

EMERGENCY OPERATION CAMEROON 200396

Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Households in the Logone and Chari Division and Nutritionally Vulnerable Groups in the Far North Region of Cameroon

Number of beneficiaries	258,100
Duration of project	9 months (April – December 2012)
WFP food tonnage	18,929 mt
Cost (United States dollars)	
WFP food cost	US\$10,345,468
Total cost to WFP	US\$22,718,275

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Government of Cameroon has declared an emergency situation in the Far North region of the country due to a major drop in cereal production following poor rainfall. A crop and food supply assessment mission by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and WFP in the two northern regions of Cameroon concluded that the cereal harvest in the Far North region is significantly below the previous years' production, resulting in a 50,000 mt deficit. Over 400,000 people in the Logone and Chari division are affected by the decrease in food production, half of whom require immediate food assistance.

The Far North region is repeatedly exposed to weather-related shocks, most recently floods in 2010 and drought in 2009 and 2011. The population in the Far North region already suffers from chronic food insecurity and structural poverty, with the food and nutrition situation expected to deteriorate further during the forthcoming lean season (April – September). Access to food is expected to be further decreased for already vulnerable households by rising food prices.

There is already a high prevalence of chronic and acute malnutrition, especially among children 6-59 months of age and pregnant and lactating women in the Far North region: chronic malnutrition reaches 44 percent and global acute malnutrition rate 12 percent.

The Government has requested relief assistance for the Far North region. The objectives of this WFP emergency operation are to:

- Improve the food consumption of populations affected by drought through general food distributions.
- Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children 6-59 months of age and malnourished pregnant and lactating women through targeted supplementary feeding.
- Prevent acute malnutrition among moderately malnourished children 6-23 months of age and pregnant and lactating women and reduce the incidence of new cases of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding.

The emergency operation addresses WFP's Strategic Objective 1 and will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5. WFP will work in close partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and sister United Nations agencies. The ongoing WFP country programme will continue to assist chronically food-insecure beneficiaries in the North region. A new country programme is being planned for 2013-2017 which will seek to address the malnutrition situation in Cameroon's North and Far North regions through a more integrated and longer-term approach.

SITUATION ANALYSIS AND SCENARIO

The Overall Context

1. The Republic of Cameroon is a low-income food-deficit country and ranks 150 out of 187 in the 2011 human development index.¹ It has a population of 20 million, 40 percent of whom live below the poverty line.² Fifty-five percent of rural households are poor, and poverty rates are higher in the north. Seventy percent of the population depends on agriculture and pastoral activities for their livelihood.
2. The northern part of Cameroon is located in the Sahelian and Sudanese-Sahelian agro-ecological zones and suffers from poor soil, limited and erratic rainfall, drought, disease, low food crop production and crop destruction (such as locusts), resulting in chronic and acute food shortages and food insecurity. Many vulnerable families are still recovering from the 2009–2010 food crisis and a recent series of natural disasters.³

The Food Security and Nutrition Situation

3. In 2010, widespread drought in the eastern Sahel region affected northern Cameroon, weakening the food security of vulnerable households. Below-average rainfall during the 2010-2011 growing season has reduced agricultural production and the income of farmers and pastoralist communities again, particularly in the Logone and Chari

¹ United Nations Development Programme 2011. Human Development Report.

² Cameroon. May 2007. *Enquête Camerounaise auprès des Ménages (ECAM III)*.

³ The region was also affected by drought in 2009 and floods in 2011.

division. The food security of vulnerable households across the Far North region is deteriorating to crisis levels as the 2012 lean season (April – September) starts.

