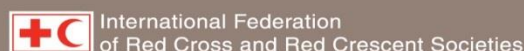




Emergency Plan of Action operation update

Uganda: Population Movement



Emergency Appeal: MDRUG038	Glide n°: OT-2016-000087-UGA
Operation Update n° 4	Operation start date: 24 August 2016
Date of issue: 23 February 2017	Expected timeframe: 12 months, Expected end date: 24 August 2017
Overall operation budget: CHF 690,325	N° of people being assisted: 30,000 people ¹
<p>Host National Society presence: Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) presently operates through a structure of 51 branches with over 320,000 registered volunteers and an overall staff base of 112 Staff. In the presently targeted operating branches for this Emergency Appeal Plan of Action (EPOA) there are over 40 Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) trained volunteers on operational standby conducting assessments and monitoring the situation, with the support of seven staff in the affected districts of Moyo, Yumbe, Arua, Adjumani, Kiryandongo and Koboko.</p>	
<p>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: The Government of Uganda - Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, OXFAM, AIRD, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Food Program (WFP), IRC, ACF, MSF, World Vision, Welt Hunger Hilfe among others.</p>	
<p>The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has mandated URCS to manage and set up WASH facilities and provide temporary emergency shelters in Bidibidi refugee site.</p>	

Summary of major updates to the emergency appeal:

This update provides a brief overview on Ugandan Red Crescent Societies (URCS) actions to date through support from the IFRC and partners support. The appeal coverage at the time of writing is 75% (CHF 519,423) of CHF690,325. This support has been generously provided through the Austrian Red Cross, British Red Cross, Icelandic Red Cross, German Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Netherlands Red Cross and Red Cross of Monaco. There was in-kind support of 123,244 CHF from German Red Cross and from Canadian, Swedish and Danish through delegate technical assistance. ²

This Operations Update 4 seeks to provide information on increasing number of South Sudanese refugees. At end of July 2016, when originally writing the emergency appeal, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR predicted Bidibidi camp would be hosting 40,000 refugees by December of 2016. Although figures differ, the refugee daily arrival averages in February are between 1,367 and 5,843 refugees and Uganda is hosting a total of 741,637 South Sudanese persons.³ Of these refugees, Bidibidi settlement holds a total of 272,206 people, Rhino camp hosts 86,770 and Palorinya settlement as of beginning of February 2017, stands at approximately 91,000 people. With the increasing number of refugees there is also a constant increase in demand for all basic needs.

The Uganda Red Cross has predominantly been addressing the refugee needs in WASH and health. A workshop was held with management, staff and volunteers to review achievements, progress and remaining priorities and needs, which has informed this update. In addition, a rapid WASH assessment was performed to assess the needs following the influx of refugees. To support Uganda Red Cross to respond to the WASH needs of the refugees, the Swedish, Austrian and German Red Cross Societies are deploying a WatSan ERU Module 40 to serve Rhino and Mvepi settlement. The ERU team will support URCS for a period of 4 months, with a team leader, six delegates (on-rotation) and two RDRTs.

A. Situation analysis

¹ The number of people being assisted through the emergency appeal, was revised downwards from 40.000 to 30.000 through an operations update. This was mainly because the shelter component was removed from the activities.

² Including in-kind contributions to staff, the appeal is 95% covered. However, the coverage of the appeal activities is only 75%.

³ Figures strongly vary. On the 13th of February, the average daily arrival was 3,592 persons. For more information see the following link:

<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=229>

Please also see UNHCR's bi-weekly update: [88_Uganda Flash Update](#)

Description of the disaster

July 2016: In the month following an escalation of violence in South Sudan, 80,354 people have crossed into Uganda at a rate of approximately 2,592 people per day.

27 July 2016: Inter-agency meeting where the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR called upon agencies to urgently mobilize resources and capacities to respond to the refugee humanitarian situation in West Nile.

2 Aug 2016: Bidibidi camp opens in Yumbe District to alleviate overcrowding in other camps. The IFRC is supporting URCS to focus its response efforts here. Services and facilities available in Bidibidi settlement are extremely under resourced and not sufficient to meet the basic needs of the current and projected refugees. URCS, UNHCR and other agencies working in Bidibidi settlement are helping to address urgent basic needs in terms of water, sanitation and health. There were concerns of a cholera outbreak from neighbouring settlements into the new camp, as suspected cholera cases have been recently reported.

16 Aug 2016: 8,982 refugees are registered at Bidibidi. UNHCR is projecting this number to increase to 40,000 by December 2016.

24 August 2016: IFRC issues [Emergency Appeal](#) for **658,782** Swiss francs which was initially targeting 40,000 refugees in Bidibidi Settlement.

1 November 2016: IFRC [revises the appeal](#) to **690,325** Swiss francs. There were **160,681 people** in Bidibidi settlement, Yumbe. Preparations were underway to extend the camp from a maximum capacity of 200,000 people.

February 2017: Although figures differ, the refugee daily arrival averages in February are between 1,367 and 5,843 refugees, significantly increasing the needs in the area. There are **272,206 in Bidibidi settlement, 123,795 in Palorinya settlement and 86,770 persons in Rhino settlement**. A **WASH Emergency Response Unit (M40)** to be deployed to provide address the urgent WASH needs in to serve Rhino and the newly opened Mvepi settlement.



