



CONFLICT SENSITIVITY AND CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE



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Operationalising the HDP Nexus in WFP Western Africa

Case Study: WFP Cameroon

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Introduction

In 2023, WFP's Regional Bureau in Dakar undertook a learning exercise to collate detailed and current information on how WFP country offices in Western Africa design and implement complementary, context specific, and agile Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus approaches. The goal is to inform and build WFP's evidence and advocacy with the latest practices from the field.

This document outlines the key findings of a case study conducted on Cameroon in early 2023, designed to identify HDP Nexus emergent and good practices.

It was produced based on face-to-face interviews conducted in Yaoundé in February 2023 with WFP staff and external HDP Nexus stakeholders, virtual focus groups with WFP sub-offices, and desk review of WFP and partner documents.

WFP AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PEACE

WFP has extensive experience delivering assistance in contexts of conflict, fragility, and violence.

WFP signed up to the Peace Promise at the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 and adhered to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendation on the HDP Nexus in 2020.

Both these commitments oblige WFP to engage in conflict-sensitive programming to ensure that vital emergency assistance is sequenced and layered with longer-term programming to address the drivers of humanitarian need over time, and more broadly to contribute to peace outcomes.

WFP globally frames its contributions to the HDP Nexus and peace and development outcomes in two main ways.

First, by contributing to broader efforts of the United Nations and governments to strengthen the coherence and complementarity of humanitarian, development, and peace outcomes for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Second, through WFP's own programming and partnerships across the HDP Nexus domains, including investments in resilience outcomes and shock-responsive social protection.

WFP's approach to the HDP Nexus is underpinned by a number of principles that inform the design, preparation, and implementation of nexus interventions.

These are: a) commitment to partnerships and joint vision in support of national priorities, inclusion and localization; b) conflict sensitivity; c) gender, protection and accountability to affected populations; d) humanitarian principles; e) flexibility in design and implementation.

Operationalization of WFP's global approach to HDP Nexus in practice is based on emergent practices from the field, and the outputs of existing operational and strategic HDP Nexus partnerships.

Context for HDP Nexus operationalisation in Cameroon

Cameroon offers a unique situation as regards HDP Nexus operationalisation.

In the last decade Cameroon has moved from a position of relative stability to three concurrent, complex, but not directly related crises, that have caused a significant humanitarian situation affecting people in nine of Cameroon's 10 regions, characterized by worsening food security and nutrition indicators. Each region presents both challenges and opportunities for working collaboratively to address the needs of vulnerable populations. Large swathes of national territory have no access for humanitarian interventions.

As a result of these crises, and the increased frequency and severity of climate change effects, food insecurity and nutrition are worsening, with more than 3 million severely food insecure people in 2023, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification / Cadre Harmonisé data. This is the highest rate of food insecurity the country has faced since measurements started in 2019.

Moreover, WFP corporate indicators show that almost half of Cameroonians (48 percent overall but up to 70 percent in the Far North and East regions) do not have enough income or productive assets to get access to a nutritional diet.

FAR NORTH / LAKE CHAD BASIN

In the Far North region of Cameroon, there are multiple drivers of displacement and food insecurity: Islamic terrorism, inter-ethnic group clashes over natural resources, and more frequent climate extremes (floods and droughts).

Complex Non-State Armed Group (NSAG) insurgencies by Boko Haram, the Jamaatu Ahlis-Sunnah Lidda-awati Wal Jihad, and the Islamic State West Africa Province which also operate

in Chad, Niger, and Nigeria and inter-communal, and intra-communal tensions have forced more than 427,000 people to flee to neighbouring localities within the Far North region and over 128,000 refugees from Nigeria to seek refuge in Cameroon.

In 2023, 1.6 million people in the Far North region need humanitarian assistance, a 33 percent increase compared with 2022. The Far North region accounts for 39 percent of food insecurity (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification - IPC - 3+) in Cameroon, according to the Cadre Harmonisé data.

The region is characterised by worsening structural vulnerabilities, environmental degradation, socio-economic deterioration and fluctuation, low and inequitable access to productive resources and employment opportunities, limited access to basic services, and deteriorating social cohesion, manifested through growing incidences of violence.

Intra-communal tensions are strong drivers of conflict in the Far North region, especially but not exclusively in displacement settings.

