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DREF Preliminary final report

Uganda: Population Movement

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) is a source of un-earmarked money created by the Federation in 1985 to ensure that immediate financial support is available for Red Cross Red Crescent response to emergencies. The DREF is a vital part of the International Federation's disaster response system and increases the ability of National Societies to respond to disasters

Summary: CHF 220,502 was allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 6,144 families (66,139 beneficiaries) displaced by the fighting in DRC.

URCS, with support of IFRC, launched a DREF operation for an initial period of three months, in coordination with other actors, to support up to 1,000 of the most vulnerable families. From the assessment and data gathered, it was decided to support the families with non-food item kits (which include cutlery, blankets and tarpaulins) and reach the entire affected population with hygiene promotion messages, water purification sachets and the set-up of temporary latrines in the transit center. Further support was received from Danish Red Cross that enabled the operation and also the extension of assistance to host communities and border areas besides the main support from UNHCR for Camp Management. Although the situation kept changing at almost every turn of the week, the other partners and URCS with support from UNHCR, the DREF, and Danish Red Cross (DRC) were able to provide humanitarian support to approximately 30,000 refugees in the transit camp (UNHCR Biometric Data Registration; 5/1/2014). By the 31st December, the above mentioned support and assistance from other stakeholders had forestalled any would be worsening humanitarian condition of the refugees and above all averted the occurrence of any humanitarian catastrophe in the transit center. By the end of the DREF operation, the situation had stabilized and the reception center had approximately 2,000 refugees who were selected for transfer to the settlement.



URCS volunteers offering first aid to refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo. Photo: IFRC

It was fighting in the villages of Kitimba, Kikingi, Mukakati, Bundwasana, Ndama, Mpoku, Napopia, Katibombo, Bundibuka, Bugando, Muhumbu, Kitembo, Bukonko, Magombera, Busega, Butembo, Bundikibele, Kidonko, Butolu, Muholia, Kahondo, Nobili, Kalegha, Nsungu, Mbimba, Buhwesa, Rukisa, Kipensa, Rugali, Ngogo, Njapande, Budimu, Bwesega, Kaboluwe, Bawumu, Mulobia, Mbundimanga, Kichanga, Ngone, Bamukela, Gawa, Ndiba, Boratu, Mabare, Kazabo, Kiterekeya, Kubirirye, Mulongwe,

Tungudu, Beni and Kinjajaba of Buwisa, Butalinga and Bawumu sub counties in the district of Kamungo, Beni zone, Nord Kivu Province, in the Democratic Republic of Congo which triggered the sudden surge in population movement in Bundibugyo District. URCS was at the forefront of the response providing coordinated support with the district local government, office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and other agencies.

The response that started with the initial assessment included: The deployment of volunteers to provide the assistance as required and based on their competencies, clearing up the land allocated for the set-up of the transit center, mobilizing the local population, providing first aid, positioning of non-food items, preparation of meals, distribution of non-food relief items. At the same time assessments were conducted to establish the immediate humanitarian needs of the new arrivals and further population movements across the border were monitored. In addition psychosocial support to the refugees in need were provided. The URCS volunteers were at the forefront in responding to the population movement from Democratic Republic of Congo to Bundibugyo in Western Uganda offering assistance across all sectors including relief, emergency health and care through first aid and improved access to safe drinking water.

The Belgian Red Cross/Belgian government, Canadian Red Cross/ Canadian government, Netherlands Red Cross/Netherlands government, Spanish Red Cross/Spanish government (AECID) and the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (DG ECHO) have contributed towards replenishing the DREF allocation made for this operation. The major donors and partners of the DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, DG ECHO, the Irish and the Italian governments, the Japanese Red Cross Society, the Luxembourg government, the Monaco Red Cross and government, the Netherlands Red Cross and government, the Norwegian Red Cross and government, the Spanish Government, the Swedish Red Cross and government, the United Kingdom Department for International Development (DFID), the Medtronic and Z Zurich Foundations, and other corporate and private donors.

