

Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document-Delegation of Authority to Country Directors

TO: Michael Dunford , Country Director, Uganda	DATE: 21- July -2016
FROM: Ross Smith, Head of Programme , Uganda	PAGE 1 OF 4 (Information Note- 2 pages; EMOP Budget- 2 pages)
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(N.B. Please number all paragraphs.)

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION
Uganda IR-EMOP 201010
Uganda Country Office response to rapid refugee influx from South Sudan conflict
July 2016
PROJECT DOCUMENT

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

Location:

1. West Nile region of northern Uganda.

Cause:

2. Armed conflict between Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and SPLA In-opposition (SPLA-IO) erupted in Juba, the capital of South Sudan on July 8, 2016. The open conflict has caused many people within the Juba region to remain in their homes or flee to UN bases and other areas for safety. Movement of people within the capital and other areas of the country has been constrained and controlled, primarily by the SPLA. The closure of shops and stoppage of transport has blocked critical supply chains and shortages of essential commodities are affecting Juba and other regions of the country. SPLA has also blocked the main border exit at Nimule, bordering Uganda, preventing people from leaving the country.
3. Following a declaration of ceasefire by President Kiir and Vice-President Machar, there has been a lull in the fighting in Juba, allowing some movement of people. The border has however remained officially closed at Nimule.
4. The reduction in fighting has allowed the Ugandan People Defence Forces (UPDF) to organize a convoy that travelled to Juba to repatriate Ugandan citizens that were in safe-zones within the city. The return of this convoy on July 17 and another on July 19, which included asylum seekers from other countries too, has led to a partial or unofficial opening of the border.

Effects:

5. Between July 17 and July 19, an estimated 8,000 people had entered Uganda through borders at Elegu, Yumbe and Lamoe districts. An estimated 90 percent of these are women and children.
6. WFP, UNHCR, and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) have made contingency plans for 10,000 - 20,000 refugees to enter Uganda from South Sudan in the next 10 days. However, the situation is fluid and there is a likelihood that the projected numbers will be exceeded, therefore WFP will plan to support an estimated 30,000 people. These people will enter primarily from the Juba region and the nearby Equatoria provinces. Beyond the next 10 days, it is uncertain whether this influx of refugees will continue although it is probable that the rate of arrival will be much higher than it was prior to the outbreak of fighting.
7. Each month WFP provides food assistance to more than 220,000 refugees from South Sudan in the West Nile region. Thus an influx of 10,000 or 20,000 is manageable with the given partnerships and response infrastructure. However, the rapid influx will constrain the pipeline for high energy biscuits (HEB), provided to refugees on arrival, and hot meal commodities, provided at transit centres and settlements.
8. WFP Uganda's refugee pipeline for the current 430,000 people is already facing projected shortfalls from August 2016. This recent influx thus puts more pressure on an already constrained pipeline.

WFP IR EMOP:**Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:**

9. Food assistance is needed to provide hot meals to the recent and expected influx of new arrivals from South Sudan. WFP's current hot meal commodities are insufficient for the anticipated high numbers (10,000 – 30,000 within the next 10 days). OPM and UNHCR plan to move refugees from reception centres to transit centres or directly to settlements as fast as possible but they face resource constraints to transport this many people in a short time.
10. An inter-agency assessment on refugee settlement capacity is on-going, and it is anticipated that new settlements will have to be opened immediately. This will require the establishment of infrastructure and demarcation of household plots. This process will take time and WFP anticipates that refugees in transit centres or those transported to settlements directly (because of space constraints in the transit centres) will be reliant on hot meals much longer than the expected three days.
11. To meet the increased demand, the CO will borrow HEB from neighbouring countries and scale up the hot meal programme.
12. The IR EMOP is required to immediately purchase and position hot meal commodities within 7 – 10 days to prevent critical breaks.

Duration of assistance (maximum three months): [From July 22 – October 22]

13. WFP intends, through this IR-EMOP to position essential commodities for hot meals for 30,000 people for a 30-day period. This will provide WFP the capacity to respond to a large influx and the extended periods of hot meal delivery that are anticipated.

