

**BUDGET REVISION No.3 TO PROTRACTED RELIEF AND RECOVERY OPERATION
PRRO 200429**

Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households.

Start date: 1 January 2013

End date: 31 December 2015

Extension/Reduction period: N/A

New end date: N/A

Cost (United States dollars)			
	Current Budget	Increase	Revised Budget
Food and Related Costs	100,207,284	23,384,263	123,591,546
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs	4,858,275	0	4,858,275
Capacity Development & Augmentation	0	0	0
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	19,265,398	758,938	20,024,335
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	8,703,167	1,690,024	10,393,191
Total cost to WFP	133,034,124	25,833,224	158,867,348

NATURE OF THE INCREASE

1. This budget revision (BR) to Uganda protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200429 ‘Stabilizing Food Consumption and Reducing Acute Malnutrition among Refugees and Extremely Vulnerable Households’ is proposed to:

- increase the number of refugee beneficiaries to be assisted by WFP in 2014 from the originally-planned 177,000 to 283,000 in line with actual numbers and updated contingency plans;
- provide a contingency of 3,634 mt as a top-up ration for extremely vulnerable households (EVH) during the peak of the lean season in Karamoja;
- discontinue WFP support to therapeutic feeding programme patients in Karamoja in line with WFP’s 2012 nutrition policy and in agreement with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
- revise the ration for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) among pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and other adults receiving community-based supplementary feeding;
- increase the planned food commodity tonnage for 2014 by 24,583 mt, as a result of the above revisions.

2. The overall budget will increase by 19.4 percent to US\$158,867,348.

JUSTIFICATION FOR BUDGET INCREASE

Summary of Existing Project Activities

3. PRRO 200429 was approved for a three-year period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2015 with the main objective of supporting the Ugandan Government in addressing protracted and acute food insecurity among: i) 177,000 refugees from South Sudan, Rwanda, the DRC, and other countries, through targeted food distributions and nutrition interventions; and ii) EVH, supplementary feeding, and therapeutic feeding led by UNICEF, in Uganda's poorest region, Karamoja.
4. The PRRO addresses Strategic Objective 1 "Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies" of the WFP Strategic Plan 2014-2017. The PRRO is aligned with WFP's Country Strategy for Uganda.¹
5. The PRRO was designed to support 177,000 refugees from South Sudan, Rwanda, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and other countries through targeted food distributions and nutrition interventions. Through the PRRO, WFP also supports EVH, supplementary feeding, and therapeutic feeding led by UNICEF, in Karamoja.
6. Two BRs were approved in late 2013. BR1 increased the target number of refugees from 177,000 to 224,900 for the last quarter of 2013. BR2 was prepared to reflect WFP's new financial framework.
7. This current BR updates the WFP refugee caseload figure for 2014, based on new official planning figures of 283,000. This figure includes the 195,000 refugees that WFP was actually feeding as at 31 December 2013, plus 38,000 expected arrivals from DRC and 50,000 expected arrivals from the Republic of South Sudan.
8. The WFP Country Office is closely monitoring developments in both DRC and South Sudan in order to determine possible further revisions to planning figures and will adjust its strategy as necessary. Should WFP approach or exceed the current planned figure of 283,000 refugees a further BR or emergency operation (EMOP) will be prepared.

Conclusion and Recommendations of the Re-Assessment

Refugees – DRC

9. The security situation deteriorated in Eastern DRC, especially in North Kivu, from March 2012, with fighting between the Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) and M23 as well as with other rebel groups in the Rutshuru and Masisi areas. This led to a steady influx of refugees from North Kivu into Uganda, through the Kisoro and Matanda border points.
10. The situation deteriorated further in July 2013 when the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) attacked Kamango town in Province Oriental, leading to nearly 70,000 refugees crossing into Uganda in a short period of time, through the Bundibugyo border point.
11. In October 2013 there was an additional influx of 10,000 refugees from DRC through the Bunagana border point as a result of fighting between M23 and FARDC troops. In the Northwest, a further estimated 6,400 refugees entered Uganda through Koboko district after fleeing attacks by M18.

¹ A new Country Strategy will be developed in 2014 for the period beginning 2015; the last year of the PRRO will therefore align with the new Country Strategy.

12. A Christmas morning attack by the ADF, again on Kamango town, resulted in a smaller refugee influx into Bundibugyo of approximately 3,000 people.
13. Thus, during 2013, official figures from the Government of Uganda and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) increased by 70,000 due to the conflicts in North Kivu and Province Oriental.
14. As of early 2014, the Ugandan Government and UNHCR expect an additional 38,000 new refugees to arrive from DRC.

