

PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION

CAMEROON 200053

Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Central African Republic and Chadian
Refugees and Host Populations in Cameroon

CAMEROON PRRO 200053	
Number of beneficiaries	186,000
Duration of project	2 years (January 2011- December 2012)
Food tonnage	19,025 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$8,087,461
WFP cash/voucher cost	
Total cost to WFP	US\$20,876,565

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cameroon is a least developed country and is ranked 131st out of 169 countries on the United Nations Development Programme Human Development Index 2010.

Fragile political and security conditions in neighbouring countries have significantly impacted Cameroon with an influx of refugees from the Central African Republic and Chad. Presently, 82,000 Central African refugees live among the host populations in the East and Adamaoua regions and 2,600 Chadian refugees have settled in the Langui refugee camp in the North region.

Since August 2007, both refugee groups have been receiving WFP food assistance through an emergency operation, which ends in December 2010. This protracted relief and recovery operation will continue to assist these refugee groups with general food distributions and nutrition support while simultaneously rebuilding the livelihoods of the Central African refugees and host population in the East and Adamaoua regions through food-for-work and food-for-training activities.

This operation draws on the findings and recommendations from a rapid food security and livelihoods assessment of the refugees and host populations in East and Adamaoua regions in August 2010, a SMART nutrition survey of June 2010,¹ a joint assessment mission of 2010 and the independent decentralized evaluation of the emergency operation 107350 of March 2010.

This operation will contribute to the Millennium Development Goals 1, 3, 4, and 5.² It will also address Strategic Objective 1 of the WFP Strategic Plan (2008-2013) - Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies; and Strategic Objective 3 - Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post conflict, post disaster or transition.

¹ “Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions” (nutrition and health survey).

² MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; and MDG 5: Improve maternal health.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIOS

The overall context

1. Per capita gross domestic product (GDP) is high at US\$2,128, yet over 40 percent of Cameroon's population of 19.4 million lives below the poverty line and 70 percent depends on agro-pastoral activities.³
2. Since 2005, tens of thousands of people have fled the Central African Republic (CAR) to take refuge in the East and Adamaoua regions of Cameroon. In February 2008, 37,000 Chadian refugees fled Ndjamena and settled in the extreme North of Cameroon.⁴ The majority of them have returned to Chad since then. WFP has responded to this situation through an emergency operation (EMOP 107350) since January 2008.
3. Under this EMOP, general food distributions were provided monthly to 82,000 CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions and to 2,600 Chadian refugees who are living in Langui camp in the North near Garoua. In addition, about 11,600 children under 5 suffering from moderate acute malnutrition and pregnant and lactating women received supplementary feeding.
4. The repatriation of Chadian refugees is slow but steady with 2,600 refugees currently in the Garoua camp. In contrast, the 82,000 CAR refugees are unlikely to return to CAR over the next two years. The January 2010 joint assessment mission (JAM) of CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions reported that 99 percent of refugee households planned to remain in Cameroon.⁵ Evaluations recommend that WFP continues to provide food assistance to these two refugee populations and helps CAR refugees and the host populations to rebuild livelihoods through income-generating activities.
5. Little progress has been made by CAR refugees to attain self-reliance during three years of assistance under the EMOP. This is mainly due to the continuing influx of refugees and the lack of long-term activities to help them rebuild their livelihoods. Now that the movement of CAR refugees has finally stabilized and that they begin to settle into their new communities, it is the right time to start longer-term rehabilitation activities.

The food security and nutrition situation

6. The latest SMART survey conducted by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in June 2010 suggests that the nutritional situation among CAR refugees has worsened over the last few years.⁶ The prevalence of global acute malnutrition

³ United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Index 2010.

⁴ This corresponds to the number of refugees officially registered by UNHCR.

⁵ WFP/UNHCR/UNICEF/UNFPA/IFRC/Government of Cameroon, Joint Assessment Mission, January 2010.

⁶ Galindo, M, and UNICEF, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions" nutrition and health survey, Evaluation of the Health and Nutritional Situation, and of the Mortality Rate of CAR Refugees in Cameroon, Montpellier, 2010.

(GAM) among CAR refugees has increased from 7.2 percent in 2008 to 11.6 percent in 2010. The 2010 survey also found that the GAM rate varies between 9.8 percent in Adamaoua and 14 percent in East Region - close to the “critical” threshold of 15 percent established by the World Health Organization (WHO).

