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Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA) Uganda: Floods, Landslides and Hailstorm

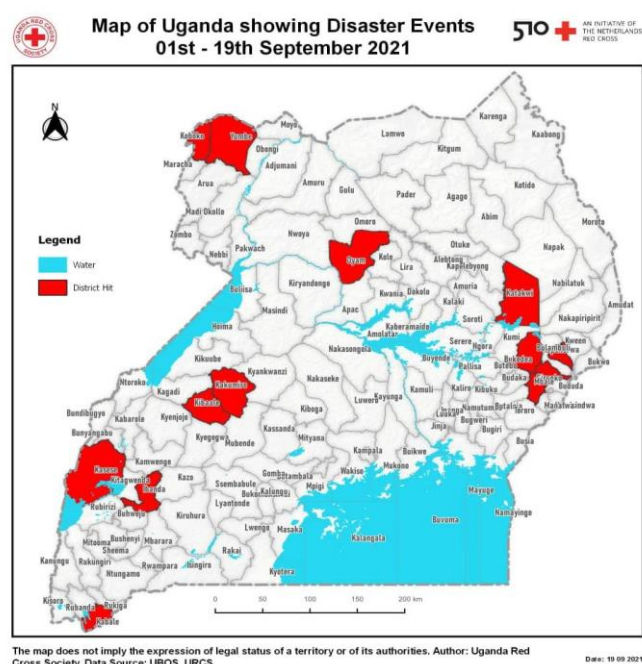
 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF Operation / n°	MDRUG044	Glide n°:	FL-2021-000153-UGA
For DREF; Date of issue:	12 October 2021	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31 January 2022
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 250,209			
Total number of people affected:	41,661 people (8,332 HH)	Number of people to be assisted:	10,785 people (2,157 HH)
Districts affected:	Kasese, Oyam, Koboko, Yumbe, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kapchorwa, Sironko ,Arua, Mbale, Kakumuro, Kibaale, Ibanda, Apac, Kabaale, Zombo and Kapelebyong	Districts targeted:	Kapchorwa, Sironko Mbale, Bukedea, Zombo, Kapelebyong and Katakwi
Operating National Society presence: 210 Red Cross Action Teams (RCATs) available to support 7 branches and headquarter staff will be directly engaged in the operation.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: The following partners have operational presence in country, which provides opportunity for technical and logistical support to the operation. They include The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the Netherlands Red Cross (NLRC), Belgian Red Cross-Flanders (BRC-Flanders), German Red Cross (GRC) and Austrian Red Cross (ARC), Swedish Red Cross (SRC) and Kuwait Red Crescent (KRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), International Organisation for Migration (IOM), other UN bodies, Private sector (e.g., Mobile Telecom Companies - MTN, Airtel).			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

On 17 September, Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) through its assessments, reported [flooding events](#) affecting the districts of Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bukedea, Zombo, Kapelebyong and Katakwi. The floods, landslides and hailstorm episodes affected 07 districts and have left one (1) registered death from Kapchorwa district (male adult), kapsinde sub-county due to landslides, 72 people injured, 597 individuals homeless, 5 individuals hospitalised, 51 individuals evacuated, 308 families displaced, 416 houses completely destroyed, 829 houses partially damaged, 3 health facilities affected due to the floods, 61 water facilities affected and 6 schools have been affected in Bukedea, Kapelebyong, Katakwi and Oyam districts. There is an urgent need to provide household kits and shelter items to the affected communities to support with immediate household needs. Water facilities have been destroyed which has possessed a risk of water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid..



Prior to above mentioned events and since the beginning of September 2021, many parts of Uganda have been receiving torrential rains which have affected many districts country wide. To date, the prolonged rain events have persisted, and 17 districts have been affected including Kasese, Oyam, Koboko, Yumbe, Katakwi, Bukedea, Kapchorwa, Sironko, Arua, Mbale, Kakumuro, Kibaale, Ibanda, Apac, Kabaale, Zombo and Kapelebyong. On 8 September 2021, Oyam district, Minakulu sub-county received heavy hailstorms which destroyed an estimated 100 acres of crops and affected 284 households (HH) with 1,335 individuals (628F, 687M). On the same date, Koboko district, Lobule sub-county also received Heavy hailstorms which affected 1,000 HH with 5,000 individuals (2,400 M, 2,600 F). Yumbe district, Lodonga and Lodonga Town Council affected 1,206 HH with 9,650 individuals (3,860M, 5,790F). On 9-Sep-21, floods hit Katakwi district, Ngariam sub county and affected 250HH with 350 individuals (250 F,100 M). Similar flood events happened on 12-Sep-21 in Kasese district; Bulembia, Nyamwamba, Karusandara, Maliba, Nyakiyumbu sub counties, Bukedea district; Kolir Sub County, Mbale district and Kapelebyong district leaving 483HH destroyed; 1,890 individuals (756 M 1,134 F), 241HH destroyed; 582 individuals (264 M 318 F), 245HH; 1,445 individuals (100 M 142 F) and 300HH; 600 individuals (250 M 350F) respectively. Furthermore, the districts of Zombo, Sironko, Kapchorwa and Kibaale experienced heavy storms and landslides which left 260 HH; 460 individuals (320 M 140 F), 273HH; 1,215 individual (533M 682 F), 129 HH; 525 individuals (222M 303 F) and, 1,422HH; 7,110 individuals (2,844 M 4,266 F) respectively.



