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COUNTRY PROGRAMME– CAMEROON 10530.0 (2008–2012)



NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for approval on a no-objection basis.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

Regional Director, ODD:	Mr M. Darboe	Mustapha.Darboe@wfp.org
Director, ODDY:	Mr J.P. Cebron	Jean-Pierre.Cebron@wfp.org
Senior Liaison Officer, ODD:	Mr T. Lecato	tel.: 066513-2370

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact Ms C. Panlilio, Administrative Assistant, Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645).



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Republic of Cameroon is a low-income, food-insecure country with 16.9 million inhabitants. The United Nations Development Programme Human Development Report for 2006 ranked it 144th of 177 countries: 40 percent of the population have an income of less than US\$1 a day; 18 percent of children under 5 are underweight. The rate of severe acute malnutrition ranges from 0.3 percent to 1.9 percent in the north.

The country programme for 2008–2012 addresses the goals of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework and the Government's development priorities in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper; it is in line with five of the eight Millennium Development Goals – (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and empower women, (iv) ensure environmental sustainability and (v) develop a global partnership for development – and with the Strategic Objectives in WFP's Strategic Plan (2006–2009). The component "Support for basic education and enrolment of girls in Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamaoua provinces" aims at annual increases in the number of pupils enrolled in primary schools and parity between girls and boys in the target areas, in line with Strategic Objective 4. Component 2 "Food security in Extrême-Nord and Nord provinces" aims to improve food availability through improved management of cereal stocks, in line with Strategic Objective 2.

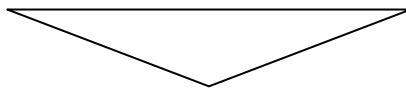
The provinces, which have been food-insecure for several decades, are targeted on the basis of the 2004 vulnerability analysis and mapping exercise. The ongoing vulnerability analysis and mapping will refine targeting in the intervention zones.

The Government has helped to plan this country programme and will increase its contribution during implementation, which will be undertaken in collaboration with the United Nations Development Group and non-governmental organizations in Cameroon. WFP will help the Government to establish a national school feeding policy, a first stage in its phase-out and assumption by the Government of responsibility for school feeding.

In view of the limited resources allocated to development activities, the budget for this country programme is US\$11.9 million to assist an annual average of 68,000 beneficiaries for five years.



DRAFT DECISION*



The Board approves on a no-objection basis country programme Cameroon 10530.0 (WFP/EB.2/2007/8/4), for which the food requirement is 17,765 mt at a cost of US\$11.9 million covering all basic direct operational costs.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.



ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

1. The Republic of Cameroon is a low-income, food-deficit country with 16.9 million inhabitants; annual population growth is 2 percent;¹ the human development index was 0.506 in 2006. Cameroon was ranked 144th of 177 countries in the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Human Development Report. Poverty affects 40.2 percent of the population, of whom 85 percent live in rural areas.
2. Cameroon is often wrongly understood to be self-sufficient in food and to have stable cereal stocks. But the food-security situation has deteriorated since the 1980s: according to the Ministry of Agriculture's Special Food Security Programme, available food covered 96 percent of needs in 1980 but only 81 percent in 1992; this has stabilized at 80 percent according to the most recent data. Food production has not kept up with demographic growth; intake has declined from 2,340 kcal per person per day at the start of the 1980s to 2,140 kcal in 1995–1996. These national averages do not reflect the disparities between regions and population groups.
3. The 2004 vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) study based on statistics from five agro-ecological zones, complemented by two food-security assessments in 2005 and 2006 classified provinces according to vulnerability criteria – food security, education and health and nutrition. The analysis showed that factors affecting agricultural production – low school enrolment, inadequate equipment and low income – are largely responsible for vulnerability and food insecurity in the north.
4. The provinces of Extrême-Nord and Nord in the Sahelian and Sudano-Sahelian agro-ecological zones suffer from acute food insecurity and chronic food deficits. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), coverage of food needs in these areas ranges from 25 percent to 80 percent.²