4. A joint crop and food supply assessment mission (CFSAM) in November 2011 estimated a food deficit in the Logone and Chari division (Far North region) of 50,000 mt.⁴ Furthermore, the prices of cereals (mainly sorghum, maize and local rice) in major towns (such as Garoua, Guider, Kaele, Kousséri, Maroua and Yagoua) have increased significantly compared to 2010: the price of a 100 kg bag of maize in Kousséri (Far North) increased by 50 percent between September 2010 - September 2011, while sorghum increased by 14 percent over the same period. Logone and Chari division is particularly affected because of: the limited availability of food in markets; the increased demand for cereals from neighbouring countries; the rising cost of transport due to increasing fuel prices; and the poor condition of the Maroua-Kousséri road. The situation is expected to be aggravated during the forthcoming lean season, with poor families reducing the quality and quantity of food they eat.
5. A comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment (CFSVA, May 2011) indicated that 81 percent of rural households in the Far North region are food-insecure, 18 percent of whom are 'moderately-severely' food-insecure and vulnerable to recurrent climate hazards, especially low and erratic rainfall.⁵ Structural poverty is high in this region: 60 percent of farming households are poor farmers and cattle breeders who have low yields and difficulty selling their products at a profit.⁶ The agricultural areas of Blangoua, Fotokol, Goulfey, Hile-Alifa and Makari (Logone and Chari division) are considered to be at the highest risk of food insecurity due to their vulnerability to natural disasters, limited sources of income, poor sanitary conditions and chronic food production deficits.⁷
6. While the lean season in the Far North region starts in April-May, malnutrition is already alarming. A 2011 multiple-indicator cluster survey (MICS) shows chronic malnutrition (stunting) prevalence as high as 44 percent, while global acute malnutrition (wasting) reaches 12 percent, compared with the national average of 6 percent.⁸ Children under 18 months are most affected by wasting, although a Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART, 2010) indicated a high prevalence of malnutrition among women in Far North region, with 15 percent of women with mid-upper arm circumference ≤ 230 mm,⁹ rising to 23 percent amongst females between 15 and 19 years.

⁴ Country-wide total cereal utilization requirement = 2.5 million mt (Source: FAO *GIEWS Cereal Supply/Demand Balance for 2011 January-December*). In 2011 it was estimated the countrywide deficit was 640,000 mt.

⁵ WFP, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Cameroon Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development 2011. *CFSVA*.

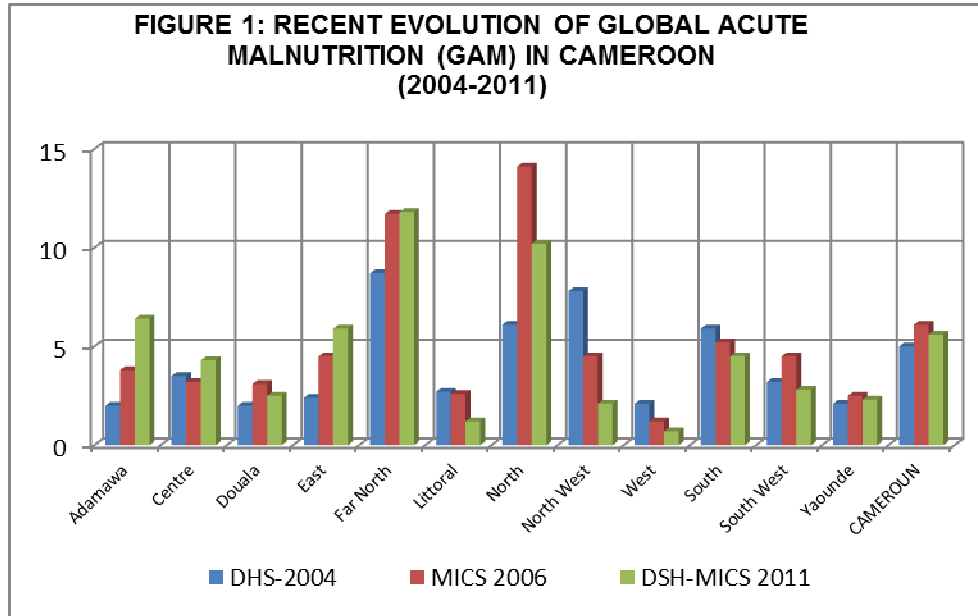
⁶ ECAM III, 2007.

⁷ WFP mounted an emergency operation (EMOP 200127, June 2010 - November 2011) to provide emergency food assistance to drought-affected population and acutely malnourished groups in Northern Cameroon.

⁸ National Institute of Statistics (Cameroon). *Preliminary Report: Cameroon Demographic and Health Survey-Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011 (DHS-MICS)*.

⁹ According to the National Protocol for the management of acute malnutrition.

