

## CAMEROON COUNTRY PROGRAMME 105300

### *Budget Revision No. 4*

<b>Cameroon Country Programme (2008-2012)</b>			
	<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>		
	<b>Current budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised budget</b>
Food cost	9,048,525	1,802,122	10,850,647
External transport	3,081,358	159,306	3,240,664
LTSH	3,646,765	705,953	4,352,718
ODOC	2,154,116	162,046	2,316,162
DSC	2,249,473	420,530	2,670,003
ISC (7.0 percent)	1,412,616	227,497	1,640,114
<b>Total cost to WFP</b>	<b>21,592,854</b>	<b>3,477,454</b>	<b>25,070,308</b>

#### **NATURE OF THE INCREASE**

1. This budget revision (BR) to the Cameroon country programme proposes to shift the nutrition interventions currently implemented under the emergency operation (EMOP) 200127 “Emergency food assistance to drought-affected populations and acutely malnourished groups in northern Cameroon” into the country programme (CP). Nutrition assistance will be provided to the most vulnerable groups in the North and Extreme-North regions through a new component that will focus on the critical 1,000-day window of opportunity (from conception to the age of 2).
2. This new component, which will target a total of 42,700 beneficiaries, includes i) blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-23 months aiming at preventing chronic malnutrition; and ii) targeted supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women aiming at reducing moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). The activities proposed are in line with WFP Strategic Objective 4 – “Reduce chronic hunger and under-nutrition”.
3. More specifically, this budget revision will:
  - provide an additional 2,183 mt of food valued at US\$1.8 million;
  - increase associated costs by US\$1.4 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), direct support costs (DSC) and other direct operational costs (ODOC); and
  - increase indirect support costs (ISC) by US\$227,497.

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## JUSTIFICATION FOR THE BUDGET INCREASE

### Summary of Existing Project Activities

4. The CP 105300 was originally approved with two components to address the Government's development priorities as laid out in its poverty reduction strategy paper and is in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2008–2012.
5. Component 1 supports basic education and enrolment of girls in the Extreme North, North and Adamaoua regions. In line with WFP's Strategic Objective 4, this component aims to increase enrolment and attendance rates in the most vulnerable rural areas through school feeding, and to prevent early drop-out and reduce gender disparity in school attendance through the provision of take-home rations to girls. Component 2 (Food security and rural development) aims to reduce vulnerability and improve community responsibility for the supply of food to schools by establishing community cereal stocks. In line with Strategic Objective 2 ("Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures"), component 2 enables communities facing chronic food insecurity to address food deficits by improving food access, particularly during the lean season.
6. EMOP 200217 was launched in June 2010 in the context of the Sahel drought crisis to address the issues of chronic and acute malnutrition in the Extreme North and North region, and ended on 30 November 2011. The operation provided targeted supplementary feeding to moderately malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women.

### Conclusion and Recommendations of the re-assessment

7. Chronic malnutrition continues to be prevalent in Cameroon and recent assessments indicate that the situation is deteriorating.<sup>1</sup> A 2006 multi-indicator cluster survey (MICS-III) reported 'high' and 'very high' rates of chronic malnutrition according to the World Health Organization (WHO) standards in the Extreme North and North (36 percent and 43 percent respectively).<sup>2</sup> Further increases in stunting rates were reported in the preliminary results of a July 2011 Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) survey (41 percent in the Extreme North and 47 percent in the North).
8. Preliminary results from the 2011 SMART survey also indicate an increase in global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates: 11.8 percent in the Extreme-North and 10.2 percent in the North, compared to 8 percent in both areas in 2010.
9. A recent evaluation in May 2011 recommended consolidating the achievements of the EMOP and addressing structural causes of malnutrition in a more comprehensive manner through longer-term interventions. The root causes of malnutrition in the northern part of Cameroon include: infant and young child feeding and caring practices; poor access to safe water and health services; low levels of female literacy; high rates of food insecurity aggravated by drops in cereal food production; increased price of staple foods; and social and economic poverty.

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<sup>1</sup> An overall trend of increasing rates of chronic malnutrition has been reported since 1991 (see Demographic Health Survey (DHS) 1991, DHS 1998, MICS 2000, DHS 2004, MICS 2006).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), National Institute of Statistics (Cameroon). Cameroon Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2006.

