

## Format for Information Note of IR-EMOP Project Document

<b>TO:</b> [Name], Chief, RMBB	<b>DATE:</b>
<b>FROM:</b> Jean-Pierre de Margerie, Country Director, Rwanda	<b>PAGE 1 OF 4</b> (Information Note- 2 pages; EMOP Budget- 2 pages)
<b>CC:</b> Valerie Guarnieri, Regional Director, RBN [Name], Director of Emergencies, OME [Name], Deputy Executive Director and Chief Operating Officer	

### IMMEDIATE RESPONSE EMERGENCY OPERATION RWANDA EMOP 200838 EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO ASYLUM SEEKERS FROM BURUNDI IN RWANDA PROJECT DOCUMENT

#### PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

##### NATURE OF EMERGENCY:

###### Location:

1. On 2 April 2015, a joint rapid assessment was undertaken by the Government of Rwanda through the Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs (MIDIMAR), UNHCR and WFP to Bugesera district to assess the needs of the asylum seekers who had crossed the border from Burundi to Rwanda. This mission was followed by the second assessment mission to Nyanza district on 3 April.
2. There are currently over 3,000 asylum seekers<sup>1</sup> from Burundi in Rwanda, located in the two temporary transit centres in Gashora sector in Bugesera district and in Muyira sector in Nyanza district. The rate of daily arrivals is steadily rising with a current rate of more than 400 new arrivals per day.

###### Cause:

3. The political climate in Burundi remains highly polarized ahead of the general elections scheduled between May and September 2015, particularly over incumbent President Nkurunziza's possible candidacy for a third term. The upcoming elections are considered as a critical milestone for the long-term peace and stability of Burundi. However, tensions are increasing and the political landscape is marred by polarization and limited political space.

###### Effects:

4. Humanitarian partners anticipate that some 400,000 people would be affected during a possible election crisis and related violence. While the majority of displaced people are expected to remain within the country, others would attempt

<sup>1</sup> As of 9 April: 2,262 individuals in Gashora, Bugesera reception centre and 815 in Muyira, Nyanza reception centre.

to cross the borders into Tanzania, DRC, Uganda, Rwanda and South Africa to seek protection and assistance. It is projected that some 300,000 people could be displaced, including 250,000 IDPs and 50,000 refugees.<sup>2</sup>

**Total numbers affected and in need of emergency food aid:**

5. Based on the joint assessments and MIDIMAR's statistics and plans, some 20,000 people are expected to cross into Rwanda, requiring immediate food assistance in the coming three months.

**WFP IR EMOP:**

**Justification for an immediate response, expected impact:**

6. The Government and UNHCR have provided temporary shelter for all asylum seekers. As of 1 April, the Government has set up two temporary reception centres, one in Gashora in Bugesera district and one in Muyira in Nyanza district, both in close proximity of the Burundi-Rwanda border. The capacity of these two centres is already stretched. Rehabilitation is ongoing to transfer asylum seekers to a transit centre located in Rukomo in Gicumbi district in a shortest possible time.
7. Water is provided by UNHCR and medical care by the local health authorities. UNHCR and Rwanda Red Cross have provided non-food items. UNHCR has begun to register the affected persons using biometrics. MIDIMAR has provided immediate humanitarian assistance although its capacity to assist is stretched. Without international assistance, the food security situation is expected to deteriorate in coming days as the Government food stocks have already depleted. Given the current capacity constraints and potential future influx, **the Government of Rwanda has officially requested the UN (and specifically WFP) to meet the current and future emergency needs including food, non-food items, emergency shelter, health and water and sanitation assistance**<sup>3</sup>.
8. This IR-EMOP will allow WFP to support the government in meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of 20,000 asylum seekers, for three months.

**Duration of assistance (maximum three months):** from 10 April to 10 July 2015

**Number of beneficiaries and location:**

9. As per the Government request, supported by the MIDIMAR/UNHCR/WFP joint assessment visit, WFP will provide food assistance (GFD) to all registered asylum seekers in Gashora, Muyira and Rukomo centres, estimated up to 20,000 people in the next three months. In the interim, awaiting transfer to Rukomo, WFP will provide food to UNHCR which has, in cooperation with ADRA, set up communal kitchens for provision of cooked meals to the targeted people. Upon transfer to Rukomo, households will be able to prepare their own meals.
10. High-energy biscuits will be provided for five days in total, first upon the arrival in the reception centre and later to support the transition from reception centres to a transit centre. With more than 60% of asylum seekers being children, a combined GFD ration will be provided including CSB+, maize grain, beans, oil

<sup>2</sup> Contingency Plan, 2015 Burundi Elections, Humanitarian Country Team with OCHA Support

<sup>3</sup> Letter from the Minister MIDIMAR to the Representatives of UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP, dated 2 April 2015

and salt.