Poverty and Food Insecurity

5. WFP's intervention concentrates on Adamaoua, Nord and Extrême-Nord provinces, which suffer from erratic rainfall, shortage of arable land, degraded soils and archaic production techniques. These provinces are the most vulnerable to food insecurity, which is exacerbated by rapid population growth and speculation in cereals.
6. The staple foods in rural areas are manioc, sorghum and maize; few animal or vegetable proteins are consumed. Rural poverty is characterized by low incomes, food insecurity, unequal access to means of production, poor health and educational conditions, degradation of natural resources and vulnerability to drought, locust infestations and pests.
7. Nord and Extrême-Nord regularly suffer food shortages that force the poorest households to sell all or part of their assets and contribute to migrations to other provinces. The 2001 VAM study, updated in 2004, identified Adamaoua, Extrême-Nord and Nord as priority areas for WFP intervention and shows that Extrême-Nord is the most vulnerable province. WFP has programmed another study for 2007 to identify intervention zones in these provinces

¹ UNDP Human Development Report, 2006.

² Draft country strategy – Cameroon, 2000.



8. The unfavourable environmental and ecological conditions and constraints such as inadequate supply of inputs, limited access to credit, difficulties in marketing agricultural products because of poor roads and a low level of agricultural skill are exacerbated by the low educational level of people in Grand Nord, which reduces structural food insecurity compared with southern regions where educational levels are higher. The high rate of illiteracy among women and girls in the north contributes to their marginalization in economic life and decision-making.
9. This poverty is exacerbated by HIV/AIDS: the level of infection is a serious threat to development. The national rate of HIV-prevalence is 5.5 percent,³ but the situation varies between regions: Adamoua has the highest rate in the north – 6.9 percent; the rate in Nord is 1.7 percent; the figure for Extrême-Nord province is 2 percent.
10. According to UNDP, life expectancy in Cameroon declined from 48.2 years in 2002 to 45.7 years in 2006. The rate of maternal mortality is estimated at 669 deaths per 100,000 live births. Rates of infant mortality – 74 per 1,000 live births – and child mortality – 144 per 1,000 live births – remain high.
11. The immediate causes of this high infant and child mortality are:
 - infectious and parasitic diseases;
 - the low rate of child vaccination: only 48 percent of children aged 12–23 months have received all the basic vaccinations;
 - poor access to drinking water, particularly in rural areas;
 - deterioration between 1991 and 2004 of the nutritional status of children and pregnant and lactating women;² and
 - inefficient healthcare arising from the shortage of health staff, whose geographical distribution is uneven.
12. Moderate chronic malnutrition affects 32 percent of children under 5, and 13 percent suffer from severe chronic malnutrition; 5 percent of children under 5 suffer from moderate acute malnutrition.

Education

13. According to the 2004 Demographic and Health Survey of Cameroon,⁴ the net national rates of primary school attendance are 79.2 percent for boys and 76.4 percent for girls; but this implies that 20.8 percent of boys and 23.6 percent of girls do not enjoy their right to primary education. The cause is the lack of balance between supply and demand for education: supply is affected by inadequate resources, particularly of infrastructure, teaching staff and educational materials.
14. Ongoing bilateral and multilateral projects should help to improve the situation: France has allocated US\$48.6 million to education for 2007–2009 under the Debt Development Contract (C2D). In November 2006, Cameroon obtained World Bank grants of US\$22.5 million for 2007 and US\$24.8 million for 2008 under Education for All. These funds will help to overcome the main constraint – lack of qualified and trained personnel – and provide on-the-job training, improvement of the school curriculum and

³ According to the results of the *Demographic and Health Survey of Cameroon*, 2004.

⁴ EDSC III (2004) and *Report on the global AIDS Epidemic* (Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS [UNAIDS], 2006).



rehabilitation of infrastructure, especially in Adamaoua, Nord and Extrême-Nord: 15,000 schoolteachers will be recruited in 2007 and 13,000 in 2008 to improve the teacher/pupil ratios in schools, including those assisted by WFP. Teacher training and infrastructure improvements will also be implemented during 2007.

