

### DREF operation n° MDRUG027 GLIDE n° OT-2012-000094-UGA 31 January, 2013

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 269,527 was allocated on 19 June 2012 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.

In February and March 2012, the conflict in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) between the government and rebel factions intensified, causing unrest and instability, which provoked an upsurge of refugees who fled over the border into Uganda in search of protection and assistance. The refugees were provided with assistance at the reception and transit centers, and refugee settlement, through cooperation between URCS, the Ugandan Government, United Nation High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR), World Food Programme (WFP), Red Cross Movement Partners, and local communities.



Refugees from Nyakabande camp are provided with relief items: Photo/URCS

During this DREF operation, URCS carried out First Aid services and referrals, and restoring family links activities (RFL). A total of 4,417 vulnerable persons were provided with shelter and basic household items, which improved their living conditions while 3,736 refugees received psychosocial support and 354 in need if psychosocial First Aid were provided with the care needed. Friendly centers were established as a way to reduce stress for the refugees, enhance wellbeing and promote co-existence.

In total 11,772 refugees and 3,700 persons from the host communities were provided with potable water, 1,970 households and 8 schools given water purification products thereby, contributing to reduced risks for water related diseases. Latrines were provided to 187 households and in the community on strategic locations to improve sanitary conditions. A total of 7,976 refugees and host community members gained increased knowledge in hygiene and sanitation, and 1,936 vulnerable households were given soaps. To contribute to the protection of the environment, 9,470 trees were planted as a way to reduce the impact of the refugee settlements on the surrounding area.

The capacity of URCS was enhanced through training of staff and volunteers in assessment methodology, relief distribution, camp management, psychosocial support, First Aid and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). The operation provided valuable experience and important lessons for

URCS to draw from. Important cooperation and partnership was formed with the refugee and host communities, the Government of Uganda, UNHCR, WFP, and the Red Cross Movement partners. A total of CHF 3,727 that was unspent at the close of the operation will be returned to DREF.

The Netherlands Red Cross/Government, Belgian Red Cross/Government and DG ECHO contributed towards a 100 percent replenishment of the DREF allocated for this operation. The major donors and partners of DREF include the Australian, American and Belgian governments, the Austrian Red Cross, the Canadian Red Cross and government, Danish Red Cross and government, the European Commission Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (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.

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

Details of all donors can be found on : [http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010\\_2012.pdf](http://www.ifrc.org/docs/appeals/Active/MAA00010_2012.pdf)

*[<click here for the final financial report, or here to view contact details>](#)*

## The situation

Uganda has during the years of ongoing conflict in DRC many times provided refuge for people fleeing the violence from the neighbouring country. Since November 2011, after the Presidential election in DRC, the fighting between government forces and armed militia deteriorated, causing a lot of suffering among the civilians. Between February and May 2012 the conflict worsened in the eastern province of Kivu bordering Kisoro District, which resulted in an increase of refugees seeking protection in Uganda.

The high influx of refugees in Uganda led to the opening of the Nyakabande Transit Centre, where refugees were hosted before being sheltered in settlements in Oruchinga and Nakivale, and later in Rwamwanja. The majority of the refugees that arrived in Uganda were women, children and young men who feared forced recruitment to the armed groups. Others arriving in Nyakabande Transit Centre after crossing the border into Uganda, including teenagers, fled from fear of intimidation and violence.

When the M23 rebel group advanced and captured the provincial capital of Goma during 10 days in November 2012, it was noticed that young men and boys were largely absent among the civilians escaping the fighting. Some families had already sent their sons to safety or hid them, due to the risk for forced recruitment<sup>1</sup>. In October, an average of 115 people arrived daily at Nyakabande transit centre in Uganda, of which many expressed that they were fleeing forced recruitment. Although the number of refugee arrivals decreased after November, the stand-off between government troops in Goma and the M23 forces could easily escalate again. The two sides have been engaged in peace talks hosted by Uganda, however the outcome is far from certain and people remain cautious in North Kivu.

Refugees from DRC that entered the country were registered and verified at the transit centres in Nyakabande. Following the verification process, they were transferred to Rwamwanja situated on 41.9 square miles of land. Each refugee household were allocated 1.25 acres for housing and agriculture in Kabarole district.

In both these camps, facilities and services for water, health, and livelihoods were made available, however with an ever-increasing number of refugees the resources were being stretched to its limits. URCS contributed with service delivery, coordination and communication in the refugee operations by providing overall camp management in Nyakabande as an implementing partner to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the government.

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<sup>1</sup> UNHCR November 2012 report

**Table 1: summary of refugee situation**

Month	New Arrivals	Relocations
JAN	563	479
FEB	2,286	1,848
MAR	1,716	
APR	2,028	3,428
MAY	12,976	5,557
JUNE	6,405	4,869
JULY	11,128	4,544
AUG	3,381	4,392
SEPT	3,461	2,206
OCT	3,813	1,841
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47757</b>	<b>29,164</b>

**\*\*\* Close to 15,000 refugees have since spontaneously returned**

Note: According to UNHCR and URCS November 2012 statistics, the cumulative figure for refugees that have entered Uganda between January and November 2012 is 50,996.