Figure 1: Effects of Hailstorm in Koboko

The situation might evolve to become worse in the coming weeks as the weather forecast (SOND 2021) from Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) indicates that several places in Uganda are most likely to receive prolonged rainfall during the months of September and part of October 2021, there is therefore also a need to conduct detailed impact joint stakeholder assessments, provide relief to the most affected households, disseminate weather forecast and sensitize the communities on early warning information and hygiene promotion. The southeastern part of Uganda will remain under flash flood warning due to the above normal rainfall expected during the outlook period until mid October.¹

Summary of the current response

Overview of Operating National Society Response Action

Uganda Red Cross Society in partnership with the government at national and district level have conducted initial assessments to determine the effects of floods, needs of the affected population and response interventions to support the affected communities cope and recover from the effects of floods and landslides. These interventions were carried out whilst observing the national COVID-19 guidelines.

In response to the effects of heavy rains, landslides and hailstorms, URCS has so far undertaken the following actionsw:

- Activation of response protocol/contingency plan and reinforcing its advisory at community level and sharing of information with the local leaders.
- Conducted 17 Rapid Assessments in 17 districts that were heavily affected by the floods, landslides and hailstorms. The outcomes of the assessments were shared with other stakeholders during the national task force meetings and individual organisations upon request. URCS is currently the main source of information due to its presence at the grassroot level having a big volunteer base to support assessments.
- URCS deployed 20 volunteers to conduct search and rescue from Sironko and Kapchorwa districts which were affected by landslides and offer psychosocial support to bereaved families in most hit parts of the country including recovering a male dead body from kapsinde sub-county, kapchorwa due to landslides.
- The URCS Headquarters constituted a September, October, November and December (SOND) season 2021 task force to offer technical support to the 17 districts affected on assessments and monitor evolving situations across other locations countrywide using both local observation and remote monitoring through the Impact-based forecast online digital platform using Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS) station observations for major catchments.
- A meeting was held with 25 URCS branches covering all the hotspot areas of Uganda
- Risk communication including COVID19 Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) is ongoing in reachable communities through megaphone announcements by volunteers to cater for emerging multi risks.

¹ https://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/international/africa/africa_hazard.pdf

- With support from the IOM project, URCS distributed 100 kits to most affected communities in Minakulu sub-county, Oyam district. The kits included 20 litre jerrycans, tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, cups, plates, cooking pots, sleeping mats and solar lamps.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

URCS together with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies (PNS¹) with in-country offices; namely The Netherlands Red Cross, Belgium Red Cross–Flanders, Austrian Red Cross and the German Red Cross. Several other PNS provide bilateral support to ongoing projects and operations managed by the Uganda Red Cross Society.

The ICRC has been active in Uganda in line with its mandate to protect and assist people affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence. It currently cooperates closely with the Uganda Red Cross Society mainly in RFL on targeting the refugee population, but also supports the URCS' dissemination, communication and Safer Access Frameworks (SAF)/Emergency Prepared & Response actions within volatile environments in the country. Since 2019, ICRC has supported training of RCATs, and provision of emergency kits to support emergency response in various parts of the country.

Currently, the IFRC Operations Manager/Senior Disaster Management Officer supporting URCS is based in Nairobi with technical support from three various IFRC in-country delegates (health, PMER and finance) under the Juba Country Cluster Delegation. The IFRC is closely monitoring the situation in the country and will provide an operations manager surge and will be ready to mobilize surge personnel to support the operation when need arises. Through the IFRC GO platform and using the various channels, URCS ensures that all Movement partners are informed about all disaster/emergency events and emergency operations being implemented in Uganda.

Overview of other actor's actions in country

The Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) is a government body that provides leadership and coordination on Disaster Risk Management (DRM). OPM hosts the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC), which collects disaster data/ information and officially disseminates early warning information, coordinates national preparedness and emergency response and other related tasks at national level.

Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) is a semi-autonomous government authority providing weather and climate services (UNMA ACT 2012). UNMA monitors rainfall forecasts and informs OPM, URCS and other national stakeholders about seasonal performance and outlook that informs action by various stakeholders.

Under the office of the OPM, various UN agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM), ECHO, NGOs and other humanitarian actors are coordinated through different sectors to respond and monitor ongoing disasters.

URCS will continue to share operation updates and needs assessment reports with all Movement partners. URCS shared all rapid and detailed needs assessment data collected with the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the United Nations family in Uganda, district Local Government authorities and other emergency actors through the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) national platform coordinated by the OPM.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

The floods, landslides and hailstorm events that happened since September 2021, have left communities in 7 districts of focus with urgent need in the areas of WASH, DRR, and shelter. The communities' needs are characterised as high priority, medium priority and low priority. The rapid needs assessment conducted by URCS identified hygiene promotion, Health, household items, sanitation, shelter, health and food assistance as the high priority needs; water supply and nutrition as the medium priority needs and education, protection, child protection and SGBV and low priority needs. The critical needs include the provision of critical household items that were destroyed by the floods and landslides, shelter items for the displaced HH, food relief for households whose crops have been destroyed. Local pit latrines and safe water systems are also reported to have been destroyed, which exposes affected households especially women, children and less advantaged persons to a very high risk of the outbreak of water-borne diseases due to inadequate sanitation facilities and safe water supply as most water sources are likely to be contaminated with faecal matter from the destroyed latrines which might trigger an outbreak.

The Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC) issued September, October November and December (SOND 2021) weather outlook which indicated that most parts of Uganda are expected to experience near normal (average) to below normal (suppressed) rainfall, with a high expectation of poor rainfall distribution over most of the country during the season. However, enhanced rainfall was also expected from [September to mid-October](#). Based on climatology, the topography of different catchments and historical information, enhanced rainfall has always been characterised by episodic floods, landslides mostly in mountainous areas, strong and gusty winds, lightning and hailstorms which are currently being experienced and projected to proceed till the end of October 2021 in many parts of Uganda.

Shelter

A total of 3,620 people (724 families) have been displaced and are hosted in government schools and community halls near the affected areas awaiting water levels to recede. The houses of these displaced families were either submerged in water or heavily damaged, to the extent that they cannot be inhabited anymore in the current state.

The government has not provided alternative land for relocation and there is no support to the families to build back their homes. URCS rapid assessments identified emergency household items support as an urgent need among the displaced communities. Traditionally, the displaced community constructed their houses with mud waling and thatched with either iron sheets or grass. The great majority of the former houses were built this way. Displaced families whose houses were thatched with corrugated iron sheets will salvage their sheets. URCS will under this plan, support the displaced families in hosting camps with emergency household items and conduct a detailed shelter assessment.

Health

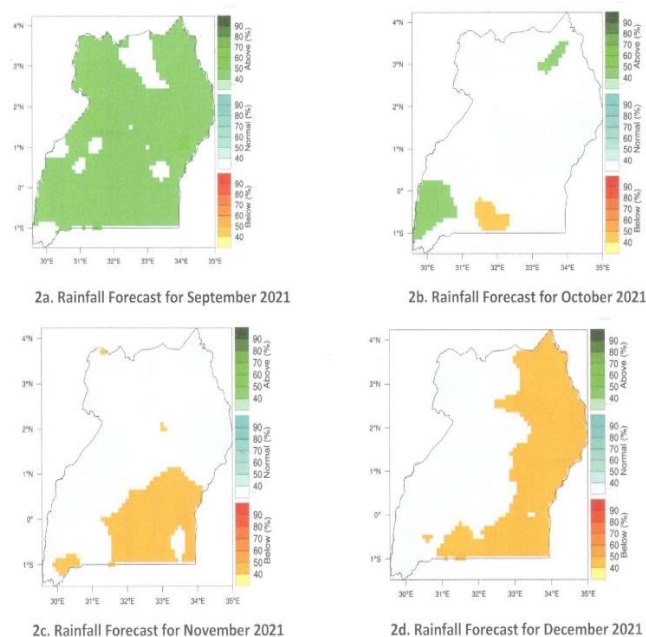
The refuge facilities are congested as they are hosting a very high number of persons, which predisposes the affected population to the risk of disease spread. Lack of critical health services that have been either rendered inaccessible or damaged by the flash floods worsens the situation. This situation has had a big psychological impact on the affected families, and it will be critical to continue providing psychosocial interventions. In Health, URCS will focus on the provision of psychosocial support, health promotion and first aid.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

The floods have destroyed water facilities in the affected areas completely cutting out water sources and thus leaving the displaced population at risk of water-related diseases. The government has been providing water to the displaced in the hosting centres through water trucking. As such, URCS will not be supporting water supply under this DREF, however, there is a need for purification of this water to allow drinking as well as to continue raising awareness on hygiene promotion. The flooding has destroyed toilets, URCS will conduct detailed assessments to determine to extend possible solutions. Meanwhile, displaced families will continue to use toilets at the hosting centres where basic sanitation services and items will be provided.

Targeting

The operation plans to assist 10,785 people (2,157 households) worst affected by floods, landslides and hailstorms in Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bukedea, Zombo, Kapelebyong and Katakwi. Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bukedea, Kapelebyong and Katakwi districts are located in the Eastern Elgon and Teso sub-regions while Zombo is located in the West Nile sub-region. URCS will use a community-based targeting approach and will engage the communities (a diverse group of community members), local leaders and other stakeholders in participatory beneficiary selection. A clear targeting criterion will be jointly agreed upon, disseminated to the communities and used in the selection of beneficiary households. Priority will be given to the most vulnerable households including, child-headed households, sick and bedridden, pregnant and lactating mothers, widows or divorced women-headed households with no source of income, families with severely malnourished children (under 5 years), the elderly and affected households with people with disabilities. URCS will utilise its wide community acceptance, auxiliary role to government and capacity to operate in hard-to-reach areas based on geographical remoteness with limited humanitarian access. Some areas are inaccessible due to the destruction of roads by floodwaters and mudslides. URCS will innovatively access these remote areas by use of GIS-enabled drones, and work with community-based volunteers and local council leaders to collect data on the needs of the affected persons and to deliver assistance.



Maps: Showing Monthly Climate Forecasts for Uganda SOND 2021

Human resources: 140 out of 210 volunteers activated in the seven (07) targeted affected branches so far have been deployed supporting initial lifesaving response actions. All volunteers will be insured and equipped with personal protective gear, including hand sanitizers and safe masks that will keep them safe from contracting Covid-19. Headquarter staff from the Disaster Risk Management Department will continue to coordinate with the government and humanitarian actors at the central level as well as provide technical assistance to the field operations being led by deployed National Disaster Response Teams (NDRTs) and respective Branch managers.