7. A trend of increasing rates of malnutrition is evident in Cameroon with a high prevalence of stunting and wasting among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women (recent wasting prevalence is shown in Figure 1). Anaemia among children under 5 is very high and while the national average decreased from 69 percent in 2004 to 60 percent in 2011, the rate in Far North region has increased to 64 percent.



X axis shows regions in Cameroon and the Y axis (0-15) shows GAM prevalence (percent).

Scenario

8. The significant drop in cereal food production in the Far North region - which is already suffering from the cumulative effects of food insecurity, poverty and critical levels of global chronic and acute malnutrition - will have a strong negative impact on poor households, particularly the severely drought-affected rural population in the Logone and Chari division. The food and nutritional situation of vulnerable groups during the lean season from May to September 2012 is expected to be precarious.
9. The Government has declared an emergency situation for the Logone and Chari division and has requested WFP implement an emergency operation (EMOP) in the Far North. This nine-month EMOP will provide relief assistance during the lean season and will support the nutrition needs of vulnerable beneficiaries until the start of the new WFP country programme planned for 2013-2017.

POLICIES, CAPACITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT AND OTHERS

Policies, Capacities and Actions of the Government

10. The Directorate of Surveys and Agricultural Statistics (DESA), the National Early Warning Unit and the Cereals Authority are the main food security actors within the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MINADER). These structures are responsible for response to emergencies – as well as for assessment, monitoring and evaluation – and are operational in the Far North region.¹⁰ The Ministry of Public Health (MINSANTE) is also responsible for monitoring food security, although insufficient resources limit their actions. DESA and the National Institute for Statistics were fully involved in the CFSVA. These structures and MINADER will be active partners in the monitoring of the EMOP and for upcoming assessments, though they have limited financial capacity to tackle the present crisis adequately.

Policies, Capacities and Actions of Other Major Actors

11. In response to the serious nutritional situation in Far North region, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is currently programming a regional response which includes the northern part of Cameroon. UNICEF will provide training, equipment and support for the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in close coordination with WFP's efforts to address moderate acute malnutrition. The World Health Organization has increased its presence in Far North region, where a yellow fever epidemic has been affecting the population since November 2011. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will supply poor farmers with improved seeds and fertilizers over the next agricultural season.

Coordination

12. The EMOP will support WFP's response in coordination with MINADER, MINSANTE, UNICEF and implementing partners. Monthly coordination meetings will be organized at the field level between local authorities, delegates of different ministries, local Management Committees of FAO/WFP projects, WFP and UNICEF sub-offices in Garoua and Ngaoundere, and cooperating partners. In Yaoundé, monthly coordination meetings between management and programme staff will follow-up on implementation and provide guidance.
13. The Directorate of Health Promotion will coordinate the nutrition interventions at central level, while regional public health delegates in the Far North region and implementing non-governmental organization (NGO) partners will be responsible for overseeing implementation.

¹⁰ Supported by FAO and bilateral donors, a National Food Security Programme (PNSA) is prepared by the MINADER for outlining the food security policy in Cameroon. The PNSA is not yet operational.

14. WFP is already implementing a country programme (105300) for its development activities in line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2008-2012. EMOP 200396 will build on existing coordination mechanisms involving the United Nations country team (UNCT), the Ministry of Economy and Planning, the MINSANTE and MINADER. While this EMOP will focus on the prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition in women and children in the Far North region, nutrition activities under the on-going country programme will continue to assist chronically food-insecure beneficiaries in the North region. A new country programme is being planned for 2013-2017 which will integrate WFP efforts to address malnutrition in both Cameroon's North and Far North regions through a more integrated and longer-term approach.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE

15. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1,¹¹ the EMOP aims to (i) improve food security and restore the livelihoods of people living in the Logone and Chari division; and (ii) treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) in the Far North region and prevent nutrition deterioration, particularly in the Logone and Chari division. This EMOP will contribute towards Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5.¹²
16. The specific objectives of the EMOP are to:
- Improve the food consumption of populations affected by the drought through general food distributions (GFD).
 - Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition through the treatment of MAM among children 6-59 months of age and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLW) through targeted supplementary feeding (TSF).
 - Prevent acute malnutrition among moderately malnourished children 6-23 months of age and PLW and reduce the incidence of new cases of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding (BSF).

