.91	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	0.41	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	6.54	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.7	<7	<7	10.31	11.75	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.4	<7	<7	11.23	11.55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.1	<7	<7	10.98	11.64	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	7	<5	<5	26	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	<5	<5	31	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	29	31	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	19	≤15	<15	16	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19	≤15	<15	14	27	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	19	≤15	<15	15	24	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	27	≤20	≤20	28	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤20	≤20	30	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29	≤20	≤20	29	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	47	≥60	≥60	30	31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	45	≥60	≥60	25	34	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥60	≥60	26	33	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** Prevention of acute malnutrition

1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥50	≥50	22	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥50	≥50	15.52	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	18.52	40	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥25	≥25	46	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥25	≥25	36.21	26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥25	≥25	40.74	18	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥5	≥5	0	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥5	≥5	0	4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	12	4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	6.9	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥15	≥15	9.26	13	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45.2	≥75	≥75	53.3	37	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥70	35	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥70	60	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥80	≥70	53	37	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤20	39	44	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤20	23	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≤15	≤20	28	42	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<10	27	20	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<10	17	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	<5	<10	20	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	8.91	3	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	38.13	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥85	≥85	29.89	4	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	54.46	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	43.19	55	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	68	≤10	≤10	46.37	52	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	36.63	49	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	18.68	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	<5	<5	23.74	45	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	28.71	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	56.81	25	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22	≥80	≥80	48.88	22	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤15	≤15	65.35	74	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	38.52	66	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	67	≤15	≤15	46.09	70	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=5	<5	5.94	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=5	<5	4.67	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11	=5	<5	5.03	8	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	24.75	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	43.19	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥85	≥85	37.99	13	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	64.36	80	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	47.08	69	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	76	≤10	≤10	51.96	75	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	10.89	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	9.73	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10	<5	<5	10.06	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	10.6	<7	<7	12.41	12.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.1	<7	<7	12.26	13.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.9	<7	<7	12.3	12.83	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	6	<5	<5	22	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	6	<5	<5	11	13	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<5	<5	14	12	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	27	≤15	<15	25	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	20	≤15	<15	21	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23	≤15	<15	22	40	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32	≤20	≤20	17	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	39	≤20	≤20	32	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36	≤20	≤20	27	19	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	35	≥60	≥60	37	28	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35	≥60	≥60	37	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≥60	≥60	37	29	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥30	≥30	38.54	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥30	≥30	42.94	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12	≥30	≥30	40.71	35	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥35	≥35	41.51	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥35	46.54	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	24	≥35	≥35	43.99	40	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.10: 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	7.55	5	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥15	≥15	7.2	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	≥15	≥15	7.38	6	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	19.14	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥20	≥20	22.16	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥20	≥20	20.63	14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnee - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Female		≥60	≥70	41.67	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥70	62.5	83	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥70	50	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Female		≥60	≥70	58.33	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥60	≥70	75	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	21	≥60	≥70	65	50	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥30	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥5	≥30	50	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	4	≥5	≥30	20	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.10: 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	≥40	16.67	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥35	≥40	37.5	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥35	≥40	25	33	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	45	≥75	≥75	62.5	60	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female		≥80	≥70	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥70	29	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	43	≥80	≥70	26	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female		≤15	≤20	42	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤20	57	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	44	≤15	≤20	47	53	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female		<5	<10	33	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<10	14	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	<5	<10	26	26	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Hem Iron rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	14.29	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1	≥85	≥85	5.26	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	91.67	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	42.86	65	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	54	≤10	≤10	73.68	63	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	8.33	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	42.86	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	45	<5	<5	21.05	26	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Protein rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥80	≥80	33.33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	28.57	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	13	≥80	≥80	31.58	21	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤15	≤15	66.67	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤15	≤15	71.43	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≤15	≤15	68.42	79	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		=5	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=5	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	=5	<5	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that consumed Vit A rich food daily (in the last 7 days)	Female		≥85	≥85	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥85	≥85	42.86	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	≥85	≥85	31.58	0	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that sometimes consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		≤10	≤10	66.67	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≤10	≤10	57.14	76	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	86	≤10	≤10	63.16	44	WFP programme monitoring

