

## COUNTRY STRATEGY

WFP activities in Cameroon respond to challenges related to food insecurity, moderate acute malnutrition, and emergency support to vulnerable inhabitants and refugees. WFP is responding to the current large-scale influx of refugees in the east and the northern regions of Cameroon. Support to beneficiaries is provided under two primary Emergency Operations (EMOP), a relief programme (PRRO), and a Country Programme (CP) geared towards school feeding.

WFP has been present in Cameroon since 1978 and has been a key player for both development and humanitarian assistance.



## OPERATIONS

|                     | Project Duration | Planned number of people | Total requirements (in USD) | Total received (in USD) | Total Funded (%) | 6 Months Net Funding Requirements (in USD)* | Top 5 Donors                           |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|--|
| Nigeria EMOP 200777 | Jan - Dec 2015   | 225,900                  | 21,844,112                  | 8,474,034               | 39%              | 17,053,464                                  | USAID, ECHO, CERF, SWISS               |
| CAR EMOP 200799     | Jan - Dec 2015   | 182,670                  | 33,139,252                  | 25,957,370              | 78%              | 1,316,890                                   | USAID, Germany, Saudi Arabia and Japan |

\*April-September

**Summary of WFP assistance:** WFP has been present in Cameroon since 1978 and has been a key player for both development and humanitarian assistance. Presently, WFP provides support to refugees, IDPs, and host populations with emergency food support through two main Regional Emergency Operations (EMOP). Under the C.A.R. Regional EMOP 200799, WFP targets 182,670 refugees and vulnerable host populations located in the East and Adamawa regions. The Nigeria Regional EMOP 200777, targets 225,900 beneficiaries affected by the Nigerian insecurity in the Far North of Cameroon. In addition, WFP activities in Cameroon respond to challenges related to food insecurity and malnutrition through a multi-faceted portfolio of relief, recovery and development operations (PRRO). Hence, the PRRO 200552 targets 276,560 beneficiaries in the North and Far North, alongside East and Adamawa regions. Country Programme (CP) 200330 supports basic education and enrolment of girls in primary school. The CP provides assistance to 278,350 beneficiaries through the accessibility of cereal granaries and nutrition commodities in Cameroon.

**C.A.R Crisis:** WFP is actively working on Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) treatment activities addressing moderate acute malnutrition within 81 government health centres. 22,100 children and 10,200 pregnant or nursing women are targeted through the TSF treatment program. Thus far, WFP has reached 12,621 beneficiaries in Garoua Boulai and 21,182 beneficiaries in Gado through the Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) for the prevention of acute malnutrition nutritional program. WFP in Cameroon expects to target about 38,500 children and 7,500 pregnant or nursing women under the BSF program.

**Nigerian Crisis:** WFP continues to support beneficiaries through a Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) programme for children, aged 6-59 months, and pregnant or nursing women in the Minawao Camp. 10,240 refugee children and 5,670 pregnant or nursing women are targeted under the BSF program. For the treatment of acute malnutrition through the Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme, WFP targets 41,700 children and 8,800 pregnant or nursing women. In March 2015, WFP assisted about 32,000 beneficiaries in the Minawao Camp through General Food Distributions (GFD). Moreover, 27,000 mt of High Energy Biscuits (HEBs) were provided to refugees in transit. Based on 3March statistics, there are 17,000 females and 15,000 males, including children, residing in the Minawao Camp.

## OPERATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

*In Cameroon, WFP is providing lifesaving food support deemed indispensable to ensure the stability of vulnerable inhabitants internally alongside large-scale volumes of refugees fleeing Nigeria and Central African Republic (C.A.R) for safety.*