BENEFICIARIES AND TARGETING

17. The 2011 CFSAM indicated that agro-pastoralists and pastoralists are the most food-insecure groups. Thus, GFD will target 200,000 people in households that have been directly affected by food crop failure and livestock losses, with special consideration to households headed by women. WFP will work through local emergency committees to identify affected households in each village. These committees include traditional and administrative authorities, representatives from MINADER, the Ministry of Social Affairs and village development committees (VDCs) to ensure that the most vulnerable households are officially registered to benefit from WFP food assistance.

¹¹ Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies.

¹² MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; MDG 4: Reduce child mortality; MDG 5: Improve maternal health.

18. In line with the National Protocol for the Treatment of MAM, targeted supplementary feeding will be provided to treat 46,100 moderately acutely malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 12,000 moderately acutely malnourished PLW in Far North region. In addition to the treatment activity, the already “serious”¹³ the prevalence of acute malnutrition in parts of Far North region warrants a prevention activity to avoid a further deterioration of nutrition status for the most vulnerable. Thus blanket supplementary feeding will be provided to prevent acute malnutrition for 23,800 children 6-23 months and 17,000 PLW the Logon and Chari division.
19. In collaboration with FAO, UNICEF and the Government (MINADER, MINSANTE), WFP will conduct a rapid food security assessment in order refine planning requirements and the targeting criteria at the household level.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE

Activity		Beneficiaries		
		Male	Female	Total
General Food Distribution		96 000	104 000	200 000
Targeted Supplementary Feeding	Children (6-59 months)	22 590	23 510	46 100
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	12 000	12 000
Blanket Supplementary Feeding	Children (6-23 months)	11 660	12 140	23 800
	Pregnant and lactating women	-	17 000	17 000
Total		130 250	168 650	298 900
Adjusted total (excluding overlaps)¹⁴		118 850	139 250	258 100

NUTRITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS AND RATIONS

20. The choice of food rations for the EMOP is based on local food consumption habits. The staple food in the Far North region is mainly millet and sorghum. GFD rations will include cereals (sorghum/millet/maize), pulses, fortified vegetable oil and salt.
21. The use of cash or vouchers as a transfer modality is not feasible at this time due to inadequate food availability, weak markets and a lack of proper infrastructure. However, the country office plans to conduct a feasibility study in May 2012 to further explore this option and will adjust the EMOP accordingly.

¹³ Wasting prevalence above 10 percent is considered “serious” WHO, 1995. Cut-off values for public health significance. <http://www.who.int/nutgrowthdb/en>

¹⁴ GFD and BSF activities could overlap within five of the ten districts of the Logone and Chari division: Blangoua, Goulfey, Hile-Alifa Kousséri and Makari for 40,800 beneficiaries (23,800 children under 2 years and 17,000 pregnant and lactating women).

22. To treat moderate acute malnutrition, a ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF)¹⁵ will be provided to children aged 6-59 months, providing 500 kcal/day. A fortified blended food (Supercereal), sugar and fortified vegetable oil will be provided to PLW to provide 1,480 kcal/day.
23. To prevent acute malnutrition, blanket supplementary feeding will provide RUSF¹⁶ providing 250 kcal/day to children aged 6-23 months in the Logone and Chari division, while PLW will receive the same ration as for treatment of MAM (see above). Take-home rations will be distributed every two weeks.

TABLE 2: DAILY FOOD RATION/ TRANSFER BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)					
Commodity Type	GFD	Treatment of MAM		Prevention of acute malnutrition	
		Children (6-59 months)	PLW	Children (6-23 months)	PLW
Cereal	450				
Pulses	75				
Vegetable Oil	25		25		25
Salt	5				
Supercereal			250		250
RUSF (Plumpy'sup TM)		92		46	
Sugar			15		15
Total	555	92	290	46	290
<i>Total kcal/day</i>	<i>1 980</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>1 480</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>1 480</i>
Number of feeding days per year	150	60	270	180	180

¹⁵ Such as Plumpy'supTM

¹⁶ Such as Plumpy'supTM, a half sachet per day.

TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENT BY ACTIVITY (mt)						
Commodity	GFD	Treatment of MAM		Prevention of acute malnutrition		TOTAL
		Children (6-59 months)	PLW	Children (6-23 months)	PLW	
Cereal	13 500					13 500
Pulses	2 250					2 250
Vegetable Oil	750		81		77	908
Salt	150					150
Supercereal			810		765	1 575
RUSF (Plumpy'sup TM)		254		198		452
Sugar			49		46	95
Total	16 650	254	940	198	888	18 930

IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

24. *Participation:* VDCs are operational in all villages.¹⁷ Implementation of both GFD and BSF activities will be based on community participation to identify beneficiaries and manage food distributions. Community leaders and volunteers will be involved for systematic nutrition screening, registration and food distribution. Information and training will also be provided to improve knowledge and skills at the community level. Special attention will be given to women, who will be targeted with information and training in health centres and at village level. WFP will ensure that at least 50 percent women are represented in VDCs and that women hold a minimum of 50 percent of the executive decision-making positions. Whenever possible, women will be registered as food entitlement holders; as such, they will either collect the family ration or designate someone to do so. Women will also receive priority in the GFD queues. Local authorities will be responsible for the security during food distributions.
25. *Partnerships:* WFP's cooperating partner for GFD will be GIE ADERSA (*Groupement d'Intérêt Economique -Action pour le Développement Rural du Sahel*) which already has experience working with WFP in emergency food distributions. WFP will also work through the Ministry of Social Affairs, MINADER and VDCs to ensure that the most vulnerable households benefit from the GFD. Community-based organizations - including women associations, Common Initiative Groups, VDCs - will be involved in the management of food distributions. Targeted supplementary feeding will be implemented in partnership with the MINSANTE and UNICEF. WFP and UNICEF will jointly reinforce the capacity of national counterparts, including through expanded

¹⁷ The committees' mandate is to manage different development activities including micro-credit support, income generating activities, management of WFP community-granaries (under country programme 105300).

training of health staff in health centres which have not yet benefited from UNICEF and government support. Training modules for community-based management of acute malnutrition (in line with the national protocol) will cover the screening for malnutrition, monitoring and treatment of acute malnutrition for children aged 6-59 months and PLW, and essential preventive nutrition actions.

26. *Procurement*: International purchases will be the main source of food supply for this EMOP. However, depending on availability and competitive prices, about 5 percent of the cereal requirement will be purchased in-country, preferably in the western regions.
27. *Logistics and transport*: Douala is the port of entry for all cargo imported into Cameroon. Food discharged from vessels will be transported by rail to Ngoundere and loaded onto trucks for direct delivery to the extended delivery points, which will be established in Garoua and Maroua for TSF/BSF activities, and Kousséri for GFD, TSF and BSF activities. Implementing partners (including ADERSA, Sana Logone and PROVULFA¹⁸) will be responsible for the secondary transport to final delivery points at health centres and distribution sites. WFP will supply health centres each month for supplementary feeding.
28. For local purchases, WFP will mobilize trucks at suppliers' warehouses for direct transport to extended delivery points. In order to overcome transport constraints in the Logone and Chari division during the rainy season (June-September), all-terrain trucks from the regional fleet will be mobilized under WFP special operation 2000345.
29. The main logistical constraint will be the poor state of secondary roads, especially during the rainy season in the Logone and Chari division. In this context, implementing partners will be encouraged to mobilize small trucks of 10-20 mt capacity, which can travel more easily on muddy roads. Sufficient storage capacity may pose additional challenges: in Kousséri the capacity of WFP's existing warehouse is insufficient so WFP will rent two additional private warehouses (1,800 mt capacity).

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

30. A nutrition survey (SMART) led by UNICEF and the Ministry of Public Health is planned for September-October 2012 in the North and Far North regions and will inform future planning. Food security assessments will be conducted by WFP in collaboration with MINADER at the start of the EMOP. These assessments will strengthen the nutrition and food security surveillance system and be part of project performance and evaluation. National reference surveys, such as CFSVA (2011) and the DHS-MICS (2011) will act as baselines for monitoring the key indicators of the EMOP.
31. WFP's nutrition and monitoring staff will work closely with MINSANTE and UNICEF to coordinate activities, provide technical support, monitor the nutrition and food security system, and collect/analyse/disseminate data. Data from health centres will be

¹⁸ *Promotion et Vulgarisation des Foyers Améliorés (PROVULFA).*

compiled and analysed monthly to report on programme progress and impact, and to inform monthly coordination meetings and regional quarterly coordination meetings.