1.1.2: Food consumption score – nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female		<5	<5	8.33	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		<5	<5	0	24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7	<5	<5	5.26	26	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	15.2	<7	<7	11	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	15.2	<7	<7	13.29	13.41	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15.4	<7	<7	11.84	13.16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	1	<5	<0	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9	<5	<5	0	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	6	<5	<5	16	11	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	24	≤15	<15	33	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17	≤15	<15	57	59	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤15	<15	42	58	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	49	≤20	≤20	25	50	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48	≤20	≤20	29	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	48	≤20	≤20	26	16	WFP programme monitoring
1.1.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	26	≥60	≥65	17	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	25	≥60	≥60	14	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥60	≥60	16	16	WFP programme monitoring

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
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)	All	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total		1,541 1,028 2,569
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	32,480 23,520 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 Total	28,650 28,650	
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	9,657,900	

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	31,700	81,467

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	43,580	12,432
--	--	----------------------------------	------------	--------	--------

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	Not collected	49	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		≥85	≥85	Not collected	77	WFP survey
	Male		≥85	≥85	Not collected	48	WFP survey
	Overall	89.16	≥85	≥85	Not collected	68	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥80	≥80	Not collected	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥80	≥80	Not collected	51	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	75	≥80	≥80	Not collected	51	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	63	≥70	≥70	Not collected	47	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	73	≥70	≥70	Not collected	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		

2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	59	≥70	≥70	Not collected	50	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnee - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
2.2.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall				Not collected		
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring

2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.10: 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	WFP programme monitoring
2.2.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	65	≥70	≥70	Not collected	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	20,400	43,437
			Male	19,600	32,627
			Total	40,000	76,064
A.2.6 Quantity of food provided to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			MT	4,045	302.39
A.3.4 Total value of cash transferred to people enrolled in food assistance for assets activities			USD	2,577,600	2,684,208
A.8 Number of rations provided through conditional or unconditional assistance		Food assistance for asset	Number	14,400,000	6,029,796
B.1.5 Quantity of fortified food provided unconditionally or to restore infrastructure and community assets			MT	340	
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	
			Male	5,700	
			Total	10,000	
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		54,335
			Male		61,065
			Total		115,400
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD		3,961,821
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	
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
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Micro / Meso Insurance	Female		3,000
			Male		2,000
			Total		5,000

CSP Output 14: Targeted smallholders receive technical assistance to access improved innovative technologies (post-harvest management, food handling and processing) and reliable market opportunities to enhance their productivity and their role in the value chain including in relation to home-grown school feeding

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	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	centre/site	22	20
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	66	76
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	2,420	27
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	106	26
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	165	150
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	2,000	2,000
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.14: Total number of hectares of areas brought under restoration/improved ecosystems and/or climate-resilient management practices	Food assistance for asset	Ha	5	10
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 tons of fish stock brought under sustainable management practices	Food assistance for asset	metric ton	42	44
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	295	559.85

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.2: Hectares of land forested	Food assistance for asset	Ha	15	12
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	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.4: Kilometers of feeder roads and trails constructed/repared	Food assistance for asset	Km	75	118
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.5: Kilometers of drainage canals and flood protection dykes built/rehabilitated	Food assistance for asset	Km	5	4
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	23	22
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	2,654	221
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	110	63

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	371	355

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
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	31,292	31,292
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	1	3
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	146	154
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	560	562
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	18

F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.6: Number of saving associations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	18	18
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.7: Number of warehouse receipt systems supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	5	5
G.1: Number of people covered by an insurance product through risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.1.10: Total number of people covered by micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	Individual	5,000	5,000
G.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under risk transfer mechanisms supported by WFP	G.2.2: Total USD value of premiums paid under micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	31,292	31,292
G.3: Total sum insured through risk management interventions	G.3.3: Total sum insured through micro-insurance schemes (Premium paid with Value Voucher for Services)	Micro / Meso Insurance	US\$	132,034	132,034