Waterpoint for South Sudanese Refugees in Palorinya – Credits T. Arlemo

Summary of current response

Overview of Host National Society

Uganda has been hosting refugees since the early 1990s. Uganda has hosted refugees from South Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, Somalia, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Burundi and Kenya. Uganda is currently hosting 679,521 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers throughout the country. The Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) has been providing humanitarian support to refugees in the West Nile and South Western region in the form of emergency WASH, NFI, food security, psycho social support, health, restoring family links, peace and conflict management. Arua Branch, situated in the West Nile region covers 4 districts including Yumbe, Koboko, Maracha, Arua. There are 4 staff at the branch and 30 Red Cross Action Team (RCAT) volunteers.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

URCS has remained the country's key strategic humanitarian agency with good working relationship and collaboration with the Government of Uganda (GOU) through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), IFRC, ICRC and Partner National Societies present in country. IFRC's East Africa and Indian Ocean Islands (EAIOI) country cluster support team (CCST) and the Africa Regional Office in Nairobi are supporting URCS under this Emergency Appeal (EA). Numerous delegates have been deployed, including Operations delegates, WASH delegates, a Health delegate and a finance delegate (including staff from the EAIOI CCST) to work with and support URCS in this operation. The table below shows the contributions and cooperation with other partners.

Table 1: Contribution from Movement and other partners

Partner	Sector of focus	Response activity	Beneficiaries targeted (number and location)
The Swedish Red Cross, the Austrian Red Cross and the German Red Cross	WASH	An Emergency Response Unit (ERU) , WatSan M40 Emergency Response Unit	This unit will provide 40,000 refugees with access to clean water. This will include a team leader, six delegates and two RDRT's (see more information below). The ERU aims to serve Rhino and the newly opened Mvepi settlement
German Red Cross	WASH, hygiene promotion, hygiene sensitization	Install and operationalize water production, has recruited and oriented volunteers in hygiene promotion and have carried out hygiene sensitizations.	Communities in zone 1 and 3 settlements
German Red Cross & UNICEF	Sanitation	URCS has also constructed blocks of communal latrines and bathing shelters	
ICRC	Restoring family links Capacity Building	URCS is conducting restoring family links (RFL) activities in partnership with and support from ICRC in all reception and settlement camps with the new surge of refugees by offering RFL services to all affected persons in Yumbe, Moyo, Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo districts. URCS has introduced, supported by the ICRC, the fundamentals of the Movement, Safer access, camp operations and basic first aid to 35 URCS volunteers and staff working in Bidibidi settlement.	
German Red Cross (GRC) and Belgium Flanders Red Cross	Disaster risk reduction, health and emergency operations		Bidibidi settlement

Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

The Government of Uganda through the OPM and UNCHR are coordinating the influx of refugees and have performed a joint assessment involving the UN Agencies and other Humanitarian actors.

The transportation of refugees from the entry points to the established reception centres and to the designated camps is being facilitated by the UNHCR, while WFP is procuring and coordinating the distribution of food. URCS through the support from UNHCR are providing reception centre management. Danish Refugee Council also donated a diesel water pump to URCS to support the water production from the Artesian well with a pumping rate of average 20 cubic meters per hour.

Coordination and information sharing has been initiated under OPM and UNHCR leadership at Kampala level and in Bidibidi camp. This brings together all UN agencies, the government, the Red Cross, International NGOs, local NGOs (implementing partners) and other stakeholders involved in refugee affairs.

Table 2: Summary of agencies involved in the Bidibidi settlement response⁴

Site Management	OPM (with support by UNHCR, AIRD)
Site Planning & Infrastructure	UNHCR, AIRD, URCS
Shelter	UNHCR, AIRD, URCS
WASH Construction & Services	URCS, UNICEF, OXFAM, Welt hunger Hilfe, Samaritans Purse
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	UNHCR, ACF, ADRA, CEFORD, DRC, HIL, MI, MSF, NRC,

⁴ **AAR Japan** -Association for Aid and Relief Japan, **ADRA** - Adventist Development and Relief Agency, **AIRD** – African Initiatives for Relief and Development, **ACF** – Action Contre la Faim/Action Against Hunger, **ARC** - American Refugee Committee, **Caritas**, **CEFORD** - Community Empowerment For Rural Development, **CWW** - Concern Worldwide, **DCA** – DanChurch Aid, **DRC** – Danish Refugee Council, **EAP** – East African Playgrounds, **FCA** – Finn Church Aid, **GSS** – Global Street Samaritans, **HIL** – Here is Life, **ICRC** – International Red Cross Committee, **IRC** – International Rescue Committee, **MI**– Malteser International, **MSF** – Medecins sans Frontieres, **MTI** – Medical Teams International, **NRC** – Norwegian Refugee Council, **Oxfam**, **PLAN** – Plant International, **PWJ** – Peace Winds Japan, **RMF** – Real Medicine Foundation, **SCI** – Save the Children International, **SP** - Samaritan's Purse, **TPO** – Transcultural Psychosocial Organization, **UNICEF**, **UNFPA**, **URCS** – Uganda Red Cross Society, **URDMC** – Ugandan Refugee and Disaster Management Council, **WFP** – World Food Programme, **WHH** – Welthungerhilfe, **WMI** – Water Mission International, **WRU** - World Renew Uganda, **WHO** – World Health Organization, **WTU** – Windle Trust Uganda, **WVI** – World Vision International.

