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## Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

### Uganda: Landslides



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

<b>DREF Operation MDRUG043</b>	<b>Glide n°: FL-2019-000163-UGA</b>
<b>Date of issue:</b> 13 December 2019	<b>Expected timeframe:</b> 3 months <b>Expected end date:</b> 11 March 2020
<b>Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis:</b> <b>Yellow</b>	
<b>DREF allocated:</b> CHF 129,541	
<b>Total number of people affected:</b> 1,900 in 2 districts	<b>Number of people to be assisted:</b> 1,900 <sup>1</sup> people
<b>Host National Society presence (n° of volunteers, staff, branches):</b> 50 volunteers part of Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction Teams (CBDRTs) and Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) in Mbale and Bubulo Branches <sup>2</sup> , 2 branch managers, 5 HQ staff form Disaster Management, Health, Monitoring and Evaluation.	
<b>Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation:</b> IFRC and German Red Cross	
<b>Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation:</b> The Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) of Mbale, Tororo and Bubulo, World Vision International and the Uganda Police Force (UPF)	

## A. Situation analysis

### Description of the disaster

On 29 November and 3 December, landslides were recorded in the districts of Mbale and Bududa in Eastern Region of Uganda. The landslides were a result of prolonged heavy rainfall, which caused flooding and soil erosion; affecting 380 households.

These landslides occurred in the broader context of extensive flooding across the whole of Uganda, which started in October and continued through to December 2019

The prolonged rainfall, flooding and subsequent landslides in Mbale and Bududa has resulted in destruction of public infrastructure as well as farmlands, sweeping away food crops, cash crops such as beans, banana plantations and coffee as well as loss of livestock and cattle. Flooding and landslides have damaged and destroyed houses, displacing families. Access the affected areas is hampered, with difficulties due to the impassable muddy and destroyed roads, bridge and other infrastructure such as water and sewage pipelines.



*Collapsed bridge resulting from floods and landslides in Bududa district ©URCS*

The below table highlights the impact of flooding and landslides affected districts of Mbale and Bududa:

<sup>1</sup> 5 people per households in average

<sup>2</sup> Butelaja sub-branch of Tororo branch. Bududa part of Bubulo branch, but operationally supported by Mbale branch.

**Table 1: Overview of the disaster situation in districts affected by landslides: Source Uganda Red Cross**

District(s)	Date(s)	Disaster	Consequences
<b>Mbale</b>	29 November 2019	Landslides	Deaths: 4 (1 man, 3 children). 284 HH affected composed of 1,590 individuals (779 males & 811 females) Crops destroyed. 132 + latrines flooded. National Water and Sewage Cooperation (NWSC) water pipelines damaged causing an acute water shortage in Mbale Municipality <sup>3</sup> for the past three days. Detailed needs assessment is still ongoing for identification of most affected villages.
<b>Bududa</b>	3 December 2019	Landslides	Deaths: 4 Missing: 47 persons 96 HH (672 persons) affected 49 HH (350 persons) houses destroyed, 23 HH are living at the health centre, while others are staying with host families 47 families still living in high-risk areas where homes have seeping water with possibility to slide any moment of rains increase (with potential y of increasing number of displaced families). Most affected villages, as per the URCS detailed assessment (6 December) Shikhururwe, Namasa, Naposhi, Namwau, Bushika Sub County and Bushibekye, Bunabutiti Sub County

To notice that the Uganda Government has never declared any state of emergency for any disaster. However, on 27 November in The New Vision an article was published mentioning “Disaster Ministry Seeks sh43b (43 billion of shillings) for floods related emergencies”.

## Summary of the current response

### Overview of Host National Society Response Action

In response to the overall situation, Uganda Red Cross has started activities including rapid needs assessment; search and rescue as well as extraction of dead bodies and burials in all 13 flood affected districts. The Ugandan Red Cross is still collecting more detailed information on the full extent of the damage in Mbale and Bududa and will update the plan of action accordingly once obtained.

To note, Bududa District was affected by landslides in June 2019 and the Uganda Red Cross received support from IFRC through DREF operation [MDRUG042](#). The villages affected by the current floods and landslides are not the same as those which received assistance in June; however, the Uganda Red Cross is going to leverage on capacity building activities implemented and lesson learned from the last operation to ensure smooth implementation of this current operational plan. Highlights of lessons learnt from the last operation have been captured in the operational strategy (see page seven of the Emergency Plan of Action).

Uganda Red Cross intends to launch a national appeal to support their response to widespread flooding across the country.

### Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The following Movement partners are present in Uganda: ICRC, IFRC, Netherlands Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross, Belgian Red Cross-Flanders and German Red Cross.

The Uganda Red Cross hosted a coordination meeting on 9 December for Movement partners and gave an overview of the floods and landslides in Mbale and Bududa as well as country-wide and called on partners to support a coordinated response. To date, German Red Cross has confirmed support for the Uganda Red Cross in the response of floods and landslides ongoing since October, however details are still be agreed. Netherlands Red Cross is providing

<sup>3</sup><https://www.monitor.co.ug/News/National/Water-shortage-hits-Mbale-floods-destroy-pipelines/688334-5364180-tq0vxy/index.html>

IM technical support to map impacted areas. Austrian Red Cross and Netherlands Red Cross are consulting with their headquarters for additional support.

ICRC is in bilateral discussions with the NS regarding the provision of household items, although number and content of support is yet to be agreed. This support will be for responses outside the scope of this DREF operation as Uganda is facing widespread flooding and landslides.

