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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Uganda / Africa: Refugee Influx from DRC

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF n°. MDRUG040	Glide n°
Date of issue: 17 January 2018	Expected timeframe: Three (3) months Expected end date: April, 2018
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow	
DREF allocated: CHF 206,305	Budget holder/project manager IFRC: Sheila Chemjor is responsible for implementation, reporting and compliance. National Society Contact: Mr. Robert Akankwasa
Total number of people affected: 40,000 people	Number of people to be assisted: 6,000 people (1,000 ¹ households)
Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches): The 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 members with technical expertise in several areas.	
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Netherlands, Belgium, and German Red Cross Societies.	
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Office of the Prime Minister (Department of Refugees), United Nations High Commission for Refugee (UNHCR), United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Action Africa Help (AAH), Samaritan's Purse, Uganda Police Marines Unit, and African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD).	

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

Effects of inter-communal violence that broke out in Ituri region of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in December 2017; including abductions and killings in North Kivu resulted in mass displacement and flight of Congolese through Uganda's South-Western border points in Bunagana, Kisoro district and Lake Albert in Hoima district.

Since 1 December 2017, an influx of over 7,091 new Congolese refugees have crossed to Uganda, eight times the average daily arrival recorded between January and November 2017. The majority (2,300) entered Uganda crossing Lake Albert aboard rickety fishing boats, with others (350) coming in through more commonly used border points in Kisoro, Kanungu and Bundibugyo districts from North Kivu region (Binza, Bukoma, Rutshuru, Masisi, Gisigari, Rubare and Busanza). On 20 December 2017, Hoima district began witnessing another refugee influx as hundreds and later thousands (1,432 new arrivals) from the neighbouring DRC Province of Ituri began crossing Lake Albert onboard fishing boats and landing at Sebagoro Landing Site one of the many landing sites dotting the beach of Lake Albert in Kabwoya Sub County.

¹ Average number of people per family stands at 6.



Figure 1: (Left) New arrivals at Kagoma RC (Extreme right) UNHCR new arrivals landing by boat (without adequate safety gear) at Lake Albert. UNHCR Photo

The new arrivals are being received by the local authorities, representatives of the Hoima District, officials from Uganda Office of Prime Minister and UNHCR. After reception in Hoima, the new arrivals are transported to Kagoma Reception Center before being moved to Marembo C within Kyangwali Reception Center for settlement. The district hosts Kyangwali Refugee Settlement that for a long period of time has served as home to tens of thousands of refugees from majorly South Sudan and DRC.

According to these new arrivals and the local security personnel, the influx started in as a result of flight from intertribal conflict in parts of Djugu territory, located in the Ituri Province of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Djugu territory, that appears to be the epicentre of the clashes that led to the flight of Congolese, is among others inhabited by the Lendu, Bagegere, Hema and Ngiti communities who for some time now have witnessed inter communal clashes. From accounts of survivors who also double as witnesses, the clashes involved raids on homes in the night, setting of countless houses on fire, abductions and killings with the most affected villages being Joo, Torogesi, Kobu, Kiripa, Retso and some parts of Kasenyi. It is estimated that thousands were displaced from their homes with the majority running to Uganda.

In Uganda, large number of the Congolese fleeing Djugu started being received around the 20 December 2017, immediately after the clashes of 19th December. As DRC is separated from Uganda by Lake Albert, the new arrivals travelled by boats across the lake landing at Sebagoro Landing Site in addition to other minor landing sites such as Nsonga. From Sebagoro and other landing sites, the new arrivals would be collected together at Sebagoro Fishing Shelter constructed by Ministry of Animals and Fisheries from where they would then later be transported to Kagoma Reception Center in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement.