	OXFAM, PWJ, PLAN, SP, URCS, UNICEF, WMI, WHH, WRU, WVI)
Protection and Community Services	OPM, UNHCR, URCS, UNFPA (GBV), UNICEF, PLAN, Save the Children (CP), World Vision (CP) ARC, DCA, IRC, OPM
Health	UNHCR, CWW, GSS, IRC, MSF, MTI, OPM, RMF, TPO, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO
Food security and Nutrition	UNHCR, ACF, CWW, DCA, SP, UNICEF, WFP and WVI
Food Distribution	WFP, World Vision (wet feeding at RC, and ration distribution)
NFI Distribution	UNHCR, World Vision, URCS
Logistics	UNHCR, AIRD
Education	UNICEF, UNHCR, AAR, OPM, TPO, WTU, PLAN, FCA
Community empowerment and self-reliance	UNHCR, WFP, WVI, DCA, OXFAM, IRC, URDMC, Caritas, SP, WTU, Plan International, MUPC

Needs analysis and scenario planning

In total, Uganda is currently hosting a total of 741,637 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers⁵. The three main settlements hosting refugees in this operation are: Bidibidi settlement holds a total of 272,206 people, Rhino camp hosts 86,770 and Palorinya settlement as of beginning of February 2017, stands at approximately 91,000 people far above its capacity of 65,000. The majority of SSD refugees continue to arrive into Uganda through informal border points (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017). It is important to note that although all sources identify high numbers of refugees arriving per day, the figures of the numbers of refugees differ in various sources. ⁶ The graph below shows that significant and continuous increase in the refugee influx.

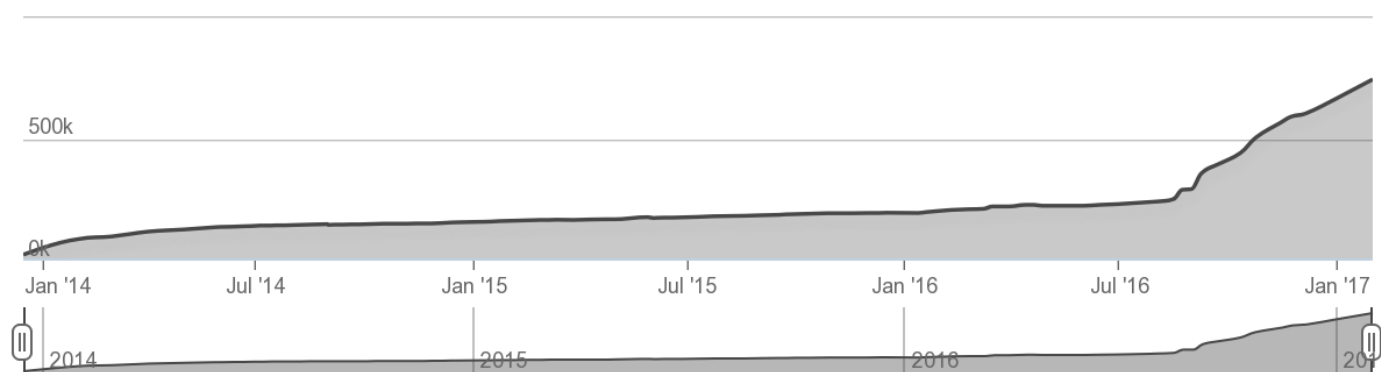


Figure 1: South Sudanese Refugees and asylum seekers in Uganda
(<http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=229>)

The situation in South Sudan remains threatening and the newly arrived refugees report violence and indiscriminate killing of civilians and therefore they flee for their own safety. Interviews, usually conducted with newly arrived refugees, are still seeing the majority of women and children fleeing into Uganda claiming that the main reasons for flight being that of general insecurity, limited access to food and basic services, violence of rape and killing, and the destruction of property by government forces. Refugees have reported that government authorities are clearing the bush by fire and have urged the population to go to the towns and cities and any found in the bush are charged with supporting the opposition. Most refugees are forced to travel in the dark for greater security.

⁵ <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=229>

⁶ For an update of the 17th of February, please see:

http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/90_Uganda%20Flash%20Update%20on%20the%20South%20Sudan%20Emergency%20Response%2017%20Feb%202017.pdf

The November 2016 update shows: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/download.php?id=3023>