IFRC supports Uganda Red Cross with financial and technical support from the East Africa Country Cluster, based in Nairobi, Kenya.

### Overview of non-RCRC actors' actions in country

The overall flood and landslides response is managed by the Government of Uganda, at National level through its Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) platform and at local level through its District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC). Uganda Red Cross, as auxiliary to the Government, is taking part in these coordination meetings, both at national and district levels, where assessments results are shared as they become available, and roles and responsibilities are assigned to different stakeholders.

Caritas and Plan Uganda are development actors which have, in the past, implemented long-term programs in Bududa District. So far, no relief activities have been implemented in the field but both organizations are actively participating coordination with the DDMC.

The below table provides a summary of response actions engaged by non-RCRC actors in Uganda.

**Table 2: Non-RCC actors response to overall floods and landslides situation: Source Uganda Red Cross**

Actor	Action taken
Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)	Heavy rainfall warning alert over most parts of Uganda between October to December 2019 issued
Government of Uganda	Household items distributed to several flood and landslide-affected regions, including roofing iron sheets, rice, and household items.
Ministry of Defence / OPM	Food items (beans and maize meal) delivered to each of the affected districts.
Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA)	Heavy earth-moving equipment deployed to clear off debris from the landslides that blocked roads along Mbale-Bufumbo road, Mbale – Nkonkonjeru road, Bugema-Busano road with the creation of alternative routes to re-establish normal transportation systems
Local authorities through respective DDMCs	Encouraging at-risk population to dig drainage channels to divert river water to nearby streams and coordination of district response actions
World Vision	Floods response in Butaleja district <sup>4</sup> . Providing tools for search and rescue activities Participation in the DDMC coordination meeting in Bududa
Caritas Uganda	Participation in the DDMC coordination meeting in Bududa, but no specific response to date
Plan Uganda	Participation in the DDMC coordination meeting in Bududa, but no specific response to date

### Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

The below needs analysis is based on the Detailed Needs Assessment conducted by Uganda Red Cross on 6 December, in Bududa district. No Detailed Needs Assessment has been conducted yet in Mbale district, however, as per the Rapid Needs Assessments undertaken in both locations: the situation is likely to be the same in the two districts of intervention.

**Infrastructures and shelter:** Linking roads and footbridge have been swept away, hampering access. Social infrastructures such as schools, churches and health facilities have sustained damages. People whose houses have been destroyed have either taken refuge in communal facilities (health centre) or are being hosted by their relatives in

<sup>4</sup> ACAPS Briefing Note: Floods in Uganda, <https://reliefweb.int/report/uganda/acaps-briefing-note-uganda-floods-bulambuli-butaleja-31-october-2019> Downloaded on 6th November 2019.

the neighbouring communities. The host families also face challenges in terms of sufficient food as well as enough space to accommodate additional people.

**Water Hygiene and Sanitation:** Most of the water sources have been damaged and few existing ones are suspected to be contaminated. The state of hygiene and sanitation is alarming since most of the pit latrines have been damaged and flooded with water. As a result, open defecation practices have started being adopted by community members, which in turn leads to the contamination of water sources. Faecal matter is being carried by the raining water into the streams/water sources. Therefore, the likelihood of water borne diseases outbreaks such as cholera are very high. With water quality compromised, affected villages have no clean and safe water for domestic consumption. In Bududa District, the only water sources available is the Nashirwe Spring and this source, is suspected to be contaminated. The water colour from this source has changed to brown and is not safe for human consumption. This increases the level vulnerability as affected households and their occupants are exposed to waterborne diseases such as cholera and typhoid.

**Health and Nutrition:** The nutrition and health status of the affected households is of particular concern.

Food stocks were damaged as a result of extensive flooding, leaving people with no and/or not enough food. This will likely have a negative impact on the nutritional and health status of children < 5 years, and it may lead to malnutrition in the near future. Moreover, as roads are impassable, affected communities cannot reach health facilities for medical attention.

### Targeting

Through this DREF, Uganda Red Cross will work in two districts (Mbale and Bududa), targeting a total number of 1,900 people or 380 households (approximately 969 females and 931 males) in 8 villages. This includes 114 displaced households. Data on households affected and displaced might change during the implementation of the operation as the floods and landslides continue. In addition, some roads remain impassable in the two districts affected, especially in Mbale, which hinders the accuracy of needs assessment results. Moreover, continued rains have repercussions on households already affected as well as on newly affected households.

**Table 3: Overview of targeted areas and persons in Mbale and Bududa Source: Uganda National Metrological Authority**

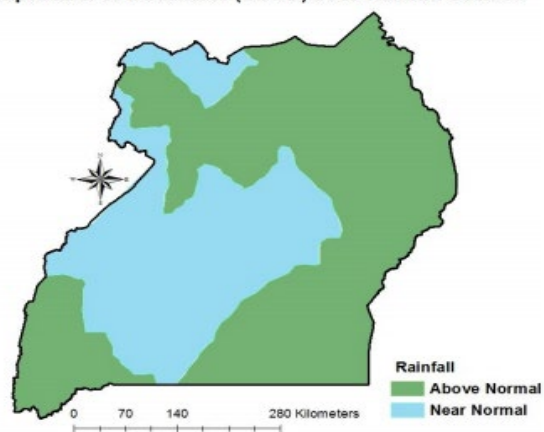
N.	Branch	No. Sub-Countries affected	No. of Villages affected	No. of HH affected	No. of HH displaced	No. of deaths	Total # of persons affected	Missing persons
1	Mbale	1	5	284	67	4	1,420	0
2	Bududa	1	3	96	47	4	480	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>4</b>

In the targeting, particular attention will be put on displaced people on the base of their vulnerability, including their higher exposure to protection concerns. A gender and diversity analysis will be included in the Detailed and ongoing Needs Assessments. This will allow the National Society to understand and respond to individual and groups based on their specific needs, concerns and risks. Moreover, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) related questions will also be included in Assessments to determine the communities' preferred communication channels and preferred feedback mechanism.