7. The SMART survey also showed alarming figures for maternal malnutrition, with 54.5 percent of pregnant women underweight and over 11 percent severely underweight;⁷ about 48 percent of pregnant women suffered from anaemia. The health and nutritional status of mothers is an important factor in child malnutrition, and affects child mortality rates. In the East, for example, mortality rates for children under 5 reach almost 1.5 per 10,000 children.
8. The January 2010 JAM conducted in the East and Adamaoua regions showed that 39 percent of CAR refugees were severely food-insecure, and 31 percent were moderately food-insecure.
9. A rapid food security assessment jointly undertaken by WFP, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government, in August 2010, indicated that the situation of refugees has slowly but steadily improved since January 2010 as these refugees have begun to settle into local communities. This improvement is also due to improved access to food and better livelihood conditions. Moreover, solidarity networks are still active in both regions and resource sharing (including food) among the refugees and between refugees and the host populations is common. However, 32 percent of refugees remain food-insecure. This includes 9.2 percent of the refugees being severely food-insecure and 22.8 percent being moderately food-insecure.
10. The assessment also found that 6 percent of host population households are severely food-insecure, and 13 percent moderately food-insecure. Local populations have hosted refugees since 2006/2007. The presence of refugees has weakened the already fragile food security situation of the host communities, who share much of their resources with the refugees.
11. Given persistent food insecurity and malnutrition among the refugees, the March 2010 EMOP evaluation recommended that targeted food and nutritional assistance be continued beyond 2010.⁸ The June 2010 SMART survey emphasized the need to address acute malnutrition among refugees through continued supplementary feeding and nutrition training activities for mothers.
12. Data collected by the January 2010 JAM reveals that 74 percent of CAR refugee households live below Cameroon’s minimum wage of about US\$60 per month; 50 percent of refugees, mainly households relying on food assistance and/or sales of firewood, live below the poverty line (less than US\$1 per day). These households need income-generating activities and skills training to rebuild their livelihoods.

⁷ The body mass index (BMI) was used as an indicator for women with under 18.5 and under 17.0 as thresholds respectively for moderate and severe undernutrition levels.

⁸ Decentralized Evaluation Report of EMOP 107350. Section I, Main results, March 2010.

13. Chadian refugees live in a camp with few opportunities to restore their livelihoods. They do not have access to land and were not able to initiate agricultural self-reliance activities. Severe clash with the host populations occurred in the past years, making the cohabitation still difficult. Thanks to regular food assistance, the nutrition situation has remained stable. WFP carried out a nutrition screening in Langui camp in December 2010, which showed that the nutritional situation among children under 5 is under control with a GAM rate of 1.4 percent.⁹
14. Both the January 2010 JAM and the August 2010 rapid food security and livelihoods assessment recommended support through food for work (FFW) to foster the socio-economic integration of the refugees and rebuild the agro pastoral activities of the host population.¹⁰ The August 2010 rapid food security assessment recommended the following specific activities:
- Foster the socio-economic integration of both refugee and host populations through FFW programmes; this involves increasing refugees' access to land as well as improving land management practices to increase incomes.
 - Provide direct assistance for agro pastoral production (in the form of improved seeds, small farm implements, fertilisers, pesticides, and food supplements).
 - Promote income-generating activities (straw weaving, processing of foodstuffs and livestock by-products) to boost the purchasing power of both refugee and host populations.
 - Develop a partnership framework to coordinate the work of development partners.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, capacities and actions of the Government

15. The Government endorsed the recommendations of the March 2010 EMOP evaluation and requested WFP and other United Nations partners to plan a coordinated intervention. This PRRO was prepared in response to the government request. The Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development (MINEPAT) has taken the lead with regard to the CAR refugees. Various line ministries will also play an active role in implementing and monitoring this operation.

Policies, capacities and actions of other major actors

16. The United Nations Country Team and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) plan to jointly develop a partnership strategy for the East and Adamaoua regions, involving local authorities. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established at central and local levels.

⁹ The nutritional screening was done on the basis of weight for height.

¹⁰ WFP, FAO, UNHCR, and Government of Cameroon, Rapid Food Security Assessment of Refugee and Host Populations of the Adamaoua and East Regions, August 2010.

17. UNHCR coordinates all emergency assistance to refugees in Cameroon, holding regular meetings with key partners and closely coordinating with WFP at the field level for the implementation of food distributions. UNHCR also provides non-food items (NFIs) such as hygiene kits for women of childbearing age, domestic kerosene, and protection documents for the refugees.
18. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) and the Cameroon Red Cross (CRC) are the main implementing partners for GFD and non-food distribution in 74 CAR refugee sites, as well as for nutrition activities in 71 health centres in East and Adamaoua regions.
19. UNICEF is responsible for the provision of therapeutic food for severely malnourished children, while WFP provides commodities for the treatment of moderate malnutrition. UNICEF, as the sector lead in nutrition, plays an important role with WFP, in government capacity development, coordination and data collection.
20. International NGOs such as International Medical Corps (IMC), *Première Urgence* (PU), International Relief and Development (IRD) and IFRC provide support to CAR refugees for health services, screening for malnutrition through a mobile clinic, water and sanitation projects, agriculture activities, and community-based trainings in the East and Adamaoua regions.
21. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has launched a new pilot project in the East region to support sustainable local development in the border zone.¹¹ The main objectives of the project are to improve the capacities of local administrations, consolidate social and community cohesion through poverty reduction, support disaster and risk reduction, sustainable management of natural resources, employment and income-generation and to formulate a national support programme for border zones. Although FAO is not currently engaged in activities in eastern Cameroon, bilateral discussions are underway to plan seeds and tools distributions.

Coordination

22. The Management Committee of FAO and WFP assistance is the main structure for coordinating food security activities in the country. All activities involving refugees in Cameroon are coordinated through regular meetings led by UNHCR. Furthermore, WFP partners directly with IFRC, CRC, IMC, IRD, UNICEF and UNHCR.