Number of beneficiaries and location:

14. WFP expects that the majority of the refugees will arrive via the Nimule/Elegu

border and into the Adjumani district refugee settlements. Other points of arrival include Yumbe, Moyo, and Lamoe districts. Over the past five days, approximately 8,000 people have already arrived in these areas and it is expected that 10,000 - 30,000 will arrive before the end of July. Beyond this period, the rate of arrivals is partially dependent on the security situation in Juba and the food insecurity situation in the other areas of South Sudan – the number of people arriving in the next three months is thus likely to be significantly more than the first half of the year (which was approximately 200/day).

Food basket composition and ration levels:

Food Commodity	Ration
Maize Meal	390
Pulses	70
Vegetable Oil	30
Corn Soya Blend Plus	50
iodized Salt	5
Total	545
Total kcal/day	2,116
% kcal from protein	10.3
% kcal from fat	17.6
Total number of feeding days	30

15. The hot meal basket includes the following:

- a. Maize meal
- b. Beans
- c. Fortified vegetable oil
- d. Super cereal (mixed corn-soy blend)
- e. Iodized salt

16. On arrival at the reception centres, refugees will be provided with HEB, as they await transportation to the transit centres where they will receive hot meals. Refugees will then be moved to the refugee settlements where they will receive a monthly food ration.

17. The monthly food rations for the additional refugees will be factored into the PRRO pipeline requirements.

Total food aid requirements (mt):

18. 351 mt of maize meal, 63 mt of beans, 27 mt of vegetable oil, 45 mt of SuperCereal, and 4.5 mt of iodized salt will be purchased under this IR EMOP.

Mode of implementation:

19. WFP will use its existing cooperating partner (CP) capacity to scale up the food delivery, mobilization and sensitization, and hot meal preparation. These CPs have already augmented their transport capacity and staffing capacity.

20. On arrival, refugees are registered by the Government of Uganda, the Office of the Prime Minister's Department of Refugees (DOR) and UNHCR. From the reception centres located at border crossing points or at settlements themselves, refugees are then transported to transit centres. At transit centres, essential health, nutrition, and protection services are provided and hot meals are also prepared.

21. With the current rate of arrival and limited capacity of transit centres, many

refugees are being moved directly to refugee settlements where they are provided hot meals and other essential services.

22. WFP will purchase the required commodities, either locally or through Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in the region, and transport them directly to its central warehouse in Tororo or the EDP in Nyamanzi. WFP will use its existing transport providers for this or, if necessary, services from the regional strategic fleet.
23. Secondary transport will be provided WFP's food distribution partner in the West Nile region, World Vision International.
24. WFP was able to utilize funding from a global preparedness project to augment its EDP capacity within the West Nile region – this will provide sufficient storage and operational capacity to support the scaled up response.

PART 2: EMOP BUDGET

Cost Components			USD
Food Tool	MT	Rate/mt	
<i>Cereals</i>	351	555	194,805
<i>Pulses</i>	63	628	39,564
<i>Oils and Fats</i>	27	795	21,465
<i>Mixed and Blended Food</i>	45	458	20,610
<i>Other</i>	4.5	110	495
<i>enter commodity type</i>			0
<i>enter commodity type</i>			0
Total Food Transfers	491		276,939
External Transport		45.35	3,069
LTSH		109.96	53,935
ODOC Food <i>Describe ODOC costs here.</i>		41.92	20,561
Total Food DOC			354,505
Cash and Voucher Tool		% of Trfs	
Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers			0
C&V Related costs <i>Describe C&V Related costs here.</i>			0
Total C&V DOC			0
Capacity Development & Augmentation Tool <i>Describe CD&A costs here.</i>			
Total CD&A DOC			\$
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			USD\$ 354,505
Direct Support Cost (DSC) <i>Describe DSC costs here.</i>			USD 48,125
Total WFP direct project costs			USD 402,630
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)		7%	USD 28,184
TOTAL WFP COSTS			USD 430,814

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: --/--/----

Annex 1 – Budget Summary