### Scenario planning

Based on weather forecasts, increased rainfall is expected throughout December 2019 as seen in the map (table 3). Indeed, the rainy patterns have been consistent in Uganda since June with indications that the September to December (SOND) months would experience above average rainfall and possible flooding, especially throughout November and December in Eastern and South Western parts of Uganda. Based on these indications, there is a high possibility of continued floods being experienced in the country going forward, resulting in larger displacement of populations, possible loss of lives, disease outbreaks as well as loss of livelihoods in flood prone areas.

**September to December (SOND) 2019 Rainfall Outlook**



*Map showing seasonal rainfall outlook for S-O-N-D 2019 over Uganda*

The flooding and landslides are expected to continue according to the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and the Global Weather Summary Report from FEWSNET<sup>5</sup>. Across East Africa, countries including Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia have received above-average rainfall since July 2019. The level of rain is likely to increase, with more devastating effects.

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Best case scenario	Rainfall reduces, minimal risks of flooding, vulnerability to spread of diseases, destruction of agricultural land and destruction of shelters will reduce.	DREF operation as outlined will proceed as planned in this EPOA.
Most likely scenario	Heavy rains are expected to continue until December 2019. Communities will be adversely affected by the increased flooding which will impact access to social services.	URCS will continue with the preparedness and response activities and be ready to scale up, if needed
Worst Case Scenario	The rains and flooding worsen with more districts will be affected. Disease outbreaks and landslides will increase resulting in higher morbidity and mortality rates.	URCS will scale up the response from a DREF to an Emergency Appeal to meet the increased humanitarian needs.

### Operation Risk Assessment

The following risks could affect the effective implementation of the operation:

- The weather forecasts predicting continued rainfall in the Mount Elgon region, and other parts of the country, which comes with impending threats of more landslides and flooding events in Kasese, Kumi, Bukedea, Sironko, Tororo, Butaleja, Busia, Mbale, Nambasa, Lira, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts. This might result into more displacements leading to overwhelmingly high number of beneficiaries beyond the numbers being targeted in this operational plan. Additional landslides might hinder accessibility to affected zones due to destruction of infrastructures.
- Many road networks are impassable thus hindering access of the Red Cross and other responders who are not able to reach the affected communities on time.

**Mitigation measure:** Where access is hampered, URCS will seek assistance from or collaboration with other commercial or private companies who have assets to help access hard to reach areas (such as helicopters, heavy duty all-terrain vehicles etc.). In addition, the operation plans to provide assistance on site, such as health services, where access to clinics might not be possible.

## B. Operational strategy

### Overall Operational objective

Through this DREF, Uganda Red Cross will target a total number of 1,900 people (969 females and 931 males) or 380 households in eight villages, including 114 households that are displaced. Districts targeted are Mbale and Bududa which experienced landslides as results of heavy floods between 29 November and 3 December. Uganda Red Cross will provide support in emergency Shelter, Health, Water, Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH) sectors.

The East Africa Country Cluster Support Team (EACCST) will undertake one mission during the implementation of the action. This will serve to monitor the operation, as well as to revise it on the base of the evolving situation.

### Shelter

Essential household items will be provided to 114 households displaced due to destroyed houses. This includes provision of basic household items for preparing food and protecting vulnerable households from harsh weather. The following activity will be implemented under Shelter:

Uganda Red Cross will conduct two detailed assessments on community needs, coping mechanism and gaps (one in each district of intervention);

Uganda Red Cross will procure and distribute household items for 114 displaced households composed of: two blankets, one tarpaulin and one kitchen set. To notice that tarpaulin is meant to provide temporary shelter for those displaced, as

<sup>5</sup> [http://fewsn.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/GlobalWeatherHazard-19.09.05\\_0.pdf](http://fewsn.net/sites/default/files/documents/reports/GlobalWeatherHazard-19.09.05_0.pdf)

well as for drying crops which have been destroyed by rains or other usages according to the need of people receiving it. Based on rapid market assessments, distribution of household items preferred modality rather than cash and voucher assistance due to disruption of markets.

Limited information does not allow to plan accurately for shelter support at this stage. The level of damage for every single household is not known. It is important to mention that several Uganda Red Cross staff took part in IFRC Shelter capacity building initiatives this year. The operation will ensure their participation during the distribution phase of household items. This will enable volunteers to shared information with affected communities on how to use the tarpaulin, which can be used for shelter purposes, as well as for other purposes, such as drying crops.

## Health

Intense rainfall has resulted in water logging which creates breeding sites for mosquitos and other vectors. It is predictable that all flood-affected communities will have increased vector population. This creates heightened risk of malaria for at vulnerable groups, including children, elderly and pregnant women.

In the two targeted districts where floods and landslides have destroyed roads infrastructures and bridges, access to health facility is either restricted or limited. As such community members will be engaged in management at the household level of uncomplicated malaria cases. In parallel, whereas possible, community members will continue to be encouraged to refer cases to health facilities.