## Coordination and partnerships

During the implementation period, the URCS officers in Kisoro were involved in the response activities for the Congolese refugee influx. The URCS attended the regular meetings convened by the officials of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) also attended by the UNCHR, Kisoro District authorities, and MTI (medical team International), as well as other stakeholders.

The URCS regional manager and the tracing manager were involved in discussions and planning through meetings in Mbarara organized by UNHCR and OPM.

At headquarters in Kampala the Assistant Director DM continued to work closely with the OPM, including the Ministry of Disaster Preparedness and Response.

Uganda Red Cross signed a tripartite agreement (MoU) with UNHCR and Government of Uganda (OPM). This MoU gave the mandate/responsibilities to URCS to manage the transit camp in Nyakabande that included following responsibilities:

- The distribution of food to the refugees provided by the World Food Programme (WFP)
- The distribution and management of non-food items provided by UNHCR and other partners
- Registration of refugees in collaboration with UNHCR and OPM
- Hygiene promotion
- Distribution of food and firewood
- Construction of tents and temporary structure (kitchens)
- Social services that include psychosocial support, tracing and support to unaccompanied minors, mobilization for social awareness, in coordination with UNHCR.
- UNHCR would provide all the basic non-food items, logistics, material support and relevant capacity building as may be required as per the mandate.
- Kisoro District would deploy officers for security for persons and property at Nyakabande transit camp

Through coordination and dialogue, the Kisoro District authorities agreed to provide land for the refugees in Nyakabande.

URCS secured an agreement with the World Food Programme (WFP) on storing, managing and monitoring food and its utilization in Kisoro and supplemented this with the training of two URCS store managers.

Uganda Red Cross also signed a tripartite agreement (MoU) with UNHCR and Government of Uganda (OPM). This MoU gives the mandate/responsibilities to URCS to manage the transit camp in Matanda that included following responsibilities:

- URCS to mobilize volunteers for the operation.
- The distribution of food provided by WFP, and distribution of NFIs provided by UNHCR and other partners
- Registration of refugees in collaboration with UNHCR and OPM
- Hygiene promotion campaigns in Nyakabande transit camp and in Bunagana at the border.
- Social services that include psychosocial support, tracing, mobilization for social awareness in coordination with UNHCR

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

For this intervention, URCS was quickly in place to scale up assistance and assumed responsibility for camp management activities. Among the activities carried out by URCS were 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 infrastructures, registration of new arrivals and those that were 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 provided restoring family links (RFL) services, including launching RFL phone services to re-establish contacts among refugee families. Through these services 400 families in Nyakabande re-established contact with their loved ones. URCS also responded to RFL needs of unaccompanied minors and provided psychosocial support to these children. During the operation URCS was in regular contact with International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in regards to RFL issues, and also for cooperation around relief assistance to the refugees. ICRC contributed with food and NFI relief, when the stocks were running out due to high influx.

URCS carried out First Aid services and referrals. Vulnerable refugee families were provided with shelter and basic household items, and other support to improve their living situation. URCS also provided psychosocial support and psychosocial First Aid to the refugees in need of these services. Regular monitoring of the wellbeing of the families and vulnerable children were also conducted. Friendly centers were established as a way to reduce stress for the refugees, enhance their wellbeing and promote co-existence.

Both refugees and the host communities were provided with potable water and water purification products, contributing to reduce risks for water related diseases. Latrines were constructed, soaps distributed and refugees and host community members provided with key messages around hygiene and sanitation, as a way to improve hygiene and sanitation and reduce risks for diseases. To contribute to the protection of the environment, trees were planted as a way to reduce the impact of the refugee settlements on the surrounding area.

URCS staff and volunteers were trained in assessment methodology, relief distribution, camp management, psychosocial support and First Aid, and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST).

IFRC provided technical support in planning the intervention, and monitored the progress of the project implementation.

URCS received support from the Danish Red Cross that contributed with funding to cover additional relief assistance needed to the refugees.

## Achievements against outcomes

URCS managed to implement all of their planned activities, and cover the most urgent needs identified in the refugee reception and transit areas, as well as refugee settlement.

Mainly URCS reached all of the planned beneficiaries, with some revisions of numbers as per the needs. Additional needs were covered by other partners such as UNHCR, ICRC and PNSs. Also, some changes were made to the NFI kits distribution to cater for the additional needs. The changes were discussed and agreed with the technical supervisory committee established with UNHCR and the government.

URCS carried out First Aid services and referrals and provided 4,417 vulnerable persons with shelter and basic household items (blankets, kitchen set, soap, mosquito nets, jerry can ), and 175 families were provided with an energy stove which improved their living conditions. A total of 3,736 refugees received

psychosocial support and 354 in need if psychosocial first aid were provided with the care needed. Friendly centers were established as a way to reduce stress for the refugees, enhance wellbeing and promote co-existence.

In total 11,772 refugees and 3,700 persons from the host communities were provided with potable water, and 1,970 households and 8 schools were given water purification products, contributing to reduce risks for water related diseases. Additionally, 187 households were assisted to construct their own latrine and 15 mobilets (latrines) were strategically positioned to improve sanitary conditions in areas where many refugees passed through (border areas). A total of 7,976 refugees and also host community members gained increased knowledge in hygiene and sanitation, while 1,936 vulnerable households were given soaps. To contribute to the protection of the environment, 9470 trees were planted as a way to reduce the impact of the refugee settlements on the surrounding area.

