

BUDGET REVISION 4 TO UGANDA PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION 101213

Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees

Start date: 01/04/09 **End date:** 31/03/12 **Extension period:** 9 months **New end date:** 31/12/12

	Cost (United States dollars)		
	Present budget	Increase	Revised budget
Food cost	76,003,557	13,964,127	89,967,689
External transport	11,695,491	763,198	12,458,689
Land transport storage and handling	28,466,841	4,062,489	32,529,330
Other direct operational costs	16,036,844	3,605,271	19,642,115
Direct support costs	17,349,962	4,647,597	21,997,559
Indirect support costs (7%)	10,468,689	1,892,988	12,361,677
Total cost to WFP	160,021,382	28,935,670	188,957,059

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision for the Uganda protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 101213 “Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees” is proposed to extend the operation to the end of 2012. This extension-in-time will enable WFP to complete preparations for a new PRRO starting in 2013, while continuing to provide support to: (i) refugees in South West and West Nile; and (ii) extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja.
2. The PRRO will maintain the same response strategy for the activities that will continue, with some implementation adjustments based on the results of recent assessments. Specifically, the budget revision will:
 - increase the planned number of beneficiaries to be assisted by WFP in 2012 to 273,000 people;
 - increase the food tonnage by 28,828 mt at a food cost of US\$14 million;
 - increase associated costs by US\$15 million, consisting of external transport, landside transport, storage and handling (LTSH), other direct operational costs (ODOC), direct support costs (DSC) and indirect support costs (ISC);
 This will result in an overall budget increase of US\$29 million, an increase of 18 percent.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. In line with WFP Strategic Objective 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) the PRRO 101213 aims to reduce or stabilize acute malnutrition among refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) in West Nile region (north-western Uganda); refugees in South West region (central-western and south-western Uganda); extremely vulnerable households in Karamoja sub-region (north-eastern Uganda); and IDPs and returnees in Acholi sub-region (north-central Uganda):



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outh West and West Nile regions. Refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo South Sudan, Rwanda, and other countries remain in settlements located in the South West and West Nile regions. WFP provides: general food distributions (GFD) to refugee households; supplementary feeding for moderately malnourished children; and supports therapeutic feeding through the provision of rations in the latter phases of treatment to severely wasted children and their caretakers within refugee settlements. The rations are given as a complement to special food products provided by nutritional partners.¹



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aramoja sub-region. Extremely vulnerable households (EVH)² across Karamoja sub-region are trapped in the dynamics of acute food insecurity, with infants and young children highly vulnerable to acute malnutrition. From March 2011, WFP assistance has been expanded to reach EVH in Karamoja through GFD, supplementary feeding, and support to therapeutic feeding.



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choli sub-region. Although the majority of people originally displaced by the Lord's Resistance Army insurgency in Acholi sub-region have returned to their ancestral homelands, the nutritional status of the most vulnerable people is still a concern. WFP provides supplementary feeding and supports therapeutic feeding to acutely malnourished individuals within IDP return areas. WFP is also: supporting the sensitization and training of beneficiaries; guiding and empowering local government health structures on prevention, identification and management of acute malnutrition; and developing capacity for the preparation of nutritionally balanced meals using locally available foodstuffs.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

South West and West Nile regions

4.

In the refugee settlements, preliminary results from a joint food security and nutrition assessment of refugee populations (November 2011)³ and a multi-stakeholder joint assessment mission (JAM, December 2011)⁴ indicate that while the overall food security of refugees has improved and malnutrition remains close to or within acceptable levels, a majority of refugees remain dependent on external assistance to meet their food needs. Levels of chronic malnutrition (stunting) and anaemia are very high. The prevalence of stunting is 38 percent in Kyaka-Kyangwali, 35 percent in Nakivale-Oruchinga and 14 percent in West Nile. Anaemia levels are 45 percent among children aged 6-59 months and 36 percent among women of child-bearing age (15-49 years).

¹ The Government of Uganda and UNICEF take the lead in therapeutic feeding programmes. WFP provides CSB, oil and sugar during the second and third phases of the treatment. It also offers a ration for two caregivers to ensure that the people remaining with the severely wasted children are able to meet their own needs.