Estimated disaggregated data for population targeted²

Category	Estimated proportion of target group	Female	Male
Young Children (under 5 years)	0	0	0
Children (5-17yrs)	4,344	2,224	2,120
Adults (18-49 yrs)	4,923	2,521	2,402
Elderly (>50 yrs)	1,106	566	540
People with disabilities	364	186	178

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
<p>Scenario 1</p> <p>A) Rainfall percentage falls below normal across all parts of Uganda, the frequency and intensity of rainfall events reduce gradually.</p>	<p>i) There is a low risk of rain-induced disasters such as floods, landslides/mudslides, hailstorms and consequently minimal humanitarian crises like displacement, the spread of water and vector-borne diseases, destruction of agricultural land, shelters and other infrastructures.</p>	<p>i) Communities can deal with any light consequences in case of an outlier hazard without humanitarian intervention.</p> <p>ii) URCS uses internal resources and branch structures to under simple community preparedness and early actions such as interpreting and dissemination of forecast information, work with District Disaster Management Committees (DDMC)s to update district contingency plans, participatory community risk mapping among other Early Actions (EAs).</p> <p>iii) URCS uses pre-positioned stock to respond to small-scale needs in case of outlier events.</p>
<p>Scenario 2</p> <p>A. The rainfall intensity and magnitude increase from September to mid-October 2021 and may begin receding towards the end of October 2021 in most parts of Uganda.</p> <p>B. Similar episodic events will continue to be felt in the neighbouring floods and landslide-prone Eastern districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Namisindwa and Sironko.</p> <p>C. Increased incidences of COVID-19 cases due to</p>	<p>i) More communities will be adversely affected by the increased flooding, landslides/mudslides and hailstorm events.</p> <p>ii) Multi-hazard situations including Covid19 will jeopardise community outreach thus increasing the burden of managing multiple crises.</p>	<p>i) URCS will continue with the preparedness and response operation and be ready to scale up if needed.</p> <p>ii) DREF operation will continue as planned in this EPoA.</p> <p>iii) This EPoA will integrate Covid19 prevention SOPs as well as include Covid19 risk information into the planned hygiene promotion messages.</p>

² Sex ratio: 95.3 males per 100 females, (2014 Census) - <https://www.ubos.org/uganda-profile/>

sustained infections.	community		
Scenario 3			
A) The rains and flooding events will worsen extending up to December 2021 with more districts affected.		i) Massive displacement of people, disease outbreaks and landslides increase resulting in higher morbidity and mortality rates.	i) DREF revision
B) COVID-19 cases and deaths worsen, and strict guidelines are imposed that might curtail the implementation of floods, landslides and hailstorm response operations		ii) More stringent measures, including total lockdown by the government leading to immobilisation of the humanitarian actors to undertake effective floods, landslides and hailstorm response operations.	ii) Scaling up the response from a DREF to an emergency appeal will be made. iii) Intensify humanitarian diplomacy for URCS to be listed among essential services

This EPoA is planned to deal with **scenario 2** while keeping it flexible to be able to adjust and manage any scenario 3 if it occurs.

Operation Risk Assessment

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

- The weather forecasts predicting continued rainfall experiences in many parts of Uganda, which comes with continued threats of flooding, and landslides/mudslide events might result in more people affected beyond the target in this EPoA.
- The current COVID-19 prevention Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) issued by the Ministry of Health and Presidential Directives barring large gatherings will pose a limitation to community engagement approaches.
- Continued floods and landslides events might hinder accessibility to affected and at-risk communities due to the destruction of infrastructures, like roads, bridges etc. This will hinder the work of the Uganda Red Cross Society, as well as for other responders who will not be able to reach the affected communities in time.
- The staff and volunteers involved in the operation may be at risk of contracting COVID 19. Exposure is reduced through strict observation of the COVID 19 national guidelines and where required, PPE will be provided. Operation managers will be responsible to oversee the security and adherence of all operation guidelines.
- The resurgence of Covid-19 cases may force the government to enforce strict containment measures including movement restrictions. URCS will ensure affected areas are prioritised for Covid-19 prevention measures. Continuous Covid19 response operation such as Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) and adherence to the SOPs during operations.

Mitigation measure: These risks will be addressed through continued monitoring of the evolving situation, with the possibility of updating the EPoA as well as mobilising local resources that would complement and absorb the additional needs

B. Operational strategy

Overall Operational objective:

To meet the immediate Shelter, Health and WASH-related need of 10,785 people (2,157 HH) in targeted seven districts of Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bukedea, Zombo, Kapelebyong and Katakwi recently affected by floods, landslides and hailstorm events over three (3) months.

The DREF operation will support components of the URCS relief and early recovery Plans of Action in the following sectors:

- Provision of Shelter/household items:** The URCS aims to ensure that households severely affected by the floods can live in safety and dignity through access to Essential Household Items (EHI), thereby strengthening their self-reliance and positive coping mechanism. URCS is focusing on the provision of immediate relief items to the 3,620 most affected people because of floods, landslides and hailstorms. Seven hundred twenty-four (724) kits will be directly distributed to meet the current needs. The kit content includes emergency household items like blankets, jerry cans, mosquito nets, laundry soap, mats, solar lamps and kitchen sets. Displaced families will be hosted in government and community facilities including schools and social halls. URCS using its stocks will provide tarpaulins to ensure minimum privacy and separation. Further assessment will be conducted to establish additional shelter and HH item needs.