15. Constraints to access to education include the number of young people – 44 percent of the population are under 15 – high rates of demographic growth, constraints in certain regions affecting schooling for children in general and girls in particular, especially in the north, rural poverty, the high cost of educational materials and the mismatch between school and the demands of daily life. In WFP's intervention areas, children are needed to help their families to search for food. In 2002–2003, only 75 percent reached grade 6 in the anglophone system; 57 percent did so in the *cours moyen 2* (CM2) in the francophone system, even though in terms of gross enrolment 94 percent of children of primary school age had access to school. The numerous repeat students and drop-outs are the result of irregular attendance. Generally speaking, schooling varies across the country.
16. In 2002, Nord, Extrême-Nord and Adamaoua reported the lowest girl/boy parity figures in the country: Nord 0.58, Extrême-Nord 0.62 and Adamaoua 0.77. The rate of primary school completion was 32.9 percent in Adamaoua and 44.8 percent in Extrême-Nord. The situation was worse with regard to girls: only 17 percent in the Extrême-Nord and 24.6 in Adamaoua finished their schooling, compared with 90.8 percent in western provinces and 84.4 in Sud-Ouest region. The 2003 diagnostic study of the educational system⁵ confirms the existence of major disparities between provinces and between boys and girls in terms of access to education, attendance at school and completion of primary school. Basic education performance indicators have declined; the repeat rate increased from 25.5 percent in 2002 to 28.8 percent in 2004. According to the May 2006 Sectoral Strategy for Education, the primary school retention rate was low because only 55 percent of pupils finished primary schooling.
17. To address these challenges, the Government established a strategy for education in line with the Dakar Framework of Action for Education for All 2000 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).⁶ A major option of the strategy is to universalize primary education in 2015 on the basis of improving the quality of educational services and the completion of six years' schooling. The various options are reflected in the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) revised in June 2005.

LESSONS DRAWN FROM PAST COOPERATION

18. The current country programme (CP) 2003–2007 has two components: 1 – Food assistance for primary schools in Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamoua provinces; and 2 – Food security and rural development in Extrême-Nord and Nord provinces. An appraisal mission concluded that it focused on the most vulnerable zones and groups and was consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). The CP is implemented in collaboration with UNDAF partners, in particular the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

⁵ *Rapport d'État du système éducatif national camerounais (RESEN). Éléments de diagnostic pour la politique éducative dans le contexte de l'EPT et du DSRP*, December 2003.

⁶ Document on sectoral policy for education, draft, March 2006.



19. Component 1 continues WFP school feeding under project 4387.01, which aims to increase enrolment, particularly for girls in rural areas. According to the appraisal mission, the current CP component 1 and the previous education projects assisted by WFP have contributed to the improvement of enrolment rates in WFP intervention areas. The extension of the component will be in line with new government initiatives on education that give priority to rural areas where enrolment rates are below 40 percent.
20. The main sectoral recommendations of the appraisal focused on component 1 to: (i) continue support for education through school feeding, (ii) improve monitoring of implementation and to measure educational impact, notably by capacity-building for officials of the Ministry for Basic Education who manage the activity, and (iii) advocate with the Government for greater commitment, including budget decisions, to taking over school feeding to make it sustainable. The mission emphasized that this commitment should involve formulating and implementing a national school feeding policy.
21. CP component 2 is part of the 1988 strategic declaration of intent, which aimed to continue to reduce sustainably the proportion of the population living below the poverty line. It is recognized that the pilot project on food security in 2001 and the 33 new village granaries built in 2005 under the ongoing CP enabled the populations of Logone and Chari to cope with the effects of droughts and retain their productive assets. The creation of 180 village granaries in vulnerable areas contributed considerably to reducing people's dependence on speculators by reducing the price of cereals by 50 percent – from CFA18,000/20,000 to CFA9,000/10,000 – during the lean season. It also contributed to more flexible coping mechanisms during major droughts. In the long term, this activity will give beneficiaries the skills to produce enough to ensure food supplies for the whole year rather than 80 percent as in preceding years.
22. The 2,000 mt of maize supplied to WFP by the Government made possible the building of 180 granaries. Efficient management of these granaries and the reconstitution of stocks by village communities reflect the determination of the authorities and beneficiaries to make the cereal banks permanent.
23. The appraisal mission recommended that coherence between CP components should be facilitated, particularly (i) by giving priority to the improvement of granaries in villages with WFP-supported school feeding, (ii) by increasing coherence between the first phase aiming at the improvement of production and the second phase relating to harvest management, securing of food and regulation of prices, and (iii) targeting as a priority villages with a warehouse financed by other partners with a view to safeguarding food supplied by WFP. The appraisal recommended that WFP consider the possibility of supporting the fight against HIV/AIDS by assisting orphans and other vulnerable children (OVC) and the families caring for them. This component was not included in this CP because of budgetary constraints. However, implementation of the “Essential Education Package” under component 1 will enable WFP and its partners – UNICEF, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the area of HIV/AIDS – to carry out HIV-prevention.
24. The appraisal found that the VAM assessment of food security in Cameroon considered the three northern provinces as priorities for WFP intervention; a complementary study in 2004 identified the most vulnerable population centres.
25. The alpha value, which reached 1.08 in February 2007, shows that in terms of cost-efficiency the current programme is satisfactory. The 6,424 mt of food distributed so far under the 2003–2007 CP is insignificant in relation to national annual consumption of 350,000 mt of rice and is unlikely to cause distortion in markets.