Note that the management of uncomplicated malaria cases at household level is an emergency activity which is implemented by URCS staff and volunteers on the base of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Health (MoH) and URCS to support community health-based interventions to cover gaps. Malaria prevention is part of the MoU. Therefore, on the base of the MoU and of the auxiliary role of URCS to the Government, no additional request was made from the Government to the National Society for the implementation of this activity.

Affected communities are showing signs of stress and trauma as a result of the floods and landslides. There is therefore a need of Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), including Psychosocial Support (PSS). The following activities will be implemented under Health:

- Procure and distribute 760 LLITN (two LLINT per household) to 380 household;
- Conduct intensified health promotion sessions on malaria prevention by 50 volunteers \* 2 days/month \* 2 months;
- Train 20 volunteers for one day on community case management of uncomplicated malaria cases;
- Support community case management of uncomplicated malaria cases through the Ministry of Health and Village Health Teams<sup>6</sup> (VHT) by 20 volunteers “2 days/month \* 2 months. Volunteers will be trained by health workers, provided with first line drugs for treatment of uncomplicated malaria cases and integrated into the Integrated Community Case Management system (ICCM)<sup>7</sup>;
- Procure and disseminate IEC material (500 poster and 500 leaflet) designed and approved by Ministry of Health;
- Disseminate messages through 120 radio spots on floods and landslides early warning as well as dissemination of disease prevention information;

<sup>6</sup> Governmental structure formed by people trained by MoH at National level and called for undertaking specific activities.

<sup>7</sup> Integrated Community Case Management system: Malaria case management.

The first Antimalarial Drug Policy recommended Chloroquine (CQ) as the first line regimen and Sulphadoxine–Pyrimethamine (SP) as the second line regimen with quinine as the treatment of choice for several malaria and in case of resistance to CQ or SP. However, because of resistance the policy was changed in 2000 to a combination of CQ+SP. The NMCP initiated the home based management of fever (HBMF) strategy for children under the age of five years in the early 2000, as part of the Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) programme. The then first line treatment, CQ+SP was branded “HOMAPAK” and was administered through volunteer community health workers called Community Drug Distributors (CDD). However, HBMF faced many challenges, including: an inability to sustain the initial motivation of the volunteers due to lack of remuneration or other incentives; inability to ensure adequate supervision, data flows and drug supply management challenges; problems associated with being a vertical programme. Moreover, an alternative became more popular between 2004 and 2006, with a focus on integrated community case management (iCCM) and several assessment studies were conducted in the country that demonstrated that iCCM was feasible. Currently, iCCM is a formally endorsed strategy for community health systems strengthening. Between 2007 and to date, in-country development partners and the GFATM have supported the roll-out of the AL policy as well as diagnostics in lower level health centres and large scale use of RDTs by Village Health Teams under the iCCM strategy in select districts of Uganda. In 2010, the GFATM awarded additional funds under Round 10, US\$ 156 million, for the procurement of ACTs and Rapid Diagnostic Tests (RDTs). Therefore, between 2005 and 2010 Uganda had an unprecedented access to malaria development assistance, which has led to a sharp rise in the use of malaria diagnostics for febrile patients from 8% to 24% in 2010 to 59% during 2013/14.

Volunteers will be trained by health workers on how to do Rapid Diagnostic Test (RDT) and facilitate home based treatment of uncomplicated cases of Malaria. they will then receive the RDTs and medicines from the Government health facilities within their catchment areas, administer them with constant supervision of Health care workers, and document the outcome.

- Orient 50 volunteers for one day on PFA, including PSS and safe identification and referral pathways;
- Provide PSS to affected communities and dissemination of referral pathways.

## WASH

Since the flood water destroyed most of sanitary infrastructures, this has resulted in faecal contamination of common water sources including open wells, shallow wells and boreholes. As a result, affected communities are left with inadequate sanitary infrastructures, thus encouraging open defecation practices.

In addition, the lack of safe water has disrupted effective hygiene practices like handwashing at critical times and observance of personal hygiene practices. This exposes individuals to risk of contracting waterborne diseases, particularly cholera and typhoid fever. In certain areas the floodwater has destroyed water sources posing health risks for affected communities. This will require Uganda Red Cross to collaborate with District Water Officers and Health Inspectors regarding routine water quality surveillance. The operation includes the required essential water testing reagents. The water test results will guide proper targeting of distribution of chemicals for household water treatment. Where feasible, in collaboration with District Water Officers, contaminated water sources will be flushed with chlorine and / or cleaned.

Since the flood water destroyed personal hygiene items, women and girls in reproductive ages, are left without hygiene materials for menstrual hygiene management (MHM), which impacts their dignity and exposes them to risk of contracting infection.

The following activities will be undertaken under WASH:

### Hygiene and sanitation

- Orient 50 volunteers for three days on Hygiene Promotion in Emergency through Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) methodology;
- Procure 25 PHAST toolkits (1 toolkit/ per 2 volunteers);
- Procure and distribute 3 bars of soap for 114 displaced households (total 342 bars of soap)
- Procure and distribute 380 large plastic slabs for HH latrines construction (1 slab per Household);
- Procure and distribute 38 rolls of plastic sheets for HH latrines construction (1 roll per 10 Household);
- Procure and distribute 38 digging kits for HH latrines construction (1 kit per 10 HH);
- Conduction of hygiene promotion at HH and community level by 50 volunteers \* 2 days/week \* 3 months;
- Procure and distribute 40 sanitation toolkits. One toolkit per 10-15 households. Kits composed of brooms, buckets, detergent, garbage bags, gloves, rakes, shovels and wheelbarrows;
- Procure and distribution 380 x 5 litre jerry cans and strings for equipping handwashing facilities and enhancing hygiene and sanitation behaviours;
- Organize 24 interactive radio sessions on cholera and diarrhoeal disease prevention, floods and landslides risks and avoidance, as well as early warning messages for forecasted threats;
- Procure and distribute 290 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits to 20% of women and girls affected in reproductive age.

