CAMEROON 
COUNTRY PORTFOLIO EVALUATION 
2012 – MID 2017 
WFP External Evaluation 

IFAD – FAO - WFP STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP 
1 FEBRUARY 2018
11 Development, Early Recovery, national and regional Emergency, and Logistic Operations:
  • General food distribution, Nutrition, Food for Assets, FbP, School Meals, UNHAS,
  • 1.2 mill. Women, 700,000 Men, and 1.9 million Children.

– Food Security Information
  CFSVA, EFSA, FSM, JAM, CFSAM

– Humanitarian Response Coordination
  Co-chair working groups on Nutrition, Food Security, Logistics, Cash + regional WGs

– Defining Humanitarian and Development Agenda in Cameroon
  UNDAF, Strategic Response Plan, Zero Hunger Strategy, SUN, SDG agenda, ZHSR
BRIEF RECALL: ACTUAL BENEFICIARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Children</th>
<th>Total Men</th>
<th>Total Women</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>113,574</td>
<td>136,391</td>
<td>193,015</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>115,187</td>
<td>81,525</td>
<td>198,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>118,026</td>
<td>111,082</td>
<td>204,433</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>185,833</td>
<td>195,131</td>
<td>354,946</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>186,375</td>
<td>188,815</td>
<td>232,414</td>
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BRIEF RECALL: FUNDING REQUIREMENTS VS. AVAILABLE RESOURCES (MILL. USD)
KEY CONCLUSIONS

• WFP’s **comparative advantages** in food security interventions and experience in Cameroon allowed **quick response** humanitarian needs from emerging regional crisis facilitated by the L3 and regional EMOPs;

• Portfolio well **aligned** with Government’s policy, UNDAF, and Strategic Humanitarian Plan;

• Lack of focus on **humanitarian-development** nexus in funding and in pro-active mitigation measures led to abandonment of long-term development-oriented interventions addressing persistent food insecurity;

• Shift in Nutrition approach towards **Prevention** has proven efficient and effective;
KEY CONCLUSIONS

- **Cash Based Transfers** have proven efficient and effective when implemented in areas with market functionality or capacities for retailer fairs as well as capacity of cooperating partners;

- **RBA Cooperation** has been limited and non-existent at operational level. Perceived obstacles: differences in funding and implementing schedules, focus, geographic coverage, counterparts, among others;

- **Gender** responsive approaches has been limited to focus on women’s participation while lack of context specific gender assessments has prevented a proper justified GEEW approach;
KEY CONCLUSIONS

• **Communication** is weak leading to a number of misperceptions on WFP’s strategies and programs;

• **Capacity building strategies**, including capacity needs assessments have been lacking limiting overall efficiency and effectiveness of operations and sustainability;

• Country Strategy Paper – **CSP 2018-2020** offers greater focus on humanitarian-dev. nexus. RBA identified in terms of i) scaling-up of operations, and ii) joint programming and implementation of asset-creation and income generation activities.
RECOMMENDATIONS
R1: Nutrition Prevention

Consolidate the shift in focus of nutrition activities towards an integrated prevention approach while maintaining the flexibility to allow scale-up of treatment when required. Special focus:

• Partnerships, incl. RBA;
• Outreach, incl. complementary campaigns;
• Food Security Monitoring;
• focus on the “1,000 day window” – SUN.
RECOMMENDATIONS
R2: Transfer Modalities

Scale-up use of Cash Based transfers. Special focus on:
• Capacity, incl. sub-offices;
• Systematic monitoring and post-distribution efficiency and effectiveness analysis;
• Options for combining transfer modalities.
Recommendations

R3: RBA

Consider the RBA complementarity institutionalizing partnerships for joint programming where benefits in terms of synergies and complementarity can be identified:

• Food security information nationally;
• Capacity development;
• Resilience strategy;
• School meals, P4P
RECOMMENDATIONS

R4: Program Focus

Continue to focus on the northern and eastern regions while gradually moving towards the re-establishment of early recovery activities. Special focus on:

• Integration and synergies;
• Handover and sustainability strategies;
• Resource-based Programming;
• Economic resilience;
• Re-establish school meals;
• Strategic cooperation with the newly reorganized national FAO/WFP management committee.
RECOMMENDATIONS
R5: GEEW

Evidence-based operational strategy for integrating gender considerations into programming. Special focus on:

- Programming based on specific gender analysis and monitoring;
- Partnerships with the Ministry of Women’s Empowerment and the Family.
RECOMMENDATIONS

R6: Communication

Design an effective communication framework. Special focus on:

- windows of opportunity, platforms for outreach and influencers at all levels;
- strategic communication partnerships and alliances;
- mainstreaming of communication;
- Communication monitoring;
- capacity building.
RECOMMENDATIONS

R7: Food Security Information / EWS

National and local capacities in food security monitoring, early warning and response. Special focus on:

- collaboration with Cameroon’s national institute of statistics;
- Countrywide sentinel food security monitoring system;
- expand the use of SCOPE by cooperating partners and national counterparts;
- capacity development.
THANKS for your Input & Suggestions!
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Team Leader