STRATEGIC ORIENTATION OF THE COUNTRY PROGRAMME

26. The new 2008–2012 CP takes into account the 2006 Common Country Assessment (CCA), particularly the analyses based on priority areas 2 and 6 of the PRSP revised in 2006 – “...consolidating growth by diversifying the economy...” and “...strengthening human resources and the social sector, and integration of disadvantaged groups into the economy...”.
27. The CP is consistent with the 2008–2012 UNDAF and takes into account the following areas of intervention: (i) improvement of people’s social well-being; (ii) crisis management; and (iii) support for the rural sector in contributing to food security in intervention zones. It is also in conformity with five of the eight MDGs: (i) eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, (ii) achieve universal primary education, (iii) promote gender equality and the empower women, (iv) ensure environmental sustainability and (v) develop a global partnership for development.
28. The CP is in line with WFP’s 2006–2009 Strategic Objectives set out in the Strategic Plan (2006–2009). The component “Food security in Extrême-Nord and Nord provinces” corresponds to Strategic Objective 2; the component “Support for basic education and the enrolment of girls” reflects Strategic Objective 4.
29. The Enhanced Commitments to Women (ECW) have been taken into account, particularly commitments II.1, II.2 and V.3. WFP will provide a daily meal for girls in primary schools in the selected areas so that they enrol and remain in school. Take-home rations that WFP distributes quarterly to girls in CE2 and CM2 classes who attend school regularly will be added to the daily rations. In the other CP components, WFP and its partners will emphasize training of women to enable them to assume greater responsibilities in the activities.
30. The goal is to support the Government’s national strategies in education and rural development by enabling women to play a more significant role in the management of school feeding and village granaries and ensuring that they acquire the skills to increase their socio-economic role and improve family food security. In accordance with the ECW, the training obligation will be reflected in contracts with all implementing partners.
31. The outcomes expected between now and 2012 are:
 - annual increase in numbers of pupils enrolled in primary education, particularly girls, in the intervention zones, and reduction in absenteeism and drop-outs; and
 - improvement of food availability through management of village cereal stocks so that communities can supply school feeding, at least in part.
32. Annex II presents the outcomes and outputs, performance indicators and risks and assumptions.
33. The CP components will be implemented in the areas indicated in the 2001 VAM study, the 2004 study, the 2003–2007 CP appraisal and the forthcoming 2008–2012 CP. The priority provinces for component 1 “Support for basic education and the enrolment of girls” will be Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamaoua. Component 2 “Food security” will be implemented in Extrême-Nord and Nord, which are the most vulnerable. The VAM programmed for 2007 will identify priority intervention areas.
34. The school feeding component will receive 83 percent of resources; 17 percent will be allocated to rural development. Food aid will annually benefit 68,100 people. Information on beneficiaries, food needs and the ration scale are given in Annexes I-A and I-B.



Programme Components

⇒ *Component 1: Support for basic Education and the Enrolment of Girls in Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamaoua Provinces*

35. This component will continue the school feeding under the ongoing CP, aiming to promote access to basic education, especially for girls, and continued schooling until the end of the primary cycle. The activity targets the most disadvantaged rural areas where educational performance, measured by gross enrolment rate (GER) and completion rate for primary education, are below the national averages of 100.14 GER and 60 percent completion. By supporting school feeding, WFP assistance will contribute to increasing enrolment and attendance and will reduce absenteeism, drop-outs and the disparity between boys and girls.
36. There will be an estimated 51,000 beneficiaries during the first year of the project; the Government should undertake school feeding for needy children who are not covered by this CP. Children will receive a meal at school on 165 days a year. WFP will provide take-home rations for girls enrolled in the last three years of primary school on the basis of a minimum 80 percent rate of attendance. The rations should encourage families to enrol and keep girls at school. Between 2008 and 2012, WFP will supply 14,765 mt of food, of which 12,804 mt will be cereals, 1,367 mt pulses, 456 mt vegetable oil and 137 mt iodized salt. Parents' contributions of vegetables, meat, fish, peanuts and condiments will constitute a considerable nutritional supplement.
37. The Ministry for Basic Education is the Government entity responsible for implementation of the component. The central and provincial coordinating units of the ministry for the CP will be maintained. The FAO/WFP inter-ministerial assistance management committee for food aid projects will continue to ensure logistics management, monitoring and control of implementation.
38. Synergy will be established between components 1 and 2 to enable communities to improve agricultural production and take over the supply of food for schools to establish school feeding sustainably.

