

Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document

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IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION COMOROS (THROUGH MADAGASCAR) IR-EMOP 200428 FOOD ASSISTANCE TO FLOOD VICTIMS PROJECT DOCUMENT

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

- 1) **Location:** Union of Comoros: Situated in the Madagascar Channel, north of Madagascar, the main regions affected are: Bambao, Hambou, Mbadjini East on Grande-Comores Island; Sima and Domoni on Anjouan Island and Nioumachioi and Hoani on the autonomous island of Moheli. The Capital is Moroni.
- 2) **Cause:** Since 20 April 2012, the entire territory of the Union of Comoros has been inundated by torrential rains which resulted in widespread flooding and subsequent landslides, rockslides and significant property damage. On 26 April, the President declared a State of Emergency and requested the help of the international community in the form of humanitarian assistance. On the following day, the United Nations Resident Coordinator requested UN agencies to mobilise humanitarian assistance in response to the situation.
- 3) **Effects:** The follow description is based on the findings of a WFP rapid assessment mission that reached the islands on 28 April, as well as local assessments performed by the Government of Comoros (GoC) and the local Red Crescent Society.
- 4) Numerous buildings and homes have been damaged or destroyed. Main roads and feeder roads have sustained severe damage, leaving certain areas temporarily inaccessible and cut off from relief. Some populations have had to relocate, finding shelter with relatives or in public facilities located in other less affected villages where they have been receiving assistance from local relief committees.
- 5) Markets are somewhat disrupted as only a few significant shops were damaged by floods. However, the price of basic commodities is expected to increase in the coming days as hoarding escalates. Evidence suggests that transport costs are already on the increase. Access to rice, which represents a significant part of the local diet, is severely limited at present owing in large part to import restrictions that have nothing to do with the current events.
- 6) Populations most severely affected are those that were already relatively poor and who have now lost much of their material possessions, food reserves, crops and, in some cases, their dwellings were severely damaged or destroyed.

- 7) **Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:** According to an initial rapid assessment carried out by the National Government through the Directorate General of Civil Defence in collaboration with the UN System and the Comoran Red Crescent, some 9,400 households have been adversely affected by floods. This translates into 46,000 people (23,100 women, 2,300 pregnant women and 8,300 children under the age of five). Roughly 9,000 people have so far been displaced to various relocation centres, while some are being hosted by friends or relatives.
- 8) Based on their own assessment, the Red Crescent Society has determined that those most adversely affected and which require immediate assistance, including some nutritional support, represent roughly 2,000 families on all three island, broken down as follows:
 - 1,200 families in Grande Comore
 - 400 families in Anjouan
 - 400 families in Mohelie
- 9) WFP has conducted a rapid assessment on the island of Grande Comore over the past two days to assess food needs. WFP has also received considerable relevant information from Red Crescent teams who are currently active in the field on all 3 islands, as well as from local GoC authorities.
- 10) In view of the difficulties and time constraints associated with conducting rapid assessments on the other islands, WFP has chosen to align its initial and immediate food assistance response to that of the Red Crescent Society's assessment.

WFP IR EMOP:

- 11) **Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:** On 26 April, the President declared a State of Emergency and requested the help of the international community in the form of humanitarian assistance. On the following day, the United Nations Resident Coordinator requested UN agencies to mobilise humanitarian assistance in response to the situation.
- 12) Many within the communities most affected have lost virtually all of their material assets and, in some cases, even their homes and livelihoods. In most cases, food stocks and crops were largely destroyed. Already faced with poverty and limited resources, the resilience and generosity of the affected communities is now significantly stretched. External assistance is clearly warranted.
- 13) Displaced and hosted families need to return home as soon as possible to clean up and start rebuilding lives and restoring livelihoods.
- 14) The GoC through COSEP (Civil Protection) have distributed donations made by the private sector. However, such support is limited and cannot cope with the overall demand.
- 15) A timely response by WFP during this period is essential to facilitate a return to normalcy and ensure that minimum nutritional needs are met in the interim. WFP intends to support the most vulnerable and hence complement a concurrent response from the government and civil society.
- 16) The **United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC)** arrived in the Comoros on the 1st of May to perform a multi-disciplinary assessment of need. The results of their assessment will be appraised by WFP for further food assistance as may be deemed necessary.
- 17) **Duration of assistance:**
- 18) 30 days, starting ASAP (estimated 27 April – 27 May 2012)