The capacity of URCS was enhanced through training of staff and volunteers in assessment methodology, relief distribution, camp management, psychosocial support and First Aid, and participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST). The operation provided valuable experience and important lessons learned were drawn. Important cooperation and partnership was formed with the refugee and host communities, the government, UNHCR, WFP, and the Red Cross Movement partners.

<b>Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> 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>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</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>	<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</li> <li>• 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> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
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**Impacts:** A rapid assessment was immediately carried out when the refugees started to arrive, and URCS continued to monitor the situation through its volunteers stationed at the boarder at Bunagana and Matanda in Kanungu district. These volunteers provided regular updates on population movement that was passed on to the respective branch managers for further information sharing with partners and stakeholders. As a result of this information, adequate preparations for the emerging needs were made. For example, when an alert for increased numbers of arriving refugees was received from the URCS volunteers, the branch alerted URCS National Headquarters (NHQ) and UNHCR of additional needs for food and NFIs. The URCS NHQ also shared this alert with movement partners such as ICRC and Danish Red Cross who contributed to fill the gaps.

Identification of beneficiaries formed an important part of the work done by the URCS staff and volunteers in Kisoro. A monitoring team was set up by UNHCR and OPM to oversee the operation, which developed guidelines and procedures for registration of the refugees and distributions. URCS followed the agreed procedures which involved registering all newly arrived refugees, and verifying all refugees, including collection of bio data. Thereafter, OPM and UNHCR confirmed the refugee status.

In the registration and verification process, the vulnerability of individuals was established which made it possible for planning and providing the necessary assistance and protection. Much attention was paid especially to women headed families, unaccompanied or separated children, persons with disabilities, widows or families with many children, people living with chronic ailments and orphans. Furthermore, special attention was given to the protection needs of the pygmies that often were enduring discrimination and intimidation by the other refugees.

Through the established procurement system of URCS, that involved processes of tendering and comparative bids analysis, procurements of NFI items were made. A total of 1,000 kits (3 tarpaulins, 2 Blankets, 2 Jerry cans, 3 Bars of soap, 2 mosquito nets, 5 caps, 5 Plates, and 2 saucepans/cooking pots) were procured. The procured items were transported from the URCS NHQ warehouse in Ntinda and properly stored and warehouse records maintained on a daily basis in the Kisoro Branch warehouse for onward distribution in Nyakabande. A total of 4,417 vulnerable refugees benefited from the distribution of the 1,000 NFI kits and due to the increased number of persons who needed assistance, the kit was split up for distribution after consultation with UNHCR and OPM. The 1000 NFI kits were all distributed in Nyakabande (Kisoro) because of the increase of the number of refugees (up to 15,000) during the period between July and August 2012. URCS updated partners on the additional need for food and NFIs which prompted the ICRC and Danish Red Cross to cover the gaps.

**Table 2: Distribution of NFIs in Kisoro**

Distribution of DREF NFI's to Refugees in Kisoro			
Items	Procured	Distributed	Remarks/balances
Tarpaulins	1000	625	375 in store in Kisoro and distributions continue according to need
Cups	5000	5000	0
Plates	5000	5000	0
Blankets	2,000	1645	355
Soap	5500	5500	0
Mosquito Nets	2000	1640	360 in store in Kisoro and distributions continue according to need
Cooking pots	2000	1552	448 in store in Kisoro and distributions continue according to need
Jerry cans	1000	702	298 still in Kisoro stores and distribution continue according to need
Energy Biscuits (boxes)	35	35	0
Energy Saving stoves	175	175	0

In the distribution process:

- URCS coordinated with the team that was set up by the UNHCR and OPM to determine which families should come to which distribution center and on which day.
- URCS volunteers in the camp explained the process, when and where the beneficiary families should be present for distribution, based on the day of their original registration.
- Beneficiary cards were issued to those selected for the NFI kits.
- Beneficiaries were verified as eligible for assistance.
- After having been verified, the beneficiaries went to the distribution areas where 4 to 6 volunteers were present. The registration cards of the refugees were checked and once verified, the beneficiary would acknowledge the receipt of the NFI kit, by a thumb print on the distribution sheet.

The NFIs played an important role in improving the living conditions for the most vulnerable refugees and preventing disease outbreaks. The items enabled the families to carry out everyday requirements such as cooking and collecting water while the mosquito nets decreased the risk for malaria and items such as jerry cans for collecting water were useful for storing water as well as maintaining hygiene. Soap was provided to promote good practice of hygiene and sanitation. Although it was difficult to get the actual impact, the items initiated the restoration of the lives, improved the conditions, and increased the dignity of the affected families.



**Energy biscuits being distributed to new arrivals in Bunagana. Photo/URCS**

At the peak of the refugee influx, URCS managed five communal kitchens, with help by its trained volunteers.

The URCS volunteers ensured that good hygiene standards was maintained by the refugees in food preparation, that the food was served on an agreed time, two times per day, and served to the intended beneficiaries. This supervision prevented some of the problems that can occur during relief operations, including fighting amongst refugees for the food and people who were not beneficiaries trying to benefit.