11. For treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), and given asylum seekers' poor cooking facilities, WFP will provide 92g/day of ready-to-use supplementary food namely, Plumpy'sup to rapidly rehabilitate the targeted children of 6-59 months and prevent deterioration of their status. They will be identified through a systematic screening currently undertaken in collaboration with UNHCR, Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) and Rwanda health authorities. As per the most recent Burundian nutrition survey within the CFSVA, the acute malnutrition rate of 5.5% is above the acceptable level as per WHO standards. The initial medical screening data confirmed the severity of acute malnutrition in Burundian asylum seekers with prevalence of global acute malnutrition at 9% of which 3.2-3.5% with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 5-6% moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) requiring treatment.

#### Food basket composition and ration levels:

	GFD	Supp. Feeding	Transit Ration
	Refugees	Children 6-59 months	Refugees
Maize meal	310		
Pulses	120		
Vegetable oil	25		
Super Cereal	100		
Plumpy'sup		92	
Iodized salt	5		
Sugar			
High-energy biscuits			200
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>2,127</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>900</b>
% kcal from protein	<b>12.6</b>	<b>10</b>	11.1
% kcal from fat	<b>19.3</b>	<b>55</b>	30
Total number of feeding days	90	90	5

#### Total food aid requirements (mt):

WFP will need a total of **972.6 MT** as follows:

Maize	527
Pulses	204
Oil	42.5
Plumpy'sup	0.55
Super Cereal with sugar	170
Salt	8.5
Sugar	
Biscuits	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>972.55</b>

To accelerate the response, WFP aims to borrow from in-country stocks and/or procure the required commodities locally or regionally utilising the FPF stocks.

**Mode of implementation:**

12. Registration of all beneficiaries by UNHCR through biometrics is in progress in the reception centres and ration cards will be issued upon completion. WFP in collaboration with MIDIMAR and UNHCR will monitor beneficiary numbers and the food security situation and will conduct a more in-depth emergency food needs assessment in the coming weeks to calibrate the assistance strategy. WFP will coordinate with UNHCR, the Regional Bureau, the Burundi Country Office and other WFP country offices in the region to monitor the influx and its regional effects.
13. WFP will partner with UNHCR, ADRA and other NGO partners to coordinate and supervise the implementation of both general food distribution and supplementary feeding, with oversight and support from WFP Kigali office as well as staff based in Huye sub office. In-country transport from the main warehouse in Kigali to the final distribution point and establishment of required additional food storage will be organized by WFP. WFP will partner with UN agencies especially UNHCR and UNICEF who will provide other basic humanitarian assistance mainly shelter, water and sanitation, medical supplies and other non-food items.
14. WFP provision a logistic officer full time to facilitate the logistic sector coordination

**PART 2: EMOP BUDGET**

<i>Cost Components</i>			<i>USD</i>
<b><i>Food Tool</i></b>	<b>MT</b>	<b>Rate/mt</b>	
Maize	527	354	\$ 186,558
Pulses	204	532	\$ 108,528
Oil	42.5	815	\$ 34,638
Plumpy'sup	0.55	3,300	\$ 1,822
Super Cereal with sugar	170	450	\$ 76,500
Salt	8.5	130	\$ 1,105
Biscuit	20	1,221	\$ 24,420
<b>Total Food Transfers</b>	972.55		<b>\$433,570</b>
<b>External Transport</b>		19.44	<b>\$18,883</b>
<b>LTSH</b>		153.68	<b>\$149,462</b>
<b>ODOC Food</b>		103.66	<b>\$100,881</b>
<i>Describe ODOC costs here. The ODOC cost is for implementing partner travel and temporary staffing cost</i>			
<b>Total Food DOC</b>			<b>\$702,796</b>
<b><i>Cash and Voucher Tool</i></b>		<b>% of Trfs</b>	
<b>Total Cash and Vouchers Transfers</b>			
<b>C&amp;V Related costs</b>			<b>0</b>
<i>Describe C&amp;V Related costs here.</i>			
<b>Total C&amp;V DOC</b>			<b>\$ 0</b>
<b><i>Capacity Development &amp; Augmentation Tool</i></b>			
<i>Describe CD&amp;A costs here.</i>			
<b>Total CD&amp;A DOC</b>			<b>\$</b>
Total Direct Operating Costs (DOC)			\$702,796
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>\$214,408</b>
<i>Describe DSC costs here.</i>			
<i>The DSC cost is related to staffing cost and recurring cost for vehicle leasing and running cost including communication</i>			
Total WFP direct project costs			\$917,204
<b>Indirect Support Costs (ISC)</b>		7%	<b>\$64,204</b>
<b>TOTAL WFP COSTS</b>			<b>\$981,409</b>

**PART 3: EMOP APPROVAL**

1) IRA funding is available to cover EMOP budget

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

2) EMOP is approved

Country Director, [Rwanda]: [Jean-Pierre de Margerie,], Date: --/--/----  
or

Regional Director, RBN: [Valerie Guarnieri], Date: --/--/----  
or

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

Annex 1 – Budget Summary