IFRC on behalf of the Ugandan Red Cross Society would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

The Situation

Bundibugyo District is one of several districts that make up Uganda's Western Region. The district shares common boundaries with the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the West and North and is neighbored by Ntoroko North East and Kaborole to the south east. Around the second week of July, the district witnessed a sudden influx of population movement from the Democratic Republic of Congo following reported fighting within the areas of Buwisa, Butalinga and Bahumu. At the height of the influx within three days close to 66,139 asylum seekers had entered the borders of Uganda through Busunga and camped at Bubandi, Bundinamandi, Buhula, Nyakasohe, Busunga itself and Busula.

The increasing numbers of refugees led to the creation of Bubukwanga Transit Center from where all humanitarian support to the refugee community was to be made available by international humanitarian agencies, NGOs and the Government of Uganda. URCS through a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and OPM assumed Implementing Partner (IP) status on behalf of UNHCR to manage the refugee operations and in particular Bubukwanga transit Centre.

Previously an open ground covered by bushes and crops, the Red Cross was handed the opportunity and responsibility to open up the area for the establishment of the transit center. Under the overall

coordination of OPM and UNHCR, URCS as an IP of UNHCR and other international and local agencies and technical personnel from Bundibugyo District Local Government were able to clear up all the bushes and install critical infrastructures (latrines, bathing shelters, water points) that were all none existent at the facility.

By the end of August the population at the transit center had exceeded the minimum required (12,000), which meant that a decision was made by OPM and UNHCR to commence the transfer of refugees from Bubukwanga to Kyangwali so as to free space to accommodate more new arrivals with the first of such relocation taken in mid-August. By September more new arrivals continued to be registered with declining average peak from previous 300 new arrivals per day to 100, a figure that had reduced further by October to about 60 new refugees per day. In November and much of December steady average of 30 daily entries was witnessed until fresh outbreak of armed conflict on the eve of 24th December when militias alleged to be ADF overrun the FDARC post of Kamango leading to mass exodus of refugees and fresh influx into Bundibugyo.

Within its mandate URCS responded to the initial influx leading to activation of humanitarian assistance through the IFRC sanctioned DREF to support humanitarian activities like tracing, distribution of relief to refugees at the border, assistance to the host communities, psychosocial support, registration at the border before further support could be realized from UNHCR. Further URCS support to the refugee influx was realized through support from Danish Red Cross mainly targeting support to host communities.

From early July when the influx commenced and URCS humanitarian assistance was extended to 31st December 2013 when URCS ceased implementation as an IP of UNHCR, biometric data revealed that close to 10,739 households (HH) representing 31,136 Congolese Refugees received humanitarian assistance in Bubukwanga Transit Centre.

Coordination and partnerships

Within the provisions of the Disaster Management Policy of Uganda and the Uganda Government Policy on Refugees, the role of coordinating refugee assistance primarily rests with OPM and UNHCR the UN's refugee agency. In line with these provisions, URCS as the initial agency involved in responding to the influx was accorded Implementing Partner (IP) status through an MOU between the UNHCR and OPM to manage the refugee response operation taking care of overall camp management.

At the height of the influx OPM, UNHCR, URCS, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, IOM, ACORD, ADRAA, LWF, OXFAM, the medical organization HUMEDICA, Medical Team International (MTI), MSF France, Save Children, World Vision, Danish Refugee Council, World Harvest Mission, Malteser International, Bundibugyo District Local Government and Uganda Police Force were some of the agencies, NGOs or government agencies that were involved in providing humanitarian services. To ensure that the roles and responsibilities were discharged as required, there remained day to day coordination mechanisms, at both operation and national level. All humanitarian interventions were provided under specific sectors with the sectors each having a lead and providing a medium of coordination through meetings and joint monitoring. Each would eventually feed into the daily interagency coordination meeting convoked by UNHCR and OPM with each of the agencies participating in the daily coordination meetings.