32. WFP, UNICEF, MINADER and MINSANTE will conduct a joint real-time evaluation of the operation to measure progress in achieving results, draw lessons for future interventions and plan for phasing out or continuation of the support initiated under this EMOP.
33. Performance monitoring for TSF and BSF activities will be improved to demonstrate overall effectiveness in performance and outcomes. WFP is developing harmonized tools for data collection on nutrition activities in the context of the response to the 2012 Sahel crisis. Standard performance indicators will be developed for BSF activities and information for the existing indicators for TSF will be collected. The single harmonized model to collect programme data will ensure sound monitoring to help show results of the nutrition response and guide programme adjustments as necessary.

HANDOVER STRATEGY

34. EMOP plans and activities will be designed in consultation with the Government, NGO partners and beneficiary communities to ensure a common understanding of activities. WFP will work with partners (UNICEF and MINSANTE) to include suitable plans for hand-over arrangements, starting with training of health workers and community volunteers in the Logone and Chari division. In October 2012, after the crop harvest, a re-assessment will consider the extent of recovery and the food assistance modalities, and assess the need for any follow-up activities.
35. The structural causes of malnutrition in the northern regions of Cameroon require a comprehensive approach through a longer-term intervention. WFP's new country programme is being planned for 2013-2017 and will seek to address malnutrition in Cameroon's North and Far North regions through more integrated and longer-term activities that will target the root causes of malnutrition.
36. MINSANTE will attribute a budget line for nutrition activities in 2013 and is committed to mobilize increased resources and scale-up support in other regions with a high prevalence of malnutrition. The Ministry will also consider including fortified nutritional food products in the national list of essential generic drugs.

HAZARD / RISK ASSESSMENT AND PREPAREDNESS PLANNING

Hazard and Risk Assessment

37. *The contextual risk:* The main contextual risks to the EMOP include political, security and weather-related shocks. These include (i) the potential deterioration of conditions in Nigeria related to actions of the *Boko Haram* sect; and (ii) the fragile situation in Chad that could lead to population movements affecting northern Cameroon, and affect the

food and nutrition of the local residents. The Government and international partners are monitoring the situation.

38. The main *programmatic risks* to this EMOP are: (i) logistics capacity and (ii) the ability of the Government and development actors to provide complementary assistance. Logistics is a challenge during the rainy season, particularly in the areas targeted by this EMOP. WFP will: (i) assess the capacity of private transporters; (iii) carefully consider the lead times to avoid pipeline breaks and ensure that food is pre-positioned ahead of the rainy season; and (iii) enhance coordination and communication mechanisms with the Government and beneficiaries' institutions to ensure they become knowledgeable and contribute to achieving results. The GFD rations may affect the price of cereals in local markets in the Logone and Chari division: prices may fall due to the decrease in domestic demand. However, demand from neighbouring countries is expected to stabilize the market. Nevertheless, WFP will closely monitor prices during the EMOP implementation period.
39. The main *institutional risks* associated with this EMOP are insufficient funding and the limitations of the existing monitoring and evaluation system. WFP will develop a resource mobilization strategy, keeping donors aware of requirements and developments. Monitoring systems are being strengthened during the EMOP, with regular field visits to mitigate the possible deviation of resources. WFP regularly updates the risk register during periodic performance assessments.

Preparedness Planning

40. The contingency plan will be updated to take into account the potential risks associated with influxes of refugees, as well as the performance of the 2012 agricultural season in the northern regions. The UNCT will put in place a humanitarian country team to coordinate emergency activities in Cameroon.
41. WFP has a logistic hub in Ngaoundere for food transit to the protracted relief and recovery operation (200053 "Food Assistance to Central African and Chadian refugees") and for the development activities (country programme 105300) in the northern regions of Cameroon. Food could be loaned to respond to an expanded crisis affecting the drought affected area but timely contributions and purchases will still be crucial to ensure the availability of adequate food for this EMOP.

SECURITY CONSIDERATIONS

42. Northern Cameroon is classified by the United Nations Security Management Team as security level 1. Every United Nations staff movement will be under military escort provided by the Government Security forces. General security for United Nations staff and property is guaranteed by the Government. With respect to WFP procedures, all infrastructure and vehicles in the Far North region are compliant with minimum operating security standards.