URCS procured and distributed high-energy biscuits to the refugees arriving in Bunagana at the border from DRC and upon reception in Nyakabande. The beneficiaries were mainly children, pregnant mothers and those identified to be very hungry and weak as a result of trekking long distances to the border without anything to eat. This activity, apart from giving extra energy and addressing the hunger, seemed to have an important psychosocial impact on the exhausted refugees, as they received a kind gesture and could smile for the first time in a long time. Many exhausted and scared children stopped crying when they received the biscuits. Based on the reactions from the refugees, URCS concluded it to be an important component of the intervention.



**An elderly person receiving an energy saving stove from a URCS volunteer. Photo/URCS**

URCS procured and distributed 175 energy efficient stoves to 175 vulnerable households who were targeted on the basis of the need to prepare supplementary food for themselves and their families (such as households with malnourished individuals, families with many children, etc). When the beneficiaries were transferred from the camp to Matanda, another set of newly arrivals took over the use of the stoves.

The use of the energy efficient stoves contributed to a reduction in fire wood use of for cooking which is not only expensive but also rare, and causing negative impacts on the environment when trees are cut down.

The number of refugees moving around the camp perimeters and neighbouring villages in search of firewood reduced as a result of this provision, as well as a decrease in the number of refugees reported of straying in local gardens for firewood was also noticed.

A total of 30 First Aid kits were procured and transported and stored in Kisoro URCS branch and requested for use by the trained volunteers whenever there was a need. The main beneficiaries were those that had walked long distances and had bruises or injuries, while others required this service after collapsing due to exhaustion and dehydration, and some needed some help for treating headaches. URCS volunteers made referrals to the health centres and hospital for further treatment. Also volunteers and partners occasionally needed First Aid services after injuring themselves during their work.

A total of 70 volunteers (45 males and 25 females) were trained and deployed for implementation of the relief activities. Three URCS (ToT) trainers facilitated one training which aimed to increase the skills of the volunteers who would support in areas of assessments, relief distribution and camp management. By the end of the training, participants were familiar with the tools for rapid assessments and had grasped the minimum standards for relief distribution. These trained volunteers were crucial for the implementation of the intervention, and will also provide a useful resource that can be deployed as a rapid response team to assess losses, damages, and needs in the wake of a disaster and to submit recommendations for assistance. In addition, 40 volunteers (28 males and 12 females) were trained for two days with aim to equip volunteers with basic skills in community based psychosocial support and First Aid, in order to support the refugees. The training provided the volunteers with basic skills and knowledge about psychosocial support, basic skills in psychological first aid and supportive communication, and skills to support each other through the care to caregivers approach. The training was an introduction to psychosocial support and its benefits to the beneficiaries, and included topics such as crisis events and psychosocial support, stress and coping, loss and grief, community based psychosocial support, psychological First Aid and supportive communication, and care to caregivers.

As a result of the orientation, volunteers were able to identify refugees in stress, children with psychological despair and how to support each other after a long period of response. As part of the action plan developed after the training, the volunteers carried out regular follow up visits within the refugee settlement to find out if the children were safe, and to create an atmosphere for interaction, sharing, playing and relaxing to be able to cope with the situation.

**Table 3: Summary trainings held and the participation.**

Training	Participants	
	Male	Female
Camp management relief distribution	45	25
First Aid	28	12
Psychosocial	28	12
PHAST	34	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>65</b>



The regional TOT PSS conducting a training session for URCS Volunteers for the operation.  
Photo/URCS

A total of 20 URCS staff and volunteers carried out psychosocial support and First Aid, and follow up visits services to the refugees that needed these services. The volunteers regularly visited the refugees and families in need of support, and talked with them, organized play activities for children, psychological First Aid to the elderly and the sick, and referred complicated cases for further clinical management. The volunteers also held debriefing meetings on regular basis for the careers to share experience, and encourage and promote peer support for both the refugees and the careers (volunteers).

The purpose of the debriefing meetings also included promotion of community works among refugees and identification of refugees to be involved in the activities. Friendly centre's were created to address the needs of different categories of refugees staying at the transit centres, and to provide opportunities for sports, music, dance and drama to increase the wellbeing of the refugees. It also provided an opportunity to promote team work and co-existence among each other.

By the end of the implementation period, a total of 3,736 refugees were reached with psychosocial support and 354 people received psychosocial first aid services during the period of implementation

<b>Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b> 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>Outputs (expected results)</b>	<b>Activities planned</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate safe drinking water is provided to targeted refugees and host communities</li> <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>• Support existing water supply systems in Bunagana, with the aim of increasing water output to serve 3,700 additional beneficiaries</li> <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>

**Impacts:** The operation enabled the trucking of water stored in tanks for distribution to newly arrived refugees as well as vulnerable families from the host community. In the three months of implementation, a total of 225,000 cubic meters of potable water were provided to 11,772 refugees and around 3,700 persons from the local community in Bunagana. URCS procured three 5,000-litre water storage tanks and transported them to the Bunagana border area. The water tanks were placed at strategic points agreed with the local leaders. From these locations both refugees and host communities were collecting clean water. At each point (water tank), a water source committee drawn from the community around the source has been set up to control and prevent misuse of water. On each day, an average of 135 refugees and 245 members from the host community accessed water from the three water tanks. The water supply system that was established increased access to safe drinking water to the refugees at the transit centres, and shortened the distance to the sources of water for the host community. The coordinated Watsan efforts of the URCS were recognised by the local authorities such as Sub County and local counsellors at Bunagana and host communities. The intervention and collaboration with the host communities also resulted in an interest of the Red Cross as an organization and many community members expressed their interest to join URCS as a member or volunteer. A total of 50 URCS volunteers (34 males and 16 females) were trained in the PHAST methodology, in two formal trainings (one training in Nyakabande Transit Centre and one in Rwamwanja).