### Safe water management

- Procure and distribution 34,800 aqua tabs for household water treatment (based on the calculation of 1 tab \* household \* day \* 3 months);
- Procure and distribute 2 x 20 litres jerry cans to 114 households
- Procure water reagents for water quality analysis to be conducted in collaboration with District water officers and health inspectors, to determine the specific gaps in terms of water quality surveillance;
- Realize, in collaboration with District water Officers and health assistants, routine water quality surveillance;
- Decontaminate / flash of contaminated water sources with concentrated chlorine to kill off bacteria.

**Human resources:** To implement this operation, 50 volunteers will be mobilized two days per week for three months. All volunteers will be insured (for 2019 and 2020) and equipped with protective gears. Two branch managers and five HQ-based relief staff will supervise the operation through field visits. The operation will be under the leadership of the URCS Director of Disaster Management.

**Logistics and Procurement:** Logistics includes locally sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. The operation will ensure that household items procured are culturally appropriate for and address specific needs of persons of all gender identities, ages, disabilities and backgrounds. To date no alert was raised on lack of stocks in Uganda for items to be used to respond to floods and landslides events.

Uganda regularly supplied by Kenya and other neighbouring countries. Technical support will be provided through the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Local procurement will be carried out in accordance with the IFRC standard procurement procedures.

Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use their national warehouse to store items in advance of distribution activities. Considering the ongoing situation in Uganda, with simultaneous floods and landslides disasters in different part of the country, Uganda Red Cross might not have enough fleet capacity to respond to all situation. Therefore, one vehicle will be rented for two months from IFRC fleet. Rental, transportation and fuel costs are included in the operation's budget. While waiting for IFRC vehicle to be released by Nairobi Regional Office, Uganda Red Cross will start implementing activities using one of its own vehicles. Mileage costs has been included in the budget.

**Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and reporting (PMER):** IFRC Eastern Africa CCST will provide PMER support, especially with monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Regular field visits by URCS teams will ensure daily/weekly supervision of activities. Continuous needs and situation assessments will be carried out during the DREF implementation to inform decision-making. Field staff will provide weekly updates/reports about the ongoing operation to the Disaster Response Manager based at Uganda Red Cross Headquarters. All data will be disaggregated by sex. This means counting and reporting on people reached according to different categories, taking into consideration the programme area and context. The activity will be guided by the IFRC technical note "Counting people reached". A monitoring visit will be undertaken by the IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster to support the operation. A lessons learned workshop will be facilitated at the end of the operation.

Uganda Red Cross will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report two months after the end of the operation to enable IFRC Eastern Africa Cluster can consolidate and publishing the final report.

**Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA):** CEA will be streamlined throughout the intervention process to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. CEA related questions will be included in the beneficiary selection assessment to determine the preferred communication channels by communities and preferred feedback mechanism. This will result in the set-up of a communication and complaint / feedback mechanism to be determined in the course of the operation and, if necessary, revised according to findings.

Target communities need timely, accurate and relevant information regarding the disaster response (including programme activities and progress) and best communication approaches to engage with different groups. For the purpose of clarity and for a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed with representatives, community leaders and committees.

A one-day training is planned for 50 volunteers on CEA and will take place at the start of the operation.

**Protection, Gender and Inclusion:** The operation will be guided by the IFRC minimum standards for protection, gender and inclusion in emergency. This will ensure provision of dignity, access, participation and safety for all people affected by the disaster. Gender and diversity analysis will be conducted to understand and respond to individuals in the affected community based on their specific risks, needs and concerns.

In terms of protection for volunteers, all volunteers will be ensured and will be issued with personal protective equipment including visibility, boots, coats, heavy duty gloves, umbrellas.

**Finance:** Uganda Red Cross will be supported for the financial management of the action by the EA CCST. The same will ensure the adherence of the National Society of IFRC financial rules, including timeliness in the reporting. Uganda Red Cross will be responsible for providing a financial report two months after the end of the operation. This will ensure consolidation of information by the EA CCST and publishing within three months from the end of operation.

**Security:** Adequate security & safety risk mitigation measures must be put in place to safeguard RCRC personnel from falling victim to crime or violence or safety related dangers. This must include close monitoring of the security and threat environment and clear and speedy communication with field teams; development and implementation of security and contingency plans (e.g. medical evacuation plans). Road safety is a concern, therefore using seatbelts, driving safely and vehicle roadworthiness are vital. All RCRC personnel actively involved in the operations must have completed the respective IFRC security e-learning courses (i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Security Management, or Volunteer Security).

**Key lessons learnt from Bududa landslides DREF implemented from June to September 2019**

- Outbreak of cholera and recurrent floods and storm event within the context of the landslide and floods crisis, and yet the foresight was not integrated into plan of action. This changed scope of the operation within same limited resource envelope. This reduced the community resilience and recovery efforts that was already starting to be gained with the intervention of the DREF operation
- The DREF operation coincided with the Government's plan for relocation of people living on landslide-risky areas around Mt. Elgon and thus the support facilitated effective relocation of the population.
- Engagement of the private sector and other partners at national level facilitated rapid mobilization of extra resources that were lacking which ensured timely response amidst delayed funds transfer as well as opportunity to support other events that occurred outside the operation areas.
- When root causes of landslides and more effective risk reduction measures, like complete relocation of communities at risk are not accomplished, more events are expected with worse consequences.
- Implementation of an integrated approach through community engagement, floods/landslides awareness and traditional early warning interventions in the DREF operation facilitated community empowerment that led to fewer number of casualties involved in subsequent landslides and floods events.