¹¹ «Projet d'appui au développement durable en zone frontalière»

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

23. The PRRO plans to: save lives and protect livelihoods of food-insecure Central African and Chadian refugees (Strategic Objective 1) and restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods of Central African refugees and host populations (Strategic Objective 3).
24. The PRRO will improve resilience of food-insecure refugees and local households, with an emphasis on environmental protection and rehabilitation activities to enhance sustainability and foster self reliance and socio-economic integration. In the area of nutrition, the PRRO will aim to stabilize global acute malnutrition rate below 10 percent. In this context, the strategy will continue addressing the immediate needs while also building the human and physical assets of host communities and refugees for long-term recovery.
25. The operation is in line with Millennium Development Goals (MDG) 1 (reduce extreme poverty and hunger); MDG 3 (Promote Gender Equality); MDG 4 (reduce child mortality); and MDG 5 (reduce maternal mortality). It is also consistent with WFP Gender Policy.

WFP RESPONSE STRATEGY

Nature and effectiveness of food security related assistance to date

26. Following the influx of Central African refugees, WFP launched EMOP 106630 in June 2007, followed by EMOP 107350 in March 2008, which also included Chadian refugees who fled Ndjamena in February 2008.
27. *Country programme:* WFP's development activities in Cameroon are implemented through country programme 105300 (2008-2012), which targets the three northern regions (which are not included in this operation). The country programme seeks to support basic education and improve food security and rural development.
28. *EMOP 107350:* Under the EMOP, WFP has been providing general food rations on a monthly basis, reaching about 82,000 CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions and 2,600 Chadian refugees in Langui camp. Some 3,000 local vulnerable people in villages around the camp also benefited from WFP assistance. GFDs were efficient in contributing to the improvement of the food security of beneficiaries. Although the number of CAR refugees continued to increase, beneficiaries were reached as planned in 2008 and 2009.¹² However, some funding shortfalls faced in 2010 have lead to pipeline breaks which did not permit the distribution of the full basket to beneficiaries during the last 12 months of the EMOP. Since 2008, targeted

¹² To illustrate, 34.2 percent of Central African refugee population were recorded to have poor food consumption during the February 2009 JAM against 26 percent during the January 2010 JAM.

supplementary feeding has been provided to moderately acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women. Supplementary feeding has assisted 69 out of 75 health centres regularly and about 70 percent of children and women received assistance. According to the decentralized EMOP evaluation, malnutrition dropped from 17.2 percent to 7.9 percent and weight loss in children went down from 3.5 to 1.3 percent between 2008 and 2009.

Strategy outline

29. The strategy for this operation is based on the findings of the March 2010 EMOP evaluation and the rapid food security assessment. WFP will adopt a different approach for CAR and Chadian refugees. Chadian refugees are located in a small camp and have limited livelihood opportunities. They will, therefore, continue receiving GFD until they repatriate to Chad. The repatriation process is expected to end by early 2012. The CAR refugees are spread over dozens of villages in the East and Adamaoua regions; lands are available and land use may be negotiated with local authorities and community leaders. In this context, WFP intends to gradually phase down GFD and support the CAR refugees through income-generating and self-reliance activities.
30. WFP will provide continued support to the host populations living with CAR refugees in the East and Adamaoua regions through FFT and FFW activities. By taking into account the host populations, the PRRO will reinforce the integration of the two communities and promote acceptance of refugees by the host communities, particularly by improving the refugees' access to lands and their capacity for self-reliance.
31. *General food distributions:* In 2011, WFP will continue to provide general food distributions to moderately and severely food-insecure CAR refugees identified by the August 2010 Rapid Food Security assessment. At the end of 2011, an emergency food security assessment (EFSA) or a JAM will be conducted with the Government to re-assess the needs for GFD in 2012. Beneficiary figures are expected to go down as the food security situation of the CAR refugees improves and FFW and FFT activities are gradually scaled up. Given their limited livelihood opportunities, all 2,600 Chadian refugees in Langui camp in the North region will benefit from GFD in 2011.
32. *Supplementary feeding programme:* Nutrition interventions will focus on the early detection and management of acute malnutrition, preventing moderately acute malnourished children 6-59 months from becoming severely acute malnourished, and ensuring that pregnant and lactating women have access to good quality food. Pregnant and lactating women will receive a take-home ration of corn-soya blend (CSB) and vegetable oil from the beginning of pregnancy until six months after birth to enhance maternal nutritional status and increase the birth weights of babies. Children 6-59 months will be given Supplementary Plumpy for 4 months. This ration will enable pregnant and lactating women and young children to meet their special nutritional needs. WFP will continue to work with relevant partners to support supplementary feeding through 71 health centres already receiving support.

Ration sizes and entry and exit criteria will follow the national protocol for the treatment of malnutrition. Supplementary feeding guidelines will be developed. Nutritional screening and referral will be carried out by a network of 350 trained community health volunteers as well as mobile clinics.