The objective of the training was to have in place a team of URCS staff and volunteers that would spearhead actions for improving hygiene behaviours to reduce diarrheal disease and encourage effective community management of water and sanitation services.

30 volunteers delivered PHAST awareness sessions with refugees and the host communities on a weekly basis. Through participatory activities, increased awareness on water, sanitation and hygiene, were provided and the communities were empowered to develop and carry out their own plans to improve the situation.



One of the established water tanks at Bunagana being utilized by a refugee. Photo/URCS

Through the established resource teams made up of the trained PHAST volunteers, the URCS delivered 147 hygiene and sanitation awareness sessions in the host communities. These sessions improved hygiene practices among the targeted people. Having had no baseline that established the numbers of affected people prior to the interventions, it was not possible to establish whether there was a reduction in spread of infections and diseases attributed to these awareness sessions. A total of 7,976 community members took part in the awareness programme, and 4,336 bars of soap were distributed to 1,936 households in the 15 villages of Bunagana Parish. The soaps were appreciated and used by the families that received them.



A URCS Volunteer conducting a hygiene awareness session in Nyarubara church hall. Photo/URCS

**Table 4: Summary of soap distribution**

village	Boxes distributed	No of HH benefited
Gakoro	2	126
Gitowa	4	173
Gatsibo	3	121
Bukazi	3	109
Bunagana Trading centre	4	102
Kanyampiriko	3	157
Kara	3	114
Busanza	3	146
Maziba	3	98
Kibaya	3	153
Nyarutovu	3	150
Ndayingoma	3	154
Kanombe	3	95
Nango	3	138
Gatwe	3	126
Schools	8	8
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1970</b>

A total of 15 mobilelets were procured by URCS and transported to the Bunagana border. Six of them were placed at Mubuga - Nyarubara in the same areas that the water tanks were constructed. This area acts as resting point for the refugees who cross into the country and therefore their placement was strategic. The other 9 mobilelets were given to 4 households in Bunagana that have been facing serious sanitation problems due to open defecation disposal by refugee on their way to the transit centre. The host community and district leaders have all commended the Red Cross for this contribution and there is evidence that since the erection of the mobilelets, there is proper faecal disposal thus improved sanitary conditions and environment.

Demonstrations were carried out in 8 villages to educate people how to construct latrines using sanplats. A total of 187 heads of households from the local community received the procured sanplats and embarked on constructing their own latrines. This activity began on a slow pace but gathered momentum when the training was completed. By the end of the implementing period, all the sanplats were utilized and the latrines constructed. The mobilets and sanplats have helped in increasing pit latrine coverage and use of latrines in the area, which seem to have reduced sanitation related diseases like diarrhoea.

**Table 5: Summary of sanplats distributed at village level**

Village	Distributed SANPLASTS
Gakoro	15
Gitowa	11
Gatsibo	12
Bukazi	14
Bunagana Trading centre	13
Kanyampiriko	14
Kara	13
Busanza	12
Maziba	12
Kibaya	11
Nyarutovu	10
Ndayingoma	14
Kanombe	11
Nango	13
Gatwe	12
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>187</b>



Sanplat moulds for distribution. Photo/URCS

### Environmental restoration

**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).

#### Outputs (expected results)

The host communities and refugees participate in environmental protection activities

#### Activities planned

- Awareness raising and promotion of environmental protection and on importance of trees in conjunction with local communities, refugees, local authorities, and other key stakeholders
- Procure and distribute tree seedlings and tools.

**Impacts:** The planting of trees contributed to environmental protection since it replaced trees that were cut down for firewood at the transit centre. A total of 9,470 tree seedlings were distributed within the host communities of Bunagana and Nyakabande.

This was a lesser amount than initially planned for (15,000) due to that unfortunately many of the tree seedlings dried up while at nursery bed at URCS office due to the hot and dry season of July and early August.



Tree seedlings for distribution. Photo/URCS

## Logistics

**Outcome:** Efficient and effective logistical support of non-food relief and stock relief items in warehouses in the field

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
<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>	<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>

**Impacts:** The URCS logistics directorate supported the operation through warehousing, transportation and procurement of the relief items. Procurements were done in accordance with the established procurement guidelines and systems in place at URCS. The process involves requests for quotations through a tendering process, committee and finally the award. The relief items procured were transported to the locations in Kisoro- Bunagana and Rwamwanja and finally distributed according to the plan and criteria.

URCS also provided a vehicle for the operation in Kisoro which was utilized for transportation of URCS staff and volunteers. The vehicle for example enabled deployment of volunteers at the border for monitoring and assistance.