## C. Detailed Operational Plan



### Shelter

**People targeted: 570 (114 HH)**

Male: 279

Female: 291

**Requirements (CHF): 11,803**

**Needs analysis:** Landslides disasters as effects of extensive floods events have destroyed peoples' houses and plots, including livelihoods and productive assets. This led to their displacement in temporary shelters in neighbouring areas (health centres and/or in relatives' houses). As detailed assessments will be completed, there might be additional affected households than the initial identified ones. There is still a high risk of continuous destruction of houses due to: i) poor settlement patterns with living areas, easily flooded by rainwater; ii) poor shelter designs and iii) selection of local inexpensive temporary construction materials. The operation will support the completion of assessments in the 2 landslide-affected districts on community emergency needs, coping mechanism and gaps to confirm and further developed data collected during the emergency need assessment.

**Population to be assisted:** 570 people (114 displaced household) in the targeted districts and 30% of the affected population.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards.

P&B Output Code	Shelter Outcome 1: Communities in disaster and crisis affected areas restore and strengthen their safety, well-being and longer-term recovery through shelter and settlement solutions	% displaced HH with access to emergency shelter out of the total number of total HH affected (Target: 30%)											
		Number of households reached with emergency shelter HHs (Target: 114 HHs)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP005	Conduct 2 assessment of community emergency needs, coping mechanisms and gaps (1 per landslide-affected district)												
AP005	Procure household items (228 blankets, 114 tarpaulin, 114 kitchen set) for 114 displaced households												
AP005	Distribution of household items (2 blankets, 1 tarpaulin, 1 kitchen set) for 114 households												



## Health

People targeted: 1,900 (380 HH)

Male: 913

Female: 969

Requirements (CHF): 16,316

**Needs analysis:** Landslides caused physical injured and deaths with consequences on mental wellbeing of affected individuals and families. Stagnant waterflows acts as favourable breeding sites for mosquitoes and other vectors, posing threats of upsurge in malaria cases. Risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid due to damages of sanitation facilities and contamination of water sources. Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPOA will be updated.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,900 people in the 2 targeted districts.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards

&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	% of people assisted over the total number of people affected (100%)											
	Health Output 1.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	Number of detailed assessments conducted (Target:2)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP022	In coordination with health authorities, undertake 2 detailed assessments to identify health needs.												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 1.3: Community-based disease prevention and health promotion is provided to the target population	- Number of radio spots aired (Target: 120) - Number of HH receiving LLITN (Target: 380) - Number of people reached by health education sessions (Target: 1,900)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP011	Organize interactive radio shows												
AP19	Procure 760 LLITNs (114 displaced households and 266 affected households)												
AP19	Distribute 760 LLITNs (2 LLITNs/HH)												
AP19	Community education sessions on malaria prevention												

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: Health Outcome 2: The medium-term risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	- % of people assisted over the total number of people affected (Target: 100%)											
	Health Output 2.4: Epidemic prevention measures carried out	- Number of uncomplicated malaria cases managed (Target 320)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP19	Train 20 volunteers * 1 day on community case management of uncomplicated malaria cases												
AP19	Procurement of drugs for community case management of uncomplicated malaria cases <sup>8</sup>												
AP19	Support community case management of uncomplicated malaria cases through MoH and Village Health Teams												
AP19	Procure and disseminate IEC material (500 poster and 500 leaflet)												
P&B Output Code	Health Output 2.5: Mainstream and cross cutting psychosocial support provided	- Number of volunteers oriented in PFA and referral pathways (Target: 50)											
		- Number of people provided by PSS and informed on referral pathways (Target: 1,900)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP021	Orient 50 volunteers * 1 day on PFA, including PSS and referral pathway												
AP021	Provision of PSS to affected communities and dissemination of referral pathways												



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 1,900 (380 HH)

Male: 931

Female: 969

Requirements (CHF): 64, 138

**Needs analysis:** Damages to water and sanitation infrastructure as results of landslides, as well as disruption of access to water sources. Cross contamination of water sources by overflowing latrines with potential for cholera and other water borne disease outbreaks. Open defecation practices increased. There are is a risk of cholera

<sup>8</sup> Drugs are part of the kit for the treatment of uncomplicated malaria cases. The list of drugs to procure is made by the MoH. Administration of drugs is made by volunteers together with Health officers and VHT.

outbreak and others waterborne diseases. Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPOA will be updated. Displaced households will receive 2 x 20 litre jerry cans and three pieces of soap, as part of the household items distributed.