The total number of refugee influx into Uganda from this current crisis in DRC is indicated in the table below:

Congolese refugees as of 31 st December 2017	242,406	Vast majority (60%) entered Uganda through Lake Albert aboard fishing boats while others entered through Kanungu and Kisoro districts.
Congolese New arrivals from January to December 2017	46,600	
Congolese New arrivals since 1 st December 2017	8,915	

Source: UNHCR Uganda

Since 19 December, UNHCR has relocated 4,125 refugees from Lake Albert landing sites to Kagoma reception centre in Kyangwali settlement, Hoima district. Some 3,855 have been already allocated a plot of land in Malembo C and provided with shelter materials. Another 270 new arrivals remain at the reception centre and are awaiting allocation of land. At Kagoma, UNHCR has so far identified and assisted 199 unaccompanied minors (63) and separated children (136), including through best interest assessments.

The District Health office has so far reported suspected outbreak of diarrhoea among the new caseloads which has so far affected 101 persons² within a short period of 29 December 2017 to 3rd January 2018 in Hoima district. This is attributed to the inadequate water supply, coupled with limited sanitation-enabling infrastructures and generally poor

² 24 cases presenting with diarrhoea, 51 acute cases watery diarrhoea, 08 cases of Gastritis, 06 cases of watery diarrhoea, 01 case of diarrhoea and 01 case of acute Gastritis

personal and environmental sanitation in Malembo C refugee settlement. If this situation is not well managed now, it might blow out into a major cholera outbreak which might even threaten the main Kyangwali refugee settlement and the whole of Hoima district.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society

Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) operates countrywide through 51 Branches spread out in all 112 districts. Kyangwali refugee resettlement which hosts the displaced persons falls within the jurisdiction of Hoima Red Cross Branch which already has activities related to Restoring of Family Linkage (RFL) among the old refugee caseloads in the main settlement. The Branch has adequate number of residual volunteers who were previously engaged in European Union and Land Rover-funded WASH projects that concluded in Hoima and other neighbouring districts; who can be rapidly mobilized, oriented and deployed to support the operation. This is in addition to a national surge capacity of 30 WASH National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) roster members who are available for immediate deployment. On 30 December 2017, URCS deployed a team to support Hoima branch conduct an assessment of the trends of the influx, current situation, emerging needs and explore possible areas of intervention within the Red Cross mandate. In addition, a 10,000 liter capacity water truck has been dispatched to support trucking and supply of safe water in Malembo C refugee settlement. The URCS's involvement in the current South Sudanese Refugee operation in the West Nile region provides additional technical capacity, experience and leverage additional human and materials resources for response; especially in the field of WASH, reception centre management, shelter, livelihoods, community health and Restoring Family Links (RFL). The legal mandate provided to the URCS in the National Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and National Disaster Policies will ably facilitate our involvement in this response.

The Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) as part of the actors involved in protection activities is providing Family Tracing services to the new arrivals at Kagoma RC. The tracing service includes telephone services through which those with telephone contacts of family members are able to re-establish links and exchange family news and registration of UAM with family tracing needs. The NS is also providing WASH services at Malembo C in Kyangwali settlement. The WASH intervention includes, Hygiene promotion and construction of communal sanitary facilities to reduce on the open defecation all over the settlement.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement in country

At the country level, Uganda Red Cross Society works with the IFRC, ICRC, and Participating National Societies (PNSs); including the Netherlands, German and the Belgium-Flanders Red Cross Societies.

Through the refugee response appeals, the IFRC has been facilitating the National Society with required financial, and technical resources; including deployment of emergency response tools that have enabled effective response to the South Sudanese Refugee operation since 2016. This is in addition to other development projects in the WASH, public emergencies; including the recent outbreak of Marburg Viral Disease which was facilitated through DREF. Through the Uganda country delegation, the ICRC has been cooperating with the National Society supporting humanitarian interventions during conflict situations; mostly facilitating Emergency Preparedness and response capacities of target Branches, Restoring Family Links and sometimes development interventions. As part of the current refugee influx, the existing RFL structures within Kyangwali refugee settlement have already been providing RFL services related to identification and reunification of separated and unaccompanied minors, tracing services, and mobile phone services. The other PNSs support emergency health, disaster preparedness and response as well as food security and livelihood projects in various branches in need, and are available to provide technical assistance to this refugee response too.