19) **Number of beneficiaries and location:** 12,000 beneficiaries

- 1200 families in Grande Comore
- 400 families in Anjouan
- 400 families in Mohelie

20) **Food basket composition and ration levels:** WFP proposes the use of High Energy Biscuits (HEB) to sustain and/or supplement the diet of those most affected. HEBs are highly fortified with vitamin and minerals and possess the essential nutritional sustenance required. They are an ideal food item during the initial onset of an emergency. Biscuits are also ideal while opportunities for cooking meals are limited. HEB will be distributed in synch with drinking water and water purification tablets.21) **HEB Ration**

Adults : 500g/day

Children: 280g/day

Nutritional value per 100g:

Energy 450Kcal

Protein 10 to 15g

Fat 15 g

22) **Total food aid requirements:** (32.76 MT of HEB)

PRODUCT	Per Adult (gr/day)	# days	Kcal (adult/day)	Protein	Ben.	Total (Mt)
HEBs	500	7	2,250	90	6,000	
Adult	500	7	2,250	90	6,000	21

PRODUCT	Per Adult (gr/day)	# days	Kcal (adult/day)	Protein	Ben.	Total (Mt)
HEBs	280	7	1,260	50.4	6,000	
Children	280	7	1,260	50.4	6,000	11.76

TOTAL 2,000 Families or 12,000 beneficiaries	12,000	32.76
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23) **Mode of implementation:**

24) Air transport of HEBs is required from WFP stocks held in the region to the main airport in Moroni, the Capital of the Comoros. HEBs consigned to the other islands will then be shipped by surfaced (NOT AIR LIFTED).

- 19,66 Mt to Grande Comore
- 6,55 Mt to Anjouan
- 6,55 Mt to Mohelie

NB: The possibility of combined air operation is being looked-at with NFI from the Red-Cross and UNICEF.

25) Goods will be received by COSEP (Centre des operations de Secours et de la Protection Civile) and stored at their main depots. COSEP will transport the biscuits to the different

villages at their own expenses.

- 26) Distribution will be done in coordination with UNICEF and the Red Crescent Society so as to ensure that information on water related hygiene issues have been passed on to the beneficiary population. Actual distribution will be performed by village committees that have been created. The Red Crescent will be used (at cost) to assist in the Distribution in Anjouan and Mohelie.
- 27) **Staffing:**
- 28) WFP Programme Staff including 1 Programme Office and 1 VAM Officer will be deployed for up to 30 days to monitor distributions, assess performance and compile reports, as well as to ensure that issues of gender and other important factors are fully considered. Programme staff will also perform a more in-depth assessment of need to determine whether additional support is required. The UNDAC report will be a good indicator as the mission arrived 30th April, and is currently assessing the situation in all locations.
- 29) A WFP Logistics Officer is scheduled to arrive on the 4th of May to review the LCA and assist in Logistics Cluster functions and supervise the actual deliveries of HEB to the localities. A second Logistics Officer will be despatched from the WFP Country Office of Madagascar to assist for the duration.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET (attached)

Total EMOP budget is attached as Annex 1.

PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL

- 1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

John Crisci, Chief, RMBB,

Date: ----/----/----

- 2) EMOP is approved

Regional Director, ODJ, Mustapha Darboe

Date: ----/----/----

3 Annex 1 – Budget Summary

IR-EMOP 200428

Cost breakdown	Amount (US\$)
Staff Travel Costs	
International	\$11,000
National	\$18,000
Operations	
External Transport	\$131,040
LTSH	\$3,276
Acquisitions (32.76 MT of HEBs)	\$44,226
Others (Vehicle Rental, UNV, IT Equipment)	\$18,174
Subtotal project requirements	\$225,716
Indirect Programme Support Costs (not to exceed 7% of subtotal costs)	\$15,800
PSC Amount	
Total Cost =	\$241,516

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