Existing vulnerabilities, including food insecurity and malnutrition, as well as social cohesion are also negatively affected by the pressure exerted by the large influx of displaced people into communities that are already unable to meet their basic needs, creating new tensions with host communities themselves, including those who are less directly exposed to conflict.

Inter-community tensions also exist due to the competition for dwindling natural resources, namely between farmers, fishermen, and pastoralists, and conflicts between Arab Choa and Mousgoum tribes. Recurrent floods and dry spells are reducing the extent and productivity of rangelands for transhumant livestock.

Additionally, a growing population (humans and animals) is adding more pressure to the customary and already shrinking transhumant areas.

The Far North region, in particular the Logone et Chari and Mayo-Danay divisions, has also been profoundly affected by both drought, and heavy rain and flooding in recent years, which exacerbate the existing food insecurity and contribute to the displacement of people already affected by armed violence and poverty.

For example, in December 2022, floods in Far North affected 313,000 people, with over 420,000 ha of land submerged, while intercommunal clashes due to competition over natural resources displaced over 70,000 people, with half taking refuge in neighbouring areas at the early of 2022.

Conflict and insecurity are the main drivers of displacement, but the increasing intensity and frequency of climate shocks are quickly becoming a dominant factor in displacement, necessitating equal attention to climate adaptive interventions in the region.

NORTHWEST/SOUTHWEST (NW/SW)

In the NW/SW regions, armed clashes between state security forces and NSAGs continue in all divisions. The SWNW crisis, triggered by separatist NSAG, is disrupting Cameroon's food basket and has produced more than 700,000 IDPs.

Throughout 2023, the security situation in the NW/SW regions has seen a noticeable deterioration. Separatist NSAGs increased their attacks after proposed negotiations were rejected by the Government in late January, and the number of lockdown days has notably increased. The Government, for its part, has increased military operations in both regions. By August 2023, the number of security incidents had already reached the numbers for the whole 2022 year. Ongoing violence is projected to

continue driving displacement.

Security and access challenges have persisted since the escalation of conflict in the NW/SW and ongoing armed conflict in the Far North.

Humanitarian operations in the NW/SW regions are regularly affected by lockdowns and arbitrary checkpoints, explosive incidents, armed clashes, NSAG-led criminality, as well as intimidation, threats and attacks against civilians, arson cases, and increased kidnapping incidents including of NGO workers. More than half of the NW region is a hard-to-reach area, where WFP cannot operate with its own staff.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR) CRISIS IN THE EAST, ADAMAWA, AND NORTH REGIONS

The CAR crisis (in East, Adamawa and North regions) where close to 330,000 CAR and Chad refugees have been hosted in local communities and a few open settlements since 2016, is also adding pressure on weak social protection systems and overcrowded health and education facilities.

This is a protracted displacement crisis, following influxes of refugees in waves since 2006. In 2023, there are 354,000 CAR refugees in the three regions, with most displaced people living in host communities.

Across these regions, the food security and malnutrition are still alarming. Despite the waves of refugees arriving from the Central African Republic there is a relatively high level of stability and strong social cohesion between host and displaced communities due in part to shared family ties, language, and ethnicity.

There remains a long-standing imperative to transition large numbers of refugees and host communities into durable solutions.

Enabling environment for HDP Nexus operationalisation

Cameroon is a severely underfunded – frequently classed as “forgotten” and “neglected” - humanitarian crisis.

Nonetheless, since 2017 HDP Nexus approaches have been extensively planned and strategized for integration into national and United Nations coordination systems, recognising that an intermediate cause of conflict and vulnerability in Cameroon is the lack of complementarity and coherence of humanitarian, peace and development programming by local, national, and international actors, and the long-standing and unaddressed vulnerabilities and fragility stemming from multiple perspectives, exacerbated by climate change related factors.

WFP is especially called on to show leadership on conflict sensitivity and contributions to peace in this context. Food security in Cameroon has deteriorated most acutely in regions affected by the Lake Chad Basin crisis and the NW/SW context, demanding a strong emphasis by WFP in those regions on understanding and being responsive to the interactions of conflict, socio-economic wellbeing, and humanitarian programming.

Cameroon is also one of the seven global HDP Nexus priority countries selected by the United Nations as testing grounds to demonstrate how the HDP Nexus approach may produce results.¹ A senior HDP Nexus expert is posted in the Resident Coordinator’s Office and the

Peacebuilding Fund and Human Security Trust Fund both have outposted staff in the capital Yaoundé.