The overall management, monitoring and evaluation of this refugee response operation will be done by the URCS Disaster Management team, with technical assistance from the Health team. Coordination will be at national, regional and local levels with all other stakeholders, including the Government (through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and Hoima District Local Government) for technical support and standardization of approaches. URCS staff and volunteers in Hoima branch will implement the operation with technical support from the Headquarters, the IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster Office in Nairobi and the ICRC country delegation. The URCS will continue to attend coordination meetings, sharing information, experiences and best practices related to the operation as appropriate.

Overview of non-RCRC Movement actors in country

Action Africa Help is providing 48,000 liters of water a day to the refugees in Malembo C. WFP distributed a 30-day dry food ration through Samaritan's Pursue to all the refugees settling in Malembo C. At Malembo C, a health outreach post has been established to treat the sick, carry out nutrition screening and provide expanded program on immunization (EPI) services, but its capacity needs to be strengthened. UNHCR is providing household items to refugees with 3,110 refugees supported to date. The household items being provided by UNHCR include blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, buckets and water cans. In addition to distribution of household items, UNHCR has transferred 1,709 Congolese refugee new arrivals from Nyakabande transit centre (Kisoro district) to Kyaka II settlement (Kyegegwa

district). American Refugee Committee (ARC), which is also a protection partner, is supporting the identification of Sex and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors among the new arrivals. Action Africa Help Uganda (AAHU) with teams from UNHCR, Uganda Police are receiving refugees at Sebagoro landing site. The Office of Prime Minister (OPM) supports the coordination of all humanitarian efforts aimed at assisting the new arrivals in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement. The OPM at the same time is coordinating security with support of Uganda Police Force. The OPM ensures that all new arrivals have been registered and is in charge of relocating the new arrivals from Kagoma RC to their respective plots in Marambo C. UNHCR is supporting coordination and as well facilitating protection activities particularly with emphasis on Children. UNHCR has deployed teams to support in the reception of new arrivals at Sebagoro Landing Site.

Together with the OPM, UNHCR supports planning, implementation and coordination of the overall response for the refugee emergencies in Uganda. At field level, the District Local Governments (DLGs) are also at the forefront of the emergency response, working closely with UN, Hoima Red Cross Branch and NGO partners supplementing government efforts.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Access to clean and safe water is one of the urgent needs identified. The OPM has requested support from partners to increase provision of clean and safe water to the new arrivals. Feedback being received from the refugees is that water is not enough and accessing it remains a challenge. According to the women during the focus group discussions, considerable time is spent at the water points waiting for water. On a number of occasions small exchanges do arise over the progression of the queue leading to quarrels which is itself a fertile ground for eruption of fights and clashes. On most evenings by 4:30 pm, there is virtually only one tank still serving water with long line of jerrycans waiting to be filled hence the need to complement the ongoing efforts at ensuring that the average amount of water available to the new arrivals in Marambo C is increased to at least 15 liters per person (l/p/d) as recommended for emergency situations.

Sanitation and Hygiene

Like the water situation at the reception centre, sanitation facilities at the RC in terms of bathing facilities and latrines are fairly available and accessible to the new arrivals. The only action point in terms of sanitation remains increasing the number of hand washing facilities and hygiene promotion among the Persons of Concern (PoC) arriving at the reception site (RC).

Due to the inadequate sanitation and hygiene practices in the settlement at Marambo C, there are reports of outbreaks of diarrhoeal diseases (suspected cholera and dysentery). The situation at the settlement is further characterized by the limited number of sanitary facilities resulting into massive open defecation.

Outside Kagoma RC, in Marambo C efforts have been made and continue to be made towards ensuring that there are sanitary facilities in place for the newly settled arrivals. Such sanitary facilities include latrines and bathing shelters. A total of 9 blocks consisting of 54 stances of communal pit latrines (6 Stances each) have so far been constructed for the new arrivals in Marambo C while some are at the pit excavation stage. The speed of construction has been impeded by the hard and rocky soils of the area in Marambo making it difficult to excavate the pits as such majority of pits excavated range between 1metres to 2metres, although some have gone beyond 2metres.