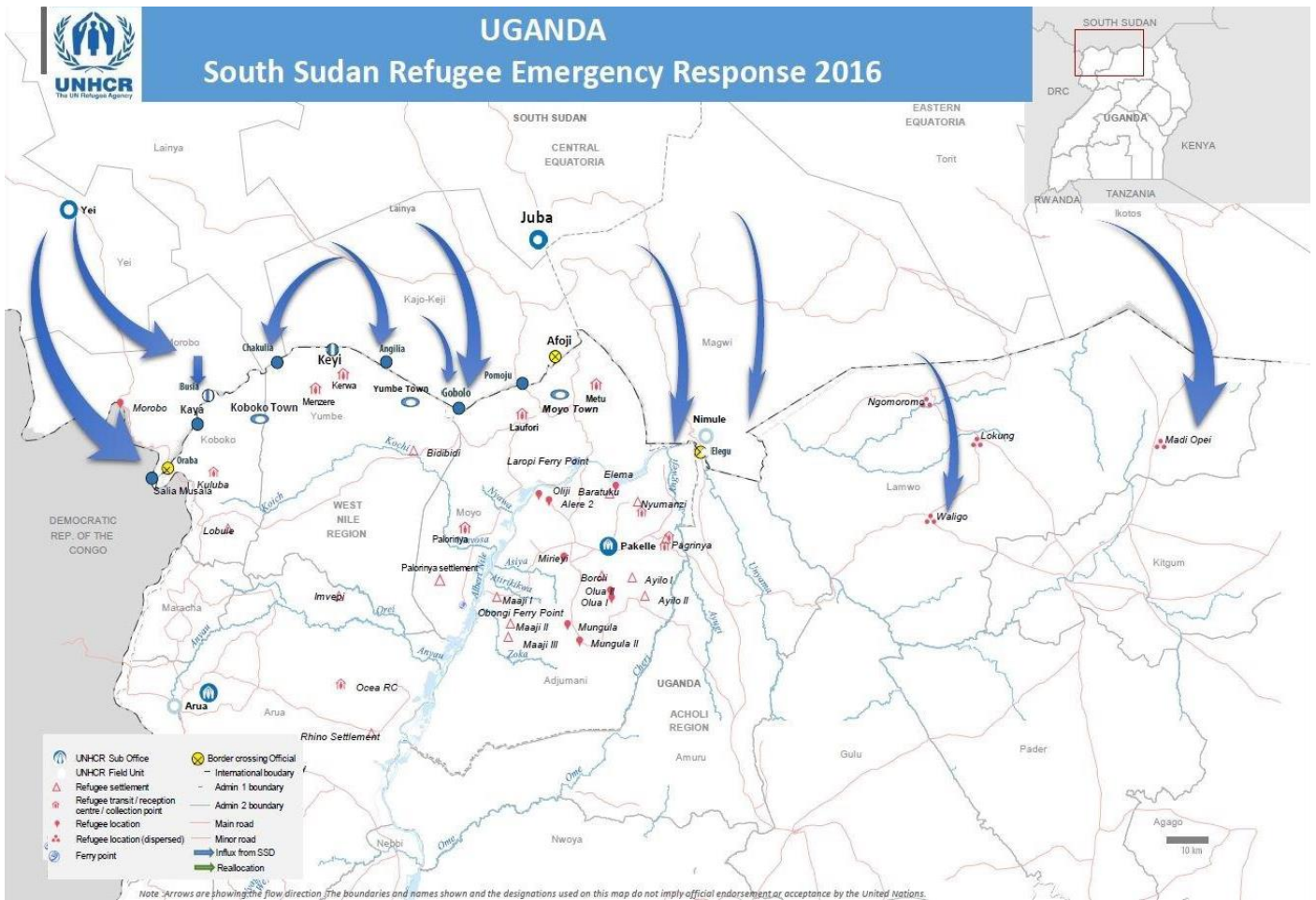


Figure: Relocation of South Sudanese refugees (Source UNHCR, <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/documents>)

The majority of refugees arriving in Uganda originate from the Equatoria Region of South Sudan, with many from Yei, Morobo, Lainya, Kajo-Keji and the adjacent areas (see figure above). Refugees report that due to insecurity they are unable to use the main roads to the border and are forced to walk for several days in the bush to reach Uganda, usually with few belongings and limited access to food, water, sanitation, medical aid and other needs. Many refugees are also arriving via the DR Congo, spending several days trekking through the dense forests of the DRC to avoid attacks by armed groups. Refugees report that while traveling through the bush in South Sudan to reach Uganda, armed groups prevent them from harvesting food left in abandoned gardens and farms. They also allege that armed forces are burning the bush, including farms and gardens, in order to clear the ground of rival groups (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017).

As the security situation in South Sudan remains unpredictable, the number of new arrivals has continued to increase and are dependent on the location. For example, a total of over 22,000 refugees (Office of Prime Minister) were received in Moyo District (Uganda) from South Sudan between the 1 and 3 of February 2017. Moreover, at Afogi and Gobolo border posts in Moyo district, the arrival rate has continued to increase, with a daily average of about 7,300 new arrivals, compared to 1,841 (83_Uganda Flash Updates – UNHCR) in the previous week reported. A total of 13,500 persons with special needs (PSN) have been registered in Palorinya settlement where all the new influx has been settled.

Upon arrival at the border points, new arrivals are transported to the reception centre at Palorinya. Initially upon arrival at Palorinya Reception Centre, refugees would access basic services, before relocating them to Palorinya Settlement, where each family is provided with a designated plot of land measuring 30m x 30m and relief items for shelter construction as well as a 30-day food ration for the family. However, due to the drastic increase in the new arrivals and in a bid to expedite the relocation process from the collection centres, the refugees have been taken direct to Palorinya settlement – Zone 1 extension, where a biometric registration exercise is done before allocation of plots (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017).