Overall operations were aligned to sectors namely, community services, health, food and nutrition, logistics and transport, security, coordination, child protection, and water and sanitation under which the different agencies fitted according to their implementation plans. URCS, UNHCR and OPM were

members of all the sectors and participated in virtually all sector meetings and coordination meetings that were convened in the course of the operation. The coordination meeting was complimented by series of bilateral meetings between agencies and sector specific meetings that were planned and held twice every week especially at the peak of the emergency.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The following humanitarian assistance actions were undertaken and realized by Uganda Red Cross Society from the inception of the refugee operation in July through to 31st December when the Refugee operation was scaled down:

Mobilized and deployed 110 volunteers to support implementation of humanitarian assistance activities in Bubukwanga Transit Camp

Mobilized and deployed volunteers to the border point for reception and initial registration of new arrivals

Coordinated Camp management of Bubukwanga Refugee Transit Centre

With funds from UNHCR constructed 8 (eight) kitchens at which hot meals were prepared for the refugees with an average of three meals per day

Established bereavement response team to attend to deaths among the refugees with 32 burials conducted successfully by 31st December

Identification and registration of Unaccompanied Minors and setting up Rapid Family Tracing services, Introduced the RFL phone services to enable separated families to re-establish and maintain family links

Procured and distributed 300 jerry cans, 800 pcs of tarpaulins, 2,400 blankets, 4,000 pcs of cups, 2,500 pcs of plates, 5,750 bars of soap, 600 pcs of mosquito nets and 34 boxes of PUR water purification sachets to the refugee communities

Supported sanitation improvement with 240 stances of pit latrines (30 blocks with 8 stances each)

Conducted initial opening up of Bubukwanga and further site clearance to support establishment of the transit center and its facilities

Identified and oriented volunteers on tent construction through which 200 family tents were initially erected for the new arrivals in Bubukwanga

- With funds from UNHCR constructed 103 communal shelters for the new arrivals, 1 registration shelter, 3 shelter units for office space

Identified and trained 40 volunteers on psychosocial support, consequently deploying the volunteers to offer psychosocial support within the transit center.

- Trained 40 volunteers on tree planting, in addition to 100 community members who were then supported with 15,000 tree seedlings
- Supported 40 volunteers for hygiene promotion and border monitoring at the border as part of host community support.
- Identified and trained 60 volunteers on camp management and first aid.

- Mobilized, oriented and deployed 32 volunteers to assist in preparation and serving of hot meals to the affected households from food delivered by WFP.

Setup of the operation

The operation was all over coordinated by Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), while Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) until the 31st December was in charge of camp management.

Elaborate coordination mechanism existed at field level. The operations here were headed by Operations Manager who oversaw the operations and coordinated with UNHCR and OPM. Daily updates and monthly reports were prepared at the field level and issued by the operations manager to headquarters, which subsequently compiled and shared the field reports within URCS and external partners. A robust monitoring and supervision system was initiated and used to track the outputs and outcomes of the response interventions during its entire duration.

Progress against outcomes

Food and nutrition

Outcome: The risk of the deterioration of the nutritional status of the 6,744 households affected is reduced.	
Outputs (expected results)	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Affected families are provided with hot meals in coordination with WFP in the transit center. • High energy biscuits are procured and distributed to the most vulnerable individuals such as unaccompanied minors, pregnant women and the elderly at the border. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize volunteers to assist in the preparation and delivery of hot meals to the affected households. • Procure and distribute high-energy biscuits to the most vulnerable individuals identified according to criteria.

- A total of 30 volunteers were mobilized and used to assist the refugees in areas of cooking, cleaning kitchens and meal scheduling duties. This enabled the households that were registered to receive meal coupons that they used to obtain food. Each household received on average three meals each day comprising of porridge, maize meal and pulses.
- Through the support of URCS that were trained and with funds from UNHCR, a total of eight kitchens were constructed in the eight zones (Zone 1 - Zone 8 with each zone having one kitchen) covering the whole Bubukwanga Transit Centre.
- URCS identified, oriented and deployed 32 volunteers to ensure the preparation and serving of hot meals was well managed.

- A total of 10,000 packets of high-energy value biscuits were procured and delivered to Bundibugyo for distribution. The biscuits were delivered to new arrivals, with each person getting a packet upon arrival at the transit centre.

Emergency shelter, settlement and non-food items

Outcome: The vulnerability of up to 1,000 affected families is reduced through the provision of basic non-food items.