## Communications

**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

Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
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	<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>

**Impacts:** URCS has raised awareness, provided information about the intervention, and through communication showed how funds from the IFRC have been used effectively and efficiently. The relief operation at Nyakabande was much publicized in the media, and there were also many visits from delegates and representatives from partnering agencies. Communication initiatives of the relief operation include;

- In July, a joint visit was made by Uganda's State Minister of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees and the URCS Secretary General)
- Branch Governing Board members, Kisoro District Leaders (including the Chief Administrative Officer) have visited the sites to monitor progress.
- In July, the press led by the URCS assistant director communication visited the areas of Bunagana, Nyakabande and Rwamwanja. Articles and stories related to the situation were printed and broadcasted in the radio. The URCS humanitarian magazine also published stories on the situation and the relief intervention.
- The refugee operation was published regularly on the URCS website.

- Updates and activity photographs Sharing of through social media such as Facebook and Twitter was done. A lot of positive feedback and comments were provided from the viewers.
- Four media releases were shared with local and international media through an emailing system of 320 journalists/editors in Kampala, upcountry and outside the country. This heightened visibility of the URCS response in Nyakabande.
- URCS remained a key source of factual information in regard to numbers. This was achieved through regular sharing of updates through phone calls, exclusive interviews. The media trusted URCS to provide factual numbers in terms of in-flows and population at the transit camp.
- The IFRC/Danish Red Cross Information delegate supported URCS to generate ideas for articles and photographs. Some of the pictures were used on the 2013 calendar, which has been widely shared with partners.

There was close dialogue between URCS and the beneficiary communities from the start and set up of the intervention to the implementation and monitoring. Regular meetings were carried out with the communities, and both refugees and host communities were systematically consulted and involved in matter related to their welfare. In terms of program implementation the beneficiaries were actively involved, for example the set up of water system, construction of their own latrines, food preparation and distribution, tree planting exercises and follow up of progress of activities.

### **Challenges:**

- It was not possible to ensure that the actions operated within the context of a longer-term vision would be maintained, such as for example the activities related to the environment (tree planting) and sustainability of the water tracking at the border.
- In Bunagana, it was a challenge to involve the beneficiaries to participate and take ownership of the water and sanitation activities, as well as follow up and sustain the systems.
- Emergency ad hoc planning rather than long term planning that would include proper exit and the development of sustainability strategies including risk reduction and disaster preparedness

It should be noted that the implementation team took some of these challenges as opportunities and lessons learned. Therefore, the URCS DM team will look for opportunities to follow up on these activities in future plans and activities.

### **Lessons learned:**

1. Changes usually take time to be assimilated or demonstrated in behaviour, whether individual or institutional. The operation benefited tremendously from the amount of time committed to it (three months in the emergency phase allocated by the DREF period but also the extended time allocated by the partnership agreement with UNHCR and GoU). This facilitated the overall effectiveness of program activities by allowing for staff to monitor progress in the areas of the hygiene, safe water provision and environment protection during the implementation. Additionally, having local and refugee demands informing the actions in the right directions ensured effectiveness, and providing opportunities for follow-up initiatives although not anticipated in the original planning ensured sustainability, such as involving the district officials and linking the water system to the district plans.
2. The team set up by the government and UNHCR in Kisoro to oversee the operation functioned throughout the program period and made a major contribution to program implementation. This team included representatives not only from the supporting, managing and implementing organizations such as MTI, WFP, UNHCR and OPM but also from several district stakeholders. While it took time for the group to get fully established and meet regularly, the often energetic discussions held at the coordination meetings (and, when appropriate, via e-mail) became invaluable in providing different perspectives, considering the evolving influx situation and the demands that followed.
3. Bunagana and Matanda as border areas are likely to continue to receive refugees as witnessed over the past years. It is important that URCS developed plans to increase the capacity of the communities in these areas to be able to host refugees without straining their resources. Similarly, the branches of Kisoro and Kanungu should be strengthened in DM to be able to fully and

adequately engage in any future refugee operations and equally support their communities once faced with these and other disasters

**Future plans:** Based on the lessons learned, the DMD is in process of strengthening the branches and to develop a new and comprehensive disaster risk reduction project that addresses the needs identified and prioritized in those areas. URCS will be exploring possibilities for funding from different partners for the proposed project.

## 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 (NGOs) 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](http://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.

**MDRUG027 - Uganda - Population Movement**

Appeal Launch Date: 15 jun 12

Appeal Timeframe: 15 jun 12 to 15 sep 12

**Final Report**
**I. Funding**

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/09
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2012/09
Appeal	MDRUG027
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>A. Budget</b>	269,527					269,527	
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>Income</b>							
<u>Other Income</u>							
<i>DREF Allocations</i>	269,527					269,527	
<b>C4. Other Income</b>	269,527					269,527	
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)</b>	269,527					269,527	
<b>D. Total Funding = B +C</b>	269,527					269,527	
<b>Coverage = D/A</b>	100%					100%	

**II. Movement of Funds**

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL	Deferred Income
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>	0					0	
<b>C. Income</b>	269,527					269,527	
<b>E. Expenditure</b>	-265,800					-265,800	
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>	3,727					3,727	

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2012/6-2012/09
Budget Timeframe	2012/6-2012/09
Appeal	MDRUG027
Budget	APPROVED