WASH needs

Based on the rapid WASH assessment it was identified that in **Bidibidi**, access to safe water stands at 14.6 litres per person per day (l/p/d) in Zone 1, 10.3 l/p/d in Zone 2, 14.1 l/p/d in Zone 3, 10.8 l/p/d in Zone 4 and 14.6 l/p/d in Zone 5 (83_Uganda Flash Updates – UNHCR). There has been improvement in the supply and provision of water to the population in Bidibidi through upgrading of various boreholes and pumping of high yield ones. Key partners include Oxfam, URCS, NRC, MSF, Welt Hunger Hilfe (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017).



Water point Palorinya settlement Zone 1– extension and newly arrived refugees, Credits T. Arlemo

Generally, at **Palorinya settlement** in Moyo, Zone 1, access to safe water stands at 18 l/p/d i.e. sixteen boreholes are currently in use with a latrine ratio of 1:21. In Zone 2, access to safe water stands at 15.5 l/p/d and 20 boreholes are in use. In Zone 3, access to water stands at 15.1 l/p/d with latrine coverage of 1:110 (83_Uganda Flash Updates – UNHCR). While at the Zone 1 extension, where the new arrivals have been taken, the situation is far from reality as stated above. The key partners operating in Palorinya are LWF (*sanitation & Hygiene promotion*), URCS (*Water supply*) and MSF (*water supply*). (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017).

In **Rhino settlement**, access to safe water stands at an average of 11.3 l/p/d with sanitation coverage of 17 percent. The key partners operating in Rhino camp include DRC (water trucking, san & Hygiene promotion), URCS (*Water treatment*), IAS (Boreholes), NRC (*water supply & Hygiene promotion*), Welt Hunger Hilfe (*Water trucking*). (IFRC & URCS, Rapid WASH needs assessment, February 2017).

According to UNCHR (UNHCR Operational Update, 3 February 2017) the following are recent figures for hand pumps/Boreholes: the total number of hand pumps is 123, though the total number of functional hand pumps is 71, resulting in a hand pump functionality of 58 percent. To note, 42 percent of the hand pumps are non-functional due to the dry season hence frequent overuse of hand pump/borehole. Hand pump mechanics are working as quickly as possible to service the repairs needed.

The motorized average water production is at 3,421 m³. Specifically, at the Obongo Water Treatment Plant, the water production is at 750m³, which acts as a supply for both Bidibidi-Yumbe and Palorinya-Moyo. At the Oxfam Kululu plant, the water production is at 220 m³, which acts a supply for Bidibidi. At the Oxfam YOYO plant, the water production is at 254m³, which acts as a supply for Bidibidi. At the MSF MAUD plant, the water production is at 799m³, which acts a supply for Bidibidi. At the NRC-DADA plant, the water production is at 285m³, which acts as a supply for Bidibidi. At the NRC-JUBA plant, the water production is at 176m³, which acts as a supply for Bidibidi. At the NRC-OSLO plant, the water production is at 239m³, which acts as a supply for Bidibidi. Lastly, at the URCS-KOCHI plant, the water production is at 698 m³. To note, improved production at motorized water system is a result of pump efficiency.

In terms of sanitation and hygiene and latrine coverage in Bidibidi camp, UNHCR reports on the following coverage in the different zones.

- In zone 1 there is 1 communal latrine for 75 people and 32 % Households (HH) have latrine;
- Zone 2 = 1 communal latrine covering 42 persons / 12% household latrine coverage;
- Zone 3 = 1 communal latrine for 22 persons and a household latrine coverage of 6%.
- In Zone 4 there is a 1:22 / 0% and Zone 5: 1:25 / 0.8% HH coverage.

It must be noted that low household latrine coverage is often low due to hard rocky and laterite soil formation. This has resulted in delays with difficulties in latrine pit excavation process. Though there have been intensive household latrine digging campaigns and a lot of sensitization among WASH partners as to upscale household latrine coverage (UNHCR Operational Update, 3 February 2017).

B. Operational strategy and plan

Overall objective

Immediate survival and basic needs of South Sudanese refugees are met through the provision of essential emergency water and sanitation, health and hygiene promotion to 30,000 people living in Bidibidi settlement for a period of twelve months.

Proposed strategy

The EA intends to support the provision of immediate life-saving assistance affected to South Sudanese refugee populations hosted in Bidibidi settlement through the provision of emergency WASH and Health and will also seek to strengthen the capacity of the National Society to manage the response. At least 30,000 people will be assisted as a result of this EA. Activities will include provision of clean water, construction of communal and support household level latrines, first aid at reception centres, as well as supporting menstrual hygiene management needs of women and adolescent girls.