⇒ *Component 2: Food Security in Extrême-Nord and Nord Provinces*

39. Component 2 aims to enable communities benefiting from WFP assistance to schools to improve agricultural production and management of cereal stocks. It should also help to reduce vulnerability and enable people to assume greater responsibility for supplying food to schools. The objectives are: (i) address food deficits of village groups in the short term by establishing community cereal stocks; (ii) encourage agricultural producers to take over school feeding; and (iii) increase the participation of women in community activities and increase their capacity to manage assets.
40. WFP will install 30 granaries a year for five years; a maximum of 20 mt of grain will be supplied for each. Villages will provide a quantity of at least 10 percent of the quantity supplied by WFP. The food aid will contribute to the establishment of start-up revolving stocks of cereals, which will be a source of supply at reasonable price; they will be reconstituted by beneficiaries at each harvest. This mechanism will enable village granaries to contribute sustainably to meeting food deficits at the community level, to stabilizing prices and to protecting farmers' incomes against the speculation of commercial operators, particularly in lean seasons.
41. There will be an estimated 12,900 beneficiaries per year; 3,000 mt of food, 17 percent of resources for this component, will be mobilized over the five years.



42. Coordination will be ensured by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. WFP will be responsible for transporting food to extended delivery points (EDPs). The FAO/WFP assistance management committee will be responsible for delivery of rations from EDPs to activity sites.
43. The partners implementing the component will establish a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) strategy based on results-based management (RBM); WFP must ensure that all partners can use this tool. The decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development will ensure efficient monitoring of beneficiaries at the end of the intervention. WFP and the provincial services of the ministry will organize joint M&E missions.
44. WFP will set up a databank and a geographic information system (GIS) for M&E of the impact of storage on food security and will update the VAM study. The indicators used during the 2001 pilot project and updated during the preceding CP will be integrated into the databank. The National Early-Warning Service (SNAR), which is financially supported by WFP and partners to monitor food security, will contribute to the management of this data base.

MANAGEMENT, MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

45. The formulation of the CP benefited from participation by the Government, United Nations organizations, bilateral partners and civil society. The CP integrates the conclusions of the recent CCA and UNDAF, implementation of which was also participatory.
46. The FAO/WFP assistance management committee will coordinate the CP: it will include representatives of the ministerial committees overseeing each component, of WFP and the main agencies involved. The provincial FAO/WFP management committees will continue to be responsible for implementation at the departmental level, in collaboration with the WFP sub-office in Garoua. At the local level, school feeding management committees and village committees will be established for day-to-day activities; their roles and responsibilities are outlined in the logframe.
47. This committee will be responsible for defining the M&E mechanism and the integration of the CP into national development programmes. It will develop synergies between programme components, establish an action plan and report annually. The overseeing ministries will designate officers with national responsibility and a team responsible for management and M&E. Annual work programmes and reports on progress of the components will be made by the officers responsible for each component, in collaboration with WFP. The assistance management committee will continue to be responsible for logistics, M&E and oversight.
48. WFP will organize training in (i) RBM-based M&E, (ii) establishment and analysis of sectoral logframes, (iii) participatory methods involving women and (iv) administrative, logistics and financial procedures. WFP and partner staff will be trained in cross-cutting issues such as gender equality and the impact of HIV/AIDS on development. Reference surveys and situation analyses will be decided with other United Nations organizations.