Outputs (expected results):	Activities planned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs of the affected population are assessed and most vulnerable families are identified. • Volunteers are trained in camp management (relief distribution, first aid, registration, protection, tracing etc.) • Beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance is developed • Local procurement of 1,000 tarpaulins, 5,000 cups and plates, 2,000 jerry cans, 2,000 mosquito nets, 2,000 blankets and 2,000 cooking pots is conducted. • Non-food item kits consisting of 1 tarpaulin, 5 cups, 5 plates, 2 jerry cans, 2 mosquito nets, 2 blankets and 2 cooking pots are distributed to 1,000 of the most vulnerable families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments. • Train volunteers in camp management to complement UNHCR and government efforts. • Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance. • Procure 1,000 tarpaulins, 5,000 cups and plates, 2,000 jerry cans, 2,000 mosquito nets, 2,000 blankets and 2,000 cooking pots. • Identify 1,000 of the most vulnerable families and distribute relief supplies. • Control supply movements from point of dispatch to end user. • Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions. • Develop an exit strategy.

Achievements:

When the disaster occurred, URCS emergency task force was immediately convened and a decision reached to deploy the National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) who conducted a more detailed assessment after the initial rapid assessment conducted. This assessment was instrumental in making decisions that guided the next round of actions. As such, a rapid assessment was conducted and shared within 24hrs of arrival of emergency response team from Kampala, followed by detailed assessment and periodic needs assessment upon which distribution of NFIs was premised.

- Successfully trained 60 volunteers out of 110 on camp management, first aid, Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response (PHASTER) approach, tracing, registration and NFI distribution. Training supported by HQ staff and staff of the operation team focused on registration, NFI distribution, reception of new arrivals, first aid and identification of

people with special needs. The same teams were trained on setting up of family tents, basic security guidelines, and radio call communication.

Beneficiary selection:

From the onset of the emergency, URCS interventions sought to support the most vulnerable of the vulnerable refugees. Primarily, two registrations conducted for all new arrivals manual registration (UNHCR) and biometric (UNHCR & OPM) with all registrations based on first appearance and evidence showing that the person was from DRC. Upon this brief interview more information was gathered before the persons in question were given household (HH) cards.

Distribution of Non Food Items (NFIs) like blankets, cups, plates, sleeping mats, jerry cans and soap was done upon arrival. Details were entered onto the card and also into the distribution list, which is signed off by the persons receiving the items. Apart from this kind of support, there are beneficiaries that were specifically targeted and reached owing to their vulnerability. These include persons with special needs, elderly, pregnant women) who are always identified registered, mobilized and sensitized before being targeted with distribution like for seedlings in the host communities.

Through stakeholder coordination criteria for distribution was agreed and URCS identified as partner for all distribution in the transit center. A standard emergency kit was agreed to be used for distributing all NFI in the settlement. One of the main points discussed and agreed upon related to the use of tarpaulins, of which an original 1,000 pieces were budgeted and procured under the DREF operation for distribution to the affected households. While the initial plan was to provide one tarpaulin per household as part of the NFI distributions, discussions with all partners on the ground pointed to more urgent needs, and the tarpaulins were redirected to carpet the communal shelters that were constructed (as a base/floor), while others were used for the construction of the first six latrine blocks and washing shelters that were set up at the opening of the transit center.

360 pcs of tarpaulins of the 1,000 pcs received under DREF were distributed to support carpeting of communal shelters that were constructed, while 320 pcs of tarpaulins were used to construct the first six (6) latrine blocks and washing shelters that were set up at the opening of the transit center. The remaining 120 tarpaulins were used to support the temporary lagoon construction. The balance of 200 tarpaulins received under the DREF was incorporated in the overall balance of 844. See table below.

In total, a procurement of 2,500 NFI kits comprising of (laundry soap, mosquito nets, jerry cans, tarpaulins, blankets, cups, plates and cooking pots) was done and distributions were implemented in Bundibugyo and Kyangwali for the refugee response operation while the balance was used for other emergency response operations such the hailstorms disasters in Masaka, Iganga, Luwero, Wakiso, Mubende and to Rakai refugee/immigrants in Sango Bay-Mutukula and in neighbouring Ntoroko District an area within Bundibugyo region. See Table Below:

Items Procured with IFRC/Danish R/C Support.