Based on this, the strategy includes the interventions in the following areas:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- Deployment of Lombardini pumps to enable additional water through longer production time
- Improve and maintain water quality sources from the artesian well by replenishing WatSan Kit 5 consumables and tools
- Ensure maintenance of functional water distribution at source through training of Water User Committees.
- Construction of animal Water trough at artisan well
- Increase sanitation coverage in Bidibidi settlement through construction of communal latrines as well as support household latrine construction through promoting participatory community activities (using PHASTer).
- Reduce the incidences of diarrheal diseases by carrying out hygiene promotion and community based surveillance in communities and schools as well as distribute soap and handwashing points.
- Provide appropriate and comprehensive menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items to support women and adolescent girls
- Implement waste management activities to minimize the risk of environmental degradation and the spreading of disease among the refugees and host communities
- Deploy RDRT to support scaling up water production and training field staff on maintenance of machinery to reduce break downs and damaged equipment.
- Deploy EUR M40 to support URCS for a period of 4 months, with a team leader, six delegates (on-rotation) and two RDRTs

Health

- URCS is responding to the first aid needs of the camp both at the reception centres and through training its existing pool of volunteers in first aid.
- In an effort to address the priority health needs (diarrheal diseases, respiratory infection, malaria, reproductive health) URCS volunteers have been trained in CBHFA (community based health and first aid) thus empowering refugees to take charge of basic health and first aid needs. URCS volunteers will increasingly be involved in community based surveillance of disease outbreaks in the camp (diarrhoea, malaria etc.) and refer these suspected cases to the nearest health post.
- URCS will ensure a high immunization coverage through mobilization and sensitization of refugees during vaccination campaigns as well as provide information on vaccine preventable diseases.
- URCS will procure and distribute long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs).
- URCS will provide Mama kits to support antenatal needs of expectant women in the camp.

Capacity Building

- There will be a focus on increasingly URCS visibility in delivering activities as per the EPoA. Moreover, the URCS and especially the volunteers will be strengthened by providing protective equipment, first aid kits and visibility items.
- Additional training will be provided to the volunteers on water treatment, production, hygiene and sanitation and first aid. Drivers will receive IFRC fleet management refresher training.
- Motorcycles have been provided which will allow for easy access and movement of staff and volunteers within the Bidibidi settlement (250sq²) to quickly respond to the urgent needs of the refugees.
- Additional volunteers will be added to teams at the water production sites. The main reason is the increasing refugee numbers and increased demand of for water production. This will reduce working hours for current volunteer teams.
- Project management, PMER and beneficiary communications are being supported with key project staff through the emergency appeal. The URCS have revised their procurement and finance policies and revised

their salary scales, which will be guiding further action. Although yet to be formally approved, the URCS volunteer policies have also been revised, increasing the volunteer allowances and including a hardship allowances.

- The provision of a set of mobile phones for data collection, data collection tools will be developed and training on mobile data collection will take place. This will facilitate the collection, analysis and sharing of progress, achievements and challenges.

In addition to interventions outlined in this proposed strategy, ICRC is providing complementary support to URCS in scaling up Restoring Family Links activities which are not detailed in this plan.

Operational support services

Human resources

URCS has already deployed technical staff to support the initial operation but additional staff are needed as the refugee numbers escalate. Below is the proposed staff structure for Yumbe:

Position title	Sector
2 Operations Manager (URCS and IFRC)	Field Operations led by URCS
2 WASH Officer for hardware and software and a WASH delegate (IFRC=	1x Water and sanitation 1 x Hygiene and general health. 1X WASH delegate
1 Beneficiary Communications Officer	Beneficiary Communications sector to train volunteers and liaison with ensure strengthened information sharing.
1 Public Health Officer	Providing technical support for the health component
1 Planning, Monitoring and Reporting Officer	Support PMER needs and monitoring and collating field reports
1 Logistics Officer (to be supported by UNHCR)	Supply chain management and logistics support
RFL Officer and 2 Assistants (supported by ICRC)	Restoring family links for families
Drivers (2)	Drivers and will assist with Logistics
Volunteers (76)	Implementation of interventions, supported by the URCS team.
ERU team (7)	1 team leader and 6 WASH ERU delegates, deployed on a rotational basis. 4 teams, each deployed for 1 month.
2 RDRTs	WASH in support of ERU M40

The IFRC has deployed an Operations Manager through the support of Canadian Red Cross (3 months) and a WASH delegate through the support of the Swedish Red Cross (on contract until 5 March 2017). The role is deployed to support coordination, capacity building, project management and PMER support to the URCS team. Currently a new WASH delegate is being recruited.

As per URCS standard procedures, this operation will be closely coordinated with all the stakeholders and Government through the office of the Prime Minister in close collaboration with the respective district authorities, IFRC, ICRC, and PNS. URCS will to work within the inter-agency coordination framework agreed upon.

Logistics and supply chain

No major changes since the previous [operations update 3](#).

Communications

With the arrival and deployment of the Emergency Response Unit, a communication mission will take place. Supported by the Swedish Red Cross, a videographer/photographer will document and share information. In documenting and sharing information, close cooperation is taking place between the URCS, IFRC and the Swedish Red Cross. Moreover, the SIMS is supporting the ERU unit with the necessary maps and visuals.

URCS will maintain a flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders for operational updates, fundraising and advocacy. In this respect, URCS will produce press releases, news, stories and beneficiary communication while at the same time proactively engage with media to highlight the needs of the refugees and to profile the response of the URCS. This will be vital for fundraising, accountability, awareness of URCS work to maintain a strong profile of emergency operations.

During the response operation, communication between the refugees and URCS structures, media and Partners will be maintained with the aim of ensuring a quality operation, feedback, accountability and transparency.