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### III. Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>269,527</b>					<b>269,527</b>	
<b>Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	13,617							13,617
Clothing & Textiles	31,915							31,915
Food	4,255							4,255
Seeds & Plants	12,766							12,766
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	75,799							75,799
Medical & First Aid	4,213							4,213
Utensils & Tools	21,702							21,702
<b>Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies</b>	<b>164,267</b>							<b>164,267</b>
<b>Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Transport & Vehicles Costs	27,386							27,386
<b>Total Logistics, Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>27,386</b>							<b>27,386</b>
<b>Personnel</b>								
National Staff	10,366							10,366
National Society Staff	383							383
Volunteers	27,111							27,111
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>37,860</b>							<b>37,860</b>
<b>Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>								
Professional Fees	1,500							1,500
<b>Total Consultants &amp; Professional Fees</b>	<b>1,500</b>							<b>1,500</b>
<b>Workshops &amp; Training</b>								
Workshops & Training	18,681							18,681
<b>Total Workshops &amp; Training</b>	<b>18,681</b>							<b>18,681</b>
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Office Costs	766							766
Communications	2,553							2,553
Financial Charges	64							64
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>3,383</b>							<b>3,383</b>
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies		249,577					249,577	-249,577
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>		<b>249,577</b>					<b>249,577</b>	<b>-249,577</b>
<b>Indirect Costs</b>								
Programme & Services Support Recov	16,450	16,223					16,223	227
<b>Total Indirect Costs</b>	<b>16,450</b>	<b>16,223</b>					<b>16,223</b>	<b>227</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>269,527</b>	<b>265,800</b>					<b>265,800</b>	<b>3,727</b>
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>		<b>3,727</b>					<b>3,727</b>	

## UGANDA RED CROSS SOCIETY

Project title	population
Implementation period	June- August 2012

### BUDGET

#### Program costs

RATE 249,577                      2245  
CHF

code	Description	Total	Amount in CHF	Expenses Shillings	Expenses CHF
	<b>Enhanced living conditions for an estimated 3,000 beneficiaries in Bunagana, 1,660 households in Nyakabande (10,000 beneficiaries) and 2,000 beneficiaries in</b>				
661	Conduct needs and capacity assessments	8,400,000	CHF 3,574.47	10,130,000	4,512.25
500	Procure and distribute non-food items	181,500,000	CHF 77,234.04	179,800,000	80,089.09
662	management of the communal Kitchen in Nyakande	9,000,000	CHF 3,829.79	6,000,000	2,672.61
520	Procure and distribute high energy buscuts	10,000,000	CHF 4,255.32	11,250,000	5,011.14
593	Mialegae for deilvery of NFIs	18,400,000	CHF 7,829.79	15,810,800	7,042.67
540	Procure first aid kits	9,900,000	CHF 4,212.77	9,795,000	4,363.03
560	Procure and distribute energy saving stoves	10,500,000	CHF 4,468.09	14,000,000	6,236.08
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>247,700,000</b>	<b>CHF 105,404.26</b>	<b>246,785,800</b>	<b>CHF 109,926.86</b>
	<b>Moblise 60 volunteers and train them in relief distribution and camp management</b>				
680	Assorted stationery	400,000	CHF 170.21	300,000	133.63
680	Feeding, refreshments & accomodation (fullboard)	16,000,000	CHF 6,808.51	17,750,000	7,906.46
680	Training venues	480,000	CHF 204.26	350,000	155.90
680	Facilitators' allowances	800,000	CHF 340.43	700,000	311.80
680	Participants' out of pocket allowances	2,000,000	CHF 851.06	2,035,000	906.46
680	Participants' transport refund	1,500,000	CHF 638.30	1,600,000	712.69
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>21,180,000</b>	<b>CHF 9,012.77</b>	<b>22,735,000</b>	<b>CHF 10,126.95</b>
680	Moblise 40 volunteers and train them in First AID and psychocial support				
680	Assorted stationery	240,000	CHF 102.13	200,000	89.09
680	Feeding, refreshments & accomodation (fullboard)	9,600,000	CHF 4,085.11	9,450,000	4,209.35
680	Training venues	240,000	CHF 102.13	350,000	155.90
680	Facilitators' allowances	800,000	CHF 340.43	-	-
680	Participants' out of pocket allowances	1,200,000	CHF 510.64	1,150,000	512.25
680	Participants' transport refund	600,000	CHF 255.32	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>12,680,000</b>	<b>CHF 5,395.74</b>	<b>11,150,000</b>	<b>CHF 4,966.59</b>
	<b>Improved access to safe water and adequate sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion</b>				
680	Moblise 20 volunteers for PHAST training				
680	Assorted stationery	160,000	CHF 68.09	200,000	89
680	Feeding, refreshments & accomodation (fullboard)	6,400,000	CHF 2,723.40	8,600,000	3,831
680	Training venues	480,000	CHF 204.26	350,000	156
680	Facilitators' allowances	800,000	CHF 340.43	800,000	356
680	Participants' out of pocket allowances	800,000	CHF 340.43	850,000	379
680	Participants' transport refund	400,000	CHF 170.21	600,000	267
	<b>Sub Total</b>	<b>9,040,000</b>	<b>CHF 3,846.81</b>	<b>11,400,000</b>	<b>CHF 5,077.95</b>
530	Procure/produce & distribute latrine slabs to promote household latrine construction & utilisation	19,880,000	CHF 8,459.57	24,200,000	10,779.51
530	Procure and distributed 30 sets of sanitation toolkits to promote household latrine construction & utilisation at Bunagana	8,000,000	CHF 3,404.26	7,370,000	3,282.85

more volunteers used because wider coverage 4 areas

more stoves were procured as The number of vulnerable people in the transit increased in the implementing period.