49. WFP will organize workshops with the Ministry for Agriculture and Rural Development and the overseeing ministries to establish logframes for components and the CP, which will be validated in consultation with the Government, local authorities, donors, United Nations organizations, NGOs and producers. In moving toward RBM, WFP will monitor the impact of the CP and expected results. Realistic indicators with precise timeframes will be developed for each component to chart progress.
50. With a view to making the CP activities sustainable, the Government will be expected to assume greater responsibility for managing school feeding and a greater share of direct operational costs (DOC). WFP will gradually phase out to enable the Government to assume responsibility at the end of the final year.
51. Food will be transported by WFP from the port of Douala to EDPs at Ngaoundere, Garoua and Maroua, where it will be stored in warehouses of the FAO/WFP assistance management committee, which will help with managing the food from delivery to distribution. The Government will cover 50 percent of internal transport, storage and handling (ITSH) costs. Since the launch of the current CP, the Government has annually contributed US\$692,000 to the costs of logistics, local administration and counterpart staff; it is committed to maintaining this under the new CP.
52. The Government will reimburse annually US\$89,000 of the operating costs of the WFP sub-office at Garoua. At the end of November 2006, US\$197,000 had been paid retroactively for 2001, 2002 and part of 2003; the balance will be paid in 2007. Component 2 "Food security" of CP 10214 was implemented in 2005 entirely with a government contribution of 2,000 mt of maize. The Government attaches great importance to the sustainability of the community granaries: under the new CP, it will continue to supply 500 mt of cereals per year for the food-security component.
53. WFP will make local purchases of maize and pulses on a competitive basis to increase farmers' incomes, taking seasonal availabilities into account.
54. The mid-term evaluation of the CP will take place in 2010 in collaboration with partners and the WFP regional bureau to assess progress in achieving expected results and to formulate recommendations for adjustments.



ANNEX I-A

BENEFICIARIES BY COMPONENT AND DISTRIBUTIONS						
Component	Quantity (mt)	Distribution by component (%)	Number of beneficiaries men/women/total (annual average)			% women
Component 1: Support for Basic Education and Enrolment of Girls in Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamaoua Provinces						
			Men	Women	Total	
School feeding	8 798		33 147	22 099	55 246	40
Take-home rations	5 967			7 758	7 758	100
Sub-total Education¹ (average over 5 years)	14 765	83	33 147	22 099	55 246	40
Component 2: Food Security in Extrême-Nord and Nord Provinces						
			Men	Women	Total	
Village granaries	3 000		5 160	7 740	12 900	60
Sub-total food security²	3 000	17	5 160	7 740	12 900	60
Total for Cameroon (average over 5 years)	17 765	100	38 307	29 839	68 146	43

¹ Girls benefiting from dry rations and school feeding are not double counted as beneficiaries.

² It is estimated that each of the 30 granaries built each year will benefit 430 men and women farmers; family members will be considered as beneficiaries – an average of seven people per family – giving 90,300 beneficiaries per year and 451,500 beneficiaries overall.



ANNEX I-B

TYPE OF FOOD AND SIZE OF RATIONS			
Component	Type of food	Size of rations (g/person/day)	Nutritional value (kcal)
Component 1: Support for Basic Education and Enrolment of Girls in Extrême-Nord, Nord and Adamaoua Provinces			
1): School feeding ^{3 4}	Rice	150	540
	Pulses	30	102
	Vegetable oil	10	89
	Iodized salt	3	-
Total school feeding		193	731
2): Take-home rations	Maize	50 kg/quarter	
Component 2: Food Security in Extrême-Nord and Nord Provinces			
Village granaries ⁵	Maize	127	445

³ Ration distributed for 165 days.

⁴ Parents of girls in their three final years of primary education receive a dry ration: 50kg of maize three times in a school year.

⁵ A maximum of 20 mt of cereals per granary supplied by WFP is expected, each village group contributing an amount equivalent to at least 10 percent of the WFP contribution.



ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX			
Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
Impact at the national level: Substantial reduction of poverty.	Indicator of impact at the national level Percentage of the population living below the absolute poverty threshold.	The Government continues its efforts to combat poverty.	
Expected UNDAF results			
1. Improvement in children's access to education between now and 2012.	1a) Gross enrolment rate for primary education. 1b) Girl/boy ratio in primary education.	Sufficient resources are devoted to basic education. Awareness of communities is raised; they are mobilized and organized to support basic education.	Resources integrated into the CP.
2. Improvement in the food security of vulnerable groups and management of cereal stocks between now and 2012.	2a) Percentage of the population who are food-insecure. 2b) Available cereal stocks in village granaries during the carry-over period from July to September each year.	Amount of rainfall and presence of grain-eating birds, locusts and pachyderms in the region when plants are ripening could affect agricultural production.	Resources integrated into the CP.
CP outcomes			
1.1 Improvement between now and 2012 in access to basic education, school attendance and enrolment, especially girls.	1.1a) Number of children (boys and girls) enrolled in the schools benefiting from WFP aid. 1.1b) Number of pupils dropping out of school. 1.1c) Rate of enrolment. ¹	The central coordinating unit receives adequate human and material resources. There are partners available for implementation of complementary activities.	Resources of component 1 of the CP (see below).
1.2 Reduction of absenteeism and drop-outs.	1.2a) Rate of attendance ² and drop-outs ³ in primary schools benefiting from WFP aid, by gender. 1.2b) Ratio of boys to girls in schools benefiting from WFP aid. 1.2c) Success rate at the end of the primary cycle, by gender.	Populations are mobilized and understand the importance of schooling and the sustainability of school feeding.	

¹ Proportion of children enrolled in relation to children of school age in the target area.

² Ratio between the number of days of school attendance of enrolled children and the total number of school days in the school year.

³ Proportion of children dropping out of school in relation to total number of children enrolled.





ANNEX II: RESULTS AND RESOURCES MATRIX

Results chain	Performance indicators	Risks and assumptions	Resources required
<p>1.1 A total of 17,765 mt of provisions are distributed.</p> <p>1.2 On average, 55,246 pupils benefit from the « school canteens » component each year.</p>	<p>1.1a) Quantity of commodities distributed.</p> <p>1.1b) Quantity and nature of non-food items supplied.</p> <p>1.2a) Number of beneficiaries of food aid by category and gender.</p>	<p>Implementing partners will carry out their allocated tasks efficiently.</p> <p>Qualified government officials are available for implementation of the project.</p> <p>Local authorities assume their responsibilities for the school-feeding component.</p>	<p>US\$10.1 million</p>
CP outcomes			
<p>2.1 A total of 3,000 mt of provisions are distributed.</p> <p>2.2 On average, 30 village granaries will be supplied each year and 12,900 persons will be their beneficiaries.</p>	<p>2.1a) Quantity of commodities distributed.</p> <p>2.2a) Number of participants and beneficiaries, by gender.</p> <p>2.2b) Number of village granaries installed.</p>	<p>Implementing partners will carry out their allocated tasks efficiently.</p> <p>Qualified government officials are available for implementation of the project.</p> <p>Local authorities are able to assume their responsibilities for village granaries.</p>	<p>US\$1.8 million</p>

ANNEX III

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR CAMEROON CP 10530.0 (2008–2012) COMPONENTS (US\$)			
	Component 1 Education	Component 2 Rural Development	Total
Food (mt)	14 765	3 000	17 765
Food	4 193 537	503 202	4 696 745
External transport	2 231 434	453 390	2 684 824
Landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH)	1 758 354	353 191	2 111 545
LTSH/mt	119 08	117 73	
ODOC	136 000	178 000	314 000
Total DOC			11 230 654
Direct support costs ¹			1 394 000
Indirect support costs ²			784 256
Total cost to WFP			11 985 192
Government contribution	3 334 725	1 429 500	4 764 225

¹ The amount of DOC is an indicative figure for information. The annual amount of DSC for a CP is revised annually after evaluation of needs and available resources.

² The amount of ISC can be modified by the Board during the CP.

ANNEX IV

Cameroon CP components, 2008–2012



The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Food Programme (WFP) concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its frontiers or boundaries.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CCA	Common Country Assessment
CP	country programme
DOC	direct operational costs
DSC	direct support costs
ECW	Enhanced Commitments to Women
EDP	extended delivery point
EFA	Education for All
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GER	gross enrolment rate
GIS	geographic information system
HIV/AIDS	human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ISC	indirect support costs
ITSH	internal transport, storage and handling
LTSH	landside transport, storage and handling
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODD	West Africa Regional Bureau
ODDY	Central Africa Regional Office Yaoundé
ODOC	other direct operational costs
OVC	orphans and other vulnerable children
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
RBM	results-based management
SNAR	<i>Système national d'alerte rapide</i> ; (National Early-Warning System)
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VAM	vulnerability analysis and mapping
WHO	World Health Organization