² In February 2010, WFP and the International Organization for Migration conducted a community based targeting exercise. The results identified EVH, severely food-insecure (SFI) and moderately food-insecure households (MFI). EVH are supported through PRRO 101213 while SFI and MFI receive support through the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme under country programme 108070. EVH are households with no-able bodied members and are, therefore, unable to participate in food-/cash-for-work programmes.

³ WFP & the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). October/November 2011. *Joint food security and nutrition assessment of refugee population*.

⁴ Mission was composed of WFP, UNHCR, Government of Uganda and cooperating partners.

5. S
 ince July 2011, there has been a continued influx of Congolese refugees into Uganda and this is expected to continue due to the continued volatility in neighbouring countries. Beneficiary numbers in the refugee settlements are expected to continue to increase: a contingency planning exercise undertaken jointly by WFP, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Government indicates an additional 17,000 refugees through to the end of December 2012. In line with the JAM and the preliminary food security and nutrition assessment findings, WFP, UNHCR and the Government are reviewing the coverage and quantity of WFP food rations and adjustments are expected to take effect in mid/late-2012. Longer-term assistance modalities to refugees are also being considered, with a view to covering not only humanitarian needs but also supporting increased self-reliance.
6. A
 proposed cash transfer pilot has not been pursued. Missions and consultations concluded that the location identified for the pilot was unsuitable and refugees in South West region indicated their preference for in-kind food rations instead of cash transfers due to the instability of food prices. Some also feared that cash distributions would lead to increased gender-based violence.⁵ While food prices have declined substantially since July 2011, prices remain high and substantially above average. Cash transfers will continue to be explored as part of the design for the new PRRO in 2013.

Karamoja sub-region

7.
 In December 2011, overall global acute malnutrition (GAM - wasting) prevalence was 8 percent and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) was 1.7 percent.⁶ These are not significantly different from 2010, when wasting was 9 percent, indicating a stable but continued poor nutritional status among the population. A United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)/WFP food security and nutrition assessment is currently being finalized.
8. I
 n November 2011, the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS-NET) reported good food stocks and favorable harvest prospects in Karamoja, predicting that the majority of households in Karamoja will remain food-secure through March 2012.⁷ This is in line with WFP's strategy of support to EVH, which is timed to coincide with the hunger season (March-October). More broadly, WFP is working with the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Welfare in their efforts to develop a national social safety net system for Uganda, which would be a medium to long-term prospect for eventual handover of EVH support in Karamoja to the Government.⁸

Acholi sub-region

9. I
 n IDP return areas, acute malnutrition levels continue to decline: between 2003-2011 wasting dropped from 14 percent to 3.2 percent and SAM dropped from 4.7 percent to 0.7

⁵ WFP. 23 June 2011. *Uganda Market Update* reported that the price of maize - the major staple for refugees in Uganda - showed substantial and steady increase January -May 2011 - an increase of 115 percent.

⁶ Action contre la faim (ACF)/Uganda District Health Office/UNICEF. December 2011. *Nutrition Surveillance Karamoja Region, Uganda Round 7*.

⁷ FEWS-NET, November 2011. *Uganda Food Security Outlook Update*.

⁸ WFP will continue to coordinate with the Government of Uganda's Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) programme, which is piloting cash transfers to 95,000 targeted labour-constrained households in 14 districts, including four in Karamoja. SAGE is part of the Government's aim to embed a national social protection system that benefits the poorest as a core element of Uganda's national policy, planning and budgeting processes.

percent.⁹ The prevalence of both are now considered to be “low” according to World Health Organization classifications. WFP food assistance is recommended to be phased-out in this region, and efforts have begun to ensure an effective handover to national health structures.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

11. T
The purpose of extending PRRO 101213 to the end of 2012 is to enable the continuation of WFP assistance to: (i) highly vulnerable refugees in South West and West Nile regions; and (ii) EVH in Karamoja sub-region.
12. T
The extension-in-time of the PRRO will also allow responses to be developed from the JAM and the UNICEF/WFP joint food security and nutrition assessment; the completion of the ongoing external evaluation of PRRO 101213; and enable recommendations drawn from these to be reflected in the design of a new PRRO to be presented to the WFP Executive Board in late-2012.