The cost for slabs was higher than bugeted

523	Procure and distribute tree seedlings	30,000,000	CHF 12,765.96	30,000,000	13,363.03
530	Procure water tanks ( 1o cubic metres- 1,000 litres)	12,000,000	CHF 5,106.38	8,700,000	3,875.28
530	construction of 3 basements	2,100,000	CHF 893.62	2,100,000	935.41
530	Pipe connections with tapstands	1,380,000	CHF 587.23	1,380,000	614.70
530	hose pipes ( 6 meter length)	888,000	CHF 377.87	880,000	391.98
530	Water tracking (hiring truck- water bouser)	27,600,000	CHF 11,744.68	27,600,000	12,293.99
530	Procure and elect Mobilets( 15)	18,000,000	CHF 7,659.57	24,000,000	10,690.42
530	sink pit latrines	780,000	CHF 331.91	780,000	347.44
530	Construct slab for electing mobilets ( with reinforecments)	4,200,000	CHF 1,787.23	4,400,000	1,959.91
530	Procure & distribute PHASTer Toolkits for hygiene promotion in Bunagana and Nyakabanda	10,800,000	CHF 4,595.74	10,950,000	4,877.51
530	Procure & distribute Laundry soap to promote effective handwashing at Bunagana	38,500,000	CHF 16,382.98	31,350,000	13,964.37
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>174,128,000</b>	<b>CHF 74,097.02</b>	<b>173,710,000</b>	<b>CHF 77,376.39</b>
	<b>Conduct distributions,provide spychocial services and hygine awareness sessions</b>				
662	Volunteers' lunch allowances distribution activities	45,000,000	CHF 19,148.94	46,650,000	20,779.51
662	Allowance for volunteer supervisors	900,000	CHF 382.98	180,000	80.18
593	Motorcycle fuel for supervision of community activities	4,908,000	CHF 2,088.51	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>50,808,000</b>	<b>CHF 21,620.43</b>	<b>46,830,000</b>	<b>CHF 20,859.69</b>
	<b>coordination meetings Kisoro and Mbarara</b>				
661	Day allowances	2,000,000	CHF 851.06	480,000	213.81
661	Refreshments	1,000,000	CHF 425.53	-	-
593	Mileage	10,000,000	CHF 4,255.32	9,062,086	4,036.56
680	Assorted stationery	1,000,000	CHF 425.53	1,020,000	454.34
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>14,000,000</b>	<b>CHF 5,957.45</b>	<b>10,562,086</b>	<b>CHF 4,704.72</b>
	<b>Provide routine technical support to volunteers and field staff</b>				
661	Branch Managers' day allowances	1,200,000	CHF 510.64	600,000	267.26
661	Branch Governing Board allowances	1,470,000	CHF 625.53	1,400,000	623.61
593	Motorcycle fuel & maintenance costs	4,800,000	CHF 2,042.55	-	-
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>7,470,000</b>	<b>CHF 3,178.72</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>CHF 890.87</b>
	<b>Conduct field monitoring , technical support supervision &amp; Evaluation</b>				
661	Perdiem for technical programme staff	6,720,000	CHF 2,859.57	6,420,000	2,859.69
750	EARO Monitoring and Evaluation support	3,525,000	CHF 1,500.00	-	-
661	Drivers' perdiem during field monitoring	2,160,000	CHF 919.15	660,000	293.99
593	Mileage	18,750,000	CHF 7,978.72	13,098,474	5,834.51
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>31,155,000</b>	<b>CHF 13,257.45</b>	<b>20,178,474</b>	<b>CHF 8,988.18</b>
	<b>Project Support Costs</b>				
740	Communication & RC Identity cost (telephone, fax, media coverage/documentary & etc )	6,000,000	CHF 2,553.19	6,600,000	2,939.87
661	Drivers' perdiem (vehicles from regional offices to support the field over 3 months period)	2,880,000	CHF 1,225.53	2,940,000	1,309.58
510	volunteer protection and equipment (jackets,gum boots)	8,240,000	CHF 3,506.38	-	-
593	Vehicle pool costs/mileage	7,500,000	CHF 3,191.49	6,770,180	3,015.67
730	Stationery (photocopy, tonners etc)	1,800,000	CHF 765.96	-	-
760	Bank/Financial charges	150,000	CHF 63.83	332,500	148.11
	<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>26,570,000</b>	<b>CHF 11,306.38</b>	<b>16,642,680</b>	<b>CHF 7,413.22</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>594,731,000</b>	<b>CHF 253,077.02</b>	<b>561,994,040</b>	<b>CHF 250,331.42</b>
599	Add IFRC Program support/PSR (6.5%)	38,657,515	CHF 16,450.01		
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>633,388,515</b>	<b>CHF 269,527.03</b>	<b>561,994,040</b>	<b>CHF 250,331.42</b>

Exchange Rate: 1 CHF = 2,400 UGX

REC:- 560,300,365 RATE 2245 CHF 249,577