33. *Food for training:* FFT activities will help reduce malnutrition through nutrition education and skills training for mothers. The prevention of malnutrition is also a priority for the Government and WFP will support the Government, UNICEF and NGOs to develop and strengthen community-based approaches for the detection and prevention of malnutrition. FFT activities will involve sharing key nutrition messages with vulnerable women and mothers to maximize the impact of supplementary feeding programs. Community-based malnutrition prevention and reduction activities include cooking demonstrations, small scale gardens, literacy classes and education/sensitisation workshops on the prevention of malnutrition. These workshops will focus on infant and young child feeding practices. WFP already collaborates closely with the Ministry of Health and various cooperating partners such as IFRC, IRD and IMC. The same network of community volunteers responsible for nutritional screening will lead these activities.
34. Food for training will also contribute to foster economic self sufficiency among refugees and host populations through agriculture and husbandry. Activities such as soil conservation, farm preparation, livestock farming, meat and dairy products conservation, food banking, and non-agricultural trade activities will be supported. FAO will be a key technical partner for these activities.
35. *Food for work:* FFW will address environmental degradation in and around refugee areas by helping to restore natural resources.¹³ Restoration activities will include land clearance and preparation, management of shock-prone watershed areas, construction and rehabilitation of rural roads and bridges, construction of community water ponds for domestic and/or livestock use, and irrigation projects. Activities to develop farm infrastructure will include small dams, plows for animal traction, and installation of water pumps for dry-season crops in or around marginal areas and swamps. Income-generating activities such as truck farming, sewing, and weaving are also planned.
36. FFW activities will be implemented in collaboration with IRD and the Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment. Moreover, a seed protection and tool distribution programme will take place in refugee camps and among host communities during the lean season in partnership with FAO. FFW activities will lay the foundation for income-generation and self sufficiency through agriculture, husbandry, and food marketing.
37. *Capacity development:* WFP will continue to work closely with the Government to identify priorities for capacity-development such as collection and analysis of food security data, monitoring and evaluation, and coordination/management of food crises. Technical assistance will be provided to the respective government counterparts, including the Direction of Surveys and Agricultural Statistics,

¹³ WFP will develop a concept note to support the implementation of FFW activities.

Management Committee of FAO/WFP Assistance, regional delegates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER), the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH)¹⁴ and cooperating partners.

Exit strategy

38. This PRRO's exit strategy hinges on 3 factors: the return of most Chadian refugees to their country, Government and partners' capacity development and handover, and the promotion of self-reliance among refugees choosing to remain in Cameroon for an extended period.
39. The main partners for WFP's exit strategy are UNHCR and the Government. UNHCR will work closely with WFP to monitor the status of the refugees and facilitate a handover of activities to the Government. UNHCR expects the remaining 2,600 Chadian refugees to be repatriated by the end of 2011. However, this will depend on whether CAR's presidential elections take place as planned in April 2011, and on the results of the election. UNHCR is expected to continue assisting the refugees in partnership with the Government beyond 2012 if needed. WFP and UNHCR have agreed to review this exit strategy at the end of 2011.
40. Communities will be involved in the implementation of FFT and FFW activities to ensure that they are in a position to maintain their assets after completion of the projects. Local authorities will provide some technical expertise. By the end of 2011, the need for food assistance is expected to decline as incomes and agricultural production rise. WFP will support opportunities to phase out food-based interventions following the results of a nutrition and food security assessment survey to be conducted at the end of 2011. In addition, recovery activities will be strengthened through investments in seeds and tools in partnership with FAO.
41. A priority for the Government and key partners is the integration of the treatment of malnutrition into the national health system. During the course of this PRRO, WFP will support integration of nutrition rehabilitation activities into existing health structures. WFP will establish modalities for the transport, management and distribution of food for nutrition activities with the Government and NGO partners, to help transfer the management of these activities by the end of 2012.
42. Finally, WFP will work with the Ministry of Land and Forestry and the Ministry of Territorial Administration to facilitate land access for CAR refugees. While the land tenure system in those regions is largely through informal village agreements, the Government has an important role to play in ensuring that refugees are able to establish livelihoods through land access. It is too early to envisage a potential handover of relief and early recovery activities to the Government within the next two years. WFP will follow a step-by-step approach, promoting leadership and strengthening the capacity of government counterparts.

¹⁴ Capacity development activities will focus on the reinforcement of government partners (agriculture, female development, nutrition, social affairs) in supervising and coordinating activities supporting both host communities and refugees.

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

43. WFP plans to reach 186,000 beneficiaries over 24 months, 58 percent of whom will be female (Table 1).
44. The August 2010 food security assessment reported that 32 percent of CAR refugees were moderately and severely food-insecure. To prevent deterioration in the food security situation, 26,400 severely and moderately food-insecure CAR refugees will benefit from GFD in 2011. Provided there is no new influx of refugees and assuming that the food security situation improves, WFP will reach only 14,300 CAR refugees through GFD in 2012. As the livelihood opportunities of Chadian refugees are limited, all 2,600 refugees living in the Langui camp will receive GFD in 2011. No general food assistance for Chadian refugees is anticipated in 2012 as they are all expected to repatriate to their country of origin during the course of 2011.
45. Supplementary feeding will be implemented in areas with high rates of malnutrition identified in the June 2010 SMART survey. Supplementary feeding will target malnourished children 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women among the CAR refugee and host populations in the East and Adamaoua regions. The entry and exit criteria will follow the National Protocol for Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (NPMAM).¹⁵ Taking into account the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition and the capacity of NGO partners and the Government, WFP intends to reach about 8,500 children 6-59 months and 18,700 pregnant and lactating women.
46. FFT and FFW activities will target food-insecure CAR refugees and host populations in the East and Adamaoua regions marked by poor or limited food consumption. Targeting will continue to be based on regular, joint food security and nutritional surveys undertaken once or twice a year. To monitor the situation, WFP and partners will set up a system of sentinel sites in the vulnerable zones.¹⁶ These sites will be monitored monthly to collect data on the food security and nutritional situation in these regions. This system will facilitate early corrective action and help fine-tune targeting mechanisms.