**Population to be assisted:** 1,900 people in the affected in two districts of Mbale and Bududa.

**Programme standards/benchmarks:** The operation will seek to meet SPHERE standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water related diseases in targeted communities%	% of people assisted over the total number of people affected (100%)											
	WASH Output 1.1: Continuous assessment of water, sanitation, and hygiene situation is carried out in targeted communities	Number of people reached with Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions. (Target 1,900)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Coordinate with other WASH actors on target group needs and appropriate response.												
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	Number of Aqua tabs procured and distributed (Target: 34,800)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP026	Procurement of chemicals for household water treatment (34,800 aqua tabs) and instruction leaflets												
AP026	Distribute 2 x 20 litre jerry cans to 114 displaced household												
AP026	Train communities on the safe use of water treatment chemicals.												
AP026	Distribution of 34,800 chemicals for household water treatment												
AP026	Procurement of water reagents for water quality analysis												
AP026	Realize, in collaboration with District Water Officers / Health assistant routine water quality surveillance												
AP026	Decontamination / flashing of contaminated water sources												
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	- Number of HH encouraged to construct HH latrines through provision of items and kits (Total: 190) - Number of sanitation kits procured (Target:20)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP028	Procurement of 380 large plastic slabs												
AP028	Distribution of 380 large plastic slabs												
AP028	Procurement of 38 rolls of plastic sheets												
AP028	Distribution of 38 rolls of plastic sheets (380 plastic sheets)												

AP028	Procurement of 38 digging kits													
AP028	Distribution of 38 digging kits													
AP028	Procurement of 40 sanitation toolkits													
AP028	Distribution of 40 sanitation toolkits													
AP028	Undertake sanitation sessions / campaigns													
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.4: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Number of volunteers trained on Hygiene promotion in emergency (Target:50)</i></li> <li>- <i>Number of people reached with hygiene promotion messages (Target: 1,900)</i></li> <li>- <i>Number of interactive radio sessions realized (Target: 18)</i></li> </ul>												
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP030	Training of 50 volunteers on hygiene promotion in emergency (3 days)													
AP030	Procurement of 25 PHAST toolkits													
AP030	Conduction of hygiene promotion at Household and community level (50 volunteers * 2 days * 4 weeks * 3 months)													
AP030	Organize 24 interactive radio sessions on cholera and diarrhoeal disease prevention.													
AP030	Procure 3 bars of soap for 114 displaced households (total 342 bars of soap)													
AP030	Distribute 3 bars of soap for 114 displaced households (total 342 bars of soap)													
P&B Output Code	<b>WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods (NFIs) which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Number of MHM kits procured and distributed (Target: 290 women and girls)</i></li> <li>- <i>Number of tippy taps installed (Target: 380 household)</i></li> </ul>												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP030	Procurement of 290 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits													
AP30	Distribution of 290 Menstrual Hygiene Management kits													
AP030	Procurement of 380 (5L) jerry cans & strings to facilitate Tippy-Tap handwashing to affected households													
AP030	Distribute 380 jerry cans (5L) & strings to facilitate Tippy-Tap handwashing													

## Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 37,283

P&B Output Code	<b>S1.1: National Society capacity building and organizational development objectives are facilitated to ensure that National Societies have the necessary legal, ethical and financial foundations, systems and structures, competences and capacities to plan and perform</b>	# of volunteers receiving appropriate protection and briefing (Target: 50 volunteers)											
	<b>Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected</b>	# of volunteers insured (Target: 50)											
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP040	Ensure that 50 volunteers are insured												
AP040	Provide complete briefings on volunteers' roles and the risks they face												
AP040	Ensure volunteers' safety and wellbeing												
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S1.1.6: National Societies have the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place</b>	# of volunteers are deployed, oriented, equipped and remain well-motivated to perform the tasks assigned in support of the operation (Target: 50)											
	Activities planned Week / Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
AP042	Protective gear for 50 volunteers (gumboots, raincoats, heavy duty gloves, umbrellas, red cross jacket)												
AP042	Provide for office stationery and admin costs to meet clerical needs of the operation												
AP042	Provide for Mileage to meet transport needs of the operation URCS vehicle												
AP042	Conduct monitoring missions by HQ and Branch staff												
AP042	Communication and media relations												
AP042	Participation in coordination mechanisms												
AP042	Conduct Post distribution monitoring/assessments												
AP042	Conduct Lessons learnt workshop after the operation												
P&B Output Code	<b>Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured</b>	# of IFRC monitoring visits (Target: 1)											
	<b>Output S2.1.1: Effective response preparedness and NS surge capacity mechanism is maintained</b>	# of IFRC monitoring visits (Target: 1)											
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

AP046	IFRC Monitoring													
P&B Output Code	<b>Output S2.1.3: NS compliance with Principles and Rules for Humanitarian Assistance is improved</b>	<b># of CEA mechanism established (Target: 2)</b>												
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
AP084	Orient 50 volunteers on CEA * 1 day													
AP084	Determine preferred communication channel													
AP084	Manage CEA feedback mechanism set-up													
AP084	Manage and respond to rumours.													
AP084	Conduct Post Monitoring Distribution surveys													