South West and West Nile regions

13.
In-kind food assistance will be provided to refugees until the end of 2012. Planning figures have been adjusted in response to the influx of Congolese refugees. New arrivals and extremely vulnerable households will receive full rations, while other food-insecure refugees will receive a 50 percent food ration, as they continue to depend on WFP’s assistance to meet part of their food needs. Through GFD, refugee households will be provided micronutrient-fortified commodities to address inadequate food intake, as well as sensitization on care practices, hygiene and sanitation to address other causes of undernutrition. Through supplementary feeding and support to therapeutic feeding, moderately and severely malnourished persons will be provided with the nutritional support they require in order to make a full recovery. The number of refugees targeted for support to therapeutic feeding is reduced for 2012, in line with the experience of beneficiary numbers in 2011.

Karamoja sub-region

14. F
Food assistance will continue to be extended to EVH in Karamoja during the peak hunger season (March-October) through GFD to address inadequate food intake. Sensitization on care practices, hygiene and sanitation will help address other causes of undernutrition. A new complaints and rescreening process is helping minimize exclusion errors in the targeting of EVH, which has resulted in a small increase of beneficiaries.
15. T
Through supplementary feeding and support to therapeutic feeding, moderately and severely malnourished persons will be provided with the nutritional support they require in order to make a full recovery. To date, WFP has used corn-soya blend plus (CSB+) and ready-to-use supplementary food in this operation, and will incorporate appropriate nutritious products in the new PRRO to align supplementary feeding with WFP’s updated nutrition policy. The greater outreach of the community-based supplementary feeding programme into remoter rural areas will result in increased beneficiaries for this sub-component. WFP

⁹ ACF/UNICEF, March/April 2011. *Nutrition Surveillance, Acholi.*

will also pilot the distribution of soap¹⁰ along with the food ration, in collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health. This will help to improve hygiene, which is known to be one of the major causes of malnutrition in Karamoja.¹¹

Acholi sub-region

16.

lients enrolled in supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding programmes in Acholi sub-region have received assistance until the end-April 2012 to enable them to complete their nutrition rehabilitation process. The treatment of malnourished children in Acholi is to be handled by government health centres and hospitals.¹² The equipment that WFP and partners have been using in supplementary feeding activities in Acholi is being handed over to government health facilities to support ongoing case-finding and referral.

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Risks

17. *Contextual risks:* influxes of refugees could exceed the provisions in this budget revision. WFP and partners will monitor the situations in neighbouring countries, review contingency plans and a further budget revision may be necessary.
18. *Programmatic risks:* During the rainy seasons, roads can become impassable – especially in northern Uganda. Subject to the availability of adequate resources, WFP pre-positions food in advance of the peaks of the rainy seasons.
19. *Institutional risks:* Refugee unrest is likely in times of pipeline breaks. A food pipeline break for the extremely vulnerable would negatively impact on beneficiaries also under WFP's complementary programmes in Karamoja, including the Government's Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund. The country office has stepped up resource-mobilization efforts and has requested advance funding for refugees.

TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY TYPE				
Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase/ (Decrease)	Revised 2012
General Food Distribution	Refugees (South West & West Nile)	96,487	17,183	113,670
	EVH (Karamoja)	139,322	8,678	148,000
Supplementary feeding	Refugees (South West & West Nile)	2,000	2,200	4,200
	Karamoja	67,800	28,200	96,000
	Returnees (Acholi)	47,620	(37,315)	10,305*
Support to therapeutic feeding (Patients)	Refugees (South West & West Nile)	1,420	(220)	1,200
	Karamoja	3,100	1,400	4,500
	Returnees (Acholi)	1,950	(1,270)	*680
Support to therapeutic feeding (Caretakers)	Refugees (South West & West Nile)	1,420	(220)	1,200
	Karamoja	3,100	1,400	4,500
	Returnees (Acholi)*	1,930	(1,250)	680
Adjusted TOTAL **		248,681	24,654	273,335

¹⁰ Soap distribution will be funded from the other direct operational costs (ODOC) budget line.

¹¹ WFP. 2010. *Food and nutrition security assessment, Karamoja*.

¹² UNICEF currently provides support to the treatment of severe acute malnutrition in Uganda, including in Acholi and this is expected to continue in 2012.

*Supplementary and therapeutic feeding beneficiaries in Acholi will receive assistance until the end of April 2012.
**Accounts for overlap of therapeutic feeding patients and caretakers who also benefit under GFD.

