

Cameroon EMOP 200396
B/R No.: 03

@16/04/2013

BUDGET REVISION FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	<u>Initials</u>	<u>In Date</u>	<u>Out Date</u>	<u>Reason For Delay</u>
<u>ORIGINATOR</u>				
Country Office or Regional Bureau on behalf of Country Office
<u>CLEARANCE</u>				
Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Chief, RMBP
Chief, OSLT (change in LTSH and/or External Transport)
<u>APPROVAL</u>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regional Director

PROJECT : Food assistance to drought-affected households in the Logone-and-Chari Division, nutritionally vulnerable groups in the Far North Region and Flood-affected households in the North and Far North regions of Cameroon

Start date: 1/04/ 2012 **End date:** 31/03/2013 **Extension/Reduction period:** 1st of April to 31st of Dec 2013, **New end date:** 31/12/2013

	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
Food cost	US\$11 947 376	US\$ 2 565 046	US\$ 14 512 422
External transport	US\$ 1 875 608	US\$ 253 846	US\$ 2 129 454
LTSH	US\$ 6 584 003	US\$ 913 373	US\$ 7 497 376
ODOC	US\$ 1 413 539	US\$ 255 951	US\$ 1 669 490
DSC	US\$ 2 826 689	US\$ 819 346	US\$ 3 646 035
ISC (7%)	US\$ 1 725 305	US\$ 336 529	US\$ 2 061 834
Total WFP cost (US\$)	US\$26, 372 520	US\$ 5,144,091	US\$ 31,516,611

TYPE OF REVISION

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional commodity | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional DSC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional ODOC | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional LTSH |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional external transport | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Extension or Reduction in time | <input type="checkbox"/> Other | |

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. The North of Cameroon has been exposed to recurrent natural disasters including both a drought and flooding. The heavy rains experienced across many parts of the northern country in 2012 have had disastrous consequences, particularly for the regions of Logone-and-Chari, Mayo Danay, Mayo Rey and Benoue. The floods have severely damaged household assets and agricultural fields, forcing families to abandon their homes. The farming communities and displaced population are vulnerable to high food insecurity as a result of the flooding.
2. This Budget Revision of the “Food Assistance to Drought-Affected Households in the Logone and Chari Division and Nutritionally Vulnerable Groups in the Far North Region of Cameroon (Emergency Operation 200396) and flood-affected households in the North and Far North regions”, proposes to:
 - i) Assist 110,730 beneficiaries of the EMOP 200396, out of which 30 000 flood affected farmers under GFD (18 000 in the Far-North and 12 000 in the North region)) and 80,730 for nutrition activities. The Targeted Supplementary Feeding (TSF) Programme will support 17,000 PLW and 63,730 children under five years of age.
 - ii) This budget revision will require:
 - a. Additional needs in terms food amounted to US\$ 2,565,046 for nine months of distribution under the nutrition component (April – December 2013) and three months for GFD (May-July 2013).
 - b. An additional LTSH of US\$ 913,373
3. The activities proposed under this budget revision are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives (SO1) “save lives and protect livelihoods” and will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5.

JUSTIFICATION FOR EXTENSION-IN-TIME AND/OR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of existing project activities

4. The EMOP 200396 is being implemented in the North of Cameroon; this region is located in the semi-arid and Sahel geographic area, which has experienced recurrent natural disasters over the past four years; droughts in 2009 and 2011 and floods in 2010 and 2012. Each of these climactic shocks has resulted in a high crop failure, leaving the population with small or non-existent food stocks for the lean season. The main objective for this BR is to assist the food insecure households affected by droughts and floods, especially areas that have experienced severe losses to their livestock and crops.
5. The previous BR of the EMOP 200396, responding to the food crisis and the needs of the flood victims in the Far North and North regions of Cameroon, aims at improving food security and the nutrition situation, as well as protecting the livelihoods of the population by: (i) Saving lives and protect livelihoods of populations affected by drought through general food distributions (SO1); (ii) Providing assistance in order to counter food insecurity for the population in the North and Far-North regions affected by the recent floods (SO1); (iii) Reducing the prevalence of acute malnutrition through the treatment of children 6-59 months with moderate acute malnutrition and malnourished pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) through a Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSF) (SO1); (iv)
6. WFP Cameroon is also implementing the Protracted Relief and Recovery 200053 (Protecting and Rebuilding the Livelihoods of Central African Republic and Chadian Refugees and Host

Populations in Cameroon) which started in January 2010 and is currently under Budget Revision to extend the project to June 2013 and continue assistance to 59,000 beneficiaries (both refugees and host population) in the East and Adamaoua regions. The assistance focuses on General food distribution (GFD), Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), Food for work/ Food for training (FFW/FFT) in geographical areas different from the regions covered by the EMOP.