¹⁵ Moderate acute malnutrition is classified by a weight-for-height below 80 percent of the median reference. In line with the NPMAM, mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) < 115 mm will be used for admission and 125 mm will be the discharge criterion for children. For malnourished pregnant and lactating women, the criterion for treatment is a MUAC < 210mm.

¹⁶ The sentinel sites will be created as a part of capacity development project for health centers, partners, and other involved stakeholders (UNICEF, IFRC and IMC). The monitoring and the management tools of these sites will be developed in a partnership framework between WFP and partners.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activities	Year 1			Year 2			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Relief									
GFD	13 630	15 370	29 000	6 864	7 436	14 300	20 494	22 806	43 300
CAR refugees	12 272	14 128	26 400	6 864	7 436	14 300	19 136	21 564	40 700
Chadian refugees	1 358	1 242	2 600				1 358	1 242	2 600
Supplementary feeding - Children under 5	2 397	2 303	4 700	1 938	1 862	3 800	4 335	4 165	8 500
Refugees	1 007	967	1 974	814	782	1 596	1 821	1 749	3 570
Host population	1 390	1 336	2 726	1 124	1 080	2 204	2 514	2 416	4 930
Supplementary feeding - Pregnant/lactating women	0	9 900	9 900	0	8 800	8 800	0	18 700	18 700
Refugees	0	4 158	4 158	0	3 696	3 696	0	7 854	7 854
Host population	0	5 742	5 742	0	5 104	5 104	0	10 846	10 846
Early recovery									
Food for work	14 480	16 320	30 800	14 480	16 320	30 800	28 960	32 640	61 600
Refugees	6 081	9 302	15 383	5 936	6 691	12 627	12 017	15 993	28 010
Host population	8 399	7 018	15 417	8 544	9 629	18 173	16 943	16 647	33 590
Food for training	12 173	14 877	27 050	12 173	14 877	27 050	24 346	29 754	54 100
Refugees	4 990	8 767	13 757	4 990	8 767	13 757	9 980	17 534	27 514
Host population	7 183	6 110	13 293	7 183	6 110	13 293	14 366	12 220	26 586
TOTAL	42 680	58 770	101 450	35 455	49 295	84 750	78 135	108 065	186 200

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIIONS

49. The food basket includes cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, CSB, and Supplementary Plumpy. Food rations provide the right amount of macro and micronutrients. To counter micronutrient deficiencies, WFP will ensure that salt is iodized and vegetable oil is fortified with vitamin A. The supplementary feeding ration will cover at least 50 percent of the recommended daily allowance for malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women.

50. As the nutritional component of this operation focuses on the rehabilitation of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women, micronutrient rich commodities complemented by fortified vegetable oil have been chosen. Moderately malnourished children will receive one sachet of Supplementary Plumpy per day providing 500 kcal, and pregnant and nursing mothers will receive a daily CSB ration providing 1,221 kcal. Ration sizes, nutritional content and food requirements are shown in Tables 2 and 3:

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)

Commodity Type	Supplementary feeding		FFT	FFW	GFD
	PLW	Children <5			
Cereal			450	450	400
Pulses			80	80	60
CSB	250				50
Vegetable oil	25		25	25	30
Salt			5	5	5
Supplementary Plumpy		92			
Total kcal/day	1 221	500	2 136	2 136	2 120
% energy from protein	14.7	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.6
% energy from fat	21.6	59.2	14.2	14.2	18.3

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY (mt)

Commodity Type	Supplementary feeding	FFT	FFW	GFD	TOTAL
Cereal		3 652	4 158	6 236	14 045
Pulses		649	739	935	2 324
Supplementary Plumpy	94				94
CSB	650			780	1 430
Vegetable oil	65	203	231	468	967
Salt		41	46	78	165
Total	809	4 545	5 174	8 497	19 025