- 2. Health:** Due to overcrowding and limited access to basic sanitation facilities, the evacuated families at their current hosting centres are exposed to increased risk of vector-borne and water-borne diseases, especially the chronically ill, children, and other vulnerable groups. The hosting centres have toilets, however, there were evident cases of open defecation. Some of the already limited health services in the affected have been disrupted in all the affected areas rendering the displaced populations vulnerable to untreated illness. Without mosquito nets at hosting centres, an upsurge of mosquito-borne diseases like malaria is anticipated to rise. In addition, needs assessments identified psychosocial support as an urgent need among the affected population. URCS will focus its Health activities on the targeted 1,230 Women & Girls of Reproductive Age to support their hygiene and ensure that they remain dignified even after disaster events. URCS will implement the following activity:
- Procure and distribute menstrual hygiene management kits for Women & Girls of Reproductive Age (WGRA) displaced by these hazards
 - Health promotion activities
 - Provision of Psychosocial support (PSS)
 - Distribution of mosquito nets (as part of EHIs)
- 3. Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene:** The floods damaged water and sanitation facilities leaving the affected population at risk of water-related diseases such as diarrhoea. This has resulted in inadequate access to clean and safe water as well as inadequate access to proper sanitation facilities in the affected areas. The poor sanitation conditions in the hosting centres and stagnant pools of water provide a conducive environment for mosquito breeding that could increase incidences of malaria and waterborne diseases such as cholera. A limited number of water treatment tablets have been provided to the displaced population in the camps. URCS will therefore focus its WASH activities for the targeted 10,785 people (2,157 HH) on improving access to safe water, access to improved hygiene activities and disease prevention in the communities. URCS will implement the following activities:
- Procure and distribute water treatment chemicals such as Aqua tabs and PUR to 1,079 affected households to purify the water provided by Government.
 - Community hygiene promotion activities
 - Epidemic prevention and control
 - Procurement of jerricans for handwashing
 - Procurement of jerricans for household use (2/HH)
 - Procurement of multipurpose soap (1 per person)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA): CEA will be mainstreamed throughout the intervention to guarantee maximum and meaningful participation of the affected communities. A feedback and complaint desk will be put in place for recipients of distributed items to provide direct feedback on the distribution exercise. For clarity and a good flow of information, clear roles and responsibilities will be agreed upon with representatives, community leaders and committees. The beneficiary selection process will be communicated to all affected. The use of television and radio shows on hygiene and health promotion will also be instrumental in collecting feedback and responding to community concerns. Radio shows sessions will be conducted in the target communities to assist disseminate floods risks and safety measures for households, as well as disease prevention actions. In addition, key informant interviews and focus group discussions on community behaviours and risk management strategies which feedback will inform evidence-based community actions by volunteers.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI): Acknowledging that women, girls, men and boys of diverse ages with varied disabilities and backgrounds have very different needs, risk and coping strategies, the operation will pay particular attention to the protection and inclusion of vulnerable groups based on gender and diversity analysis. Gender roles will be considered when setting up distribution time and dates as well as in health promotion activities.

Operational Support Services

Human resources: An initial number of 140 volunteers deployed to support the response with an additional 70 others to be deployed, so the total volunteers on this operation will be 210. All volunteers (30 per district across 7 target districts) will be insured and equipped with protective gear. The seven (07) branch managers and two HQ based relief staff deployed in the field will supervise the volunteers. The operation will be under the leadership of the URCS Director of Disaster Management.

IFRC will deploy two surge profiles to support the implementation of the operation. Juba Delegation Senior DM officer shall be deployed as operations coordinator (project manager) throughout the operational timeframe to ensure close follow up and reporting as required. He shall have oversight of the operation, informing the Delegation and Regional offices of any operational changes as required. To support the procurement process, the Juba delegation logistics officer shall be deployed for two months. He shall work in close coordination with the project manager to enforce risk mitigation measures highlighted under the Logistics section. IFRC has a finance delegate based in Kampala, Uganda, who shall oversee the financial management of the operation, in compliance with recommendations highlighted under logistics and PMER sections below, ensuring to be in line with DREF Procedures.

Logistics and Procurement: Logistics responsibilities will include sourcing the most urgent and relevant relief items, delivered and distributed equitably to those in need, in a timely, transparent and cost-efficient manner. For the initial response, available prepositioned URCS stocks will be utilized and replenished through the DREF. Technical support will be provided through the IFRC Regional Logistic Unit in Nairobi. Local procurement will be carried out per the IFRC standard procurement procedures. As such, IFRC Cluster Delegation and Regional logistics teams shall review and approve the National Society procurement dossiers before orders being made. Any procurement with IFRC funds will need to be carried out in adherence to the current procurement policy, especially when related to food, construction, and medical procurement. Both the Cluster Delegation and Africa Regional office will be available to support. A logistics officer will be deployed for two months to support procurement and ensure compliance with procedures.

Warehousing plays a significant role in this operation. The National Society will use its national warehouse to store items in advance of distribution activities.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER): IFRC Juba delegation will provide URCS with necessary PMER support, especially with regards to monitoring and reporting of this DREF operation. Regular field visits by URCS teams will ensure daily/weekly supervision of activities, in the first few weeks of the operation. 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 the HQ.

An initial 20% of the budget shall be disbursed for mobilisation of teams, existing humanitarian goods, response, and for initial assessments. IFRC shall retain the remaining DREF funds and disburse them upon presentation of supporting documentation related to the planned DREF activities, as well as monitor the implementation of the DREF operation, including requesting the NS for the submission of expenditure supporting documentation monthly. At the end of the operation, URCS will be responsible for providing an operational and financial report one month after the end of the operation to enable IFRC Juba Delegation Cluster to consolidate and publish the final report. The NS will conduct lessons learnt at the end of the implementation bringing together all involved parties to the operations.