Security

No major changes since the previous [operations update 3](#).

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

A monitoring and supervision system has been developed to track the outputs and outcomes of interventions. The operation will continue to be regularly be monitored by technical and management staff from both headquarters and branch levels, as well as local branch governing boards and IFRC.

To facilitate the collection, analysis and sharing of progress, achievements and challenges (monitoring of program), mobile phones will be used. The current data collection tools will be further developed and adapted where needed, by URCS and IFRC. Several key URCS staff will be trained in the development of tools through mobile data collection tools. Moreover, volunteers will be trained on mobile data collection. Thereafter, using this mobile platform, data will be compiled and reported on a regular basis.

Administration and Finance

The URCS have revised their procurement and finance policies and revised their salary scales, which will be guiding further action. Although yet to be formally approved, the URCS volunteer policies have also been revised, increasing the volunteer allowances and including a hardship allowances.

Furthermore no major changes since the previous [operations update 3](#).

C. Detailed Operational Plan

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Needs analysis: Please see the section on Needs analysis and scenario planning in the section above, where the WASH needs are presented in detail. The huge amount of WASH needs that became evident from the assessments, were the basis for deploying the ERU.



URCS volunteers in Yumbe district Uganda, Credit: T. Arlemo/IFRC

Population to be assisted: The water assistance will be targeting the zones covered by the Artisan well aimed at producing 320,000 litres a day. The sanitation component will target 7,750 people. Moreover, the ERU will be reaching out to 40,000 beneficiaries in the Palorinya settlement. This influx has further reduced the access to safe water and sanitation in the camp, increasing the risk of diarrheal diseases.


Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion			
Outcome 1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities	Outputs		% of achievement
	<p>Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population.</p> <p>Output 1.2: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to 7750 people.</p> <p>Output 1.3: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</p>		57%
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	

Output 1.1 Procurement and distribution of Jerry cans (20 ltr capacity Jerry cans).		x	0%
Procure and deploy pumps to enable increased water production	x		100%
Improve and maintain water quality sources from the artesian well by replenishing WatSan Kit 5 consumables and tools	x		100%
Fencing the operational area and construction of animal Water trough at artisan well	x		60%
Deploy WASH Delegate to support scaling up water production and training field staff on maintenance of machinery to reduce break downs and damaged equipment	x		50%
Output 1.2 Purchase and distribution of prefabricated Plastic slabs		x	0%
Construction costs for 115 communal latrines of 2 stances each (nails, excavation, timber, labour, roofing, slabbing)	x		100%
Construction of communal bath shelters	x		100%
Distribute cleaning Kit equipment	x		100%
Support HH Latrine construction (Sanitation tool kit: Hoe, pick-axe, wheelbarrow, machete, spade, nylon rope, metallic bucket)	x		10%
Output 1.3 Production and Procurement of PHASTer Tool Kits	x		100%
Training of volunteers in PHASTer	x		50%
Volunteer Facilitation for hygiene promotion through PHASTer	x		50%
Provide appropriate and comprehensive menstrual hygiene management (MHM) items to support women and adolescent girls (N-0%)		x	0%
Facilitation for MHM initial FGDs for women and adolescent girls		x	0%
Information, Education and communication materials		x	0%
Distribution of Laundry Soap		x	0%
Promotion of Hand-washing at HH level through demonstration tippy taps	x		100%
Reduce the incidences of diarrheal diseases by carrying out hygiene promotion and community based surveillance in communities as well as distribute soap and handwashing point.	x		70%
Procure and install Hand Washing Facilities at latrines	x		58%
Liquid Soap for hand washing and cleaning sanitary facilities	x		100%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artisan well continues to be functional through replenishment of key items at the water production site. Additional work will be undertaken at the site to enhance the water production, ensure proper waste management and ensure safety of volunteers. Procurement is underway for key items needed for the water storage and collection as well as sanitation components. Volunteer recruitment is ongoing for additional support to at water production sites, hygiene promotion and sanitation activities. ERU M40 to be deployed to assist by increasing daily access to water according to SPHERE standards. 			

Health & care

Needs analysis: The high prevalence of diarrhoea and malaria in the area coupled with the inadequate access to LLINs among the refugee population, increases their risk of contracting malaria in the camp. With the rainy season coming up, the risk of these diseases increases. There is also low immunization coverage among the refugees and a weak surveillance system to detect outbreaks.

Population to be assisted: Volunteers will be supporting first aid, epidemic control, reproductive health and immunization. Mosquito nets will be provided to 2,500 families that the appeal is targeting in zone 5.