## Purpose of Budget Increase

10. The inclusion of the nutrition activities within CP 105300 will enable WFP to address the malnutrition situation in Cameroon's North and Extreme-North regions through a more integrated and longer-term approach. Targeted supplementary feeding will aim at reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition. The two existing CP components (Support for basic education and enrolment of girls and food security and rural development) will remain unchanged, although WFP will establish synergies between the three components by (i) providing nutrition sensitization to existing women's groups participating in the cereal granaries, and (ii) exploring opportunities to install cereal processing facilities aimed at reducing women's workload.
11. Activities under the new nutrition component are aligned with the national nutrition policy, including the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition, the national programme on food security, and the UNDAF (2008–2012). They include three interventions that target vulnerable groups during critical periods of the life-cycle:
- 10,000 children 6-23 months will receive a preventive, blanket supplementary food ration during the lean season;
  - 20,500 moderately malnourished pregnant and lactating women will receive dry take-home rations to ensure adequate nutrition during critical periods; and
  - 12,200 moderately malnourished children 6-59 months will receive a supplementary feeding ration to treat acute malnutrition.
12. Building on established mechanisms, screening for beneficiaries will be conducted by community health volunteers at the community level, as well as at health facilities managed by the Ministry of Public Health. Admission criteria are in line with the national protocol for the management of acute malnutrition.<sup>3</sup> The number of beneficiaries was estimated based on the prevalence of MAM from the 2011 SMART survey preliminary results and population statistics.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT**

Component	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised
Component 1 – Support for basic education and enrolment of girls	School meals	55 246	0	55 246
	Girls' take-home rations	7 758	0	7 758
Component 2 - Food security and rural development	Village granaries	757 943	0	757 943
Component 3 - Nutrition	Blanket supplementary feeding - children 6-23 months	0	10 000	10 000
	Targeted supplementary feeding - children 6-59 months	0	12 200	12 200
	Targeted supplementary feeding - pregnant and lactating women	0	20 500	20 500
<b>Total</b>		<b>813 189</b>	<b>42 700</b>	<b>855 889</b>

<sup>3</sup> Children 6-59 months with a weight-for-height of <-2SD and >-3SD will be enrolled until they reach 85 percent of the weight/height reference median or >-2SD, during two consecutive visits. Assistance will be provided for a maximum of 90 days. Pregnant women with a mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) of less than 230 mm will be enrolled and will remain in the programme up to 6 months after birth of the child.

13. Under the new nutrition component, WFP will support the Ministry of Public Health at the central and sub-national levels in its efforts to improve management of targeted supplementary feeding programmes. In close collaboration with the Government, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), WFP will train 2,200 community health volunteers and 770 health workers and provide materials and tools for nutrition screening and promotion activities. WFP will continue to provide technical support to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of nutrition activities, particularly at the district level. WFP will work with other nutrition stakeholders to advocate for the importance of nutrition for development and poverty reduction, and motivate the Government to increase its funding and leadership with regards to nutrition.

## FOOD REQUIREMENTS

14. The food rations for components 1 and 2 remain unchanged. Age-appropriate nutrition products, including supercereal (for women) and supercereal plus (for children 6-59 months), will be provided under component 3.

Commodity	Component 1		Component 2	Component 3		
	School meals	Take-home rations	Village granaries	Children 6-23m	Children 6-59m	Pregnant and lactating women
Rice	150					
Pulses	30					
Iodized salt	3					
Maize		12.5kg/month	127			
Sugar						15
Vegetable oil	10					25
Supercereal (without sugar)						250
Supercereal plus				100	200	
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>		<b>127</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>290</b>
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	<i>731</i>		<i>445</i>	<i>420</i>	<i>840</i>	<i>1 480</i>
Number of feeding days per year	165			180	90	300

15. The revised food requirements are outlined in the below table:

<b>TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Current</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised</b>
Component 1 – Support for basic education and enrolment of girls	14 765	0	14 765
Component 2 - Food security and rural development	6 500	0	6 500
Component 3 - Nutrition	0	2 183	2 183
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>21 265</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>23 448</b>

### **Contextual, programmatic and institutional risks**

16. Adequate financing will need to be ensured for this new component. The socio-political context in Chad and Central African Republic is fragile. A possible new influx of refugees fleeing insecurity and armed conflicts would further destabilize the food security and nutrition situation in northern Cameroon. The looming crisis in the Sahel due to drought, poor harvests and rising food prices could also result in a further deterioration of the food security and nutritional situation of vulnerable groups in Cameroon, and in particular children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women.

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### **RECOMMENDATION**

17. This budget revision to the Cameroon country programme 105300 for an overall increase of US\$3,477,454 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

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### **APPROVAL**

Approved by:

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 Josette Sheeran  
 Executive Director  
 United Nations World Food Programme

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 Date

## ANNEX I-A

## BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN

Food <sup>4</sup>	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	00 000	00 000	
Pulses	00 000	00 000	
Oil and fats	154	202 950	
Mixed and blended food	1,937	1 524 449	
Others	92	74 723	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>2 183</b>	<b>1 802 122</b>	
Cash transfers		00 000	
Voucher transfers		00 000	
Subtotal food and transfers			1 802 122
External transport			159 306
Landside transport, storage and handling			705 953
Other direct operational costs			162 046
Direct support costs <sup>5</sup> (see Annex I-B)			420 530
Total WFP direct costs			<b>3 249 957</b>
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) <sup>6</sup>			227 497
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>3 477 454</b>

<sup>4</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>5</sup> Indicative figure for information purposes. The DSC allotment is reviewed annually.