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

51. *Partnerships:* WFP works with various government counterparts, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINEPAT), the Ministry of Economy and MoPH,¹⁷ to implement rural development activities, food security assessments, vulnerability monitoring, and to provide health and nutrition support.
52. Nutrition activities will be implemented through the health facilities in collaboration with MoPH and cooperating partners. As per the national protocol for acute malnutrition management, UNICEF provides therapeutic milk and identifies needs for complementary items.
53. FFW activities for refugees and host populations will be implemented under the UNDP pilot project in support of sustainable local development.¹⁸ FFT/FFW proposals are assessed by WFP in consultation with cooperating partners, local association and district authorities. WFP and partners' respective responsibilities will be defined by field-level agreements. Partners are responsible for preparing proposals, beneficiary selection (with at least 50 percent of these being women), managing activities, technical support, food distributions and reporting. WFP will monitor and supervise ongoing activities. Following consultations with key cooperating partners as well as with the WFP Regional Bureau, a FFW/FFT concept note will be developed in February 2011.
54. *Gender and Protection:* About 60 percent of WFP food assistance will benefit women and girls. WFP will ensure that a majority of women collect food rations at distribution points and that most decision making roles in food distribution committees are held by women. A gender balance will be sought among cooperating partners and WFP staff. WFP will work with the Ministry of Gender to ensure that WFP Gender Policy is implemented.
55. *Logistics Arrangements:* Commodities are delivered to extended delivery points (EDPs), which are managed by WFP. The Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System (COMPAS) is installed in all EDPs to monitor and report on all food transactions. WFP has a contract with freight forwarders to deal with the receipt, transit and delivery of food commodities to the main warehouses. Food procured locally will be delivered directly to WFP warehouses. All WFP food commodities are transported to EDPs and distribution sites by contracted transporters. WFP will apply a landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH) rate of US\$241.19 per mt.
56. Transport for GFD will be managed by UNHCR from WFP's EDPs to distribution sites. Transport costs will be included in the field-level agreement and paid to UNHCR. For delivery of supplementary feeding rations, WFP will contract local transporters for transport between EDPs and the final delivery points (FDPs), while

¹⁷ These ministries will be fully involved in the design of FFW activities in collaboration with cooperating partners. When possible, local government counterparts will also implement some of the FFW activities.

¹⁸ The UNDP project plans FFW activities in some areas where CAR refugees are settled. The Cooperation Framework Agreement between WFP and UNDP will be used as an umbrella for developing a joint partnership for developing local capacities and cost sharing.

the Ministry of Health will cover the transportation from the government health districts to the village health centres.

57. *Procurement:* Local and regional food procurement helps strengthen local producers and markets, while often saving costs on international freight. WFP will continue to procure food locally and regionally to the extent possible and aims to procure 30 percent of cereals and pulses locally.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

58. WFP will work to improve the quality of the monitoring and impact assessment of its interventions through (i) baseline and follow-up nutrition and food security surveys, (ii) reinforcement of monitoring capacity of cooperating partners, (iii) training sessions in food security monitoring and vulnerability analysis for government counterparts.¹⁹
59. The logical framework matrix (Annex II) summarizes the indicators that will be monitored to measure the operation results. The monitoring plan matrix will detail the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system. The existing monitoring report formats and checklists will be adjusted to include new indicators.
60. Outcome indicators under Strategic Objectives 1 and 3 will be collected through the programme monitoring system and nutritional outcomes will be obtained through a baseline and a follow-up survey in WFP operational areas. A nutritional screening will take place with NGO partners to prevent a deterioration of the nutritional status of concerned populations. A mid-term evaluation will be conducted in the last quarter of 2011 to help refine 2012 activities and if necessary adjust beneficiaries based on the success of ongoing projects and evolving needs.
61. Output data, disaggregated by beneficiary categories, sex and age will be collected monthly by cooperating partners and WFP monitors. Data will be entered into a database by WFP sub-offices and refreshed into the central monitoring and evaluation database at country office level. Data will then be screened, consolidated and analyzed for decision making purpose.
62. Distribution data, collected by partners, are consolidated, by sub-offices, into a single report by activity and by intervention area before submission to the WFP country office.

¹⁹ There will be three types of monitoring tools: a tool for pre-evaluation of a project proposal, a tool for the follow up of activities according to the importance and duration of the project, and EFSA evaluation tools at the end the projects. Based on WFP work norms, activities will be monitored monthly. WFP is developing a global monitoring and evaluation system which will provide the framework for monitoring the PRRO implementation.

RISK ASSESSMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Risk assessment

63. The success of the operation will depend on adequate resources being available. Pipeline breaks would endanger the nutritional status of beneficiaries and this situation could be exacerbated by high global food prices. Success will also depend on the peace process in CAR and Chad as well as the Government's continued commitment to support humanitarian assistance efforts in the Eastern region.

Contingency Planning

64. Contingency plans for Cameroon will be updated through inter-agency planning and preparedness activities and in collaboration with the Disaster Management Team (DMT) so as to strengthen local capacity on disaster response.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

65. Although the security situation in Cameroon is stable, some bandits are operating in the North and East.
66. The security of United Nations and WFP staff is managed by an integrated security management system chaired by the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) and the Designated Official (UNCT Resident Coordinator).
67. All UNDSS security directives are implemented by WFP. WFP country office and sub-offices are compliant with the Minimum Operating Security Standards (MOSS) and Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards (MISTS). All WFP staff received a basic security training. All residences of WFP international staff are Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards (MORSS) compliant.
68. WFP will maintain a high security standard, in particular in the following areas:
- Country office, sub-offices, warehouses and residences shall be maintained MOSS and MORSS compliant.
 - Regular Security training should be implemented for new staff.
 - Security inspections and field visits must be conducted regularly



RECOMMENDATION

APPROVAL

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Josette Sheeran
Executive Director
World Food Programme