Security: Road safety and petty crime are the foremost risks to personnel. Nevertheless, the absence of government and security infrastructure in some remote parts of the country, particularly in the north-eastern Karamoja region, contributes to increased lawlessness and banditry, including cattle-rustling raids and roadside armed robbery. Although many rebel groups have withdrawn into central Africa, militant remnants present a potential security risk in border areas with Congo (DRC) and South Sudan. Border areas with Congo (DRC), including the districts of Arua, Nebbi, Bundibugyo, Kasese, Kanungu and Kisoro, are prone to occasional instability. In addition, the twin bombings in Kampala in July 2010 by Somalia-based insurgent group al-Shabab highlighted the latent risk posed by occasional high-impact attacks by militant Islamist groups, including against 'soft' targets such as recreational facilities.

To reduce the risk of personnel falling victim to crime, violence or road hazards active risk mitigation measures must be adopted. This includes situation monitoring and implementation of minimum-security standards. 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).

While there is no security professional engaged at the Cluster or Country level, the Regional Security Unit (RSU) has been extending security support to the Cluster Delegation and maintaining close monitoring of the developments in Uganda through the Capital based two delegates deployed in the country.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff permanently based in Kampala or on a short mission. Area-specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for any operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. Uganda Minimum Security Requirement 2021 has been fully reviewed and completed.

In preparation for the launch of the **New Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition**, the RSU has been encouraging staff and Volunteers to complete the 1-3 levels of the security modules:

- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 1- Fundamentals:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/fd082aef-a477-427b-9ace-8c5f2a13b935>
- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 2- Personal and Volunteer Security in Emergencies:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/a88a5612-4347-447b-95b1-2dbb468d987c>
- **Stay Safe 2.0 Global Edition: Level 3- Security for Managers:** <https://ifrc.csod.com/ui/lms-learning-details/app/curriculum/c38f447b-3655-4867-b2bc-695f5f8c4b9e>

Business Continuity Planning (BCP):

To facilitate and promote minimal disruption to the operations, the Uganda National Society with the support of IFRC has an updated activated business continuity plan. In close collaboration with the country cluster delegation, the regional office has supported URCS to put in place an implementation plan to reduce the risk of COVID 19 infections at the workplace. The COVID 19 business continuity plan for the URCS is in force. Support to the URCS and IFRC delegates/surge deployed will continue.

C. Detailed Operational Plan



Shelter

People targeted: 3,620

Male: 1,766

Female: 1,854

Requirements (CHF): 94,267

Needs analysis: 724HHs whose houses were partially or destroyed and lost most of their household items in the flooding will be supported with essential household items.

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the numbers requiring shelter support may be higher than initially estimated. In addition, the increasing number of persons internally displaced, living in poor shelter and health conditions might predispose them to risks of contracting a respiratory disease, including pneumonia as well as the possibility of spread of COVID-19.

Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPOA will be updated.

Population to be assisted: The population to be assisted will consist of 3,620 people in the worst affected areas of especially Kapchorwa, Sironko, Mbale, Bukedea districts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet minimum standards for Health as provided for in the SPHERE handbook.

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	<i>The proportion of households reached with immediate shelter support (Target: 9.5%)</i>															
	Shelter Output 1.1: Shelter and settlements and basic household items assistance is provided to the affected families	<i>Number of shelter assessments conducted (target: 2)</i> <i>Number of households reached with emergency shelter HHIs (Target: 724 households)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP005	Assessment of shelter needs, capacities and gaps																
AP005	Distribution of the shelter and household items to the affected population																
AP005	Monitoring of the use of distributed shelter and household items and/or cash																
AP005	Evaluation of the shelter support provided																



Health

People targeted: 1,230

Male: 0

Female: 1,230

Requirements (CHF): 17,608

Needs analysis: The current rains and resultant floods across the country have led to displacements and disruptions in the normal livelihoods of the people in the affected communities. The women and girls in the affected communities need support with Menstrual Hygiene Management Kits to ensure that they remain dignified even amidst the effects of floods, landslides, and hailstorms in their communities.

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the numbers requiring health support may be higher than initially estimated. In addition, the increasing number of persons internally displaced, living in poor shelter and health conditions might make it hard for women and girls to access Menstrual hygiene items in the disaster episode.


Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPOA will be updated.

Population to be assisted: The population to be assisted will consist of 1,230 women and girls in the worst affected areas of the seven target districts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet minimum standards for Health as provided for in the SPHERE handbook or as defined by the Ministry of Health standards.

P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 1: The dignity of women and girls in disaster situations is maintained	Number of people assisted with health support (Target 1,230)															
	Health Output 1.1: The menstrual hygiene of women and girls is supported	Number of kits procured and distributed (Target: 1,230)															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Procure and distribute menstrual hygiene management kits for 1,230 Women & Girls of Reproductive Age (WGRA) displaced by these hazards																
P&B Output Code	Health Outcome 2: The immediate risks to the health of affected populations are reduced	% of affected population reached with health promotion messages to prevent outbreaks (Target: 35%)															
	Health Output 2.1: The health situation and immediate risks are assessed using agreed guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> # of people reached with PSS (Target 1,000) # of mosquito nets distributed (Target 1,428) # of health promotion sessions conducted (Target 10) # of people supported with first aid services (Target 1,000) 															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP022	Conduct PSS sessions																

AP022	Distribution of mosquito nets (Procured as part of EHIs)																
AP022	Conduct health promotion sessions																
AP022	Provide first-aid services to the affected people																



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted: 10,785
 Male: 5,263
 Female: 5,522
Requirements (CHF): 38,785

Needs analysis: The current rains and resultant floods across the country have led to damages to sanitation facilities and contamination of water sources that increase the risk of disease outbreaks such as cholera and typhoid. It is also expected that there will be an increase in malaria cases, specifically affecting the most vulnerable categories of persons, including expectant mothers, children under the age of five, persons living with chronic illnesses and the elderly. There is also a need for the provision of WASH items to support the WASH needs of the affected communities.