Refugees – Republic of South Sudan

15. On 15 December 2013, fighting broke out in Juba between government and anti-government forces. The fighting and related targeted violence against citizens caused immediate displacement of large numbers of people within South Sudan and into neighbouring countries including Uganda. Uganda continues to receive the largest number of refugees, into Arua, Adjumani and Koboko districts of West Nile. Refugees' urgent food needs on arrival are being met through an immediate response emergency operation (IR-EMOP) and through existing PRRO resources.
16. The Ugandan Government and UNHCR project that at least 50,000 refugees from South Sudan will arrive in Uganda in early 2014.

Karamoja – targeted food distributions

17. The annual Food Security and Nutrition Assessment conducted in May 2013 by Makerere University School of Public Health in Karamoja region found an unusually high prevalence of “poor” food consumption with rates between 20-29 percent in the four districts of Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto and Napak. While the situation has improved (in May 2011 “poor” food consumption was identified in 55 percent of households in Moroto and 45 percent in Kotido) it remains of concern.
18. The assessment also found Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) to be above 10 percent in most districts. While such rates are not unusual in Karamoja at the time of year in which the assessment was conducted, they exceed the 10 percent “alert level” established by World Health Organization (WHO) global standards. Varying levels of food stress were found in families in all districts, with some employing negative coping strategies such as borrowing food or reducing the number of meals eaten.
19. The assessment recommended actions to address the situation including: increased food assistance; interventions to address GAM; and close monitoring of forthcoming harvests. In response, WFP initiated early food distributions through its public works programme², reaching nearly 400,000 people and scaled up resource mobilization efforts. WFP also carried out, in collaboration with UNICEF and district authorities, a mass case-finding exercise to identify moderately malnourished children who may not have been enrolled in supplementary feeding and refer them to this curative programme. Third, WFP carried out a follow-on rapid crop and food security assessment, together with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the Government³.
20. The follow-up assessment, conducted in August, confirmed that the long dry spell between May and July 2013 had led to less acreage being planted than usual, a crop performance below normal levels and a late harvest. These factors meant an extended lean season in

² The Country Programme reaches approximately 400,000 moderately food-insecure persons in Karamoja, targeting the four most food-insecure districts of Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong and Napak. This project is one of WFP's two seasonal safety nets in Karamoja, the second being support to EVH through the PRRO.

³ Office of the Prime Minister and Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Fisheries.

2013. WFP responded by carrying out an additional food distribution towards the end of the extended lean season, reaching 155,000 EVHs. The assessment further projected an early lean season in 2014, starting in February, with between 495,000 and 600,000 people, approximately, requiring some form of food assistance at its peak (mid-2014). Recommendations are that humanitarian agencies start food assistance interventions in February 2014, to address high malnutrition levels and avoid households engaging in negative coping mechanisms. Proposed food assistance interventions include cash and food for work for the able bodied, to build up productive assets, and unconditional food assistance for extremely vulnerable households.

21. Information available at this stage indicates that WFP's existing programmes offer appropriate channels for reaching vulnerable people in Karamoja, and are an adequate response provided that they are fully resourced. WFP's seasonal safety net activities alone (public works supported through the country programme, and activities to assist extremely vulnerable households supported through the PRRO) reach 550,000 people during the lean season. In addition, WFP provides supplementary feeding for 25,000 children and adults with MAM per month, school meals in all schools in Karamoja, and supports maternal and child health and nutrition throughout the region. However, WFP recognizes the need for close monitoring of the situation and for a quick enhanced response option, should it be found early in the 2014 lean season that the current response is inadequate. A contingency of 3,974 mt is therefore also included in this budget revision.
22. The contingency would be used to provide full rations [100 percent of recommended daily allowance (RDA)] to EVH, who currently receive a ration meeting 50 percent of RDA throughout the lean season. The May 2014 food security and nutrition assessment will provide an updated picture of the situation throughout Karamoja; indications that food consumption has worsened compared to 2013 will be the main triggers for adjusting the ration upwards. Distributions to EVH will take place beginning in February, with adjusted rations, if necessary, beginning at the peak of the lean season in June/July.

Karamoja – community-based supplementary feeding and therapeutic feeding

23. Under the original PRRO, Supercereal Plus was provided to treat MAM. WFP now wishes to differentiate the rations given to children under the age of five and older patients. Approximately 80 percent of the community-based supplementary feeding programme (CBSFP) beneficiaries are children under the age of five; these will continue to receive Supercereal Plus. The remaining beneficiaries are children over the age of five or adults; these will receive a Supercereal premix. Inclusion of malnourished children over the age of five and adults in the CBSFP is in line with the Ministry of Health's Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines.
24. The original PRRO also established that WFP would continue to support UNICEF-led therapeutic feeding by providing porridge for third-stage feeding patients in the days preceding discharge, as well as providing food for one caretaker per child. In line with the IMAM approach, UNICEF will now provide out-patient treatment for this phase of feeding; thus the WFP component for support to patients is no longer required. WFP will however continue to support caregivers of therapeutic feeding in-patients so as to minimize default. The number of caregivers has been revised downwards in line with new UNICEF projections.