Nationally the HDP Nexus is being operationalised through “zones of convergence”, in which community development plans are aligned with a joint analyses conducted by the central and regional HDP Nexus Task forces.²

While the stated vision of these approaches is to be bottom up with significant ownership from local authorities and community members, coordination challenges have hindered major programmatic or operational changes on the ground.

The national HDP Nexus architecture is seeking to tackle intense vested interests, decades-long institutional inertia, and profound financial and political challenges, but without any operational plan, results framework, or resources with which to incentivise changed behaviour or joint programming.

Blending United Nations coordination with national planning has created a complex structure, which has exacerbated not reduced competition among United Nations agencies, and increasingly complicated discussions around politically sensitive topics on which humanitarian independence, impartiality and neutrality are essential and non-negotiable pre-requisites for conducting life-saving operations.

¹ The Government of Cameroon was the first country to volunteer at the World Humanitarian Summit to implement the Nexus approach and became one of the seven priority countries of the UN Joint Steering Committee to Advance Humanitarian-Development Collaboration established by the Secretary-General in 2017

² <https://interagencystandingcommittee.org/sites/default/files/migrated/2021-09/Country%20Brief%20on%20the%20Humanitarian-Development-%20Peace%20Nexus%20%28Cameroon%29.pdf>

Cameroon's main donors have largely ignored or have been restricted to follow-up on extensive studies recommending financing joint, pooled, or multi-year programming to enable better layering and sequencing of humanitarian, development, and peace interventions in Cameroon. That is particularly striking with donors that are the main driving force of HDP Nexus implementation in other countries.

These disconnects have resulted in, on the one hand high expectations of Cameroon's HDP Nexus rollout, especially in the zones of convergence and around the "One United Nations" pilot in Mandjou in the East (for which

WFP with the United Nations Refugee Agency - UNHCR, United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF, United Nations Women, United Nations Migration Organisation - IOM, and the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation - FAO prepared a joint programme which, at the time of publication, has not been financed and therefore not implemented).

On the other hand, many national and international stakeholders are experiencing "HDP Nexus fatigue" having expended considerable effort and resources on coordination, without receiving additional financing or tangible results.



WFP's approach to the HDP Nexus in Cameroon

WFP Cameroon is facing critical funding shortfalls with a funding gap of 80 percent of the resources required to implement interventions to address needs of crisis affected populations including refugees, internally displaced people, returnees and vulnerable host populations.

Despite the currently challenging enabling environment, WFP has elevated the HDP Nexus throughout its Country Strategic Plan 2022-2026 for Cameroon.

Advancing conflict sensitivity and contributions to peace in Cameroon is also a regional priority for WFP considering the interlinkages to other sub-regional peace, conflict, and humanitarian dynamics. Cameroon's financial system sustains CAR and Chad, oil and gas are exported through Cameroon, and Douala is the main port of the region, also used extensively by WFP. Instability in Cameroon has a ripple effect impacting on people throughout the subregion.

SUPPORTING COORDINATION ACROSS THE HDP NEXUS FOR INCREASED CONVERGENCE AND INTEGRATION

WFP in Cameroon emphasizes an integrated approach to humanitarian assistance, while fostering resilience-building pathways, and strengthening ownership by decentralized authorities where possible.

A key joint contribution of WFP to HDP Nexus operationalisation in Cameroon is through the World Bank's three-year (2023-2025) Emergency Food Security Response Project (PULCCA). In coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, WFP will deliver an integrated package of support to food insecure

communities, including vulnerable IDPs and local host communities, and, within which WFP seeks to scale up support to smallholder farmers in the East and Adamawa regions. WFP is bringing communities together through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), malnutrition prevention and treatment activities coupled with Social and Behaviour Change communications, supporting smallholder farmers and cooperatives by linking them with schools to expand home-grown school feeding.

A key component is the capacity strengthening of the Government and local institutions to equip them to manage food and nutrition programmes and improve the national social protection system, including shock-responsive social protection.