Although 9 blocks of communal latrines have been completed and others are being excavated, transect walks around all the bushes neighbouring the shelters and those quite away from the shelters show very high incidences of open defecation. Also, around some of the communal latrines there are visible signs of open defecation by children.

However, key gaps remain in ensuring that there are adequate and functional sanitation facilities for the new arrivals in Marambo C. During the assessment, it was noticed that none of the communal latrines had hand washing facility stationed around them. Additionally, there are no communal or HH bathing shelters for the new arrivals. These together with other physical (e.g. poor maintenance and PSN³ friendly) and social – cultural barriers are the cause for the reduced use of the available few latrines and Open Defecation (OD) around the communal latrines. There is thus, need to address these barriers as well as motivators to increase acceptance and eventual latrine use.

With more refugees expected to relocate, an additional water truck (10,000 liters) is needed to help meet the increasing demand. To date, AAH and AIRD, UNHCR's implementing partners have commenced construction of 125 stances of communal latrines. An additional gap of 50 handwashing devices are needed, along with 200 stands of bathing shelters and 200 hand-washing stands which URCS seeks to bridge through this EPOA.

There is need to supplement construction of sanitation facilities with dissemination of messages on good hygiene practices such as hand washing, hygienic preparation of meals and use of drying racks for utensils among other. Such

³ Persons with special needs

information creates awareness among the population and equips communities with basic information on prevention. So far, due to the urgency to save lives, no hygiene awareness efforts have been undertaken as personnel themselves are very few. Information in form of IEC materials were not observable and during discussions with some of the new arrivals, majority had not received key hygiene messages. If these interventions are not urgently implemented there is a very high likelihood of the current cases of diarrhoea disease increasing to epidemic level with serious consequences for the persons of concern.

Targeting

Target beneficiaries will not only include persons recently displaced by the internal strife in DRC, but also the host communities living around Marembi village where the refugees are settled; as this shock and displacement is expected to have created pressure on their wellbeing too and so might equally require assistance. The process of identifying these beneficiaries will follow the official refugee registration and information systems being managed by UNHCR and Office of the OPM. For most interventions, including distribution of safe water, construction of communal sanitation-enabling facilities and hygiene promotion, blanket coverage of the population will be the target, while in others, a few persons who are considered Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs)/Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) will be the target. Target beneficiaries will be considered as active participants and involved as actors in the interventions, with some recruited as part of community-based volunteers who will be involved in routine hygiene and health promotion activities. During the needs assessment processes that already took place in the field, consultation meetings were held with refugee and host community and their representatives; that provided realistic humanitarian needs, gaps and preferences that the National Society is considering to support. The URCS will roll out Community Engagement and Accountability activities to strengthen beneficiary feedback, and Compliant Response Management (CRM) in the target communities. In addition, implementation of the operation will ensure that the interventions are sensitive to gender, age and diversity requirements, particularly striving to ensure that basic rights of PoC are heard during community consultation processes, and throughout the operations cycle.

Scenario planning

The scenario in the DRC is characterized by three mutually reinforcing dynamics: political/electoral, economic, and conflict/security related.

- a) **Political / electoral:** the slow progress in the implementation of the 31 December 2016 agreement which attempted to address the constitutional and political crisis. Additionally, arrests of civil society and political activists, the increase in security deployments in Kinshasa, and increasing anti-western and nationalistic rhetoric by GoDRC officials characterize the current political situation in DRC. Uncertainty looms over postponed elections, with voter registration unlikely to go forward in many provinces in the Eastern DRC, where such acts are assumed to be used to extend the mandate of the President and thus may trigger renewed protests that may turn violent in some areas of the country.
- b) **Economic:** The economic situation in the country deteriorated significantly at the end of 2016 and early 2017. All economic indicators are depicting a negative spin in the country. The CDF lost -35% of its value against USD since June 2016, while the large inflation caused an increase in the cost of goods and services in Q1 2017. Additionally, the reinforced sanctions could potentially end transactions between US, EU and DRC banks in USD.
- c) **Conflict / security:** the presence of various non-state actors in eastern regions, with reports noting the proliferation of such groups throughout the country. Local intercommunal fighting has increased in areas such as Tanganyika and the Great Kasai, worsening the situation and limiting access of humanitarian aid to the estimated 7 million affected, of which 3.7 million are displaced internally.