RECOMMENDATION

43. The Executive Director of WFP and Director-General of FAO are requested to approve the proposed emergency operation Cameroon 200396 “Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Households in the Logone and Chari Division and Nutritionally Vulnerable Groups in the Far North Region of Cameroon” for which the food requirement is 18,929 mt at a cost of US\$10.3 million and total cost to WFP of US\$22.7 million.

APPROVED BY:

Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

Date:

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Date:

ANNEX IA

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹⁹	Tonnage (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	13 500	5 751 000	
Pulses	2 250	1 170 000	
Oil and Fats	908	1 052 700	
Mixed and Blended Food	1 575	882 000	
Sugar	95	62 370	
Salt	150	16 800	
RUSF (Plumpy'Sup TM)	452	1 410 598	
Total Food	18 930	10 345 468	
Subtotal food and transfers			10 345 468
External transport			1 610 490
Landside transport, storage and handling			5 653 007
Other direct operational costs			1 141 700
Direct support costs ²⁰ (see Annex I-B for details)			2 481 367
Total WFP direct costs			21 232 033
Indirect support costs (7%) ²¹			1 486 242
TOTAL WFP COSTS			22 718 275

¹⁹ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

²⁰ Indicative figure for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

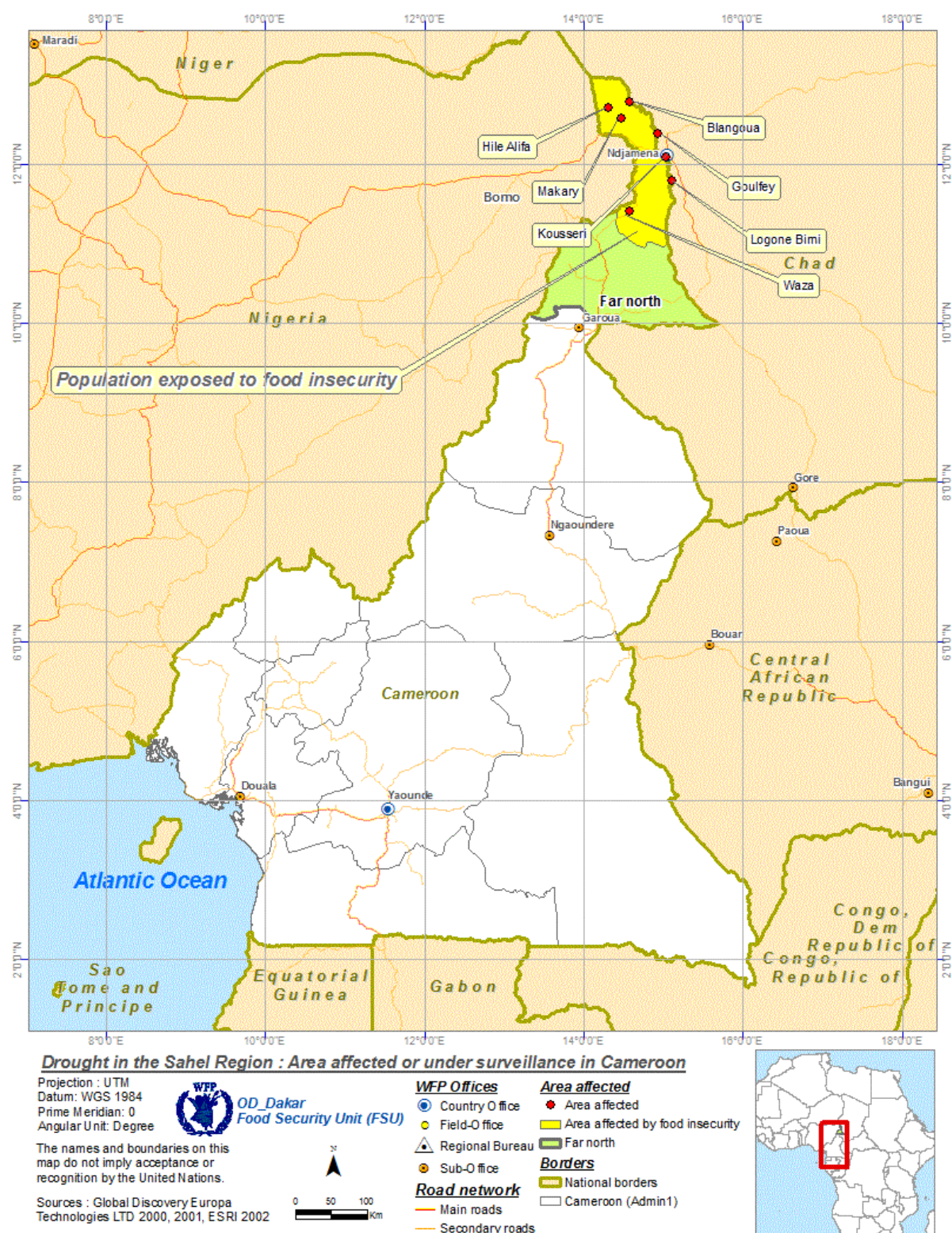
²¹ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	424 523
International GS Staff	
Local Staff - National Officers	59 667
Local Staff - General Service	
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	642 528
Local Staff - Overtime	
Hazard Pay & Hardship Allowance	
International Consultants	235 500
Local Consultants	
Non Staff HR: UNV	
Commercial Consultancy Services	
Staff duty travel	361 500
Subtotal	1 723 717
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	10 000
Utilities General	38 000
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	36 000
Communications and IT Services	60 000
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	50 000
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	35 000
Office Set-up and Repairs	78 000
United Nations Organization Services	40 000
Subtotal	347 000
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	53 550
TC/IT Equipment	146 500
Local Security Costs	210 600
Subtotal	410 650
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	2 481 367