TABLE 2: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATIONS BY ACTIVITY						
Commodity Type	General food distribution			Supplementary feeding programme	Support to therapeutic feeding	
	Refugees (full ration)	Refugees (half ration)	Karamoja (EVH)		Patients	Caretakers
Maize	488	200	210	-	-	500
Pulses	70	40	30	-	-	65
Vegetable oil	30	10	10	25	10	30
Supercereal (CSB+)	50	50	30	229	60	40
Iodized Salt	-	-	5	-	-	-
Sugar	-	-	-	15	10	-
Ready-to-use supplementary food				92*		
Total	638	300	285	269**	80	635
Total kcal/day	2,408	1,123	1,044	1,197	369	2,393
% kcal from protein	11.9	13.2	12.4	13.8	11.7	11.7
% kcal from fat	19.9	17.2	17.7	29.1	33.2	20.0
Number of feeding days per year	270	270	240	90	30	30

* During the extension period, 2011 carry-over of ready-to-use supplementary food will be distributed in Acholi in lieu of CSB/sugar and vegetable oil.

** Ready-to-use supplementary food for Acholi is not included in the ration calculation.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

20. The proposed budget revision will increase food requirements by 28,828 mt to 176,483 mt. This will be a net increase in food value of US\$14 million and, with associated costs of US\$13 million, will be a budget increase of US\$29 million (see Annex 1-A). This budget revision will bring the total cost of the PRRO to US\$189 million.

TABLE 3: FOOD REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY TYPE (mt)			
Activity	Current	Increase	Revised
General food distribution	137,352	27,211	164,563
Supplementary feeding	6,738	1,019	7,757
Support to therapeutic feeding	3,565	598	4,163
Total food requirement	147,655	28,828	176,483

RECOMMENDATION

The proposed extension-in-time as well as the additional commitment of food and associated costs, resulting in the revised budget for PRRO 101213 is recommended to the Executive Director for approval.

Approved by:

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Ertharin Cousin
Executive Director
United Nations World Food Programme

BUDGET INCREASE COST BREAKDOWN			
Food ¹³	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
Cereals	20,116	7,234,832	
Pulses	2,920	2,000,386	
Oil and fats	1,348	1,807,454	
Mixed and blended food	4,277	3,188,504	
Others	147	(267,048)	
Total food	28,828	13,964,127	
Cash transfers		-	
Voucher transfers		-	
Subtotal food and transfers			13,964,127
External transport			763,198
Landside transport, storage and handling			4,062,489
Other direct operational costs			3,605,271
Direct support costs ¹⁴ (see Annex I-B)			4,647,597
Total WFP direct costs			27,042,682
Indirect support costs (7.0 percent) ¹⁵			1,892,988
TOTAL WFP COSTS			28,935,670