Risk analysis: The detailed assessment may indicate that the numbers requiring WASH support may be higher than initially estimated. In addition, the increasing number of persons internally displaced, living in poor shelter and health conditions might predispose them to risks of contracting a respiratory disease, including pneumonia as well as the possibility of spread of COVID-19.

Mitigation: Detailed assessments will be carried out and if there is an additional need then this EPOA will be updated.

Population to be assisted: The population to be assisted will consist of 10,785 people in the worst affected areas of the seven target districts.

Programme standards/benchmarks: The operation will seek to meet minimum standards for WASH as provided for in the SPHERE handbook.

P&B Output Code	WASH Outcome1: Immediate reduction in risk of waterborne and water-related diseases in targeted communities	<i>Number of HHs supported with water treatment tablets (Target 1,079)</i>															
	WASH Output 1.1: Daily access to safe water which meets Sphere and WHO standards in terms of quantity and quality are provided to target population	<i>Number of people reached with water treatment and handwashing (Target 10,785)</i>															
		<i>Number of water treatment tablets procured and distributed (Target 32,335)</i>															
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

AP026	Determine the appropriate method of household water treatment for each community based on effectiveness and user preference.																		
AP026	Procure and distribute 32,355 household water treatment tablets sufficient for 30 days, to 1,079 households.																		
AP026	Monitor the use of distributed water treatment tablets																		
AP026	Procure 05 and 20-litre jerry cans for hand washing and household use for 2,157 households																		
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.2: Hygiene promotion activities which meet Sphere standards in terms of the identification and use of hygiene items provided to target population	Number of handwashing facilities provided (Target: 2,157)																	
		Number of people reached with hygiene promotion (Target: 10,785)																	
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
AP030	Select target groups, key messages, and methods of communicating with beneficiaries (mass media and interpersonal communication).																		
AP030	Develop a hygiene communication plan. Orient volunteers to implement activities from a communication plan.																		
AP030	Design/Print IEC materials																		
AP030	Engage community on design and acceptability of water and sanitation facilities.																		
AP030	Encourage construction and maintenance of handwashing facilities in targeted communities.																		

Strategies for Implementation

Requirements (CHF): 99,550

P&B Output Code	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of complaints and feedback received are responded to by the NS (Target: 80%) • # of programme decisions based on community feedback
	Output S1.1.4: National Societies have effective and motivated volunteers who are protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of Special NDRT members trained on needs assessment and proposal writing (Target: 30 NDRT) • # of volunteers insured (Target: 45 volunteers) • # of lessons learnt workshop conducted (target 1) • # of television shows and radio shows (Target 3)

	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP040	Ensure that volunteers are insured																
AP084	An appropriate feedback mechanism is put in place to support all sectors (i.e ., feedback and complaints help desk)																
AP084	Conduct one (1) television and two (2) radio shows																
AP084	Systems are put in place to share information with communities on operational progress, activities and changes – and evaluation findings																
AP040	Ensuring Gender Inclusion in the operation by interacting with PGI stakeholders																
AP040	Conduct lessons learnt workshop																
P&B Output Code	Outcome S2.1: Effective and coordinated international disaster response is ensured	Number of IFRC surge profiles deployed (Target: 2)															
	Output S2.1.1: Effective and respected surge capacity mechanism is maintained.																
	Activities planned Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP046	Deployment of 2 surge support profiles – an Ops coordinator for 3 months and a logistics officer for 2 months																

Funding Requirements

The total amount allocated to implement this emergency plan of action is CHF 250,209 as detailed in the below budget.