Operation Risk Assessment

The influx of refugees may continue due to worsening security situations in the DRC. URCS already plans to implement preparedness programmes to prevent and therefore respond adequately to new arrivals' basic needs. Efforts will be made to ensure that volunteers are provided with visibility and personal protective equipment (PPEs) gears, in addition to constant briefs on the security and safety measures based on the SAFER ACCESS FRAMEWORK. In addition to these measures, through this EPoA, insurance cover 40 volunteers deployed in high risk work environments, specifically as part of this DREF operation will equally be provided.

While implementing the DREF operation, URCS will continue to assess the situation to come up with an appropriate response strategy. The strategy would need to be reviewed to ensure the National Society is properly resourced and supported to provide more sustained life-saving operational activities for the PoC.

The IFRC will support the URCS to develop an appropriate exit strategy before the end of the DREF operation. The IFRC will conduct monitoring missions to Uganda and during these missions the IFRC will support the NS to hold meetings with government stakeholders and affected communities. By involving the communities URCS will be ensuring continuation of the activities after the NS exit and closure of the DREF operation.

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective

The main objective of this EPoA is to provide lifesaving emergency services to 6,000 newly arrived Congolese Refugees (1,000 families); including women and children in Marembo C Zone of Kyangwali Refugee Settlement for an initial period of three months. The emergency response interventions outlined in this EPoA will continue to be coordinated within the existing refugee coordination structure established in Uganda. The response to the refugee influx from the DRC is led and coordinated by the OPM and UNHCR, in broad consultation with the URCS, UN agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) involved in the response.

In addition to the mandate given to URCS in the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy by Government of Uganda (GoU), Office of the Prime Minister and the UNHCR recognise URCS as a key Operational Partner (OP) in the provision of life saving humanitarian assistance during refugee influxes and other population movements.

AP011	Mobilise communities for comprehensive health outreach services through community-based volunteers' system	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.4: Epidemic prevention and control measures carried out.	Emergency preparedness and effective response to outbreak prone diseases															
	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Train 40 community volunteers in Epidemic Control for Volunteers (ECV), Community Based Disease Surveillance (CBS) and Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS awareness	x	x	x	x	x											
AP022	Setup 40 Oral Rehydration Point (ORP) kits to support community case management of cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.5: Psychosocial support provided to the target population	<i>Please include an indicator from the Key Data Sheet with a target</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15	16
AP023	Train 20 volunteers in Psychosocial support in emergency situations	x	x	x	x	x											
AP023	Volunteers identify those in need of psychosocial support, provide basic psychotherapy services and refer complicated cases	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP023	Provide infotainment services to refugees	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 6,000

Male: 2,500

Female: 3,500

Requirements CHF 125,724

Needs analysis:

UNHCR's partner, Action Africa Help, is currently trucking some 48,000 liters of water a day from a motorized artesian well located at Kagoma centre, providing each refugee in Malembo C with nearly 15 liters of water per day. As of 1st January, water average water supply per person per day ranged from between 10Liters per person (l/p/d) to about 12Liters per person (l/p/d). With more refugees expected to relocate, an additional water truck (10,000 liters) is needed to help meet the increasing demand. To date, 125 communal latrines have been constructed and additional 50 are needed, along with 200 bathing facilities and 200 hand-washing facilities. The inadequate number of

facilities has generally resulted into open defaecation at the reception centre and in the settlement, while the insufficient safe water supply, coupled with poor sanitation has further caused the outbreak of diarrhoeal diseases at the reception centre and settlement. In line with the 5Ws developed, the URCS, through this EPoA will contribute to bridging this gap by constructing the 50 additional latrines, and more as the need arises with increased influx.