Purpose of Extension and Budget Increase

25. This budget revision proposes to increase the refugee planning figure for 2014 from 177,000 to 283,000 to cater for an increase in the number of refugees WFP is actually feeding as of 31 December 2013 (195,000) plus the number of expected new arrivals in 2014 (88,000).

Activity	Category of beneficiaries	Current	Increase	Revised
General food distribution	Refugees ⁴	177,000	106,000	283,000
Targeted food distribution	EVHs in Karamoja	155,000	0	155,000
Targeted supplementary feeding ⁵	Refugees	5,100	0	5,100
Community-based supplementary feeding	Karamoja	106,000	0	106,000
Support to therapeutic feeding	Patients	8,000	-8,000	0
Support to therapeutic feeding	Care-takers	8,000	-4,900	3,100
Adjusted Total (to eliminate double-counting)		392,000	106,000	498,000

26. There are no changes in the transfer modalities to beneficiaries.

	Targeted food distribution – EVH Karamoja (100% ration)	Targeted supplementary feeding (Pregnant, lactating women and malnourished adults)	Activity 3	Activity 4
	Revised	Revised	Revised	Revised
Maize grain	400			
Pulses	80			
Vegetable Oil	30	25		
Super-cereal	50	229		
Super Cereal Plus				
Salt	5			
Sugar		15		
Cash/voucher (US\$/pers/day)				
TOTAL	565	269		
Total kcal/day	2122	1142		
% kcal from protein	12.0	67		
% kcal from fat	21.6	108		
Number of feeding days per year or per month (as applicable)	90	360		

⁴ 6,000 refugees will be assisted through cash transfers from early 2014. This is part of the original approved PRRO document and is not changed in any way by the present budget revision.

⁵ Supplementary feeding among refugee populations and in Karamoja differs by the mode of delivery. In refugee settlements, SFP is facility-based. In Karamoja, a community-based approach is used to increase outreach.

FOOD REQUIREMENTS

The table below outlines the additional and total food quantity needed:

TABLE 3: FOOD/CASH AND VOUCHER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY				
Activity	Commodity / Cash & voucher	Food requirements (mt) Cash/voucher (US\$)		
		Current	Increase	Revised total
Targeted food assistance	Commodity	129,061	24,214	153,275
Targeted supplementary feeding	Commodity	5,797	499	6,296
Support to therapeutic feeding	Commodity	416	(130)	286
TOTAL		135,274	24,583	159,857
Targeted food assistance	Cash	\$ 3,390,912	0	\$ 3,390,912

27. There will not be any changes to the modalities of food distribution.
28. There will be an overall increase in the external transport value, as the original budget for the PRRO was intended to procure food locally, regionally and internationally at rates of 30, 40 and 30 percent respectively. However, due to competitive prices on the international market, particularly for Corn Soya Blend and vegetable oil, WFP has procured more stock from the international market than planned, resulting in higher external transport costs.
29. This budget revision encompasses an increase in direct support costs (DSC) as the United Nations Interim Salary survey for Uganda resulted in an 18.5 and 16.3 percent increase for General Service and National Officer salaries respectively, with effect from 1 July 2013.
30. The budget revision also takes into consideration an increase in other direct operational costs (ODOC) due to the need to relocate new refugees arriving from DRC temporarily hosted in various sites. Hence the need for funds to meet costs related to: the creation of new final delivery points, the formation and training of new food management committees, partner staffing, distribution and monitoring costs, purchase of non-food items and other related costs.
31. WFP is currently managing food distribution to South Sudanese refugees in Rhino camp and Adjumani settlements; however with the increased number of refugees, WFP is urgently in need of a food distribution partner for the settlements, transit and reception centres. The projected partner costs, and costs relating to additional equipment and distribution have been included in the ODOC budget of this B/R.

Approved by:

 Ertharin Cousin
 Executive Director, WFP

 Date

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (mt)	Value (US\$)	Value (US\$)
<i>Food Transfers</i>	-	-	
Cereals	17,801	11,699,123	
Pulses	3,116	1,761,183	
Oil and fats	1,485	1,511,100	
Mixed and blended food	1,955	1,128,009	
Others	226	35,908	
Total Food Transfers	24,583	16,135,323	
External Transport		2,271,049	
LTSH		3,609,494	
ODOC Food		1,368,396	
Food and Related Costs⁶		23,384,263	
C&V Transfers		0	
C&V Related costs		0	
Cash and Vouchers and Related Costs		0	
Capacity Development & Augmentation		0	
<i>Direct Operational Costs</i>			23,384,263
Direct support costs (see Annex I-B)			758,938
Total Direct Project Costs			24,143,200
Indirect support costs (7,0 percent) ⁷			1,690,024
TOTAL WFP COSTS⁸			25,833,224