Items	IFRC	DRC	Total Received	Bundibugyo	Kyangwali	Total Distributed	Balance
Tarpaulins	1,000	1,500	2,500	1,156	500	1,656	844
Blankets	3,000	4,000	7,000	4,321	1,000	5,321	1,679
Cooking pots	2,000	3,000	5,000	1,667	1,000	2,667	2,333
Jerry cans	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,813	1,000	3,813	1,187
Plastic plates	5,000	7,500	12,500	7,935	2,500	10,435	2,065
Plastic cups	5,000	7,500	12,500	6,685	2,500	9,185	3,315
Mosquito nets	2,000	3,000	5,000	1,858	1,000	2,858	2,142
Soap	5,000	13,100	18,100	12,580	1,500	14,080	4,020
Posters	0	16,000	16,000	16,000	0	16,000	0
Brochures	0	22,000	22,000	22,000	0	22,000	0

Note: The balance of the non-food items indicated in the table above were distributed to other disaster victims of hailstorms in Masaka and to Rakai immigrants in Sango Bay-Mutukula.

Distribution of non-food items like blankets, cups, and plates, sleeping mats, jerry cans and soap was done upon arrival. Details are entered onto the card and also into the distribution list that is signed off by the persons receiving the items. Apart from this kind of support, there were beneficiaries that were specifically targeted and reached owing to their vulnerability. These include persons with special needs (the disabled, the elderly, pregnant women) who are always identified and registered, mobilized and sensitized before being targeted with distribution. As part of coordinated service delivery, Uganda Red Cross Society volunteers handled all activities related to distribution.

- URCS identified as partner to manage all relief stock for the operations. One logistician from URCS HQ deployed to identify and orient six stores assistants to manage three stores identified for the operations. Warehouse system setup to ensure all items from warehouse were dully received, verified and stored as required. Stock movement books (stores requisition, BIN cards, Way Bills, Goods Delivered Note, and Goods Returned Note) all installed to ensure control in the delivery and supply of relief items from dispatch point to end users.
- To ensure adequate accountability and safety for the relief items received from URCS HQ and partners, system was set up to monitor relief distribution. From the main warehouse in Bundibugyo, all relief items would be delivered to the transit warehouse to verify the quantity released by the warehouse and those received at the transit, after which reconciliation, distribution would be conducted. This was supplemented by daily logistics reports, weekly stores stocktaking and reconciliation and on spot visits to distribution sites. Additionally

distribution reports prepared by distribution focal point and shared at coordination meeting on daily basis.

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Access to emergency health services and support to reduce the risk of diseases for up to 6,744 households in Bubukwanga sub-county over a period of 3 months.

Planned activities

- Mobilize and conduct training in first aid and psychosocial support for 20 volunteers.
- Deploy volunteers to provide appropriate and necessary support and referrals in the transit center to health and MSF-supported facilities
- Provide health promotion and disease surveillance support to health and MSF-supported facilities if required
- Monitor and evaluate the first aid and psychosocial support activities and report on progress.
- Develop an exit strategy.

Achievements

- Arising out of the needs assessment, 40 volunteers were identified, mobilized and trained on psychosocial support methodologies for emergency settings. Based on the fluctuating number of refugees moving in and out of the transit center, it was decided to train all 40 volunteers in both emergency health and care as well as water, sanitation and hygiene promotion instead of allocating 20 volunteers per sector as originally planned. The same 40 volunteers were concurrently given basic orientation on first aid to enable them to provide first aid and basic evacuation within the transit center if conditions dictated. The team was further supported by the donation of 10 fully stocked first aid kits and five stretchers from ICRC. The training lasted for four days and was supported by HQ and psychosocial specialist. The volunteers were thereafter deployed to conduct psychosocial support activities in the transit center and border areas.
- The team adopted multi-faceted approach to provision of services. Shelter sessions were conducted within the implementation period, and a psychosocial support tent was set up from which individual counseling sessions were conducted by the trained volunteers. A referral mechanism was set up to refer cases in need of specialized support to agencies within the community service cluster in the transit center. In all a total of 8,878 persons were supported at both the border and the transit. Of these 5,678 were aged between 12-40 years, the majority being women (74% of the cases) handled by the Red Cross volunteers. The team also targeted adolescent females for guidance sessions. In such sessions group and individuals were guided on reproductive health and hygiene and supported with dignity kits supported by partners outside of this DREF, given to the girls after the sessions.
- Using the skills obtained in the orientation, the volunteers set up a first aid post to attend to minor injuries that occur amongst them during day-to-day activities in the transit. Additional to this, the trained volunteers conducted door-to-door visits and followed up with refugees having a medical history. The result of these visits was that the volunteers were able to identify sick refugees who were consequently stretchered off to the Bubukwanga Health Centre for

management. Such referrals were made to MSF France and MTI who were managing health services at health center III.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Improved access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene promotion to reduce the risk of water and sanitation related diseases for up to 6,744 households in Bubukwanga sub-county over a period of 3 months.

