

Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document-Delegation of Authority to the Director of Emergencies

TO: Stefano Porretti, Director of Emergencies, OSE (for approval)	DATE: 15 April 2016
THROUGH: Calum Gardner, Chief, RMBB (for budget clearances/availability of resources)	
FROM: Denise Brown, Regional Director, RBD	PAGE 1 OF 4 (Information Note- 2 pages; EMOP Budget- 2 pages)
CC: Jim Harvey, Chief of Staff Margot Van der Velden, Regional Emergency Coordinator [Advance Financing Mailbox--wfp.advancefinancing@wfp.org]	

(N.B. Please number all paragraphs.)

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION _ 200969
Nigeria: Life-saving support to highly food insecure young children affected by conflict and insecurity in North-Eastern Nigeria.
PROJECT DOCUMENT

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY: life-saving support to highly food insecure young children affected by conflict and insecurity in North-Eastern Nigeria.

Location:

The Boko Haram-related conflict in North East Nigeria has caused large displacements both within Nigeria and to neighboring countries. According to IOM, there are 2.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Nigeria. The majority of the IDPs are located in Borno State (1.5 million)¹ and located in host communities of Maiduguri MC and Jere LGA.

The findings of a recently concluded joint UN rapid food security assessment indicate that the most vulnerable include internally displaced persons and host communities in the greater Maiduguri area, internally displaced persons living in established camps as well as people living in satellite camps in the newly liberated LGAs. The food insecurity situation is particularly grim in nine wards of the greater Maiduguri area and in 12 LGAs located in the north and east of Borno.

¹ IOM, DTM, Round VIII, February 2016.

Cause:

The conflict and related displacements in the North-East Nigeria continues to negatively affect livelihood activities and inhibits many people from rebuilding their livelihoods. Affected households have had consecutive years of substantially below-average harvests, restricted income levels, destruction of assets and livelihoods and reduced food access. This has left the population in the affected states with small or non-existent stocks for the upcoming lean season. Most displaced households are unable to cultivate for a third consecutive agricultural season due to limited land access.

Protracted displacement limits the productive capacity of people and places strains on the services and resources in the hosting communities in which they reside. Savings and assets are being used up, leading to increasingly relying on negative coping strategies. Increased indebtedness has also been reported as common².

The main drivers of this grave food insecurity situation include conflict, displacements, high food and non-food inflation as well as the reduced purchasing power of the affected communities. The lack of affordable food, water, shelter and medical care are some of the key challenges experienced by the affected populations.

The lack of livelihood opportunities and high food commodity prices are sharply constraining the purchasing power of the most vulnerable. Staple food prices in northern Borno have increased by 50-100 percent, and market functionality is limited because of insecurity and insurgency driven trade restrictions. Exchange rate depreciation, higher transportation costs as well as limited food production in the greater Maiduguri agricultural settlements are all contributing factors to increased food prices. Consequently, many households are relying on a protein-poor diet and a single meal a day.

The camp based populations also lack access to income earning opportunities. They are often living on a single meal per day. The combination of low quantity and quality of food, lack of clean water, inadequate health facilities and shelter over time is affecting their health. There is a genuine concern that children and elderly living in camps are very weak to fight increased incidence of water borne diseases. It is therefore imperative that adequate sustenance is provided to revive their nutritional status.

Effects:

There are already signs of extreme stress within the vulnerable population groups,

² FEWS NET. Nigeria Food Security Outlook February to September 2016 - Conflict in the Lake Chad region continues to impact livelihood activities and food access

particularly the children and elderly. Nutritional measurements such as MUAC conducted on children in greater Maiduguri suggest that a worrying number of children are suffering from acute malnutrition. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates of over 20 percent and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) of more than 10 percent were evident in some of the worst affected camps, which is consistent with an emergency situation. It was found that in five out of 12 camps surveyed, GAM rates were over 10 percent.