## D. Budget

MDRUG043 - Uganda - Landslides

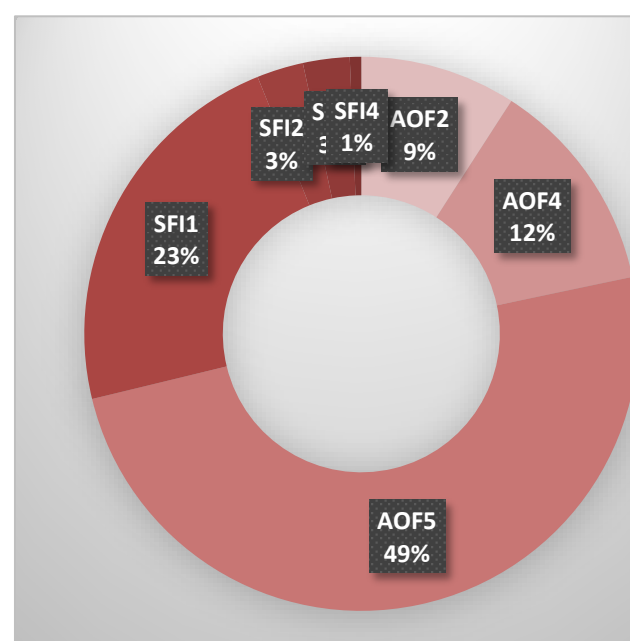
09/12/2019

### Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	1,351
Clothing & Textiles	3,142
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	50,294
Medical & First Aid	10,808
Teaching Materials	311
Utensils & Tools	5,699
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>71,604</b>
Storage	270
Distribution & Monitoring	891
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,772
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>10,933</b>
National Society Staff	5,496
Volunteers	5,716
<b>Personnel</b>	<b>11,212</b>
Workshops & Training	17,009
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>17,009</b>
Travel	2,500
Information & Public Relations	3,269
Office Costs	1,297
Communications	2,189
Financial Charges	1,621
<b>General Expenditure</b>	<b>10,876</b>
DIRECT COSTS	121,634
INDIRECT COSTS	7,906
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>129,541</b>

### Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	11,803
AOF4 Health	16,316
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	64,138
SFI1 Strengthen National Societies Effective International Disaster	29,369
SFI2 Management Influence others as leading strategic	3,525
SFI3 partners	3,526
SFI4 Ensure a strong IFRC	863
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>129,541</b>



## Reference documents

Click here for: Previous Appeals and updates Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

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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 (NGO's) 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.



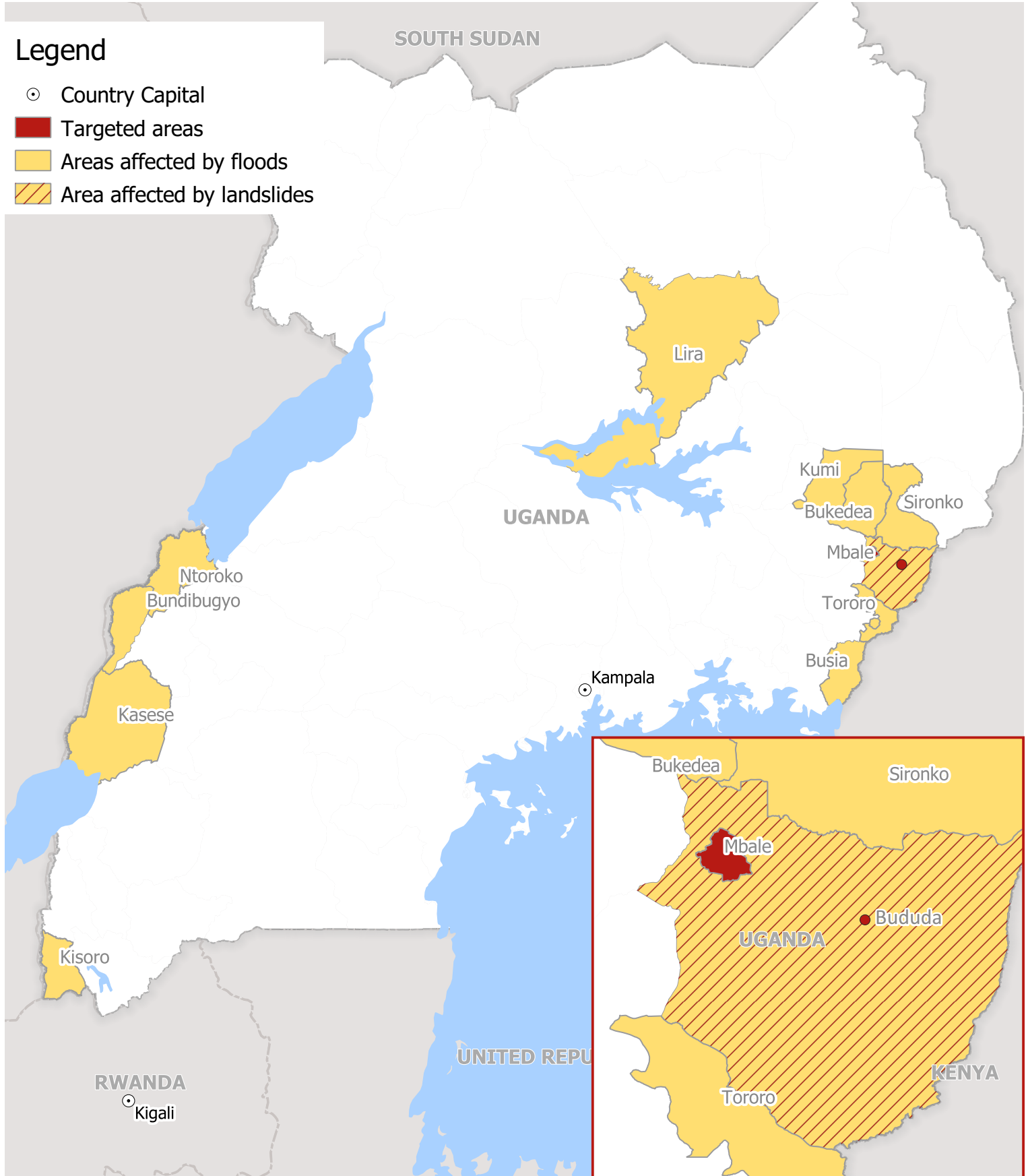
Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



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



# Uganda Landslides Disaster Relief Emergency Fund



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities. Sources: GADM, Natural Earth, Uganda Red Cross, IFRC.

0 30 60 90 120 km