Outputs (expected results)	Planned activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate access to safe drinking water is provided to the targeted displaced people in the transit centre. • Appropriate sanitation facilities are provided to the targeted displaced people in the transit centre. • Increased knowledge on good hygiene practice and maintaining a clean and healthy environment in the transit centre. • Assistance and equipment are provided to maintain the emergency latrines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid assessment and KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices) survey of water, sanitation and hygiene knowledge and practices, as a baseline indicator and to guide the focus of hygiene promotion activities. • Train 20 volunteers in the PHAST-ER (Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation in Emergency Response) approach. • Conduct PHAST-ER sessions in the transit camp for hygiene and sanitation promotion, including operation and maintenance of latrines as well as sensitization on household water purification. • Construction of 200 temporary latrines as an initial provision for excreta disposal in the emergency phase. • Distribution of 100,000 water purification sachets/PUR, including training component on use of sachets through PHAST-ER volunteers. • Procure and distribute 15,000 brochures and 15,000 posters in local languages with information on hygiene/sanitation and disease prevention. (Belgium RC will support this). • Procure and distribute 30 sets of sanitation kits (which include a hoe, pick axe, hammer, nylon rope and other equipment) to support the construction and maintenance of the latrines. • Conduct end-line rapid KAP survey, 3 months after the intervention.

Achievements

- In line with the planned arrangement, rapid assessment on hygiene and sanitation was conducted to identify the existing WASH needs that needed to be addressed. However the KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices) survey was not conducted owing to the need for urgent intervention and the increase in numbers at the transit center.
- Arising from the needs identified and the urgency of measures to avert possible disease outbreak, a total of 25 volunteers were identified and given rapid orientation to equip them with information on hygiene and sanitation. This was intended to enable them commence with dissemination of basic information on WASH, monitor hygiene conditions in the communal shelters, washing shelters and latrines in the transit center and promote and popularize hygiene and sanitation through community drives. The orientation conducted by URCS WASH Manager was reinforced with two other orientations by UNICEF and OXFAM to ensure uniformity among the 44 hygiene and sanitation volunteers deployed by all the agencies undertaking WASH activities within Bubukwanga Transit Center.
- As the need for hygiene and sanitation facilities was identified as immediate need, the URCS and other agencies supported the construction of emergency pit latrines and washing shelters for the new arrivals in the transit center. In total the URCS WASH supported the construction of 240 stances (30 blocks of 8 stances each) of pit latrines and 154 bathing shelters (19 blocks) within the eight (8) zones of the transit center. In addition to the latrines for the refugee community, the URCS identified sites, excavated and installed 4 for the staffs of the different agencies to use within the transit centre. The sanitary facilities constructed helped to avert outbreak of sanitation related diseases among the refugee population.
- Although distribution of 100,000 water purification sachets/PUR was identified as a need, the actual distribution was not conducted in the camp as the water being provided for use within the transit was undergoing rigorous treatment and quality tests intended to avert possible contamination of domestic water. The water purification 100,000 sachets/PUR that were received for the response operations were instead distributed to the border community and the population surrounding the transit center as part of support to host community areas. This was done through community sensitization sessions and community outreaches under the realization that many of the areas in Bundibugyo have challenges accessing clean and safe water.
- A total procurement of 32,000 posters and 42,000 brochures was made supported as follow: 16,000 posters and 22,000 brochures supported by Belgian Red Cross and 16,000 posters and 20,000 brochures supported by Danish Red Cross.

The IEC materials were distributed to beneficiaries in the communal shelters and pasted at strategic points to disseminate information on hygiene. The same IEC are used during hygiene and sanitation promotion community sessions both in the transit center and during host community outreaches.

- A total of 18,100 bars of soap were procured out of which 12,580 bars were distributed to the affected population upon arrival at the transit center in Bubukwanga.
- 100 hand washing facilities were procured and strategically placed in the camp close to latrines and are meant to complement the proper hygiene awareness strategy. There is evidence that

these were used based on observation by hygiene promoters who reported the need for frequent water replenishment in the facilities.