According to the findings of a recently concluded joint UN rapid food security assessment, at least 500,000 people are severely food insecure and require immediate food and nutrition assistance. The most affected are the young children, women and the elderly. It is highly likely that the current situation will further deteriorate during the upcoming lean season and rainy season (May-September 2016). It is estimated that 54,000 children 6-23 months old immediately require adequate specialized nutritious through a blanket feeding programme.

Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:

54,000 children 6-23 months old.

WFP IR EMOP:

The findings of the joint UN rapid food security assessment are alarming and report a grave food insecurity situation. As there are already signs of extreme stress within the vulnerable population groups and the lean season is fast approaching, immediate lifesaving assistance targeting young children needs to be promptly provided. It is critical to address the immediate nutritional needs of children 6-23 months, many of them already malnourished, requiring energy/nutrients dense foods. To this end and considering the emergency context (poor water and sanitation conditions, inadequate health facilities, markets limitations, and unavailability of locally produced ready to use foods for young children) age-adequate ready to use supplementary food needs to be urgently airlifted from the most cost-effective location and transported to Maiduguri (capital of Borno State).

Duration of assistance (maximum three months): Two months food distribution (May-June 2016). In parallel WFP will look for options to procure locally available foods in Nigeria to continue the distribution afterwards.

Number of beneficiaries and location: 54,000 children 6-23 months old located in:

- Vulnerable wards of greater Maiduguri area
- Satellite camps in newly liberated areas (LGAs of North and East Borno) with high levels of food insecurity.
- Camps within Maiduguri MC and Jere LGA

Food basket composition and ration levels:

PlumpySup: 92g/day per beneficiary

Total food aid requirements (mt):

PlumpySup: 300 MT

Mode of implementation:

In the vulnerable wards of the greater Maiduguri area, the distribution of the specialized nutritious food targeting children 6-23 months old will complement to the extent possible cash-based transfers (CBT) targeting vulnerable households. CBT are currently being rolled-out under Regional EMOP 200777. Similarly as for the implementation of CBT, WFP will work closely with and leverage staff of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) and the States Management Agency (SEMA), as part of the on-going capacity building efforts. Close collaboration, coordination and cross-referral with UNICEF's nutrition programmes will continue, as well as coordination with the humanitarian actors on the ground and relevant government authorities.

In addition, WFP will provide specialized nutritious food to children 6-23 months old in camps settings, both within Maiduguri MC/Jere LGA and in recently liberated areas of highly food insecure LGAs. For the camps within Maiduguri MC and Jere LGA, WFP will coordinate with NEMA and SEMA, which currently jointly manage the camps in this area, for the distribution of the specialized nutritious food alongside the daily wet meal they provide. Outside of Maiduguri MC/Jere LGA, WFP will organize the logistical aspects and coordinate with relevant government entities, UN and other humanitarian actors to ensure safe access and transportation of the nutritious products to the targeted areas.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET

<i>Cost Components</i>			<i>USD</i>
<i>Food Tool</i>	MT	Rate/mt	
<i>PlumpySup</i>	300	2,630	789,000
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
			0
Total Food Transfers	300		\$789,000
External Transport		1,929	\$578,809
LTSH		0	0
ODOC Food		36	\$10,800
<i>Describe ODOC costs here.</i>			
Total Food DOC			\$1,378,609
<i>Cash and Voucher Tool</i>		% of Trfs	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers			0
C&V Related costs		0	0
<i>Describe C&V Related costs here.</i>			
Total C&V DOC			\$ 0
<i>Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool</i>			
<i>Describe CD&A costs here.</i>			
Total CD&A DOC			\$
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			\$1,378,609
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			23,260
<i>Describe DSC costs here.</i>			
Total WFP direct project costs			\$1,401,869
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		7%	\$98,131
TOTAL WFP COSTS			1,500,000

Please ensure formulas are updated by selecting the entire table and pressing F9.

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

Chief, RMBB: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

2) EMOP is approved

Country Director, [Country]: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

or

Regional Director, RB@: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

or

Director of Emergencies: [Name & Signature], Date: --/--/----

Annex 1 – Budget Summary