*all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)*

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

DREF OPERATION

MDRUG044 - UGANDA - FLOODS, LANDSLIDES & HAILSTORM

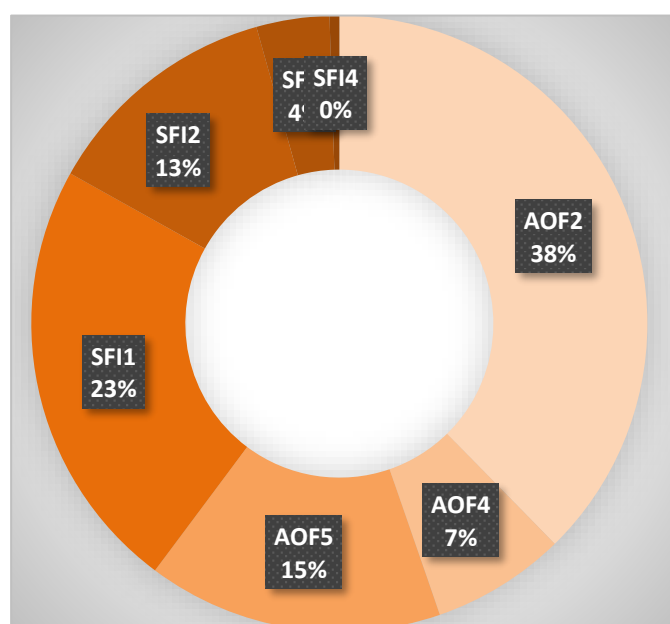
08/10/2021

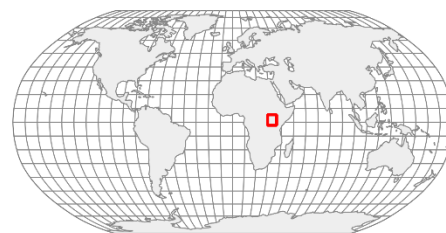
Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Shelter - Relief	55,085
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	29,456
Medical & First Aid	11,291
Teaching Materials	2,663
Utensils & Tools	10,941
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	109,435
Transport & Vehicles Costs	14,702
Logistics, Transport & Storage	14,702
International Staff	25,000
National Society Staff	11,921
Volunteers	29,860
Personnel	66,781
Workshops & Training	9,344
Workshops & Training	9,344
Travel	9,000
Information & Public Relations	3,500
Office Costs	2,790
Communications	300
Financial Charges	900
Other General Expenses	18,185
General Expenditure	34,675
DIRECT COSTS	234,938
INDIRECT COSTS	15,271
TOTAL BUDGET	250,209

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF2 Shelter	94,267
AOF4 Health	17,608
AOF5 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	38,785
SF11 Strengthen National Societies	57,269
SF12 Effective International Disaster Management	31,418
SF13 Influence others as leading strategic partners	9,585
SF14 Ensure a strong IFRC	1,278
TOTAL	250,209





Uganda : Floods

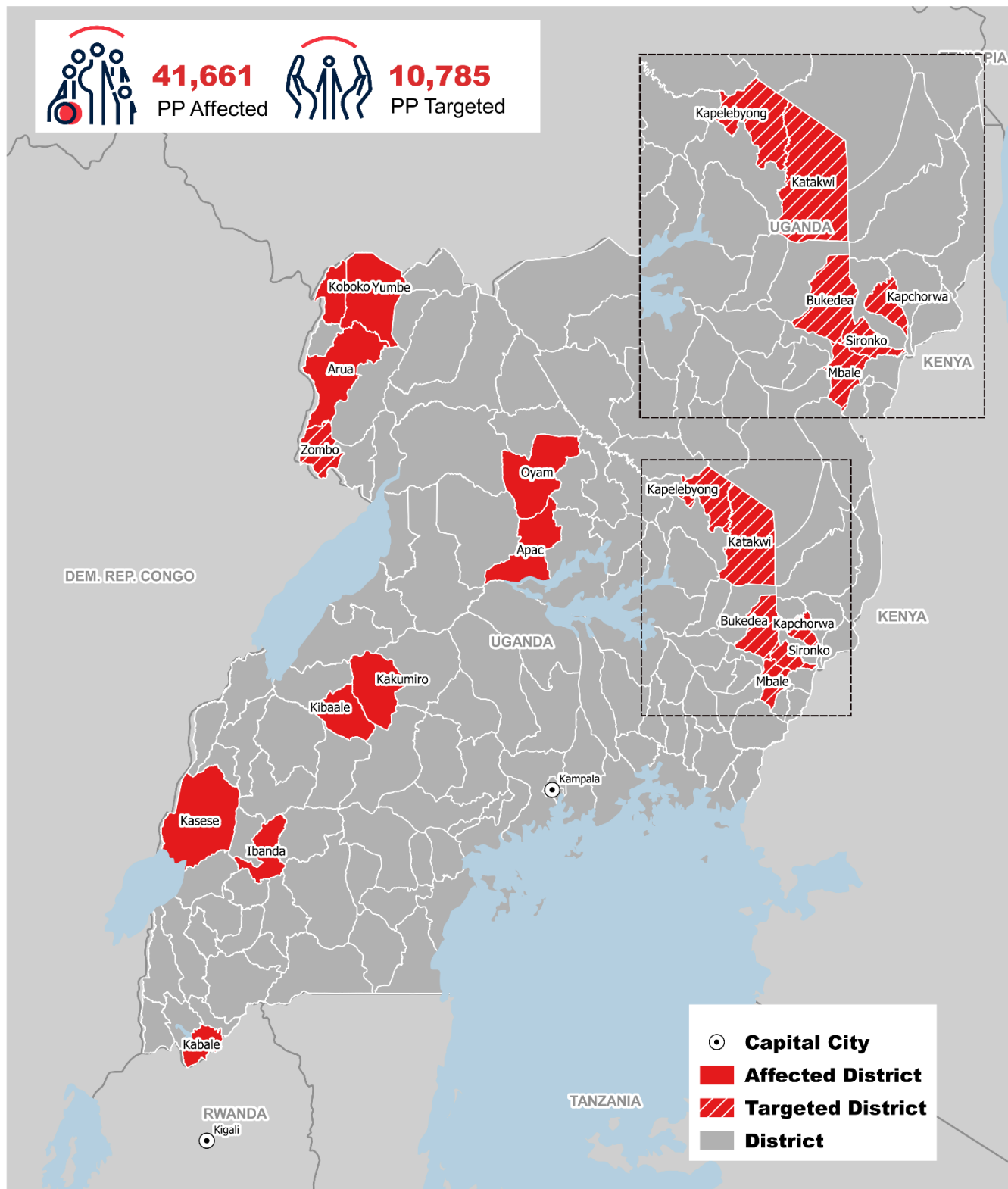
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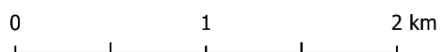
41,661
PP Affected



10,785
PP Targeted



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.
Map data sources: GADM, Uganda RC, IFRC. Map produced by: IFRC Africa Regional Office, Nairobi



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.