Population to be assisted:

The target population will consist of displaced persons fleeing from conflicts in DRC. This includes over 4,148 individuals who had been recorded as having crossed from DRC and transported to Kagoma Reception Center in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, out of which approximately 96% had by 1st January 2018 been allocated plots and settled in Marembo C area in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement, as well as more still being received in daily basis; which brings target population to 6,000 persons. Majority of these target population will be women and children who form a larger part of the displaced population. The extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs); including the elderly, child-headed households, pregnant and lactating women, as well as unaccompanied and separated children will be identified according to UNHCR's criteria of registering Persons with special needs (PSNs) and prioritized to benefit from these planned life-saving humanitarian interventions. The process of identifying these EVIs/PSNs will involve the refugee leadership and UNHCR as well as OPM representatives. While recruiting community-based volunteers who will support the implementation, refugee individuals will be integrated and trained as a more effective workforce since they understand the local cultures, beliefs and languages. Refugee and host community leaders will be involved in project planning, implementation and routine monitoring of progress as well as evaluation processes.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities of	# households provided with safe water services that meet agreed standards according to specific operational and programmatic context															
		Target: 6,000 persons															
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	# of people targeted/reached															
		Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15
AP026	Conduct training for 30 RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene assessments			x	x												
AP026	Conduct training for 40 RC volunteers on carrying out water, sanitation and hygiene monitoring and evaluation	x	x	x	x												
AP026	Conduct initial assessment of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities	x															
AP026	Conduct baseline survey of the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x														
AP026	Continuously monitor the water, sanitation and hygiene situation in targeted communities		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
AP026	Coordinate with other WatSan actors on target group needs and appropriate response.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of households collecting drinking water from protected water sources only - % tests with 0 faecal coliforms/100mls of water (at non-chlorinated water collection locations) - % tests showing FRC. =0.1mg/l and NTU <5 (at chlorinated water collection locations) 															

	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12						
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 250 persons per tap - > 80% of households collecting . =15 l/p/d - Over % of households with sufficient daily water storage capacity for at least 15L of water daily per person Target: 6,000 people																	
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys & household water quality tests.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP026	Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference.			x	X														
AP026	Distribute 540,000 chlorine tablets to facilitate household water treatment products sufficient for 90 days, to 6,000 people.				X	x													
AP026	Provide safe water to 6,000 people in targeted communities through water trucking	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP026	Monitor use of water through household surveys and household water quality tests.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP026	Train water committees in management of water supplies and operation and maintenance of infrastructure	x	x																
AP026	Distribute 2,000 water vessels (2 per household, 20L rigid jerrycans with lids) to facilitate household water storage and transportation targeting 1,000 households.				x	x													
AP026	Train population of targeted communities on safe water storage, and on safe use of water treatment products				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
AP026	Conduct post-distribution monitoring on proper use of household water treatment products and household water residual chlorine				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.3: Adequate sanitation which meets Sphere standards in terms of quantity and quality is provided to target population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Less than 20 persons per communal latrine (aiming for 1 latrine per household at post-emergency phase) maintained by target population - % of households' report defecating in a toilet - % of communal latrines compliant with UNHCR standards (cleanable slabs, privacy and structural safety) Target: 6,000 persons																	
		Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12					
AP028	Design for latrines based on consultation with targeted communities with considerations for cultural preference, safety, access for children and disabled, anal cleansing practices, national standards, and menstrual hygiene as well as environmental impact and sustainability.			x	x														
AP028	Construct 60 additional communal latrines in Malembo C zone, Kyangwali refugee settlement for 6,000 people.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x						

AP030	Procure and distribute 2,700 bars (2,700,000grammes) of laundry soap for personal hygiene maintenance	x				x				x								
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP040	Provide psychosocial support to volunteers	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP040	Ensure volunteers are aware of their rights and responsibilities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP040	Ensure volunteers are properly trained	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP040	Ensure volunteers' engagement in decision-making processes of respective projects they implement	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					
AP030	Monitor use of MHM kits and water treatment products and user's satisfaction through household surveys (post distribution assessments) and household water quality tests and revise activities accordingly	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF)

