

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Uganda: Floods

Emergency appeal n° MDRUG006

GLIDE no. FL-2007-000138-UGA

18 December 2007

This Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 11,413,603 (USD 9,511,366 or EUR 6,942,581) in cash, kind, or services to assist 125,000 beneficiaries for 10 months.

[<Click here to view the attached Revised Emergency Appeal Budget>](#)

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Approximately CHF 4,959,462 (USD 4,194,288 or EUR 2,959,498) has been received so far to support this operation, and therefore the total funding needed is CHF 6,454,141 (USD 5,317,048 or EUR 3,983,083).

Appeal history:

- The Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 20 September 2007 for CHF 8,928,075 for 6 months to assist 100,000 people.
- A total of 4 Operations Updates have been issued; they are available at the Uganda's country page: <http://www.ifrc.org/where/country/cn6.asp?countryid=176>
- This operation is expected to be implemented over 10 months, and will therefore be completed by July 2008; a Final Report will be made available by October 2008 (three months after the end of the operation).
- CHF 174,197 (USD 144,802 or EUR 105,959) was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF), on 3 September 2007, to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.



URCS volunteers conduct beneficiary identification before seed distribution (FACT)

Based on the situation, this Revised Emergency Appeal responds to a request from the Uganda Red Cross Society, and focuses on providing support to take an appropriate and timely response in delivering assistance and relief in food and economic security, water and sanitation, shelter and disaster risk reduction. The initial Water and Sanitation (Watsan) activity in the medium term will be disinfection of wells and rehabilitation of additional wells as well as construction of EcoSan and traditional latrines. The shelter component, targeting an extra 10,000 households, will focus on strengthening the communal assets and to empower communities to rebuild using sustainable techniques. The Food Security component implemented under two major activity groups within the early recovery phase will incorporate re-establishment of household food security through seed and tools distribution and training support and development.

The situation

The Eastern and Mt. Elgon regions of Uganda were greatly affected by heavy rainfall, resulting in floods and landslides, for a period of 4 months starting in the month of July 2007. Hundreds of thousands of people mainly in the districts of Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea and Sironko were affected by the extreme weather conditions with many of families enduring either prolonged isolation or displacement. During the flooding large areas of North Eastern Uganda were cut off from the rest of the country by the destruction of key infrastructure including roads and bridges. There have been several major humanitarian consequences of the flooding on the affected population.

Firstly, the sustained flooding resulted in a heavily waterlogged ground, meaning that not only was property destroyed (for instance by flash flooding) but also that the physical stability of many buildings has been undermined from the ground up by the sustained damp conditions. Even where houses did not collapse, many will have to be rebuilt during the coming dry season (December 2007 to January 2008).

The second major consequence of the flooding has been the whole scale destruction of household food crops which leaves the population exposed to a food security crisis. It is estimated that some 80% of subsistence crops were destroyed and households will need support until the next harvest (June-July 2008). On this regard, WFP has conducted a cushion blanket food distribution to respond to the emergency and will continue supporting the affected communities in particular during the first part of 2008 prior to the harvest were the levels of food insecurity are expecting to increase dramatically.

Thirdly the wet conditions affected the existing water and sanitation systems with wells contaminated by flood water and faecal waste from overflowing latrines which has posed a serious threat to the health status of the population. In addition, the effect of flooding on the communications infrastructure has meant that access to the limited health care facilities in the region was denied to the affected populations at exactly the time when they needed it most. The consequences have been the rise in incidence of malaria, respiratory diseases and diarrhoea among other illnesses.

It should be noted that the affected communities, especially in Amuria and Katakwi districts were already considered to be extremely vulnerable with many people either already displaced due to attacks either by cattle raiders or armed insurgents, or under the threat of attack, especially once the flood waters recede. The recent flooding has therefore only heightened their vulnerability and negatively affected household capacity to cope with future disasters. Despite the emergency interventions made in these affected communities during the emergency phase, the destruction caused by the floods is enormous leaving these communities with high levels of vulnerabilities in the areas of water and sanitation, shelter, health and care, and economic and food security . These communities cannot recover on their own without external support to progressively rebuild their livelihoods, become food and economic secure, improve their health and care, water and sanitation and eventual empowerment to cope with future disasters.

At the time of writing the floodwaters are receding, and although this may heighten the possibility of some disease outbreaks, it can be considered that the immediate emergency phase is over. With this in mind the Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS) is seeking to transit its operation in favour of the affected population to a longer term strategy, building on the relief activities already undertaken and which contains elements of recovery activities, food security, and disaster risk reduction programming in order to boost the capacities of the affected population. These activities will reinforce and build on existing operations in other parts of Uganda undertaken by the URCS.

Coordination and partnerships

The Red Cross progressively participated in coordination meeting at all levels including the Office of the Prime Minister, Red Cross Movement partners and UN agencies using the UN cluster approach and at the regional level especially in Soroti. This remains the main coordinating body and shall be there since it guided in the interventions in all activities: Watsan, food security, health and relief assistance.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

With financial, material, technical and human resource support from local and international partners from within the Red Cross Movement (including ICRC and partner Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies) as well as outside of it, the URCS has been providing emergency support to the affected communities with the following key essential services:

- Provision of clean drinking water and sanitation systems;
- Essential Non Food Item (NFI) distributions;
- Front line health and care outreach services including the running of a mobile clinic service; and

- Early recovery activities designed to restore food security by the rapid distribution of seeds and tools to farming families enabling them to plant crops in time for the next harvest season and therefore reduce their dependency on external food aid.

Overall, these interventions have benefited some 28,000 households during the emergency period. The following provides more detail on the essential services provided by URCS:

Non-food item and shelter activities: The URCS was amongst the first agencies to respond to the floods prior to and following the declaration of the state of emergency. In line with the immediate needs, the Red Cross focused on provision and distribution of non-food items to the flood affected communities. The operation started on 8 September and ended on 30 November and achieved beyond the initial targets thanks to the high level of support received and its ability to mobilize volunteers. Although the URCS immediately started its relief operation using disaster preparedness stocks at its disposal within the regional warehouses, its ability to rapidly scale up the operation lay in the relief stocks for 10,000 households provided by the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) as well as stocks provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). Additionally the Federation was able to mobilize stocks from its regional warehouse in Nairobi and its Dubai logistics base. The table below reflects the relief item distributions carried out:

Table 1: NFI/Relief distributions

DISTRICT	Katakwi	Bukedea	Amuria	Soroti	Sironko	Lira	Total
Total Households	5,909	1,001	12,888	1,633	1,416	5,124	27,971
Soap	20,501	-	44,412	3,133	1,874	15,372	85,292
Blankets	15,150	-	28,862	4,130	2,203	12,246	62,591
Mosquito Nets	12,139	1,001	24,305	3,418	-	11,124	51,987
Buckets	5,753	-	9,987	-	-	4,000	19,740
PUR Sachets	128,340	-	156,900	-	-	-	285,240
Chlorine Tablets	18,720	-	-	-	-	30,000	48,720
Jerry cans	5,252	20	13,640	3,234	604	2,124	24,874
Kitchen Sets	493	-	1,958	1,709	8,776	-	12,936
Family Kits	596	1,001	1,338	-	-	-	2,935
Tarpaulins	11,271	980	21,969	2,421	595	6,000	43,236

Despite its achievements, the URCS relief team faced several challenges during the operation, in particular the inaccessibility to some areas due to damaged or completely destroyed roads. On this regard, high level cooperation with the UN to conduct helicopter operations, and the heavy trucks (M6 trucks) sent in by the KRCS boosted the operational capacity. The helicopters and the M6 trucks were used to access the cut-off areas, particularly in Katakwi enabling the URCS to distribute non-food items to over 27,971 households in Amuria, Soroti, Bukedea, Katakwi and Sironko. This exceeded the initial URCS target by 7,971 households.

Water and Sanitation emergency operations: In the emergency phase, the water and sanitation program (Watsan) focused on providing emergency safe water for 2 months by distributing water treatment chemical products (aqua tabs and PUR sachets) to communities (21,161 household) that did not have access to safe drinking water. Additionally a water purification unit provided by the KRCS was set up and supplied 195,000ltrs to 316 households. Finally 45 URCS branch volunteers were trained and deployed to promote household hygiene and sanitation. The table below indicates the distribution of safe water kits composed of Jerry-cans, mosquito nets, soap, buckets and water treatment chemicals:

Table 2: Safe Water Kit Distributions

DISTRICT	Sector	Total Households	Jerry-cans	ITNs	Soap	Buckets	PUR Sachets	Chlorine Tablets
Katakwi	Relief	2,334	2,669	4,902	8,289	2,451	128,340	18,720
	Watsan	3,129	1,881	3,728	9,357	1,444	43,320	119,850
Amuria	Relief	2,615	2,615	5,230	7,845	2,615	156,900	
	Watsan	13,083	8,554	5,012	39,246	3,460	103,800	567,600
Total		21,161	15,719	18,872	64,737	9,970	432,360	706,170

Health/Mobile clinic emergency services: To cover the gaps in government health care services, the URCS operated a mobile clinic service provided by the KRCS for the affected floods-affected areas not served by the health centre. A total of 6,790 patients were able to receive the services during the month of October. With support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the clinic was reactivated in mid-November to treat patients in Katakwi district for a period of four weeks reaching an additional 8,606 patients. The table below shows the disaggregated number of patients as well as diseases treated using the mobile clinic operation until December 2007 when a total of 15,396 patients had been registered as at 10 December.

Table 3: People Reached by the Mobile Health Clinic (Summary Statistics)

Date 30.09.2007-10.12.2007	Summary: URCS Mobile Clinic					Percentage Total 100%
	< 5 years		> 5 years		Total	
Registered Patients	Female	Male	Female	Male	Total	Total 100%
15,396						
Malaria	1,138	1,121	2,318	1,344	5,921	38.46
Diarrhoeal diseases	138	153	47	42	380	2.47
Pneumonia	7	10	10	2	29	0.19
Other respiratory diseases	322	317	926	542	2,107	13.69
Anaemia	3	2	10	7	22	0.14
Dysentery	14	12	31	17	74	0.48
Intestinal Worms	363	369	829	692	2,253	14.63
STI	10	9	314	81	414	2.69
UTI	52	46	343	236	677	4.40
Eye infections	33	30	29	47	139	0.90
Ear infections	25	48	29	36	138	0.90
Meningitis	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tetanus	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Chicken Pox	2	3	0	1	6	0.04
Infectious Hepatitis	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Mumps	1	0	1	0	2	0.01
Bilharzia	0	0	1	0	1	0.01
Malnutrition	7	6	1	0	14	0.09
Circulatory system diseases	0	0	42	18	60	0.39
Sexual assault	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Affecting blood and blood forming system	0	2	5	4	11	0.07
Mental disorder	0	0	0	1	1	0.01
Dental disorder	3	1	14	5	23	0.15
Skin diseases	116	107	166	168	557	3.62
Rheumatism/joint pain	0	2	505	362	869	5.64
Congenital anomalies	2	3	1	3	9	0.06
Poisoning	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Burns	1	3	0	2	6	0.04
Bites	0	0	1	1	2	0.01
Accidents, fractures	0	0	3	14	17	0.11
Tuberculosis	1	0	2	3	6	0.04
Leprosy	1	0	25	14	40	0.26
Typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sore throat	3	2	5	3	13	0.08
Rheumatic fever	0	0	5	2	7	0.05
Diabetes	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Gastritis/peptic ulcer	51	32	116	53	252	1.64
MCH Antenatal and	0	0	190	18	208	1.35

Postnatal Care						
All Other Diseases	51	46	367	246	710	4.61
First Attendance	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
Re-attendance	0	0	7	6	13	0.08
Referrals in	5	1	9	19	34	0.22
Referrals out	13	13	90	122	238	1.55
No abnormal findings	25	18	60	40	143	0.93
Totals	2,387	2,356	6,502	4,151	15,396	100.00

Early recovery/food security: The URCS assessments in the flood affected area indicated that 80% of food crops of the affected communities were destroyed by the floods leaving these families food insecure. As part of the food security emergency intervention, the URCS strengthened the communities' early recovery efforts by distributing seeds and tools kits to 20,000 most affected households in Katakwi and Amuria districts. The objective was to improve the food security of those families, increase the seeds stocks and food production agriculture next season.

Table 4: Distribution of Food Security Early Recovery Items

District	HH reached	Seeds	Hand hoes	Knives
Amuria	9,337	9,337	18,674	9,337
Katakwi	10,663	10,663	21,326	10,663
Total	20,000	20,000	40,000	20,000

The distribution was preceded by a series of community meetings in the IDP camps to identify the most affected areas, the most suitable and appropriate crops adapted to the conditions and particularly mobilize and motivate the communities to cultivate land during the last part of the agricultural season.

Shelter: During the emergency period, the URCS assessments indicated that, although some buildings were directly affected by the floodwaters resulting in extensive damage, the majority of houses were not, although the flooding would have longer-term implications for their physical integrity and therefore the safety of families living in them. Since the range of destruction of houses was, luckily, relatively low, there was no immediate need for a large scale shelter programme. Therefore the emergency shelter support that was provided concentrated on the provision of tarpaulins that were distributed (as part of the NFI kits distributed).

However, the URCS and Federation shelter team conducted assessments to establish the most affected communities. According to the findings of the shelter assessments, the main issue to emerge would be the longer-term degradation of the physical structure of the housing stock as a result of prolonged contact with the saturated ground which would gradually erode the household from the ground upwards. Additionally, the wet ground conditions were bound to have negative consequences on the health of the population sleeping on damp soil. This situation therefore requires interventions during the recovery phase. This will aim at promoting upgraded flood-related building using sustainable techniques through community sensitization and participation, with the main focus of strengthening their communal assets and to empower them to rebuild with more flood-resistant houses.

Interestingly the URCS teams monitoring the use of its NFI distributions observed that in many cases, the tarpaulins distributed were used by the beneficiary populations to protect household food stocks (like drying of cassava) and therefore could be said to have made a contribution to improving on food security.

The needs

At the onset of the emergency period, the immediate needs of the affected communities were food (being provided by WFP), shelter, essential household items, safe water purification, sanitation facilities, drugs for malaria and other diseases caused by contaminated water. The key constraint faced by the relief operation was accessibility to the affected communities. Though emergency interventions have been made, the existing gaps / needs of the floods-affected communities remain the desire for proper shelter (Floods resistant shelter), food and economic security, provision of safe water, sanitation & hygiene promotion of best practices and community capacity building to empower them to cope with future disasters using risk reduction approaches.

The proposed operation

The URCS emergency intervention focused on the provision of essential relief, water and sanitation, health and care items and seeds and tools for the affected communities in Teso sub-region (including Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti, Bukedea and Sironko districts) and Lango sub-region in Lira district. Following the completion of the relief operation, the **food and economic security** component will be complemented by two major activities under the early recovery phase:

- The re-establishment of household food security through seed and tools distribution aiming at supporting the production of food for self consumption within the affected families;
- Training coupled with technical development (production and commercialization training by district extension workers and technicians from agriculture colleges) and material/in-kind assistance to 60 agricultural groups for diversification of income sources, improving household incomes and general improvement of the livelihoods of the affected families.

Water and Sanitation recovery interventions will minimize the risk of any water-related disease outbreaks. The initial Watsan activity in the medium term will be disinfection of wells using local pump technicians. This will allow communities to collect clean water from their wells without the need for household disinfection. Additional wells will also need to be rehabilitated in addition to disinfection. It is the policy of the Ugandan Ministry of Water that any rehabilitation of a water source must be preceded by a 30% increase in sanitation coverage. Therefore, construction of Ecosan latrines and the promotion of "Arborloo" (a low-cost, safe way to dispose of excreta that also provides compost) and traditional pit latrines will be carried out before rehabilitations of hand pumps are initiated. Meetings will be conducted to secure community participation in Watsan activities and select suitable latrine designs. Hygiene promotion will transition from direct message delivery to the participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST) process of community hygiene behaviour change. Hygiene messages will also be disseminated via radio commercial breaks and talk shows.

The **shelter programme** addresses the household needs within villages that experience regular annual flooding. The main focus is to strengthen their communal assets and to empower them to rebuild with more flood-resistant and sustainable techniques. At the camp level, the communities are expected to be supported and empowered to become more self-reliant with minimal external support (emphasis on self-support and technical training).

The overall target for the emergency phase was 25,000 households; the proposed target to be reached in the recovery phase will be 10,000 households.

Emergency relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Objective 1: Provide emergency shelter and essential household items to at least 25,000 vulnerable households.

Planned activities to reach this objective:

Immediate response (emergency response) –accomplished:

- Carryout rapid assessments and verification of needs and gaps in the vulnerable communities.
- Distribution of NFIs to 25,000 vulnerable households.

Emergency health and care

Objective 1: Contribute to improved health status, health awareness, and reduced incidence of water-borne and vector transmitted diseases among at least 20,000 households.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate (emergency response) – accomplished:

- Deploy two water treatment units.
- Provide water purification tablets, water containers, soap, and mosquito nets to 20,000 households.
- Produce and distribute 150,000 information, Watsan education, communication (IEC) materials, including posters and brochures at various levels: schools, medical posts, government offices, ministry of health and in particular among the community by using the PHAST volunteers on the field.
- Conduct community meetings, sensitization/ 14 awareness sessions.
- Conduct a mobile clinic in areas not served by health centres within Amuria and Katakwi districts.

Medium term

Watsan:

- Construct 2,000 household latrines (eco san) within annually flooded villages and IDP camps.
- Provide 1,500 latrine digging kits (pick axes, hoes, spade, nylon rope and metallic buckets) for household latrines construction.
- Construct 20 institutional ventilation-improved pit (VIP) latrines (5 stances) at select strategic sites (i.e. schools, health centres and communities).
- Construct 200 communal bathing shelters within the traditional and/or transit camps.
- Provide 2,000 latrine cleaning kits (both for household latrines and institutional buildings).
- Distribute soap to 20,000 households.
- Repair/rehabilitate/disinfect 55 boreholes within affected communities.
- Distribute 8 borehole repair kits within the sub-districts to support the regular repair and maintenance of the URCS-refurbished water assets.
- Establish, sensitize and support 40 member water-user committees based on the Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) approach, i.e. 1 committee per water source (training of water user committees).
- Train 83 PHAST groups to support hygiene promotion in their communities.
- Distribute PUR and aqua tabs to the 10,000 households.

HIV/AIDS:

- Production of HIV/AIDS IEC information materials.

Malaria:

- 50,000 IEC information materials for Malaria control

Cholera:

- 100,000 IEC information for cholera prevention

Hygiene promotion:

- Conduct PHAST training to 40 youth members.
- Conduct 7 hygiene promotion sessions to schools health clubs.
- Conduct 7 hygiene promotion sessions to community groups.
- Provide 70 Volunteers kits.
- Volunteer Coaches bicycles 20.
- Conduct regular hygiene soap distribution to community members 64 days.
- Organize 13 radio talk shows on hygiene.
- Conduct 48 radio announcements on personal hygiene.
- Organize 576 spot with hygiene promotion messages.
- Develop and produce 150,000 hygiene promotion IEC materials.
- Conduct First aid training to 200 volunteers.

Recovery and Rehabilitation interventions

Objective 1: To assess, plan and implement early Recovery activities together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stake holders.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate (emergency response) –accomplished):

- Joint URCS /Federation monitoring team will seek feedback from the affected on the appropriateness of NFI items being provided by humanitarian actors to improve the quality of relief provision.
- Mobilize communities for involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the recovery activities.
- Strengthening the existing links with local governments and development partners to support and facilitate recovery activities in the affected communities through planning, information sharing and coordination.

Emergency shelter

Objective 1: Strengthening communal assets and empowering communities to rebuild with more flood-resistant and sustainable techniques through community participation and ownership for approximately 10,000 households (96 villages).

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate (emergency response) –accomplished:

- Distribution of 40,000 tarpaulins to 20,000 households (and 13,000 tarpaulins for contingency stock).
- Make thorough assessments on local building techniques.
- Make rapid and thorough assessments on area of intervention looking particularly at annual flooding, inclusive setting criteria to identify the most vulnerable where the program would have the biggest impact.
- Develop and design of IEC materials that will be used for sensitization programs on flood-resistant techniques.
- Formulate a plan of action for recovery shelter based on community participation and sensitization regarding flood-resistant building techniques.
- Feasibility study to explore the possibilities for cash/voucher/food-for-work programs to help the most vulnerable.
- Train 9 technical volunteers and 210 volunteers on community mobilization, participation, sensitization and awareness (capacity building of the URCS).

Medium term:

- Distribute 2,000 communal shelter kits (1 kit per 5 households), which are multi-functional (wheelbarrow, wood saw, big hammer, spade).
- Appropriate maintenance and storage of the communal kits.
- Sensitization programs for 10,500 households, inclusive the distribution of 30,000 IEC materials (folders and posters).

Objective 2: Empowering communities in camps to improve life quality and to facilitate the return-process (20 camps).

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate (emergency response) –accomplished:

- Make rapid and thorough assessments of existing camp structures in the area of intervention looking particularly into risk reduction to increase the communities' capacity to cope with future disasters.
- Develop and design of IEC materials that will be used for sensitization programs on camp-planning and shelter.
- Formulate a plan of action for recovery shelter based on community participation and sensitization regarding improving quality of life in camps and facilitating the return-process through capacity building of the communities.

Medium term:

- Empower existing Community Based Organizations in identified camps through sensitization programs (inclusive IEC materials).
- Strengthen their capacity towards a more sustainable structure which would improve the quality of life in camps and would facilitate the return-process (cash grant to each CBO).

Objective 3: (Economic security oriented): To contribute to improve the economic security and resilience to cope with future disasters affecting their main means of subsistence of 10,000 households affected by the floods.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate (emergency response) –accomplished:

- Rapid assessment to identify most affected areas at district, sub-county, parish and community level.
- Conduct community sessions to identify promising crops for late second agricultural season in 2007, in the aftermath of the floods
- Distribution of seeds & tools kits for 20,000 households affected by floods.

- Formation and training of 7 seeds committees in 7 sub-counties to monitor and report on crop performance for both family and group production.

Medium term:

- Distribution of seeds & tools kits for 10,000 households affected by floods for the first agricultural season in 2008;
- Formation/identification and agriculture/productive inputs to 60 groups (1,800HH) for intensive agriculture production;
- Training support to agriculture production groups on intensive production, business plan and marketing.
- Partnership with Arapai Agriculture College in Teso and Government agriculture extension workers to provide technical assistance (agriculture best practices) for those groups
- Formation of 8 demonstration gardens.

Capacity building

Objective 1: Prepare for effective, timely and appropriate monitoring and response to emergencies and vulnerabilities.

Activities planned to reach this objective:

- Build further capacity to carry out needs assessment and information management and distribution skills at community, branch and headquarter levels;
- Provide training to key URCS members at headquarters and field branch levels in modalities to link emergency response activities with preparedness, recovery and development;
- Pre-position buffer essential household items emergency stock for 20,000 households;
- Install communication equipment for two branch offices in Lira and Soroti;
- Procure and distribute 500 volunteer kits (1 pinafore, 1 t-shirt and 1 cap) for volunteers engaged in operations.

Logistics

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table will be made available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors are urged to coordinate with the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from Dubai RLU, with a commodity tracking number which will be issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the Dubai RLU.

A logistics delegate is based in Soroti to support the Uganda operation and to strengthen the logistics team at the Eastern Africa Zone office. The logistics delegate will report to the Deputy Head of Zone and will have a technical reporting line to the Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) in Dubai. Within the emergency period a main logistics base was organized in Soroti Uganda Red Cross Branch Office. Three Rubb Halls have been set up in the flooded area. Logistics plans to construct a fourth Rubb Hall close to the flood-prone areas, which will increase warehouse space for flood operations and for contingency stock of up to 960 square metres. The IT and communication emergency response team installed 4 base HF Radios and VHF Radios in the areas affected by floods. These increased the Logistics capacity of Uganda Red Cross Society and improved coordination and effectiveness of relief operations. The URCS logistics team expressed their interest in developing their logistics capacity in warehousing and transport management.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The URCS enjoyed good media relations in the emergency phase and every activity that was conducted received wide publicity. The URCS will continue raising public awareness during the recovery operations and the needs of the affected communities through increased press briefings. The URCS Communication Department will continue seeking airtime on radio and television stations for those involved in the operation to talk about the progress of the activities. The URCS is planning to buy more strong communication equipment including cameras, recorders, radio and television for improved coverage of the operation activities. There will also be continuous updating of the URCS website with various activities

by various sectors to increase the international perception and understanding of the Red Cross activities. The National Society will continue to produce information about the floods recovery interventions, which will be shared by the URCS branches, volunteers, local communities, government agencies and other national partners. More promotional materials like t-shirts, vests and coats for Red Cross volunteers will be produced to increase visibility of the National Society. The outlined activities will boost URCS communication capacity and in the process, improve the National Society's image. For the mass media campaigns for awareness raising, the URCS targets a total of 576 radio spots and 13 talk shows.

Capacity of the National Society

The URCS which is one of the leading humanitarian organizations in Uganda was recognized by an act of parliament in 1964. The National Society has 49 branches that cover all the districts in the country. The URCS has a total of 191 full time staff and 150,000 volunteers. The National Society has a new strategic plan covering the period 2007-2010. The URCS has professional capacity in disaster management, health and care, finance, planning, monitoring and evaluation, internal audit and communication. It also boasts of a strong logistics department with its own warehouses, fleet including trucks and light vehicles as well as sound logistics standard management.

Since 2002, the URCS has assisted over 500,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in northern Uganda through the provision of essential life-saving support in camp settings, and has continued to provide support to those that have begun the slow process of returning to their places of origin. The assistance has ranged from provision of essential household items to an integrated and multi-dimensional assistance package incorporating water and sanitation activities, HIV and AIDS, gender-based violence, seeds and tools as well as provision of safe motherhood kits to pregnant women.

Capacity of the Federation

In the beginning of the emergency response a nine-member FACT team was deployed to support the URCS for a period of six weeks. As the operation developed the team was replaced by a smaller team that will support the URCS in areas such as coordination, program development (particularly the recovery programming) and monitoring as well as reporting and administration. The Eastern Africa Zone office in Nairobi will be providing support upon request from the Federation staff present in Uganda.

Monitoring and evaluation

The responsibility involving day-to-day monitoring of the operation will be upon the URCS, primarily at branch level but supervised closely by the national headquarters planning, monitoring and evaluation department. The Federation will provide additional support and advice to the URCS throughout the proposed operation to ensure appropriate accountability, transparency and financial management of the operation. In case of any additional needs, support will be provided by the Federation's Eastern Africa Zone Office in Nairobi, Kenya. The affected areas will be visited regularly by the joint National Society headquarters/Federation monitoring teams. This will help identify and, where possible and necessary, resolve any problems.

The situation in the field will be reported on through regular Federation operations updates. Regular and ad hoc reports will provide necessary information in relation to the progress of the operation, any changes in the situation during the reporting period and any particular problems/constraint or outstanding needs.

Final evaluation will be undertaken at the end of the operation to determine the appropriateness and effectiveness of the flood response undertaken by the URCS. Lessons learned will be documented and incorporated into future planning processes. An external audit of financial controls and procedures will also be conducted in accordance with International Standards of Auditing. Auditors will assess the adequacy of the accounting and internal control systems as a basis for the preparation of the financial statements and to establish whether proper accounting records have been maintained by the National Society and the Federation.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Thomas Gurtner
 Director
 Coordination and Programmes Division

Markku Niskala
 Secretary General

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The International Federation's activities are aligned with its Global Agenda, which sets out four broad goals to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

- **In Uganda:** Alice Uwase Anukur, Secretary General, Uganda red Cross Society, email: aanukur@redcrossug.org; telephone + 256.41.258.701/2; fax + 256.41.258.184;
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- **In Uganda:** Lorenzo Volante; email: fact.uganda12@ifrc.org; mobile: +256.773.259.073;
- **In Kenya:** Dr Asha Mohammed, Federation Head of Eastern Africa Zone, Nairobi; email: asha.mohammed@ifrc.org; telephone: +254.20.283.5124; fax +254.20.271.2777;
- **In Kenya:** Knut Kaspersen, Deputy Head of Eastern Africa Zone and a.i. Federation Head of East Africa Sub-Zone Office, Nairobi; email: knut.kaspersen@ifrc.org; telephone +254.20.283.52.53; fax +254.20.271.2777;
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- **In Dubai RLU (for mobilization of relief items):** Sera Coelho, Mobilization Officer, Dubai; email: sera.coelho@ifrc.org; mobile + 971.50.818.4254;
- **In Geneva:** John Roche, Federation Operations Coordinator (Easter and Southern Africa); email: john.roche@ifrc.org; telephone +41.22.730.4400.

[<Revised Appeal budget below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

APPEAL BUDGET SUMMARY**UGANDA FLOODS 2007**

Appeal no. MDRUG006

	A ORIGINAL	B REVISED1	C REVISED2	C-B VARIANCE
RELIEF NEEDS				
Shelter	850,000	1,636,100	2,101,770	465,670
Construction Materials	900,000			0
Clothing & Textiles	262,500	651,000	661,250	10,250
Food		0		0
Seeds & Plants	300,000	300,000	450,000	150,000
Other Foods Security Supplies			183,897	183,897
Water & Sanitation	2,000,000	1,617,629	1,633,436	15,807
Medical & First Aid	160,000	187,682	259,598	71,916
Teaching Materials	50,000	0	0	0
Utensils & Tools	1,274,750	668,000	647,912	-20,089
Other Supplies & Services	122,500	232,200	372,000	139,800
Total Relief Needs	5,919,750	5,292,611	6,309,863	1,017,252
CAPITAL EQUIPMENT				
Land & Buildings				0
Vehicles Purchase			74,205	74,205
Computers & Telecom Equipment	200,000	232,357	230,357	-2,000
Office/Household Furniture & Equip.	220,000	0	32,821	32,821
Medical Equipment	15,000	0		0
Other Machinery & Equipment	60,000	0		0
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & VEHICLES				
Storage - Warehouse	20,000	19,200	38,400	19,200
Distribution & Monitoring	487,000	456,348	519,877	63,529
Transport & Vehicles Costs	259,000	209,412	378,824	169,412
PERSONNEL				
International Staff	200,000	146,400	406,800	260,400
Regionally Deployed Staff	0			0
National Staff	50,000	401,890	365,647	-36,243
National Society Staff	100,000	298,006	596,012	298,006
Consultants	20,000	21,176	21,176	0
WORKSHOPS & TRAINING				
Workshops & Training	80,000	95,440	95,440	0
GENERAL EXPENSES				
Travel	50,000	48,847	71,435	22,588
Information & Public Relations	50,000	75,000	75,000	0
Office running costs	250,000	54,400	149,000	94,600
Communication Costs	2,000	17,818	44,544	26,726
Professional Fees	30,000	30,830	70,280	39,450
Financial Charges	20,000	1,440	1,440	0
Other General Expenses	315,000	937,114	1,190,598	253,485
PROGRAMME SUPPORT				
Programme Support - PSR	580,325	579,667	741,884	162,217
Total Operational Needs	3,008,325	3,625,343	5,103,740	1,478,397
Total Appeal Budget (Cash & Kind)	8,928,075	8,917,954	11,413,603	2,495,649
Available Ressources				
Net Request	8,928,075	8,917,954	11,413,603	2,495,649