WFP and UNICEF provided financial and technical support for developing and budgeting the 2022-2030 multisector Nutrition Development Plan for Cameroon (an initiative led by the Technical Secretary of the Multisectoral Committee to Fight Malnutrition), and WFP, with UNICEF, and UNHCR has also assisted the Government financially and technically in a SMART nutrition survey in Cameroon. As the current co-lead of the National Cash Working Group (CWG) in Cameroon, WFP is guiding efforts towards advocacy for more Government buy-in to cash transfers as a support modality. Additionally, WFP carries out monthly market monitoring to observe market trends. This data served as a basis for discussions in the Cash Working Group, eventually leading to a re-evaluation of the minimum expenditure basket, officially endorsed by the CWG in August 2023.

WFP is supporting the Ministry of Basic Education to draft and operationalise a National School Feeding Strategy, while participating in the task

force for reviewing the National Nutrition Policy. Within the social protection system, WFP is working alongside partners to provide technical guidance to the Government as it develops the unified social registry.

WFP plays a broad role within the United Nations Country Team in Cameroon, chairing the United Nations Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group, co-leading the Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the Accountability to Affected Persons (AAP) taskforces under the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Cameroon.

GATHERING AND SHARING EVIDENCE FOR BETTER JOINT OUTCOMES, COHERENCE, AND COMPLEMENTARITY

WFP's approaches are founded on the close interconnection of WFP's planned medium-term programmatic shifts with the broad development and structural peace goals of the HDP Nexus in Cameroon.

WFP focuses especially on evidence generation, knowledge sharing, training and learning opportunities for the Government, including as the lead support for conducting the Cadre Harmonisé, and by driving the technical and financial support of the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFVSA) and other food and nutrition assessments.

A key component of WFP's work in Cameroon is advocating for improved sectoral policies, and also providing the necessary technical support where required. This work is directly influencing the long-term deployment of context-specific resources in Cameroon, and building the link between citizens and the state through more inclusive and enhanced government and local institutions' service delivery.

PUTTING PEOPLE AT THE CENTRE

WFP is operationally focused on the HDP Nexus outcome of putting vulnerable and marginalised people at the centre of decision making, and creating structured transitions for people from humanitarian assistance to self-reliance. That is materialised through the Three Pronged Approach with Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), Seasonal Livelihoods Programming (SLP), and Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

Moreover, as the chair of the AAP task force within the Humanitarian Country Team, WFP's fundamental approach to fostering dialogue and trust at the community level is consultation with the people it serves to take in to account their differentiated needs through participatory and conflict-sensitive approaches. WFP has prioritised three critical components of evidence building to operationalise AAP commitments: focus group discussions, consultation with key informants, and information obtained through the Complaints and Feedback Mechanisms (CFM). Complaints are addressed within three days and the response/ resolution rates are higher than 95 percent.

To ensure that humanitarian assistance targets the most vulnerable, that scarce resources are utilised efficiently, and that the potential stabilizing impact of humanitarian assistance is maximised, WFP in 2023 conducted an enhanced vulnerability-based targeting exercise in all regions of intervention through a fully-fledged community-based participatory approach using the CFM. That targeting exercise has produced four vulnerability profiles, that will be used in 2024 to tailor the assistance packages to the needs of beneficiaries. Furthermore, while the national social protection policy and associated coordination mechanisms are still under development, scoping missions have already identified a key role for WFP in providing technical assistance to support the development of the national social registry, digitalise social assistance payments and manage community feedback systems.

WFP's own programmatic offerings across the Nexus

While operationalising an HDP Nexus approach is not just about what WFP does on its own, WFP's interventions are broadly aimed at influencing the local level dynamics and improving the most vulnerable people's ability to be resilient in the face of continuous shocks from climate-related disasters and violent conflict.

Many of these approaches are also seeking to integrate conflict sensitivity with goals around intra-community social cohesion by working with and creating areas for common decision making between displaced and host communities, and different ethnic groups, and integrating inter-communal awareness into their objectives.