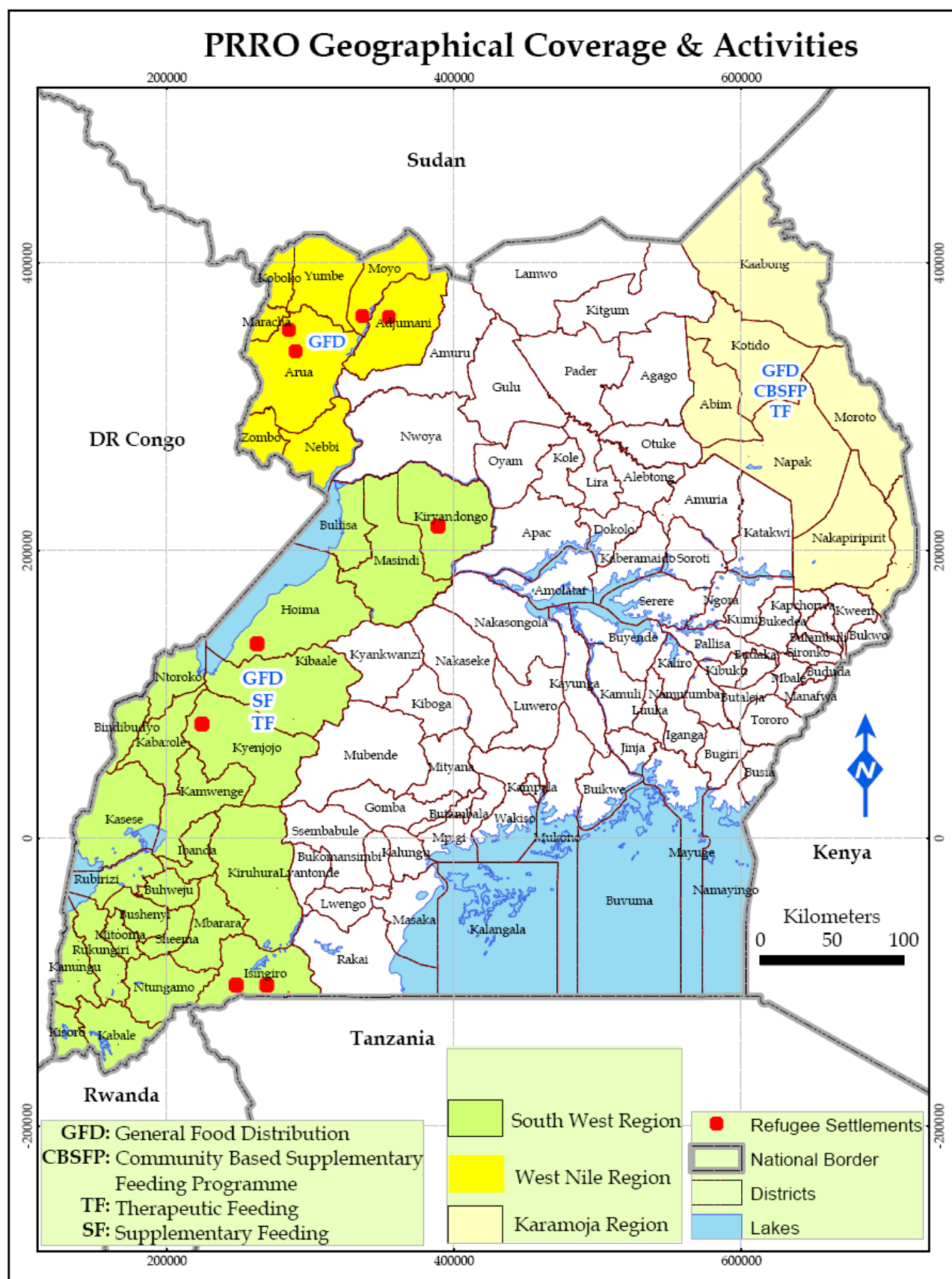
¹³ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

¹⁴ Indicative figures for information purposes. The direct support costs allotment is reviewed annually.

¹⁵ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
Staff and Staff Related Costs	
International Professional Staff	1,313,292
Local Staff - National Officers	770,509
Local Staff - General Service	558,524
Local Staff - Temporary assistance	251,712
Local Staff – Overtime	3,500
Staff duty travel	82,200
Subtotal	2,979,737
Recurring Expenses	
Rental of Facility	368,355
Utilities General	119,500
Office Supplies and Other Consumables	123,900
Communications and IT Services	352,000
Equipment Repair and Maintenance	65,000
Vehicle Running Cost and Maintenance	237,130
Office Set-up and Repairs	62,000
United Nations Organization Services	132,000
Subtotal	1,459,885
Equipment and Capital Costs	
Vehicle leasing	107,100
TC/IT Equipment	35,000
Local Security Costs	65,875
Subtotal	207,975
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	4,647,597

ANNEX II – MAP



ANNEX III – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Results	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
Objective: SAVE LIVES AND PROTECT LIVELIHOODS IN EMERGENCIES (STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1) Goals: ➤ malnutrition caused by shocks to below emergency levels ➤ reliance in emergencies and early recovery ➤ groups and communities whose food and nutrition security has been adversely affected by shocks		
Outcome 1 Reduced or stabilized acute malnutrition in target groups of children and/or populations	➤ Less than 10 percent prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as %) ➤ Supplementary feeding performance rate greater than 75 percent. ➤ Recovery rate >75 percent , default rate <15 percent and death rate <2 percent	➤ No major outbreaks of diseases occur in the project areas
Output 1.1 Food and non-food items distributed in sufficient quantity and quality to target groups of women, men, girls and boys under secure condition	➤ Number of women, men, girls and boys receiving food and non-food items by category and activity and as % of planned. ➤ Tonnage of food distributed, by activity and by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Quantity of fortified foods, complementary foods and special nutritional products distributed, by type, as % of planned distribution ➤ Number of institutional sites assisted, by activity ➤ Number of United Nations agencies/international organizations that collaborate in the provision of complementary inputs and services, by activity	➤ No major access problems due to conflict or natural disasters ➤ Sufficient and timely resources secured from donors