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions, Risks
Strategic Objective 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies		
Outcome 1 Reduced acute malnutrition in children under 5 in targeted populations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 in the Far North region. Target: GAM prevalence <10%. Baseline: GAM in the Far North 11.8% ➤ Supplementary feeding performance rates: Recovery: Target: above 75% Defaulter: Target: below 15% Death: Target: below 3% ➤ Average length of stay in supplementary feeding centres Target: less than three months 	Assumption: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Government, other United Nations agencies and partner organizations respect their commitments and achieve planned results Risk: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak capacity of decentralised services of the Ministry of Health in Nutrition Programmes
Outcome 2 Improved food consumption for targeted emergency-affected households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Household food consumption score Target: Household food consumption score exceeds 21 	Risks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Population movements could affect northern part of Cameroon and therefore destabilize the livelihoods conditions ➤ Crop failure during the upcoming (2012) agricultural season ➤ General food distribution may have an impact on the price of cereals in local markets in the Logone and Chari division

ANNEX II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK SUMMARY		
Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions, Risks
Output 1 Food rations are distributed in a timely manner in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups under secure conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Number of beneficiaries receiving WFP food assistance as a percentage of planned (by activity category, age group, and gender) Target 100% ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by type, as a percentage of planned Target: 100% ➤ Number of supplementary feeding centres jointly supported by WFP, UNICEF and the MINSANTE as a percentage of planned Target: 247 health centres ➤ Percentage of food deliveries to supplementary centres done on time (i.e. not later than 5 days from the planned date of deliveries) Target: >80% 	<p>Assumptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Other basic needs such as health, and education protection, etc. are provided by the Government, other United Nations agencies and NGOs ➤ Timely contribution of funds and commodities is secured <p>Risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rainy season difficulties for delivering food

ANNEX III: MAP OF CAMEROON SHOWING EMOP AREA (FAR NORTH REGION)



LIST OF ACRONYMS & TERMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
CFSAM	crop and food supply assessment mission
CFSVA	comprehensive food security and vulnerability assessment
DESA	Department of Surveys and Agricultural Statistics
DHS	demographic health survey
EMOP	emergency operation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GAM	global acute malnutrition
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning System (FAO)
GIE ADERSA	<i>Groupement d'Intérêt Economique - Action pour le Développement Rural du Sahel</i>
GFD	general food distribution
MAM	moderate acute malnutrition
MICS	multiple-indicator cluster survey
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
SMART	Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNCT	United Nations country team
VDC	village development committee