WFP programming in Cameroon contributes to outcomes across the HDP Nexus through a range of life-saving assistance and complementary measures, including:

- **Resilience programming** with an emergency component is transitioning communities from unconditional humanitarian assistance to conditional joint FFA activities. By working together, displaced and host community beneficiaries can minimise tensions and conflicts related to natural resource management. The same applies to ethnic groups that have different or competing livelihoods.
- **FFA projects** have also strengthened social cohesion between host communities and displaced populations (refugees and IDPs) as they work together on activities designed to prevent and mitigate the risks of severe food insecurity and to foster climate sensitive resilience-building pathways.
- **Home-Grown School Feeding** in the Adamawa and East Regions in the East schools-based programming promotes girls' education, encourages school retention, and supports smallholder farmers - and social cohesion. Moreover, as refugee children go to the same schools as local children, that contributes to get both communities closer, creating informal bonds. Productive assets for the whole community's benefit are created and maintained, as diverse communities work together on community farms and practice integrated agriculture to diversify their sources of food and income.
- **Malnutrition:** to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition, WFP is advocating for a fundamental shift from a curative-centred to a preventive community-based nutrition package which allows for the inclusion of all community members and promotes women's decision making.
- **Convergence** with other national and international actors are strongly emphasised in WFP approaches to programming. For example, with a local partner Agro Sahel, WFP piloted rice fortification in the Far North region. This project aims to increase micronutrient intake, consequently contributing to fighting anaemia in children and providing a market for smallholder farmers, as well as boosting employment and women's economic empowerment, contributing to efforts to dissuade vulnerable people especially youth from joining NSAGs.

STRATEGIC PLANNING ACTIONS

» The role of humanitarian assistance – especially food and cash – in armed conflict and the associated risks of unintended negative consequences, but concurrently the opportunities for positive contributions to peace which these interventions may promote, particularly on mitigating tensions between communities and promoting social cohesion, demands integrating food security and programmatic analysis with conflict analysis and conflict sensitivity in WFP’s strategic outlook and throughout the programme cycle, including risk management, and social and environmental safeguarding.

» Contributing to HDP Nexus evidence and learning by leveraging WFP Cameroon’s dual experience of programmatic integration (internal and with external actors in national convergence zones) and social cohesion measurement, to build social cohesion maps also informed by emergent approaches from other WFP operations in the Western Africa subregion which can validate the social impact of convergence.



» Mainstreaming the outcomes of WFP’s Community Based Participatory Planning processes (CBPP) and Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) which involves communities directly in articulating their needs and appropriate responses, and places a strong emphasis on people-centred, gender-responsive, and community-based approaches to tackling exclusion and inequality.

» Initiating gender, youth, and conflict analysis at the project and programme levels, to identify conflict sensitivity risks, and potential ways for projects to contribute to peace and social cohesion.

» Building deeper linkages with and empowering complementary institutional and cooperating partner stakeholders that can further build on opportunities to directly contribute to peace and peacebuilding which emerge from WFP’s analyses and CBPP/SLP activities.

» Identifying and closing funding gaps presented by the protracted nature of the crisis by developing sophisticated approaches to fund pooling (multi-donor, multi-year, flexible predictable and adaptive funding that encourages layering and sequencing of HDP projects) as well as non-traditional donors like the private sector and IFIs, involving specialised staff and support from WFP’s global presence.

Key opportunities for operationalizing the HDP Nexus

1. Preparation of a conflict analysis for Cameroon, and in-depth training on conflict sensitive programming for WFP country and field office staff.

2. Production of an analysis that explores the linkages between conflict, climate, food insecurity and vulnerability in the Far North, and leveraging WFP's partnership with CGIAR to fully explore the peace dividends from climate resilience and social cohesion activities in Cameroon, drawing on lessons learned from WFP operations in the Central Sahel and elsewhere.

3. In the Far North, WFP has been engaging with IOM, UNICEF, and national and diplomatic representatives on the sensitive question of working in and around Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) centres for former Boko Haram fighters, which are also located in the nationally identified convergence zones. If political space on this challenging topic emerges, focus on prevention and treatment of malnutrition (women and children), school feeding (children), and employment generation (youth), paying particular attention to social cohesion between DDR subjects and their families, and the host communities in the surrounding areas of DDR centres.

4. Expand the limited but existing WFP local procurement from the buffer zones close to conflict areas and especially in displacement areas, deliberately seeking to empower and improve future prospects for youth susceptible to NSAG recruitment through enhanced and diversified employment and livelihoods opportunities. WFP and the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) are launching a joint programme to boost

local production of fortified blended food by supporting smallholder farmers and small- and-medium sized enterprises to scale-up production.