7. The new CP 200330 (2013-2017) which targets 781,850 beneficiaries has three components: i) support to basic education; ii) improved household food security through the establishment of community grain stocks; and iii) nutritional support for vulnerable groups. The overall objective of the Country Programme is to improve the food and nutrition security of rural households affected by chronically low agricultural production and recurrent climatic shocks in the North and Far-North regions. Geographically the CP covers the North and Far North regions of the country. To avoid overlap, the nutrition component under the recent CP could be started at the end of this EMOP extension.

Conclusion and recommendation of the re-assessment (if applicable)

8. The Far North region of Cameroon is characterized by high food insecurity rates (CFSVA 2011), persistently high malnutrition rates and poverty combined with poor access to healthcare, education and clean sources of water.
9. According to the findings of the 2013 food security assessment (FSA), 24 sub-divisions out of 68, have been more affected than others (Kaele, Guidiguis, Moulvoudaye, Porrihi, Bourha, Maroua II, Maroua III, Bogo, Blangoua, Darack, Kousseri, Guere, Gobo, Wina, Datchéka, Tchatibali, Kai-Kai, Vele, Maga, Yagoua, Figuil, Mayo Oulo, Rey Bouba, Lagdo) due to poor cereal production, hence those areas being in an urgent need of assistance.
10. The 2012/2013 harvest in both the North and Far North was affected by floods and heavy rains. Even though these regions are experiencing increased food production in spite of the recent climatic shocks, the above mentioned some sub-divisions have had major drops in their cereal production.
As a result of floods in these 24 areas, farmers have lost their crops and will be increasingly relying on markets and will face rising cereal prices. Indeed, due to the increased demand, the price of cereals in the local market remains superior (ranging from an increase of 4 percent to 22 percent for maize; and from 9 percent to 35 percent for sorghum) compared to the previous year at the same period. These prices are susceptible to continued increase due to the high demand of neighboring countries that also faced floods in 2012.
11. In the Mayo Danay division in the Far North region, the following subdivisions with regards to food insecurity are in need of assistance (Gobo, Vina, Datchéka, Tchatibali, Kai-Kai, calved Maga, Yagoua) due to the fact that the community food reserves will witness shortfalls by the end of March 2013. In the North region, 10 subdivisions (especially Lagdo, Tchéboua, Garou 2, Béka) out of 17 were affected by floods. The recent food security assessment (FSA), carried out in January/February 2013, shows that approximately 38,898 individuals are in severe food insecurity. WFP proposes to assist 30,000 flood-affected farmers under GFD, the selected number of targeted beneficiaries has been based on their economic status (the poorest).
12. As indicated by the results of EFSA 2013, the severe food-insecure households are very poor, with low dietary diversity, mainly consisted of cereals and vegetables. These households have limited food stocks, and a high share of their expenditures is put on food. The food they consume is principally purchased in markets constituting 79.26 percent of their food source; Subsistence farmers represent the largest group suffering from severe food insecurity, representing 41.6

percent of the food insecure households, and are most vulnerable to shocks. The second most food-insecure people are those living of small trade (28.4 percent of the severe food-insecure), of whom about 22.8 percent are households headed by women. Yet another group suffering from severe food insecurity consists of traders of agricultural products (13.4 percent of the severe food-insecure)

13. Three districts of the Logone and Chari (Kousseri Darak and Blangoua) have had their food production decrease by 27,257mt, as a result of crop failure from poor rainfall in mid-2012 followed by floods in August-September of the same year. These floods have destroyed plantations of cereals, rice, corn, rain season sorghum, dry season sorghum (Mouskwari), earns and vegetables.
14. Furthermore, acute malnutrition continues to be prevalent in the Far North region of Cameroon as indicated by the 2011 SMART survey: a global acute malnutrition rate of 12.4 percent compared to the 8 percent in the north and far North regions in 2010. This situation is particularly precarious in the Far North region has indicated by poor rates of malnutrition caused by deteriorating factors such as infant morbidity rates of 58,4 percent, with diarrhea and fever being the most frequent, due to insufficient access to safe drinking water, with only 49.2 percent of the population having access to potable water, pour hygiene and sanitation as only 15% of the rural populations are living in acceptable sanitary condition, only 12 percent of the rural population have access to latrines and 22 percent of the population practicing open defecation (DHS 2011). In addition, low immunization coverage rates of 30.9 percent per cent along with inadequate child feeding practices, with only 20 percent of nursing mothers practicing exclusive breast feeding.
15. The results of the SMART survey undertaken by UNICEF and WFP since November 2012 indicated a global acute malnutrition rate of 6.3 percent in the Far North region. However this survey was carried out during the harvest period with relatively low GAM rates as compared to the previous 2011 survey which was carried out during the lean period which is the peak of the prevalence of GAM, thus giving understanding of that the general situation still remains serious.
16. The food security and consequently, malnutrition and vulnerability situation in the Northern regions is expected to have declined after the 2012 floods and the resulting loss of property, food stocks and crops.
17. The livelihoods in the flood-affected areas have been threatened, due to the incapacity of the infrastructure to drain rain water, poor water and environmental sanitation and consequently increase in acute infections. Vulnerable populations have increasingly high number of diarrhea, gastroenteritis and acute respiratory diseases registered in the months of January and February 2013 as shown by weekly reports on diseases at epidemiological potential.
18. Agriculture is the main livelihood activity in the affected areas, with the majority of households involved in land cultivation, most of whom are small-holders cultivating with a piece of land. A large number of farmers (over than 50000) affected by floods have lost their crops and livestock critical for their livelihoods and are unable to meet their food consumption requirements during the lean season.
19. In the absence of assistance to help cover needs and protect livelihoods, the food security and nutritional situation of the affected population is likely to deteriorate in view of the loss of crops, livestock and other assets, and the 2013 lean season. Food assistance in particular is critical to support the most vulnerable households who have lost access to their traditional food and income sources and livelihood assets.

