



World Food Programme

Memorandum

To: Denise Brown, Director of Emergencies Date: 30 December 2016

From: Khidir Daloum
Country Director, Uganda

Subject: Request for funds allocation from the Immediate Response Account (IRA) for Special Preparedness Activity - **Uganda IR-PREP 201048 - Preparedness for refugee influx from South Sudan into northeast Uganda**

PART 1: INFORMATION NOTE

RATIONALE:

1. Following intensifying civil conflict and ethnically motivated violence spreading throughout the Equatorial States, and concomitant deteriorating food security situation, South Sudanese are increasingly seeking asylum in Uganda.
2. Already 350,000 South Sudanese refugees have sought asylum from Uganda, at a rate of more than 2,000 persons per day since July 2016. The new arrivals cite ethnically motivated killings, nightly attacks on homes, rape, forced recruitment of young males to armed groups, and indiscriminate killing including of women and children, as their reason for fleeing.
3. According to the recent briefing by the UNHCR Representative in Juba, political-military alliances are rapidly shifting in Equatorial states bordering Uganda, and the situation is highly volatile. A UN commission on human rights has described the situation as "ethnic cleansing". The UN special adviser on the prevention of genocide, has called on the Security Council to impose an arms embargo to prevent the ethnic violence from escalating into full-on genocide. However, already sources inside the country have evidence that the situation is worsening, including deployment of troops to Equatorias in preparation for the dry season in December 2016, facilitating the movement of civilians, as well as military. In the past, December has shown a spike in violence, the most recent example being December 2013.
4. By the beginning of 2017, Uganda will be hosting an estimated 625,000 refugees from South Sudan, including 425,000 that arrived in 2016. In total Uganda is already hosting more than 900,000 refugees. UNHCR anticipates that another 300,000 South Sudanese refugees will arrive in 2017.

cc:
Regional Director, RBN
Chief, OSEP
Director, OSZ
Chief, RMBP
Chief, RMBB

5. The pattern of population movement is continuously changing depending on the situation inside of South Sudan, and access to Uganda. New arrivals are reporting difficulty using formal routes, such as the Nimule-Elegu border point, and the Oraba-Kaya crossing. In recent weeks, people are increasingly entering Uganda through informal crossings along the border.

6. While most refugees are still crossing into the West Nile region (Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo), as the situation continues to deteriorate in Eastern Equatoria people will be forced to enter Uganda through previously rarely used entry points along the northeast border. The Government of Uganda Office of the Prime Minister has requested humanitarian agencies to make all necessary preparations to receive an imminent influx of refugees into the northeast of Uganda.

7. As the weather dries up, more people are expected to move; the already large influx of more than 2,000 people per day into Uganda is expected to rapidly increase especially through the relatively safer routes into the northeast of Uganda. A large proportion of the new arrivals are vulnerable—women and children form 85% of the new arrivals—and are increasingly arriving with poor nutrition status.

IRA AMOUNT REQUESTED: US\$300,000

DURATION OF THE ACTIVITY:

9. Preparedness activities will take place between January and March 2017. Equipment will be purchased by Kampala and prepositioned near the most probable response areas.

JUSTIFICATION:

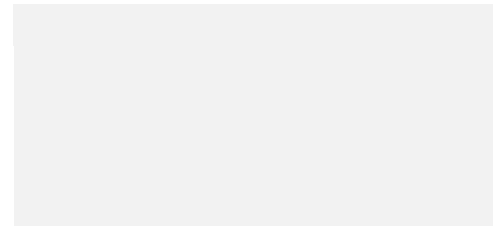
10. The refugee component of the Uganda PRRO 200852 is already facing shortfalls of USD 65 million between December 2016 and May 2017. As the influx shifts from the northwest to the northeast (mainly Kaabong and Lamwoa districts), WFP needs to rapidly expand its response infrastructure. Currently in the northeast, there is no capacity to receive the anticipated new arrivals. UNHCR and other partners have begun preparedness activities. This IR-PREP will ensure WFP is likewise prepared, and refugees can receive much needed food assistance immediately upon crossing the border. It will also mitigate the risk that already highly food insecure host communities in the northeast region are negatively affected by the influx.

11. To do this, WFP requires immediate funding to support procurement and prepositioning of: office and residential facility (to enable staff to work and rest); storage equipment (for food); as well as anthropometric equipment (for nutrition screening).

12. WFP will purchase the required items locally, regionally or internationally, following WFP procedures. The related installation costs will be covered by other sources. WFP will use its existing transporters or, if necessary, services from the regional strategic fleet to move the equipment to the affected areas.

PART 2: DETAILED BUDGET

Fund Centre:	UGCO
Functional Area:	SOP
Project Number:	201048
Project Start Date:	04-Jan-17
Project End Date:	31-Mar-17
Duration (months):	3



Capacity Development and Augmentation (CD&A) costs

Value US\$ % overall Budget % of DOC

\$0

0%

Direct Support Costs (DSC)

\$280,374

93%

0%

Total WFP direct project costs (US\$)

\$280,374

93%

Indirect Support Costs (ISC) 7%

\$19,626

7%

TOTAL WFP COSTS

\$300,000

100%

1/ This worksheet includes total amount for all years.

ANNEX 1 – South Sudan Refugee Entry Points to Uganda, 23 December 2016