<sup>6</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)</b>	
<b>Staff and staff-related costs</b>	
International professional staff	202380
International general service staff	00 000
Local staff - national officers	00 000
Local staff - general service	00 000
Local staff - temporary assistance	00 000
Local staff - overtime	00 000
Hazard pay and hardship allowance	00 000
International consultants	14 500
Local consultants	00 000
United Nations volunteers	00 000
Commercial consultancy services	00 000
Staff duty travel	24 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>240 880</b>
<b>Recurring expenses</b>	
Rental of facility	10 000
Utilities	20 000
Office supplies and other consumables	16 000
Communications services	10 000
Equipment repair and maintenance	10 000
Vehicle running costs and maintenance	24 000
Office set-up and repairs	00 000
United Nations organization services	6 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>96 000</b>
<b>Equipment and capital costs</b>	
Vehicle leasing	7 650
Communications equipment	43 000
Local security costs	33 000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>83 650</b>
<b>TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS</b>	<b>420 530</b>



## ANNEX II Logical Framework Summary - Cameroon CP 105300

Results	Performance indicators	Risks, assumptions
<b>UNDAF OUTCOME</b> <b>Outcome 1</b> Ending hunger and extreme poverty	<b>UNDAF Outcome Indicators</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proportion of the population living in poverty</li> <li>Unemployed people between 15 -24 years old;</li> <li>Percentage of malnourished children under five.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transitory income-support mechanisms for vulnerable households available</li> <li>Productivity improved and access to markets enhanced for small producers</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 2</b> Provide Primary Education for all.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrolment annual average</li> <li>Attendance rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government national priorities include access to quality, equitable and effective education to all.</li> <li>Minimum quality standards and norms for child friendly schools are available</li> </ul>
<b>Country Programme Component 1: Support for Basic Education and Enrolment of Girls</b>		
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition</b>		
<b>Outcome 1</b> Increased access to education and human capital development in assisted schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrolment: average annual rate of change in number of girls and boys enrolled (target increase of 6 percent met or exceeded for 80 percent of schools)<sup>7</sup></li> <li>Attendance rate: number of schooldays in which girls and boys attended classes, as percentage of total number of schooldays.(target: 95 percent met or exceeded for 80 percent of schools) baseline 90 percent (2008)</li> <li>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled Target 1 for 95 percent of schools)</li> <li>Pass rate for girls and boys Target: Pass rate of 70 percent met or exceeded for 80 percent of schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government and partners are able to provide complementary resources to the food supplied by WFP</li> <li>Government and key partners commitment is obtained</li> <li>Positive donor response</li> </ul>

Average is calculated by dividing the sum of annual rate of change of each school surveyed by total number of target schools



<p><b>Output 1.1</b> Distribution of food and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category, activity, percentage of planned</li> <li>• Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percentage of planned distribution</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Output 1.2</b> School feeding coverage aligned with programme of work</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of schools assisted by WFP: target 246</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Country Programme Component 2: Food Security &amp; Rural Development</b></p>		
<p><b>Strategic Objective 2: Prevent acute hunger and invest in disaster preparedness and mitigation measures</b></p>		
<p><b>Outcome 2</b> Adequate food consumption over assistance period reached for target households at risk of falling into acute hunger</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Household food consumption score Target: stabilized at or greater than 35/42 for target 20 percent households</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other required non-food resources are available</li> <li>• Capable cooperating partners are available and operational</li> <li>• Timely funding is secured and commodities are available</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.1.</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and as percentage of planned tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percentage of planned distribution. Target: Granaries 30 per annum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Positive donor response</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 2.2</b> Built or restored disaster mitigation assets by targeted communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of WFP community granaries (30 per annum) built/restored</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other required non-food resources are available</li> </ul>



<b>Country Programme Component 3: Nutrition</b>		
<b>Strategic Objective 4: Reduce chronic hunger and under nutrition</b>		
<p><b>Outcome 3:</b> Improved nutritional status of target groups of women, girls and boys</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence of stunting among target children under 2 (height for age as percent). Target: 5 percent reduction in stunting prevalence per year</li> <li>• Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in WFP intervention areas (weight-for-height). Target: 10 percent GAM prevalence</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other basic services such as health, and education protection, etc. are provided by the Government, other United Nations agencies and NGOs.</li> <li>• Timely funding is secured and commodities are available</li> </ul>
<p><b>Output 3.1</b> Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women, men, girls and boys under secure conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food, by category, activity, as percentage of planned</li> <li>• Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as percentage of planned distribution</li> <li>• Quantity complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as percentage of actual distribution</li> <li>• Number of health centres/sites assisted</li> <li>• Number of beneficiaries/caregivers who received messages/training on health and nutrition</li> </ul>	