Date:

ANNEX IA

WFP PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN

Food	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	◇ 14,045	320.5	4,501,423
Pulses	◇ 2,324	603	1,401,372
Oil and fats	◇ 967	1,057	1,022,119
Mixed and Blended food	◇ 1,524	745.13	1,135,322
Salt	◇ 165	165	27,225
Total food	19,025		8,087,461
Cash transfers			
Voucher transfers			
Subtotal food and transfers			
External transport			\$1,179,638
Landside transport, storage and handling			\$4,588,588
Other direct operational costs			\$1,561,183
Direct support costs (see annex I-B details)			\$4,093,939
		Total direct project costs	\$19,510,808
		Indirect support costs (7%)*	\$1,365,757
		TOTAL WFP COSTS	\$20,876,565

ANNEX IB

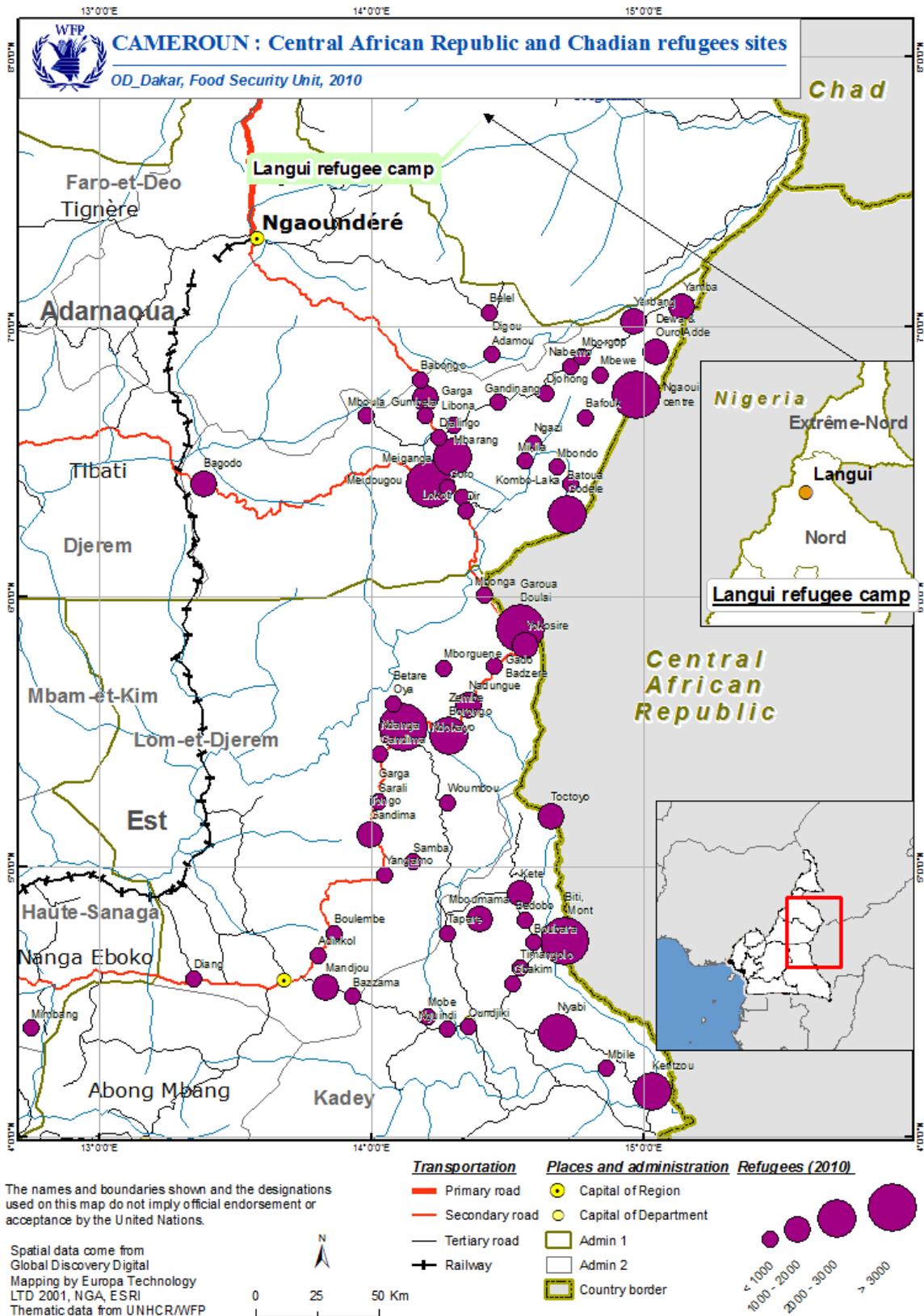
DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (dollars)	
Staff	
International professional staff	1,405,529
National professional officers	258,000
National general service staff	1,012,000
International consultancy	40,000
Overtime	9,000
Local consultants	55,110
Commercial Consultancy Services	257,000
Subtotal	3,036,639
Office expenses and other recurrent costs	
Rental of facility	48,000
Utilities (general)	90,000
Office supplies	72,000
Communication and IT services	76,000
Equipment repair and maintenance	74,000
Vehicle maintenance and running cost	70,000
Other office expenses	25,000
United Nations Organizations Services	12,000
Subtotal	467,000
Equipment and other fixed costs	
Local security costs	306,000
Vehicle leasing	142,800
TC/IT equipment	141,500
Subtotal	590,300
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4,093,939