- URCS also procured and distributed 30 sets of sanitation kits (which included a hoe, pick axe, hammer, nylon rope and other equipment). These were used for the cleaning of the site and subsequent construction of shelters, latrines and refuse pits.
- The URCS local branch received additional support from OXFAM to promote hygiene activities from the month of November, December and January 2014. The support was intended to ensure that hygiene promotion activities of OXFAM remained on track especially since URCS had exhausted its budget line for volunteers under the DREF for November. This support in form of volunteer incentives was crucial towards ensuring that throughout the months of November, December and January hygiene and sanitation promotion activities remained active thus contributing to prevention of disease outbreak within the transit camp and host areas.

Logistics	
Outcome: Efficient and effective logistical support of non-food relief and stock relief items in warehouses in the field	
Outputs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinated delivery of food and NFIs to the operational areas, ensuring proper transport and storage of relief items; • Effective fleet management is maintained during the operation 	Planned activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispatch food and non-food items to the final distribution point. • Provide transportation for staff and volunteers during the operation.

Achievements

- URCS in the first five weeks of the operation deployed a truck that supported the ferrying of food and NFIs from the warehouse to the final consumption point (transit center). This was able to ensure that delivery of food and NFI was timely delivered for timely distribution and also helped reinforce relations with WFP, UNHCR and OPM and averted losses or destruction arising out of delays in transportation.
- From the onset of the operations, the URCS HQ deployed and maintained a fleet of two Land Cruisers to support transportation for staff and volunteers, border monitoring and support monitoring of activities. However in addition to the two vehicles occasionally the fleet was reinforced whenever needs emerged on the ground or HQ personnel were on ground to provide technical support to the field. The same land cruisers supported emergency referrals whenever the MSF and MTI were constrained and further promoted the Red Cross visibility in the operation.

Communication
Outcome: A steady flow of timely and accurate information between the field and other major stakeholders that enhances fundraising, advocacy and maintaining profile of the DREF operation.

<p>Outputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely and accurate information between relevant stakeholders on the population movement situation as well as URCS and other partners' response is shared 	<p>Planned activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produce press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies • Proactively engage with media to highlight the needs of the DREF and to profile the response of the URCS • Use established URCS and IFRC social media tools to enhance profile of activities • Develop media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies and media • Support field visits by communications colleagues, media, PNS's and donor agencies • Support programme teams to ensure consistent and two-way engagement with beneficiaries as part of the Uganda RCS's and IFRC's commitment to greater accountability to affected communities.
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Achievements

3 press releases were issued during the implementation period. There were over 4 news stories which were issued by URCS by the end of the operation two of which were shared on the URCS website and face book. It was not possible to prepare a case study before the operation ended owing to some institutional challenges.

To ensure constant and factual information was provided, the team from the communications department of URCS received from the implementation team, information and data related to the operation to which they added field visits that included, the media, partner national societies representatives e.g. Danish RC ,ICRC and donor agencies. This also involved both national and international media houses seeking to document URCS and other humanitarian actors' activities in Bubukwanga Transit Centre. There was a great deal of interest by the media in the first three month of the operation with regular stories and coverage but by the end of November, this had reduced drastically.

Monitoring and evaluation

The operation was regularly being monitored by technical and management staff from both headquarters and branch levels, as well as local branch governing board members. Monthly reports from the field were written and used for information updating and sharing purposes. An after action review which will capture lessons learned and what went well, not well and what could have been done better including recommendations is planned for this operation as provided for in the current standard operating procedures for disasters that affect more than 4,000 individuals.

Constraints encountered during implementation

1. There were initial delays in the transportation of relief goods to the operational areas due to problems associated with the URCS fleet. This was later overcome.
2. At the beginning, there were many actors with different packages of assistance and approaches and no clarified roles which complicated service delivery and there was also a need to correct and consolidate the assessment information including registration. This was overcome when URCS was given the lead role in registration in support of the UNHCR system.
3. There were problems associated with a lack of effective coordination attributed to weaknesses in the coordination mechanisms led by OPM/UNHCR especially when the influx was at the peak. The situation normalised when these two streamlined mechanisms for coordination using the district disaster committee.
4. There DM staff were strained during the operation with no staff to assist in reporting and data issues, which meant that it was not possible to provide timely reporting and updates to the IFRC despite commendable work on the ground.