5. In Logone Birni subdivision, where the United Nations has already undertaken a joint inter-agency analysis and also where inter-communal clashes increased markedly in frequency and intensity in 2023, WFP has the opportunity to further promote and measure social cohesion among transhumant pastoralists, livestock herders, fishermen and agriculturalists through scaled-up programming, climate resilience asset creation, and enabling enhanced and equitable access to natural resources.

6. Cameroon's social protection system is at a nascent stage. However, increased engagement by humanitarian and development partners and funding by the World Bank has boosted efforts to strengthen system architecture and expand social assistance to the most vulnerable. WFP will work with partners to continue to advocate for an update and validation of the national social protection policy to improve coordination efforts within the government and amongst social protection actors.



7. Leverage the engagement with the World Bank on the PULCCA project to achieve build understanding of the ways in which responses to food insecurity in general and WFP operations in particular can reduce vulnerability, transition people from humanitarian assistance into self-sufficiency and/or national social protection safety nets, and at the same time reduce food and non-food stresses that expose individuals to instability and insecurity.

8. Mobilise required funds to allow WFP deliver cash transfers to support beneficiaries under nutrition in resilience-building, enabling beneficiaries to seek better health services and afford more nutritious foods for their children, boost markets, and drive job creation.

9. Maintain a strong role in United Nations coordination processes, seeking especially to leverage available pooled funding (the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund) for Cameroon to incentivise and motivate other bilateral donors and national partners.



Conclusion

Operationalization of the HDP Nexus, and of developing and implementing advanced approaches to contributing to peace through WFP's presence and programming, can be considered to be at an early stage in Cameroon, despite the long tail of analysis and coordination that has grown since 2016. Nonetheless, given limited government capacity to adopt greater responsibility for crisis response, and the projections of increased vulnerability and demand for emergency assistance in Cameroon in the future, and for further decline in humanitarian funding available for Cameroon, the context demands a continued prioritisation of achieving operational shifts in emphasis, even if these are small in scale and limited in geographical scope.

WFP's largely needs-based interventions aim primarily at saving lives and promoting vulnerable people's long-term resilience to shocks and natural disasters rather than directly influencing conflict drivers or peace engines, meaning influence on conflict dynamics is an indirect not direct outcome of WFP's work in Cameroon.

Nonetheless, with its longstanding role at the centre of the emergency and crisis response system in Cameroon, its continued access in conflict affected areas, and central role in the refugee response, WFP is already contributing to approaches which are laying foundations for peace and development and social cohesion for the most vulnerable people.

WFP's contribution to peace in Cameroon is being materialised through its contributions to social cohesion, and mitigation of tensions between different communities whether displaced and host communities, or nomadic pastoralists and settled smallholder farmers.

WFP is well positioned in terms of its strategic alignment and new and emerging partnerships for when additional opportunities arise to align WFP contributions with the emergence of national safety nets and systems at the national and decentralized levels. An improved understanding of the connection between conflict dynamics, food insecurity, climate, and humanitarian programming will enable WFP and its partners to graduate from mainstreaming Do No Harm approaches to taking a more active and deliberate role in improving social cohesion and influencing the inter-communal and intra-communal dynamics which drive some conflict, albeit likely in relatively isolated contexts in which community dynamics allow for and are accepting of these approaches. As WFP further evolves its understanding of ways in which to measure, influence, and improve social cohesion through its programming and WFP's ways of working with others, the organization's already strong focus on contributing to peace through resilience building initiatives, emergency response, school feeding, and establishing social protection linkages, will become increasingly important.

Over time, if resourced adequately, WFP Cameroon has strong potential to move from an implementing to an enabling role for national institutions, for example around working in convergence zones, understanding and influencing the intersection of conflict and climate change, and implementing tools for the rapid measurement and benchmarking of social cohesion.

Acronyms

APP	Accountability to Affected Persons
CAR	Central African Republic
CBPP	Community-based Participatory Planning
CBT	Cash-based Transfer
CFM	Complaints and Feedback Mechanism
CFVSA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers
CWG	Cash Working Group
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration
FAO	United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation
FFA	Food Assistance for Assets
HDP Nexus	Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus
ICA	Integrated Context Analysis
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IOM	United Nations Migration Organisation
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
NSAG	Non-State Armed Group
NW/SW	Northwest Southwest
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PULCCA	Emergency Food Security Response Project
SBC	Social and Behaviour Change
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SLP	Seasonal Livelihoods Programming
UNHCR	United Nations Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

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