Health & care			
Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced.	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 2.1: Target population is provided with rapid medical management of injuries and diseases. Output 2.2: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population. Output 2.3: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 2.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitation for First Aid Training to volunteers Mileage costs for ambulance to cater for evacuations and referrals 	X	X	0%
Output 2.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mama Kits for Expectant mothers Training volunteers in CBHFA (Reproductive health), Beneficiary communications and Epidemic Control activities in the affected communities Facilitation of volunteers carrying out CBHFA Mobilization and sensitization for Immunization against all vaccine immunize-able diseases and defaulter follow up for vaccination Printing and distribution of disease surveillance forms to volunteers among community 	X X	X X	5%
Output 2.3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long lasting insecticidal nets (LLINs) Inter-agency stakeholder epidemic preparedness and coordination meetings 	X	X	0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<p>Overall, there has been little progress towards the health and care component activities due to lack of financial support to implement these activities.</p> <p>In order to identify the best way forward for health and care a joint health assessment was performed by URCS and a IFRC health delegate supported by the Netherlands Red Cross.</p> <p>With higher coverage and an enhanced health strategy, increased focus will be put on implementing the health activities. Volunteer recruitment and training and the procurement and distribution of LLIN's will be prioritized in the coming month to enhance health awareness and epidemic monitoring.</p>			
 <p>A handwashing point in Zone 5, Yumbe. Credit: C. de Milliano/ IFRC</p>			

National Society capacity building

Needs analysis: In order to ensure staff and volunteers are able to access and implement the Emergency Appeal some basic equipment, visibility and transport will be needed.

National Society capacity building			
Outcome 4: Capacity of the Ugandan Red Cross Society to respond to the emergency situation and needs of the affected population is strengthened	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 4.1: Adequate protection is given to staff and volunteers involved in the response to the of the EA operation.	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	
Output 4.1:			
• IT equipment (4 computers, 1 printer, 1 photocopiers, 1 camera)	x		100%
• Visibility (T-shirts, Caps, Banners)	x	x	30%
• URCS flags bearing logos		x	0%
• URCS Reflector jackets for staff and Team Leader Volunteers			30%
• Procurement of Motorcycle and Protective Gear for Camp Settlement	x	x	100%
• Motorcycle running cost (Fuel and Maintenance)			0%
• Protective gear for Volunteers (Gumboots, Heavy Duty Gloves, Rain coats/Umbrellas, JIK, Capes)		x	40%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The branch has undertaken initial steps to recruit additional local volunteers from the host communities and the refugee communities, however increased recruitment and selection of volunteers is essential. 100% procurement of IT equipment, 4 laptop computers and 1 tablet – a Samsung Galaxy was bought instead of the budgeted 1 piece camera given the utility in the field. 30% of the visibility items already procured of the 100 T-shirts and 100 Caps. However, there is an urgent need for increased visibility both for volunteers and for assets and infrastructure. Need for more visibility items like the flags, banners, stickers, overalls, umbrellas, additional T-Shirts for the volunteers, corporate shirts, and caps. 			
			
<p>URCS volunteers near the water storage site. Credits: de Milliano/IFRC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> URCS reflector jackets for staff and team leader volunteers need to distributed. The two motorcycles and protective gears for camp settlement are procured and ready for delivery to the field The motorcycle running costs still intact since the motorcycles are not yet delivered Protective gears for volunteers will be procured and distributed. This will include overalls, gumboots, heavy duty gloves, rain coats/umbrellas, JIK-detergent, capes Additional training will be provided to the volunteers on water treatment, production, hygiene and sanitation and first aid. Drivers will receive refresher trainings. Additional volunteers will be added to teams at the water production sites. The main reason is the increasing refugee numbers and increased demand of for water production. This will reduce working hours for current volunteer 			
<p>teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For other updates see the previous operations update 3 			

Programming / Areas Common to all Sectors

Quality Programming			
Outcome 5: Continuous and detailed assessment and analysis is used to inform the design and implementation of the operation	Outputs		% of achievement
		Output 5.1: Initial needs assessment are updated following consultation with beneficiaries Output 5.2: The emergency plan of action is updated and revised as necessary to reflect needs	
Activities	Is implementation on time?		% progress (estimate)
	Yes (x)	No (x)	40%
Output 5.1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception Workshop with branch, staff and key volunteers (10 staff and 20 volunteers) Per diem - Technical programme staff monitoring visits (3 people per month for 4 days for 6 months) Per diem - HQ staff monitoring visits (senior management and governing board members, etc.) (2 people for 2 visits for 4 days) Per diem - Drivers (HQ monitoring) (4 days per month for 6 months) Feedback dialogue with the beneficiaries Production of photographs from the operation Community mega phones communication equipment's Facilitation for volunteers to carry out baseline, endline and beneficiary satisfaction surveys 	X		100%
	X		50%
	X		80%
	X		10%
			35%
	X		0%
			25%
Output 5.2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revision workshop Lessons learnt workshop 	X		50%
	X		0%
Progress towards outcomes			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A health assessment was performed, with the support of the Netherlands Red Cross. A rapid WASH assessment was performed which informed the request for an Emergency Response Unit, An appeal scoping workshop was held with URCS HQ staff, field staff, volunteer representatives and IFRC EAIOI staff, to review progress, achievements, needs and future priorities. The need and utility of mobile data collection for monitoring progress was prioritized as a major need and will be followed up in the coming months. A beneficiary communication officer was recruited and is to start work in March 2017. The Secretary General and an IFRC delegation undertook a field visit to gain insights on the most recent refugee influx and needs. The trip was valuable to enhance the activities and show the value and priority of URC's response in the camp. The WASH delegate produced a set of photographs from the operation and the current influx. For other updates see the previous operations update 3 			

D. Budget

No major changes. See the previous [operations update 3](#) for more details.

Contact Information

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**
and a culture of
non-violence and peace.