P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained	<i>Ratio of people reached by the IFRC disaster response operations to the people affected by these emergencies</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Initial operational start up support implemented by IFRC for the host national society and participating national societies and other common services such as ops centre and basecamp costs	x	x	x	x												
AP046	Monitoring and Support Visit		x														
P&B Output Code	Output S2.1.4: Supply chain and fleet services meet recognized quality and accountability standards	<i>URCS is supported with fleet for operation monitoring</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15	16
	AP050	Mileage costs for operational vehicles (cars and delivery trucks)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				
P&B Output Code	Outcome S3.1: The IFRC secretariat, together with National Societies uses their unique position to influence decisions at local, national and international levels that affect the most vulnerable.	<i>RC operation is profiled in the national and international communication</i>															

	Output S3.1.1: IFRC and NS are visible, trusted and effective advocates on humanitarian issues	<i># of communication materials published</i>															
	Activities planned Week / Month	wk1	wk2	wk3	wk4	wk5	wk6	wk7	wk8	wk9	wk10	wk11	wk12	13	14	15	16
<i>AP053</i>	Communications work/document human interest stories and best practices from the operations	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				

Budget

The total budget requested for this operation is CHF 206,305. For more details, please see attached budget.

Uganda Population Movement
MDRUG040

Budget Group		Multilateral Response	Inter-Agency Shelter Coord.	Bilateral Response	Appeal Budget CHF
500	Shelter - Relief	0			0
501	Shelter - Transitional	0			0
502	Construction - Housing	0			0
503	Construction - Facilities	0			0
505	Construction - Materials	0			0
510	Clothing & Textiles	0			0
520	Food	0			0
523	Seeds & Plants	0			0
530	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	125,724			125,724
540	Medical & First Aid	9,294			9,294
550	Teaching Materials	0			0
560	Ustensils & Tools	0			0
570	Other Supplies & Services	0			0
571	Emergency Response Units	0			0
578	Cash Disbursements	0			0
Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIES		135,017	0	0	135,017
580	Land & Buildings	0			0
581	Vehicles	0			0
582	Computer & Telecom Equipment	0			0
584	Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0			0
587	Medical Equipment	0			0
589	Other Machinery & Equipment	0			0
Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT		0	0	0	0
590	Storage, Warehousing	0			0
592	Distribution & Monitoring	2,174			2,174
593	Transport & Vehicle Costs	6,401			6,401
594	Logistics Services	0			0
Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE		8,575	0	0	8,575
600	International Staff	3,000			3,000
661	National Staff	0			0
662	National Society Staff	158			158
667	Volunteers	24,861			24,861
669	Other Staff Benefits	0			0
Total PERSONNEL		28,019	0	0	28,019
670	Consultants	2,632			2,632
750	Professional Fees	0			0
Total CONSULTANTS & PROFESSIONAL FEES		2,632	0	0	2,632
680	Workshops & Training	3,658			3,658
Total WORKSHOP & TRAINING		3,658	0	0	3,658
700	Travel	2,000			2,000
710	Information & Public Relations	4,737			4,737
730	Office Costs	0			0
740	Communications	9,076			9,076

760	Financial Charges	0		0
790	Other General Expenses	0		0
799	Shared Office and Services Costs	0		0
	Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES	15,813	0	0
		0		0
830	Partner National Societies	0		0
831	Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0		0
	Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS	0	0	0
599	Programme and Services Support Recovery	12,591	0	0
	Total INDIRECT COSTS	12,591	0	0
	TOTAL BUDGET	206,305	0	0
	Available Resources			
	Multilateral Contributions			0
	Bilateral Contributions			0
	TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	0	0	0
	NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	206,305	0	0

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

**For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:
In the Uganda Red Cross Society:**

Uganda Red Cross Society:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office for Logistics Unit:** RISHI Ramrakha, Head of Africa Regional Logistics Unit, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org, phone: +254 733 888 022

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries):

- **IFRC Africa Regional Office:** Fiona Gatere, PMER Coordinator, email. Fiona.gatere@ifrc.org, phone: +254 780 771 139