| ACHIEVEMENTS   | ISSUES/CHALLENGES   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP in Cameroon currently has two major Emergency Operations (EMOPs) in the East and North of the country. To meet evolving beneficiary demands, vulnerable persons are targeted through three main relief efforts: 1) General Food Distribution (GFD); 2) nutrition activities to prevent acute malnutrition; and 3) nutrition activities to treat acute malnutrition.</li> <li>Monthly GFD is currently reaching 80,000 refugees, and about 100,000 IDPs and host populations under the Nigerian Crisis in the north of Cameroon.</li> <li>For C.A.R refugees in the east of Cameroon, WFP is targeting about 38,500 children and 7,500 pregnant or nursing women under the Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) programme.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WFP is confronting a number of issues that may compromise the success of both Emergency Operations. Since January 2015, numerous vessels carrying WFP commodities have been unable to dock at the Douala port. This is in direct correlation with port congestions and lengthy administrative procedures at the port. These circumstances have had a significant impact on both Emergency Operations in Cameroon and have decreased the monthly food ration provided to all WFP target beneficiaries.</li> <li>Nigerian EMOP 200777 faced several constraints during the month of March, and as a consequence, refugees received their food baskets without pulses. WFP initiated a first distribution to IDPs in November 2014. Since then, WFP has not been in a position to assist the growing IDP population or vulnerable host communities in Cameroon given the lack of resources. However, in mid-April 2015, WFP was able to begin providing some support to IDPs, but this was limited to a 15-day reduced ration – and will not cover the full estimated IDP caseload. At current food supply levels, WFP anticipates that in May and June, it will only be able to cover refugees in Minawao camp – who represent 20 percent of the total monthly target in the Far North.</li> </ul> |

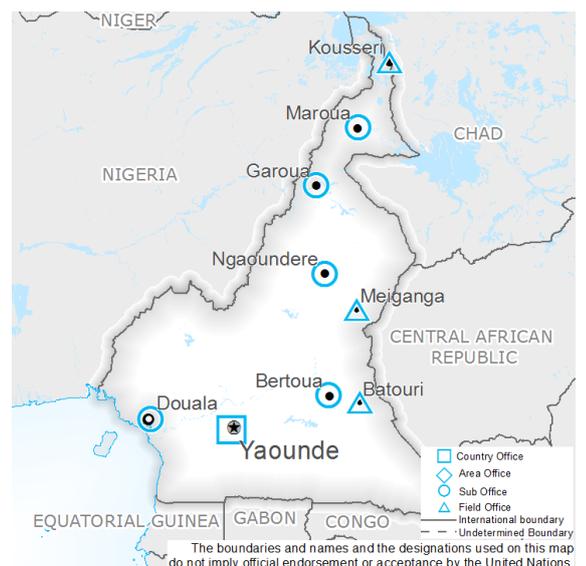
## PARTNERSHIPS

Partner organizations have supported humanitarian in-country activities through Emergency Operations (EMOP), Country Programme (CP), and post Relief Programs (PRRO). WFP in Cameroon holds major partnership agreements with the following countries: USA, France, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, and Saudi Arabia; and the following organizations: USAID, UN CERF, SWISS, ECHO, and Multilateral. WFP in-country partnership agreements permit immediate innovative solutions to operations on the ground.

## COUNTRY BACKGROUND

The Republic of Cameroon is a lower-middle income country with a Global Hunger Index (GHI) of 14.5 (2013). The current population of Cameroon is 23 million (2014), and is comparable in size to Madagascar or Cote d'Ivoire. Yaoundé, the Capital city, has a population of 2.43 million. Douala, the largest city, has some 2.45 million people. The population growth rate is 2.6 percent, birth rate of 36.50/1000, infant mortality of 55.1/1000, and life expectancy of 57.35. The country's literacy rate stands at 71.3 of the total population, 78.3 percent for males and 64.8 percent for females. The current school life expectancy often does not surpass primary or post-secondary education; this is equivalent to 10 years (male: 11yrs, female: 10yrs).

In economic terms, Cameroon is a lower-middle income country with a GDP of USD 53 billion, USD 2,400 per capita<sup>1</sup>. Cameroon's major exporting partners are China, the Netherlands, Spain, and India. The main export commodities are crude oil, petroleum products, lumber, cocoa beans, aluminum, coffee, and cotton. The labor force is primarily in agriculture (70 percent), industry (13 percent), and services (17 percent). At present, 48 percent of the population lives below the poverty line, 70 percent depend on agro-pastoral activities<sup>2</sup>.



Furthermore, agro-ecological zones, Sahelian and Sadano-Sahelian, suffer from chronic food shortages and insecurity. These insecurities are linked to deforestation, overgrazing, desertification, poaching and overfishing. Prevalent food insecurity complexities are due to poor soils, erratic rainfall, drought, and low food crop production and crop destruction.

<sup>1</sup> Central Intelligence Agency, US, The World Fact book; 2000–2015 Pearson Education, publishing as Infoplease

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Human Development Index 2012