CSP Output 14: Targeted smallholders receive technical assistance to access improved innovative technologies (post-harvest management, food handling and processing) and reliable market opportunities to enhance their productivity and their role in the value chain including in relation to home-grown school feeding

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.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support Activities (CCS)	Number	48	47
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	239	3,729
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	870	4,228
F.22: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported by type of trainings, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	F.22.g.1: Percentage of smallholder farmers supported with trainings	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	%	100	100
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	177	205
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.2: Number of cooperatives supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	30	30
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.3: Number of unions/federations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	25	25
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.2: Number of post-harvest management equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	608	6,061

F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.3: Number of post-harvest management infrastructure provided/constructed	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number			2
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Kilograms		20	8,850
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number		15	13

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	36	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	50	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	45	43	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤10	≤15	44	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	38	38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	40	39	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<5	<5	20	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	12	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	15	18	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤7	≤7	8.33	14.27	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤7	≤7	7	12.85	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	8	13.3	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	9	<5	<5	22	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<5	<5	17	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	19	32	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	26	≤15	≤15	28	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤15	≤15	24	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	≤15	25	20	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	24	≤20	≤20	31	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	29	≤20	≤20	29	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≤20	≤20	29	11	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	42	≥60	≥60	20	9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥60	≥60	30	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	38	≥60	≥60	26	37	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
4.3.21: Annual change in enrolment	Female	-3	≥50	≥50	87	60	Secondary data
	Male	-3	≥50	≥50	88	52	Secondary data
	Overall	-3	≥50	≥50	88	56	Secondary data
4.3.22: Attendance rate	Female	0	≥50	≥50	90		Secondary data
	Male	0	≥50	≥50	91		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥50	≥50	91		Secondary data

4.3.47: Retention rate, by grade: Retention rate	Female	96	≥99	≥99	94	77	Secondary data
	Male	96	≥99	≥99	95	78	Secondary data
	Overall	96	≥99	≥99	95	78	Secondary data
Target Group: IDPs - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	20	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	24	62	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	22	61	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤10	≤15	45	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	51	8	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	48	17	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<5	<5	35	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	24	30	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	30	22	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤7	≤7	15.16	17	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤7	≤7	11.21	12.23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	13.3	13.56	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17	<5	<5	29	60	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	12	<5	<5	20	46	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	14	<5	<5	25	50	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	9	≤15	≤15	38	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤15	≤15	35	23	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18	≤15	≤15	36	17	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	12	≤20	≤20	27	40	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	23	≤20	≤20	32	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20	≤20	≤20	30	22	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	60	≥60	≥60	7	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥60	≥60	13	15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	49	≥60	≥60	9	11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	45	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	57	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	54	35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤10	≤15	36	42	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	23	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	26	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<5	<5	18	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	20	29	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	20	25	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤7	≤7	11.73	13.19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤7	≤7	10	13.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	10.41	13.17	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	5	<5	<5	45	18	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	4	<5	<5	26	33	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5	<5	<5	30	28	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	35	≤15	≤15	9	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30	≤15	≤15	17	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≤15	≤15	15	20	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	22	≤20	≤20	36	53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≤20	≤20	23	37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31	≤20	≤20	26	42	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	38	≥60	≥60	9	7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≥60	≥60	34	11	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	32	≥60	≥60	28	10	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Residents - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	42	43	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	55	47	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	51	45	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤10	≤15	44	41	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤10	≤15	37	39	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤10	≤15	39	40	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<5	<5	14	16	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	9	14	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	11	15	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤7	≤7	11	14.69	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤7	≤7	9.82	12.74	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	10.2	13.35	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8	<5	<5	19	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	8	<5	<5	16	32	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	8	<5	<5	17	33	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	23	≤15	≤15	24	19	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤15	≤15	22	21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤15	≤15	23	21	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	38	≤20	≤20	32	36	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27	≤20	≤20	28	35	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	30	≤20	≤20	29	36	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	31	≥60	≥60	26	10	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	38	≥60	≥60	33	12	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥60	≥60	31	11	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Returnees - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≥80	≥80	33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥80	≥80	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥80	≥80	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	0	≤15	≤15	56	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	67	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	58	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	0	<5	<5	11	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	33	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	17	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	0	≤7	≤7	8		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤7	≤7	7		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤7	≤7	8	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	0	<5	<5	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	<5	<5	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	<5	<5	8	0	WFP programme monitoring

4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	0	≤15	≤15	22		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤15	≤15	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤15	≤15	25	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	0	≤20	≤20	67		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≤20	≤20	33		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≤20	≤20	58	0	WFP programme monitoring
4.3.4: Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	0	≥60	≥60	11		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥60	≥60	0		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥60	≥60	8	0	WFP programme monitoring

Outcome Results

Activity 05: Provide capacity strengthening to national institutions and partners on the management of food and nutrition programmes, social protection, emergency preparedness and response, disaster management and supply chain services

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government and Partners - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Food Security Sector (CCS)							
5.4.37: Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	8	≥10	≥10	Not collected		Secondary data

Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Partner Users - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - Subactivity: Common Air Transport Services							
8.5.46: Percentage of users satisfied with services provided	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	98	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.3.4: Proportion of women and men in decision-making entities who report meaningful participation	Female	Not collected	≥50	≥50	271		Secondary data
	Male	Not collected	≥50	≥50	314		Secondary data
	Overall	Not collected	≥50	≥50	585	Not collected	Secondary data
CC.3.5: 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	Not collected	-

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female				1,287	3,529	Secondary data
	Male				734	3,165	Secondary data
	Overall	10,675	Not applicable	Not applicable	2,021	6,714	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	97.84	98.96	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	97.49	99.08	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.5	≥99	≥99	97.63	99.02	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	99.58	95.32	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	99.26	97.04	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99.39	96.56	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥99	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		≥99	≥99	23.53	92.68	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	39.29	84.26	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥99	≥99	33.33	86.58	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	100	97.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	98.21	95.37	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98.89	95.97	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		≥99	≥99	74.39	92.45	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	72.89	86.18	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	96.4	≥99	≥99	73.49	89.12	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100	≥99	99.46	97.92	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		=100	≥99	98.03	99.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	=100	≥99	98.6	98.66	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All Beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	99.36	97.87	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	99.85	98.52	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95	≥99	≥99	99.65	98.34	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		≥99	≥99	84.96	85.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	81.55	86.21	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98	≥99	≥99	82.95	86.02	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

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

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥99		85.71	
	Male		≥99	≥99		95.83	
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	Not collected	94.94	WFP programme monitoring

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

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥99		100	
	Male		≥99	≥99		100	
	Overall	95	≥99	≥99	Not collected	100	WFP programme monitoring

CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		≥99	≥99		57.14	
	Male		≥99	≥99		79.17	
	Overall	98	≥99	≥99	Not collected	77.22	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	97.96	98.61	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	99.13	96.94	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98.66	97.49	WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: All Beneficiary status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female		≥99	≥99	98.98	99.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	98.43	99.49	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	≥99	≥99	98.66	99.43	WFP programme monitoring
CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		≥99	≥99	75.83	85.07	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥99	≥99	82.75	83.53	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94	≥99	≥99	79.94	84.04	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.2.2: 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
CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	WFP programme monitoring
CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Secondary data

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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All beneficiary group - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	81.23	≥99	≥99	26.47	75.61	Secondary data
	Male	80.66	≥99	≥99	30.36	85.19	Secondary data
	Overall	81.01	≥99	≥99	28.89	82.55	Secondary data
Target Group: All beneficiary groups - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.68	≥99	≥99	64.35	78.39	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.07	≥99	≥99	59.78	84.56	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89.62	≥99	≥99	57.87	81.66	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.26	≥99	≥99	79.43	82.48	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.93	≥99	≥99	62.69	81.91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥99	≥99	71.22	82.14	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: All beneficiary status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition							

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	88.26	≥99	≥99	66.03	65.31	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	83.93	≥99	≥99	79.1	80.24	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	87.5	≥99	≥99	74.42	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

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

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	85.05	≥99	≥99		57.14	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	75.61	≥99	≥99		59.15	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	83.95	≥99	≥99	Not collected	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	--------

Target Group: All beneficiary status - **Location:** Cameroon - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female	81.23	≥99	≥99	38.21	65.62	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	80.66	≥99	≥99	35.4	67.06	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	81.01	≥99	≥99	36.54	66.59	WFP programme monitoring

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability 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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring
Activity 04: Provide livelihood support to targeted groups including through productive asset creation and regeneration, and value chain development							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset							
CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		WFP programme monitoring

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
CC.5.1: 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	24.91	19.79	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≥40	≥40	22.85	16.38	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.95	≥40	≥40	23.97	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	2025 Target	2025 Follow-up	2024 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: All Beneficiary Status - Location: Cameroon - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female		≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male		≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥95	≥95	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © Joseph Fambove

Participants in a resilience building activity present onions from their community farm in Tindirme, Far North Region

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

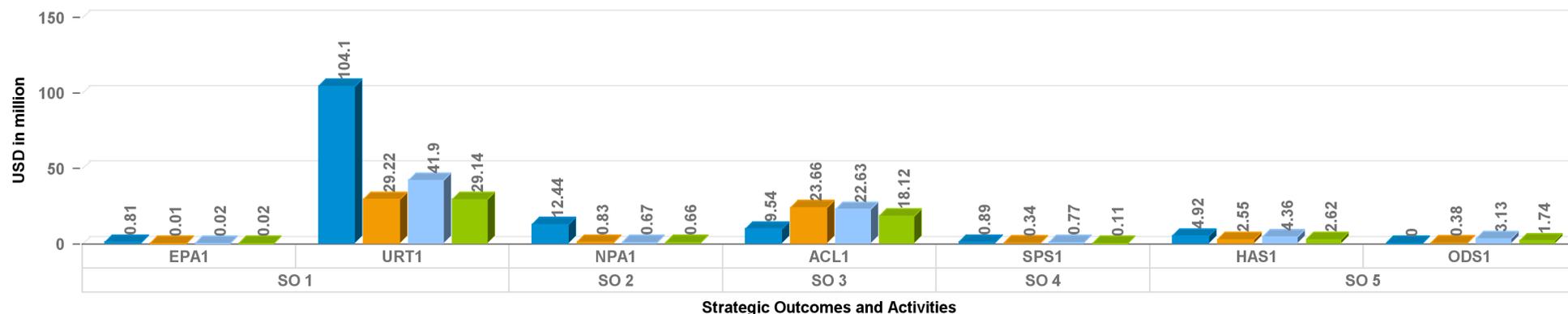
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



■ Country Portfolio Needs
 ■ 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

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	9,539,970	23,663,544	22,628,842	18,123,280
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			9,539,970	23,663,544	22,628,842	18,123,280
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	12,437,186	832,359	668,761	664,053
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			12,437,186	832,359	668,761	664,053

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
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 capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	813,016	6,202	24,332	24,208
		Provide an integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected populations to support their self-reliance and recovery needs	104,096,511	29,222,768	41,904,666	29,142,445
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			104,909,527	29,228,971	41,928,998	29,166,653
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	4,919,094	2,551,567	4,361,491	2,621,914
		Provide on demand supply chain, ICT and coordination services to the Government, humanitarian and development partners	0	378,090	3,132,786	1,736,301
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			4,919,094	2,929,658	7,494,277	4,358,215

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	893,244	338,169	767,205	106,245
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			893,244	338,169	767,205	106,245
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,194,143	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	3,194,143	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			132,699,020	56,992,700	76,682,226	52,418,447
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			9,550,575	9,017,862	9,463,829	6,366,280
Total Direct Costs			142,249,595	66,010,562	86,146,055	58,784,727
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			9,246,224	4,262,222	1,438,320	1,438,320
Grand Total			151,495,819	70,272,784	87,584,375	60,223,047