⁶ This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

⁷ The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

⁸ Totals rounded off to nearest whole number

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (US\$)	
WFP Staff and Staff-Related	
Professional staff *	103,802
General service staff **	27,543
Danger pay and local allowances	0
Subtotal	131,346
Recurring and Other	85,000
Capital Equipment	180,000
Security	100,000
Travel and transportation	122,592
Assessments, Evaluations and Monitoring⁹	140,000
TOTAL DIRECT SUPPORT COSTS	758,938

* Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International Professional Staff (P1 to D2), Local Staff - National Officer, International Consultants, Local Consultants, UNV

** Costs to be included in this line are under the following cost elements: International GS Staff, Local Staff- General Service, Local Staff - Temporary Assist. (SC, SSA, Other), Overtime

⁹ Reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties. If WFP Country Office staff perform these activities, the costs are included in Staff and Staff Related and Travel and Transportation.

Log Frame for PRRO 200429 – Budget Revision – November 2013

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK		
Results Chain	Performance Indicators	Assumptions
<p>Strategic Objective 1: Save Lives and Protect Livelihoods in Emergencies</p> <p>Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meet urgent food and nutrition needs of vulnerable people and communities and reduce under nutrition to below emergency levels 2. Protect lives and livelihoods while enabling safe access to food and nutrition for women and men 3. Strengthen the capacity of governments and regional organizations, and enable the international community to prepare for, assess and respond to shocks 		
<p>Outcome 1: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women</p>	<p>1.1.1 Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) Treatment Performance Rate (recovery, mortality, default and non-response rates)</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mortality <3%; • Recovery rate >75%; • Non-response rate < 15% • Default rate <15% <p>Data source: Ministry of Health/WFP patient register; Monthly CP reports</p>	<p>No major outbreaks of diseases occur in the project areas</p> <p>Conflict or natural disasters do not cause major access problems</p> <p>Sufficient and timely resources are secured from donors</p>
	<p>1.1.2 Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</p> <p>Target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAM Treatment Coverage: >50% Rural areas; >90% Camp situations <p>Data source: SQUEAC method, Survey</p>	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<p>Output 1.1: Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of women, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned 1.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 1.1.3 Number of institutional sites assisted (e.g. schools, health centres) as % of planned</p>	
<p>Output 1.2 Messaging and counselling on specialised nutritious foods and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices implemented effectively</p>	<p>1.2.1 Proportion of women/men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP against proportion planned 1.2.2 Proportion of women/men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP against proportion of planned 1.2.3 Proportion of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counselling</p>	
<p>Outcome 2 Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</p>	<p>2.1. Food consumption score¹ (FCS) ² Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of targeted households / individuals have at least borderline food consumption disaggregated by sex of household head Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
	<p>2.2. Daily average dietary diversity Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80% of targeted households /individuals consume at least 3 food groups on average per day disaggregated by sex of household head Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	

¹ Standard thresholds for the FCS are 21 and 35; poor food consumption occurs if FCS is equal or less than 21; borderline food consumption –if FCS is between 21.5 and 35; and acceptable food consumption if FCS is higher than 35.

²FCS tracked for individuals where targeted by the project (eg. For HIV and AIDS/TB patients and pregnant and lactating women.)

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

	<p>2.3 Coping strategy index (CSI) Target: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSI of 80% of targeted households is reduced or stabilized disaggregated by sex of household head Data source: EFSA, PDM</p>	
<p>Output 2.1: Food, nutritional products and non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers distributed in sufficient quantity, quality and in a timely manner to targeted beneficiaries</p>	<p>2.1.1 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food assistance (disaggregated by activity; beneficiary category, sex, food, non-food items, cash transfers and vouchers) as % of planned 2.1.2 Quantity of food assistance distributed, as % of planned distribution (disaggregated by type) 2.1.3 Total amount of cash transferred to targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex, beneficiary category) as % of planned</p>	
<p>GENDER: Gender equality and empowerment improved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proportion of women, men or both women and men, who make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food within the household Target: Proportion of women in leadership positions of project management committees Target: >50% Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution Target: >60% 	

Annex II: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

<p>Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to or from and at WFP programme sites Target: 90% • Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain) Target: 80% • Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners Target: 	
<p>Partnership</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private-sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks) Target: • Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services Target: 	

MAP

Please ensure that:

- The map is fully legible at this scale (i.e. A4).
- The map is legible in black and white.

ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

[Note: Include acronyms for UN agencies, MDGs and UNDAF even if they appear only once in the document.]

ANNEX IV - LTSH-matrix

ANNEX V - Project Budget Plan

ANNEX VI - Project Statistics

ANNEX VII - Project Budget Estimate

ANNEX VIII – Macro Risk Analysis and contingency plan (in the case of cash and vouchers)