ANNEX II – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks, Assumptions
<i>SO 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</i>			
Outcome 1.1: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities and refugees	1.1 Percentage of households with a poor Food Consumption Score (< 7%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitoring data. – Survey data or assessment data (Nutrition survey) – Post Distribution Monitoring – JAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Government implementation of poverty reduction strategy will continue. – Socio-political stability
Output 1.1: Food distributed timely in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted Central African and Chadian refugees	1.1.1 Actual beneficiaries having received WFP GFD as a percentage of planned beneficiaries (by category, age group, and gender) 1.1.2 Actual quantity of food distributed through GFD as a percentage of planned distributions (by project category and commodity) 1.1.3 Percentage of general food distributions occurring more than 7 days later than the planned date of distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Distribution reports – FBM reports – PDM – COMPAS – Partner reports etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak capacities of partners to reach all targeted beneficiaries. - No major influxes of new refugees
<i>SO 3: Restore and rebuild lives and livelihoods in post-conflict, post-disaster or transition situations</i>			
Outcome 3.1: Reduced acute malnutrition in targeted groups of refugee and host population children	3.1.1 Prevalence of acute malnutrition under-5 (weight-for-height as %) (<10%) 3.1.2 Recovery rate of children and women treated for malnutrition >75% 3.1.3 Average length of enrolment in supplementary feeding: the average length are: 3 months for Pregnant women, 6 months for Lactating women and 4 months for children under-5 3.1.4 SFP non-response rate <10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitoring data – Survey data or assessment data (Nutrition survey) – JAM 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Major disease outbreaks – Treatment of malnutrition is well integrated into Government health centres.
Output 3.1 Food distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted women and children under	3.1.1 Number of women and children under five receiving food, by category and as % of planned figures 3.1.2 Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution 3.1.3 a) Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Cooperating partner reports with indicators which are in line with the national nutrition protocol – COMPAS reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adequate malnutrition prevention activities are carried out by relevant

Results-Chain (Logic Model)	Performance Indicators	Means of Verification	Risks, Assumptions
five in secure conditions			stakeholders.
Outcome 3.2: Adequate food consumption over assistance period for targeted households, communities, and refugees	3.2.1 Household Food consumption Score 3.2.2 Percentage of households with a decreased (improved) Coping Strategy Index – Target: 85%	– Monitoring data. – Survey data or assessment data (Nutrition survey) – Post Distribution Monitoring – JAM	– Partners (UNICEF/Govt/NGOs) have adequate resources to implement their nutritional activities.
Output 3.2 FFW/FFT distributed timely in sufficient quantity and quality to targeted Central African and Chadian refugees	3.2.1 Actual beneficiaries having received WFP food assistance through FFW/FFT as a percentage of planned beneficiaries (by category, age group, and gender) 3.2.2 Actual quantity of food distributed through FFW as a percentage of planned distributions (by project category and commodity) 3.2.3 Percentage of food distributions occurring more than 7 days later than the planned date of distribution	– JAM	– Effective functioning of Government nutrition coordination mechanisms.
Output 3.3: Male and Female HH members trained for new knowledge and skills in the 2 regions on various domains (prevention of malnutrition, environmental protection, agricultural issues, etc.)	3.3.1 Number and type of training sessions for beneficiaries carried out in planned domains 3.3.2 Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions implemented	– Monitoring reports – Training sessions reports – Counterpart and operating partners reports – PDM reports	
Output 3.4: Community infrastructure improved through completed micro-projects	3.4.1 Number and type of assets created or rehabilitated through FFA/FFW		
Output 3.5: Development and Encouragement of Income Generating Activities	3.5.1. Number and type of Income Generating Activities developed		

ANNEX III - CAR & CHADIAN REFUGEES LOCATIONS IN CAMEROON



ANNEX IV - List of Acronyms Used in the Document

AHA	African Health Association
CAR	Central African Republic
COMPAS	Commodity Movement Processing and Analysis System
CRC	Cameroon Red Cross
CSB	Corn-soya blend
EDP	Extended delivery point
DMT	Disaster Management Team
EFSA	Emergency food security assessment
EMOP	Emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FDP	Final delivery point
FFT	Food for training
FFW	Field for work
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
GFD	General food distribution
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent
IMC	International Medical Corps
IRD	International Relief and Development
JAM	Joint assessment mission
LTSH	Landside transport, storage and handling
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MINADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MINEPAT	Ministry of Economy, Planning and Regional Development
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MOSS	Minimum Operating Security Standards
MISTS	Minimum Security Telecommunications Standards
MORSS	Minimum Operating Residential Security Standards
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MUAC	Mid-upper arm circumference
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NPMMAM	National Protocol for Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation
SFC	Supplementary feeding centre
SFP	Supplementary feeding programme
SMART	Self-Monitoring, Analysis and Reporting Technology
SO	Strategic Objective
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund