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## Disaster relief emergency fund (DREF) Uganda: Population movement

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

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**DREF operation n° MDRUG027**  
**GLIDE n° OT-2012-000094-UGA**  
**19 June 2012**

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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 and Red Crescent emergency response. 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.

**CHF 269,527 has been allocated from the IFRC's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 15,700 beneficiaries (2,617 households) over three months. The operation is to be completed by the end of September 2012 and a final report is to be issued by 31 December 2012. Unearmarked funds to repay DREF are encouraged.**

**Summary:** An increase in conflict in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has caused unrest and instability, provoking an upsurge of refugees crossing the border to Uganda over the last two months in search of protection and assistance. Incoming refugees interviewed by the URCS during registration have indicated that the number of refugees fleeing the DRC is most likely to rise over the next few weeks. A number of pygmies are reportedly among the refugees, and there are indications of discrimination and a need for special protection needs.

On entering the country, most refugees have been opting to stay at Bunagana because of the proximity to their villages but are being persuaded to leave the area for the transit camp in Kisoro (13km away) at Nyakabande from where they are later being transferred to a permanent refugee settlement camp in Rwamwanja. The Government of Uganda has been encouraging the refugees to move to Nyakabande from where they can be assisted. This has intensified over the last days and culminated in the movement into the Nyakabande transit camp.

The URCS has been supporting the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in refugee registration, providing hygiene promotion, conducting tracing and restoring family links, conducting distributions of the world food programme (WFP) food, and supporting the distribution of UNHCR non food items (NFIs).

This operation is expected to be implemented over 3 months, and will therefore be completed by 30 September 2012; a Final Report will be made available by 31 December 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here for the DREF budget; here for contact details; here to view the map of the affected area>](#)

### The situation

Intensified fighting in neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo between the government and rebel factions within Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has led to population movements from DRC to Uganda. This influx has not only increased the population in Bunagana but stretched the services and

resources available for both host communities and refugees. Inadequate food quantity and quality, inadequate sanitary facilities, inadequate access to clean and safe water and waste disposal facilities are very evident as the numbers continue to grow creating urgent need for humanitarian response to alleviate already present suffering.

Rapid assessments conducted by the URCS Mbarara Regional Team at the end of May 2012 showed that local resources are far overstretched relative to the population in Bunagana. According to the assessment report, Bunagana Town previously hosting 1,700 people has been hosting over 10,000 new refugees during the peaks of the influx because of the addition of the refugee population since February 2012. In those circumstances, the majority of the close to 10,000 refugees have no access to housing and as such shelter themselves on crowded verandas of private homes and of commercial structures in the town and neighbouring Bunagana Primary School. According to the assessment team, access to clean and safe water remains very limited with the refugee population trekking over 4km each way inside the insecure D.R. Congo to look for clean water. Another group of refugees has been moving between their homes located within a few kilometres inside the D.R. Congo borders and the Bunagana border, spending their days working in their fields inside D.R. Congo and returning to spend the night in Bunagana. The local resources simply cannot sustain the refugees and the local population.

Local authorities installed 6 mobile toilets for the refugees, which were quickly filled up with human waste, however no plans for emptying them were apparent, therefore putting the population at risk of outbreaks of diarrheal disease. The Government of Uganda and been strict in indicating that any assistance to the refugees at the border area of Bunagana should be temporary and that any other form of assistance should only take place at the Nyakabande Transit Centre or at the Rwamwanja Refugee Camp.

Figures provided by UNHCR indicate that the number of refugees at the Nyakabande Refugee Transit centre is close to 9,000. These refugees are awaiting relocation to the re-opened Refugee Settlement of Rwamwanja. Out of these, about 5,000 refugees have not indicated that they are willing to move from the transit centre to the refugee camp. The hygiene and sanitation situation in Nyakabande is critical as there is evidence of defecation in open fields around the camp. Newly arrived refugees are housed in communal tented halls, inside of which hygienic conditions are less than ideal. The hygiene situation at the communal kitchens also needs urgent attention. Groups with special needs such as pygmies, unaccompanied minors need special attention and overall, all the refugees are in need of psychosocial support.

The following information was provided by the UNHCR at the Nyakabande Refugee Transit Centre (in Uganda) at the time of the assessment and represents the number of refugees. The figures represent an accumulated total of refugees that are registered in the centre, which is located 13 kilometres from the Congolese boarder as of 31 May 2012. Despite the fact that this is a transit camp, many of the refugees remain at the centre for weeks before being transferred to Rwamwanja.

**Table 1: Summary of Refuge arrivals at Nyakabande Refugee Transit Centre (Year 2012)**

Month	Number of refugees
January	84
February	2,279
March	1,717
April	1,469
May	12,961
June	1,779
Total	20,289

## Coordination and partnerships

The URCS Kisoro Branch has been at the forefront of response activities for the Congolese refugee influx. The National Society has been involved in meetings with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNCHR the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Kisoro District authorities, and other stakeholders to analyze the situation, agree on actions to be undertaken in response to the emerging needs as well as to discuss roles and responsibilities.

The branch has also provided volunteers who support camp management activities in Nyakabande Transit Camp and at the border in Bunagana. Tracing services and reception of the arriving refugees are all being provided by and managed by URCS in both Bunagana and Nyakabande in Kisoro. The URCS headquarters in Kampala is working closely with the Office of the Prime Minister particularly the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Response as well as other stakeholders in monitoring population movements into the country.

URCS will continue to play an active role at field and national levels with the objective of complementing the other actors' actions. The NS is already gathering, providing and sharing information on the influx with Office of the Prime Minister and other partners. The National Society continues attending various technical meetings called by OPM and the DDMC in Kisoro. ICRC has stepped up support to strengthen the restoration of family links services being offered in both areas where there is now an increased awareness and usage of the services by the refugees.

Uganda Red Cross signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with UNHCR, which has been expanded into a tripartite agreement to include the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Under the terms of the agreement, URCS has been assigned responsibilities within the operation to be responsible for the distribution of WFP-provided food and UNHCR-provided non-food items, registration of refugees in collaboration with UNHCR and OPM, hygiene promotion, social services that include psychosocial, tracing and mobilization for social awareness in coordination with UNHCR, among others. The role of Uganda RC in the operation is clearly to cover gaps and not duplicate what other actors are already doing.

According to the same agreement:

- Kisoro District will provide the land on which the new arrivals will be temporarily hosted and accommodated as they await relocation to the identified settlements
- Kisoro District will provide the physical security for persons and property at Nyakabande (transit camp) through provision of security personnel as requested
- UNHCR will provide all the basic non-food items, logistics, material support and relevant capacity building as may be required by mandate
- The Office of the Prime Minister is tasked with the overall monitoring, coordination and security of the operation.

The agreement stipulates that the URCS is to reach an agreement with the World Food Programme on storing, managing and monitoring food and its utilisation in Kisoro and that UNHCR is to provide numbers and lists of refugees in need of food on a daily basis. Although not specifically mentioned in the agreement, Medical Teams International (MTI) is providing ambulance services and health care.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

URCS is involved in camp management activities that focus on coordination of services delivered by others. This includes distribution of food and non-food items to refugees, erection of tents and temporary structures (kitchens and tents), hygiene and sanitation promotion in the transit camp of Nyakabande, establishing camp governance and community participation/mobilization mechanisms, maintenance of camp infra-structures, registration of new arrivals and those that are departing, data collection and sharing, provision of defined services and monitoring the service delivery of other providers in accordance with agreed standards with UNHCR and the OPM, psychosocial services and first aid.

URCS has also launched restoring family links (RFL) phone services to re-establish contacts among refugee families alongside other RFL services that are being offered. As of now 400 families have re-established contact with their families through RFL phone services in Nyakabande. Registration and screening has been done to identify and respond to RFL needs of Unaccompanied Minors in addition to provision of psychosocial support to the refugees. URCS has also distributed 480 NFIs from its emergency stocks to supplement UNHCR stock that was needed to meet the demand in March 2012. The assistance provided by the URCS and partners falls short, however, of the immediate requirements that were identified during the assessment. The National Society aims to reach a total of 15,700 people through the DREF.

## The needs

**The recent assessment, conducted together with the IFRC, noted that there are many unmet needs that include food, shelter and non-food items, primary health care, water and sanitation for the refugees at the border as well as the host community, and psychosocial needs.**

**Beneficiary selection:** A detailed beneficiary-targeting plan will be identified after another round of assessments are completed.

**The initial general priorities include:**

1. Emergency food for the most vulnerable arriving at the border and without food – WFP is to provide food, which Uganda RCS has been and will continue distributing.

2. Non food items- essential household items (blankets, cups, plates, and laundry soap), water collection/storage utensils, clothing (particularly for the young children), UNHCR is to provide NFIs, which are to be distributed by Uganda RCS.
3. Clean water and sanitation facilities. The need for clean water and sanitation facilities is further heightened at the boarder where the refugees first assemble before being leaving for the transit camp at Nyakabande. The water sources at Bunagana have been stretched and in many areas, there is no water for even drinking as the refugees assemble. There is wide spread open defecation in the area as there are no toilets to be used and the possibility of an outbreak of diseases remains. A need to put up latrines and water facilities remains a priority
4. First aid and referrals to Health Centers in Kisoro that have drugs. Many refugees are in need of medical attention as a result of injuries received while fleeing the conflict. URCS is in communication with Ugandan Health Ministry and health providers – MTI to address these needs.
5. Shelter: One of the first things that the people fleeing need is some kind of a roof over their head. Providing shelter is a priority for UNHCR and this has been through the provision of family tents which are accommodating a number of people. However, these are not adequate and require supplementary shelter materials such as tarpaulins that can benefit those that are not accommodated in the family tents and those that are vulnerable especially those with special needs (pregnant women, unaccompanied children, pregnant mothers, the elderly, pygmies) and require separate accommodation. The need for such materials has increased to match the numbers of those fleeing as all new arrivals in Nyakabande from the Boarder at Bunagana arrive without shelter which is increasing levels of vulnerabilities for some categories of refugees Through this action, Uganda Red Cross Society plans to continue to supplement the UNHCR efforts to offer tarpaulins and non food items to those that need it as well as continue to support the most vulnerable families to erect their shelters through the Red Cross volunteers.
6. Restoring the environment is very urgent for the communities in Nyakabande and Bunagana who have experienced a rapid and unexpected influx of refugees. There is already abundant evidence that that the presence of refugees is leading to environmental degradation and natural resource depletion for both within Nyakabande camp and around the refugee settlements in Rwamwanja. This is manifested by the environmental abuse and wide spread tree cutting for fire wood. The plan for the rehabilitation of the environment includes tree planting.
7. Psychosocial support is needed for the refugees as they have been affected both physically and psychologically. There is evidence of extreme stress, uncertainty and anxiety among the refugees. The feeling of safety among children as well as their psychological well being is missing. As part of the wider support in the physical needs, there is an urgent need to offer psychosocial support to the children (create safety) and their parents and care givers. This will enable them come to terms with the situation and try to have a feeling of normalcy.
8. Additionally, URCS volunteers and staff involved in this response are stressed and need psychosocial support in the form of debriefing sessions. 30 volunteers will be oriented in basic psychosocial support so as to be able to provide psychosocial first aid and supportive communication. They will create an enabling environment for the children to feel safe and secure. Professional counselling will be used to conduct debriefing sessions to the volunteers and staff involved in the response to reduce their stress and work effectively .
9. Priority needs for URCS include mobilizing, training, briefing and motivating volunteers which is aimed at enhancing effective delivery of services. A further need for the NS is to replenish the used stocks and resources as well as logistics (transport) to support the operations.

**Table 2: Snapshot of NS planned response to the refugees and host community needs:**

<b>Bunagana (Planned 2,000 refugees and 1,700 host community members)</b>			
<b>Refugees</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	<b>Host community</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobile toilets, temporary water points, high protein biscuits, etc.</li> </ul>	Assistance should be temporary. This is because the government and UNHCR dont want the refugees to settle at the border, but should be moved to the transit centre).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and sanitation</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion using PHAST</li> <li>• Construction of pit latrines is recommended)</li> <li>• Restoration of the environment (e.g. tree planting)</li> <li>• Psychosocial support and first aid</li> </ul>	Assistance to the host communities in Bunagana should be appropriate and sustainable

<b>Nyakabande (planning figure: 10,000 people):</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of innovative technology for registration (possibly mobile phones)</li> <li>• NFIs for special/needy cases, to supplement UNHCR general distributions (700 kits. Each kit contains 1 tarpaulin, 2 blankets, 2 mosquito nets, 5 cups, 5 plates, 2 jerry can 3 bars of soap, and 2 cooking pots)</li> <li>• Sanitation and hygiene promotion – UNHCR is providing the water</li> <li>• First Aid and psychosocial support</li> <li>• Distribution of first aid kits</li> <li>• Improvement of facilities of the communal kitchen and the use of innovative approaches to cooking using energy efficient stoves to be provided and utensil</li> <li>• Camp management</li> </ul>	
<b>Rwamwanja (target population: 2,000 people – new arrivals approximately every 3 days)</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Registration</li> <li>• Hygiene promotion (using PHAST)</li> <li>• Water and sanitation facilities are currently covered by UNHCR.</li> <li>• First aid and psychosocial support</li> <li>• NFIs for special vulnerable cases (300 kits)</li> </ul>	<p>Assistance to refugees in Rwamwanja should be limited to new arrivals only – any additional involvement by the Uganda RCS should be contingent on the signing of a clear tripartite agreement with the Government of Uganda and with UNHCR.</p>

## The proposed operation

<b>Relief distributions (basic food and non-food items)</b>	
<b>Outcome: Enhanced living conditions for an estimated 3,000 beneficiaries (500 households) in Bunagana, 10,000 beneficiaries in Nyakabande (1,667 households) and 2,000 beneficiaries (334 households) in Rwamwanja</b>	
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• URCS have accurate information to enable them to respond to the needs of the community</li> <li>• Essential food (high energy biscuits) is provided to targeted population.</li> <li>• Non food items (NFIs) are provided to 1,000 families with members who have special needs</li> <li>• URCS has the necessary knowledge and capacity to enable them to respond to the needs of the targeted households</li> </ul>	<b>Planned activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments at Bunagana border post, at Nyakabande Transit Centre and at Rwamwanja Refugee settlement.</li> <li>• Develop beneficiary targeting strategy and registration system to deliver intended assistance in Nyakabande Transit Centre and in Rwamwanja Refugee settlement.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute non-food items (blankets, tarpaulins, tents, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen sets, soap) from point of dispatch to end-user, to cover any gaps left by UNHCR general distributions for Nyakabande Transit Centre (700 kits) and Rwamwanja Refugee settlement (300 kits). The above supplementary NFI kits are for special needs only (pregnant women, unaccompanied children, pregnant mothers, the elderly, pygmies)</li> <li>• Manage the communal kitchen in Nyakabande for new arrivals</li> <li>• Procure and distribute high-protein biscuits to the most vulnerable refugees on arrival in Bunagana</li> <li>• Procure and distribute energy-efficient stoves for Nyakabande Transit Centre Procure and use First Aid kits in Bunagana, Nyakabande and Rwamwanja</li> <li>• Train volunteers and staff in relief distribution and camp management</li> <li>• Train volunteers and staff in psychosocial support and first aid</li> <li>• Support staff and volunteers in conducting first aid and psychosocial support in Bunagana, Nyakabande and Rwamwanja</li> <li>• Monitor and evaluate the relief activities and provide reporting on relief distributions.</li> </ul>

## Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

<b>Outcome: Improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion for 2,000 refugees (334 households) in Bunagana, 1,700 of the most vulnerable members of the host communities (284 households), 10,000 beneficiaries (1,667 households) in Nyakabande and 2,000 beneficiaries (334 households) in Rwamwanja Refugee Settlement</b>	
<b>Outputs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate safe drinking water is provided to</li> </ul>	<b>Planned activities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support existing water supply systems in Bunagana, with the aim of increasing water output to serve 3,700 additional beneficiaries</li> </ul>

<p>targeted refugees and host communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improved sanitation facilities are provided to targeted refugees and host communities</li> <li>Increased knowledge on good hygiene practice and maintaining a clean and healthy environment in the camps and in the hosting communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of 3 storage tanks at key strategic points</li> <li>Installation of water points at key strategic points to serve arriving refugees</li> <li>Train staff and volunteers in the PHAST approach</li> <li>Provide hygiene promotion and sanitation services using PHAST in Bunagana, Nyakabande and Rwamwanja</li> <li>Provision of 15 mobile toilets in Bunagana for use by the refugee population and pit latrines for the most vulnerable members of the local community (not possible to stick to SPHERE standards since the number of arriving refugees is not constant, the refugees are only transiting and are arriving in groups)</li> </ul>
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### Environmental restoration

<p><b>Outcome: Improved environmental conditions through planting of tree seedlings aimed at replacing the trees that refugees have been cutting down and using for firewood (the following is also an effort to reduce tensions between the host communities and the refugees)</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs:</b> The host communities and refugees participate in environmental protection activities</p>	<p><b>Planned activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Awareness raising and promotion of environmental protection and on importance of trees in conjunction with local communities, refugees, local authorities, and other key stakeholders</li> <li>Procure and distribute tree seedlings and tools.</li> </ul>

*Note: the total population targeted by the above activities stands at 15,700 beneficiaries in total (2,617 households).*

### Logistics

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

### Communications

<p><b>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 operations</b></p>	
<p><b>Outputs: A steady flow of timely and accurate information between relevant stakeholders on the population movement situation as well as URCS and other partners response is shared</b></p>	<p><b>Planned activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce press releases, news stories and beneficiary case studies</li> <li>Proactive engage with media to highlight the needs of the DREF and to profile the response of the Uganda RCS</li> <li>Use established Uganda RCS and IFRC social media tools to enhance profile of activities</li> <li>Develop media packages, including facts and figures, questions and answers, key messages and audiovisual products for distribution to partner national societies and media</li> <li>Supporting field visits by communications colleagues, media, PNS's and donor agencies</li> <li>Supporting 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.</li> </ul>

### Contact information

**For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:**

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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 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.

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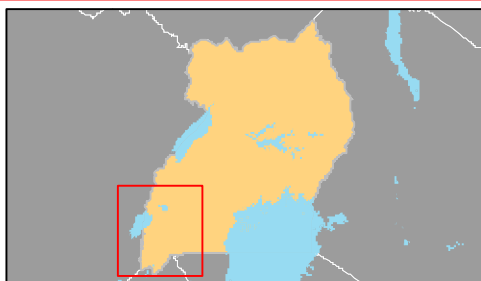
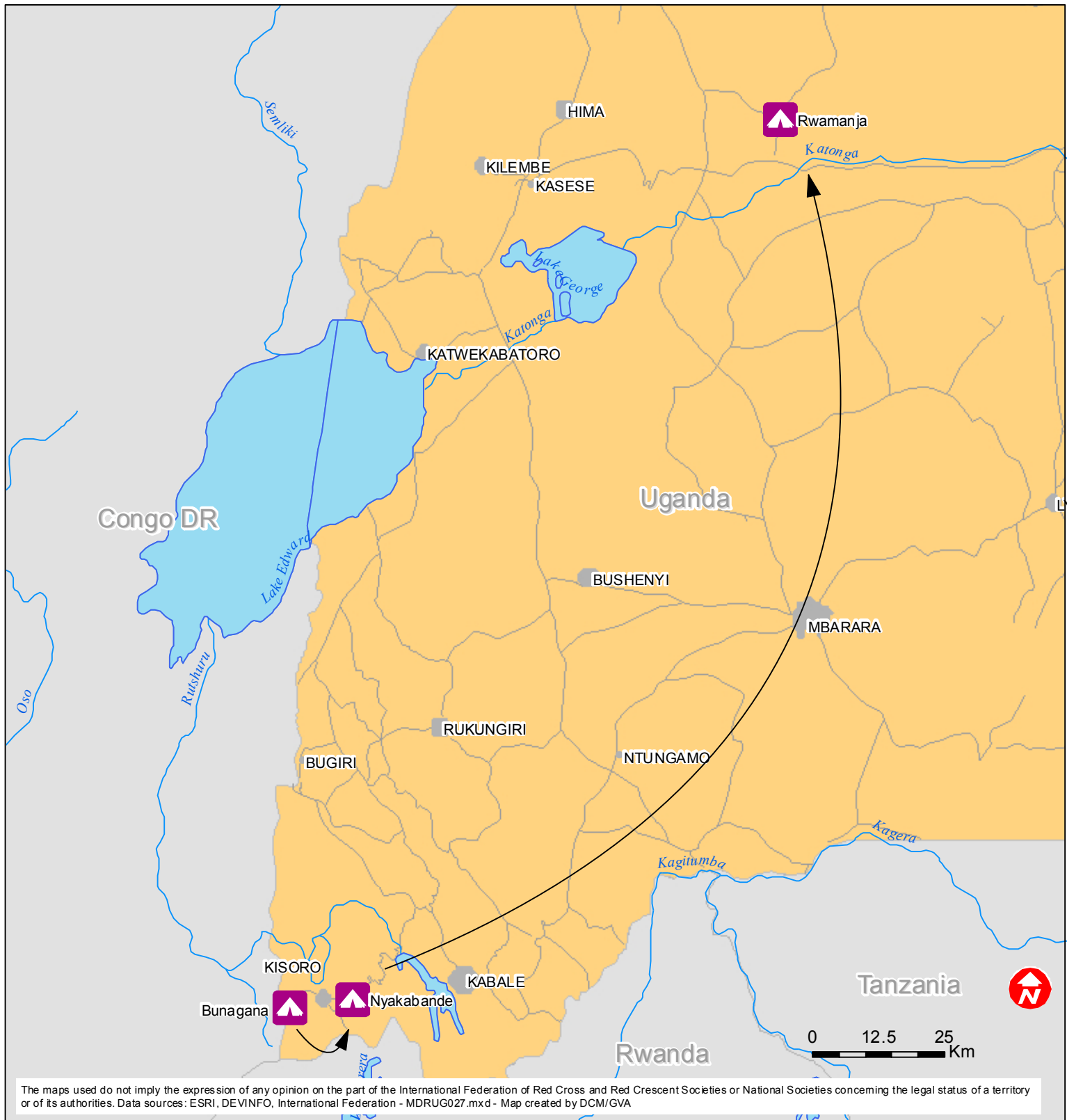


The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:

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.
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# Uganda: Population movements



Camps

# DREF OPERATION

08/06/2012

## MDRUG027 UGANDA Population Movement

<b>Budget Group</b>	<b>DREF Grant Budget CHF</b>
Shelter - Relief	13,617
Shelter - Transitional	0
Construction - Housing	0
Construction - Facilities	0
Construction - Materials	0
Clothing & Textiles	31,915
Food	4,255
Seeds & Plants	12,766
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	75,799
Medical & First Aid	4,213
Teaching Materials	0
Utensils & Tools	21,702
Other Supplies & Services	0
Cash Disbursements	0
<b>Total RELIEF ITEMS, CONSTRUCTION AND SUPPLIE</b>	<b>164,267</b>
Land & Buildings	0
Vehicles	0
Computer & Telecom Equipment	0
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	0
Medical Equipment	0
Other Machinery & Equipment	0
<b>Total LAND, VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT</b>	<b>0</b>
Storage, Warehousing	0
Distribution & Monitoring	0
Transport & Vehicle Costs	27,386
Logistics Services	0
<b>Total LOGISTICS, TRANSPORT AND STORAGE</b>	<b>27,386</b>
International Staff	0
National Staff	10,366
National Society Staff	383
Volunteers	27,111
<b>Total PERSONNEL</b>	<b>37,860</b>
Consultants	0
Professional Fees	1,500
<b>Total CONSULTANTS &amp; PROFESSIONAL FEES</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Workshops & Training	18,681
<b>Total WORKSHOP &amp; TRAINING</b>	<b>18,681</b>
Travel	0
Information & Public Relations	0
Office Costs	766
Communications	2,553
Financial Charges	64
Other General Expenses	0
Shared Office and Services Costs	0
<b>Total GENERAL EXPENDITURES</b>	<b>3,383</b>
Partner National Societies	0
Other Partners (NGOs, UN, other)	0
<b>Total TRANSFER TO PARTNERS</b>	<b>0</b>
Programme and Supplementary Services Recovery	16,450
<b>Total INDIRECT COSTS</b>	<b>16,450</b>
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>269,527</b>