Purpose of extension and/or budget increase (applicable for all projects)

20. This BR is prepared in order to meet the immediate basic food needs of affected populations in the Far North and North regions through GFD and to provide nutritional assistance through TSF activities in the Far North. The assistance will target small-holder farmers and households who have lost their agricultural and other assets critical for their livelihoods and are unable to meet their food consumption requirements. In food insecure areas, the assistance will allow these beneficiaries to meet their food needs during the lean season which is expected to start earlier than usual. In the context of a precarious nutritional situation, and with the lean season to start early for the above category, the EMOP will reduce malnutrition among children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women. Support to drought and floods -affected farmers in Logone-and-Chari division will ensure that livelihoods are protected and that there is a continued engagement of the vulnerable population in farming activities during the 2013 rainy season.
21. As agreed with the Government, WFP will target the most severely affected sub divisions in the Far North (GFD and SFP) and North Regions (GFD) with an estimated 30,000 flood victims who have lost their agricultural and other assets critical for their livelihoods (production destroyed by floods) and who are in need of emergency food assistance, due to the fact that they will not be able to harvest and are awaiting the next season (Harvest in November 2013). Households already receiving general food assistance through the previous EMOP will not be included. The EFA will help to identify the area where farmers were impacted by the floods.
22. Emergency food assistance will comprise: (i) general food distribution (GFD) for a period of 3 months during lean season; and (ii) supplementary feeding activities for children under 5 and pregnant and lactating women for a period of 9 months.
23. Complementary relief activities will be undertaken by various UN agencies, international NGOs and government ministries as part of the overall post flood response plan. OMS, UNFPA is providing medical assistance while UNICEF and Plan Cameroon assist, in Education, WASH and Nutrition, respectively. The general food distribution will be conducted by Red Cross Cameroon, who has extensive experience in this domain and who has collaborated with WFP on previous interventions and the SFP by the local partners (SAILD, Sana Logone, Ofsad, Plan Cameroon).
24. In order to continue intervention through PRRO or CP, a post-disaster needs assessment is planned to be carried out between September and November 2013. It will be done to identify short-term needs for immediate recovery and integrated humanitarian response, as well as long-term recovery needs including a sustainable perspective of risk reduction to natural disasters, including awareness-raising, preparation for recurrent hazards and reinforcement of national and local capacity for disaster management.
25. The activities proposed under this budget revision are in line with WFP Strategic Objectives (SO1) "save lives and protect livelihoods" and will contribute to Millennium Development Goals 1, 4 and 5.

TABLE 1. BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE
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	Beneficiaries
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Activity	Present (1 st April 2012 to 31 st March 2013)	Increase (April 1 st 2013- December 2013)	Revised (April 1 st 2012 – December 31 st 2013)
GFD	258,702	30,000	288,702
TSF Children 6-59 months	63,100	63,730	126,830
TSF/PLWs	15,500	17,000	32,500
Total	337,302	110,730	448,032

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

TABLE 2. FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE			
	Food requirement (mt)		
Activity	Present	Increase	Revised
GFD	19,582	1,499	21,081
Nutrition	2,465	1683	4,148
Total	22,047	3,182	25,229

Risk Assessment management

The current distribution modalities will be maintained during this extension in time. Monitoring will continue as planned in the original EMOP document;
Assessed risks for the implementation of this Operation are not expected to change in the 9 months of extension.

DISTRIBUTION:

DED & COO
Director, OME
Chief, OSLT
Country Director
OM Registry
Director, PGG

Director, OSZ
Chief, RMBP
Chief, OSZR
Programme Officer, RMBP
Programming Assistant, RMBP
Liaison Officer, OM @

Chief, OSZP
Regional Director
RB Programme Advisor
RB Programme Assistant
RB Chrono