Michael Hemling, CFORC

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

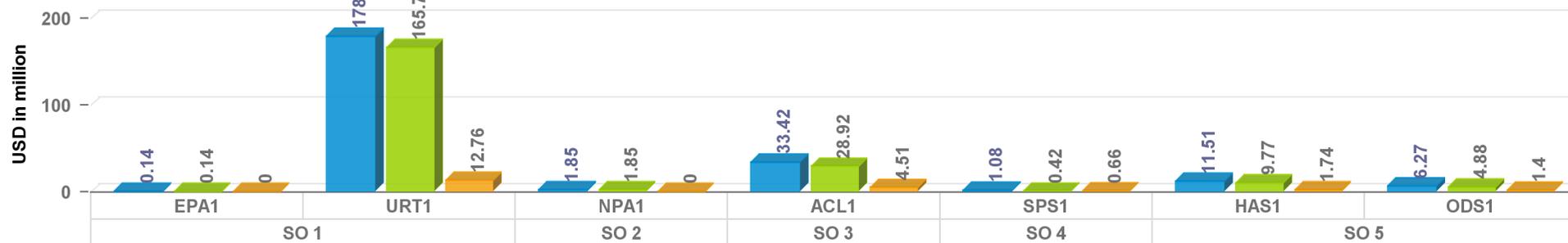
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Crisis-affected populations including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host population in Cameroon have safe access to adequate and nutritious food during and in the aftermath of crises
SO 2	Children 6-23 months, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and other nutritionally vulnerable people in prioritized regions have improved nutrition status and resilience in line with national standards by 2026
SO 3	Food-insecure and climate-affected populations and smallholder farmers have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to shocks by 2026
SO 4	National institutions and partners have strengthened capacities to manage food and nutrition programmes and social protection systems by 2030
SO 5	The government, humanitarian and development partners in Cameroon can reach vulnerable populations and respond to emergencies throughout the year

Code	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

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	405,911,515	174,260,883	4,233,345	178,494,228	165,732,007	12,762,221
		Provide capacity strengthening on emergency preparedness and response to local authorities and humanitarian partners working in crisis-affected areas	3,221,959	135,636	0	135,636	135,512	124
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			409,133,474	174,396,519	4,233,345	178,629,864	165,867,519	12,762,345

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	36,691,462	1,854,814	0	1,854,814	1,850,105	4,709
Subtotal SDG Target 2.2 End Malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			36,691,462	1,854,814	0	1,854,814	1,850,105	4,709
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	31,858,171	31,623,657	1,798,870	33,422,527	28,916,965	4,505,562
Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			31,858,171	31,623,657	1,798,870	33,422,527	28,916,965	4,505,562
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	3,634,215	1,083,687	0	1,083,687	422,727	660,960
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			3,634,215	1,083,687	0	1,083,687	422,727	660,960

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (CFORC)

Annual Country Report

Cameroon Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2022-2027)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Country Portfolio Needs	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	6,274,084	0	6,274,084	4,877,600	1,396,484
		Provide UNHAS to the Government, humanitarian partners	18,587,981	11,509,146	0	11,509,146	9,769,568	1,739,578
Subtotal SDG Target 17.16 Global Partnership (SDG Target 17.16)			21,219,762	17,783,230	0	17,783,230	14,647,168	3,136,062
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	3,194,143	0	3,194,143	0	3,194,143
Subtotal SDG Target			0	3,194,143	0	3,194,143	0	3,194,143
Total Direct Operational Cost			502,537,085	229,936,049	6,032,215	235,968,264	211,704,484	24,263,780
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			36,894,969	26,399,839	765,909	27,165,748	24,068,200	3,097,548
Total Direct Costs			539,432,054	256,335,888	6,798,124	263,134,012	235,772,684	27,361,328
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			34,879,178	13,644,499		13,644,499	13,644,499	0
Grand Total			574,311,232	269,980,387	6,798,124	276,778,511	249,417,183	27,361,328

This donor financial report is interim


CHIEF, CFORC
 Michael Hemling
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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