Financial Comments:

Due to the current unresolved issues with in the National Society, this report is being issued as a preliminary final report pending analysis of the recently-completed forensic audit by Federation experts. Once available, a decision will be made by management, which will pave the way for the republishing of a definitive final report.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

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- **IFRC Zone:** Daniel Bolanos Gonzalez, Disaster Management Coordinator, Phone: +254 20 271 2777, email: Daniel.bolanos@ifrc.org
- **In Geneva:** Christine South, Operations Support, Phone: +41.22.730.4529, email: christine.south@ifrc.org
- **Regional Logistics Unit (RLU):** Rishi Ramrakha, Nairobi; Phone +254 20 283 5142, Fax +254 20 271 2777, email: rishi.ramrakha@ifrc.org

For Resource Mobilization and Pledges:

- **In IFRC Zone:** Martine Zoethouthmaar, Resource Mobilization Coordinator; Addis Ababa, Phone; +254 721 486 953; email: martine.zoethouthmaar@ifrc.org

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

- **In IFRC Zone:** Robert Ondrusek, PMER Coordinator, Phone: +254 731 067277; email: robert.ondrusek@ifrc.org

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 Disaster 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.

www.ifrc.org
Saving lives, changing minds.



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

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Disaster Response Financial Report

MDRUG034 - Uganda - Population Movement

Timeframe: 18 Jul 13 to 31 Dec 13

Appeal Launch Date: 18 Jul 13

Interim Report

Selected Parameters

Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/4	Programme	MDRUG034
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Funding

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
A. Budget		220,502				220,502	
B. Opening Balance							
Income							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		220,502				220,502	
C4. Other Income		220,502				220,502	
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)		220,502				220,502	
D. Total Funding = B + C		220,502				220,502	

* Funding source data based on information provided by the donor

II. Movement of Funds

	Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability	TOTAL	Deferred Income
B. Opening Balance							
C. Income		220,502				220,502	
E. Expenditure		-214,713				-214,713	
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)		5,789				5,789	

Disaster Response Financial Report

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Reporting Timeframe	2013/7-2014/4	Programme	MDRUG034
Budget Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Raise humanitarian standards	Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people	Strengthen RC/RC contribution to development	Heighten influence and support for RC/RC work	Joint working and accountability		
	A					B	A - B	
BUDGET (C)						220,502		
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Shelter - Relief	77,021						77,021	
Clothing & Textiles	5,957						5,957	
Food	8,511						8,511	
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	34,723						34,723	
Medical & First Aid	2,979						2,979	
Total Relief items, Construction, Sup	129,191						129,191	
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	10,808						10,808	
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	10,808						10,808	
Personnel								
National Society Staff	16,628						16,628	
Volunteers	28,823						28,823	
Total Personnel	45,451						45,451	
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	18,849						18,849	
Total Workshops & Training	18,849						18,849	
General Expenditure								
Travel			664			664	-664	
Information & Public Relations	957						957	
Office Costs	766						766	
Communications	957						957	
Financial Charges	64						64	
Total General Expenditure	2,745		664			664	2,080	
Contributions & Transfers								
Cash Transfers National Societies			200,944			200,944	-200,944	
Total Contributions & Transfers			200,944			200,944	-200,944	
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recove	13,458		13,105			13,105	353	
Total Indirect Costs	13,458		13,105			13,105	353	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	220,502		214,713			214,713	5,789	
VARIANCE (C - D)			5,789			5,789		

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Budget Timeframe	2013/7-2013/12	Budget	APPROVED
Split by funding source	Y	Project	*
Subsector:	*		

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

IV. Breakdown by subsector

Business Line / Sub-sector	Budget	Opening Balance	Income	Funding	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Deferred Income
BL2 - Grow RC/RC services for vulnerable people							
Disaster response	220,502		220,502	220,502	214,713	5,789	
Subtotal BL2	220,502		220,502	220,502	214,713	5,789	
GRAND TOTAL	220,502		220,502	220,502	214,713	5,789	