

# DREF operation final report



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

## Uganda: Population Movement From Kenya

DREF operation n° MDRUG008

8 July 2008

The International Federation's 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 200,000 (USD 192,307 or EUR 123,839) was allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) in delivering immediate assistance to some 3,000 beneficiaries.

Due to the post-election violence in Kenya after the announcement of the presidential results of 2007, displaced civilians crossed the border to seek shelter and assistance in Ugandan border towns, a total of 3,105 people were displaced.

Most of the affected people found temporary shelter in schools which were not in session due to the annual school holidays. The URCS participated in joint fact-finding assessments with Uganda government officials and responded to the emergency by providing immediate assistance in the form of blankets, water buckets and tents as well as first aid services.



Displaced persons from Kenya receiving non food items provided by URCS in a temporary shelter in Uganda

The URCS takes this opportunity to thank its partners, notably the United Arab Emirates Red Crescent Society and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs replenished the funds released from the DREF for this operation.

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

## The situation

The influx of Kenyan refugees into Uganda began on 29 December 2007 following civil unrest and ethnic conflict after the announcement of the results of the Kenyan presidential election. The main areas of entry of the refugees to Uganda were Malaba, Busia and Lwakhakha in Manafwa district.

According to information provided by the refugees, most of their property was looted and/or burnt. Some people lost their lives while many others were injured and thus crossed the border with bullet and/or machete wounds.

The refugees took shelter in school buildings which were on annual holidays. Living conditions were very basic, with very limited space and no access to water and sanitation facilities. The refugees survived on donations from local communities, a situation that was unsustainable. Food, shelter, water/sanitation were the immediate needs of the refugees.

As of 5 January 2008, assessment reports indicated that refugees camped in the following locations: Busia (1,462 people); Malaba (1,343 people) and Lwakaka (300 people).

The population in Mulanda transit camp by the time refugees were relocated from Busia and Malaba camps on 23 January 2008 was 822, this figure rose as refugees from Manafwa district were relocated to the transit camp. 30 May 2008, the refugee population in Mulanda was 2,274, a total of 1,981 refugees were transferred to Kiryandongo camp and 339 refugees were repatriated voluntarily to Kenya from 5 to 8 May 2008.

## Coordination

URCS was the main implementing partner in the transit camp, both the Government and UNHCR requested URCS to play this role. URCS deployed senior staff from URCS headquarters, Branch staff and volunteers to manage the project. In addition, URCS Senior Management monitored the progress of the project. URCS worked in coordination with UNHCR and other partners who were active in the camp. UNHCR organized coordination meetings every Friday in which issues to do with camp management were discussed.

Education services were provided by Save the Children who also renovated the classrooms, the Ministry of Education sent two teachers to fill the gap created by the voluntary repatriation of two Kenyan refugee teachers, Save the Children trained the refugees on child protection. A resource centre was opened for refugees to read materials and receive other information. Save the Children also purchased desks and benches for classes one to eight. The organization as well procured 1,010 new text books, 785 pupils participated in an examination using the Kenyan official examination papers.



Pupils from Kenya participating in an examination in a refugee camp in Uganda

World Vision provided mobile toilets for children, they also contributed to the construction of bathing shelters, soak pits and the dust bins, they carried out hygiene and sanitation awareness meetings to the refugees, and they provided cleaning materials for the general cleaning of latrines and bath shelters and contributed stones for the soak pits. FOC REV provided chlorine and spray pumps for general spraying of all the latrines, they also provided 400 mats that were used to support the bath shelters. URCS constructed pit latrines.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

Uganda Red Cross Society provided human resource, logistics in terms of vehicles, non food items and operational support in running the project. The Federation through DREF provided funds at the initial stage and UNHCR gave funds for camp management.

So far the URCS has been providing non food items (NFI) support from pre-stocked NFI supplies to some of the refugees in Busia and Malaba and managing the shelters upon request from the Government. The URCS is the main actor for the time being, both the Government and the United Nations (UN) expects the URCS to continue to play this role. The volunteers are also providing first aid services to the casualties with the bullet and machete wound and referring them to the health facilities for further treatment and management.

## Progress towards objectives

### Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

**Objective:** Support some 3,000 refugees with shelter, basic non-food relief items, and basic health care, including water and sanitation for one month.

	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide shelter to the planned beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap, buckets and jerrycans.</li> <li>• Procure and distribute blankets, mosquito nets, kitchen sets, soap, buckets and jerrycans.</li> </ul>
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### Impact

Distribution of both food and non food items (**see table 1 and 2 below**) was done at a block level, food was distributed to the refugees every Monday of the week and the quantity given out was sufficient to cover a period of one week. For new arrivals, distribution of both food and non food items was done immediately after the refugees were registered by UNHCR and provided with ration cards. Distribution lists were prepared by UNHCR on excel sheets which URCS used for distribution. Food committees were formed at block levels that helped in monitoring food consumption and usage.

**Table 1: NFI distributed during the operation**

Items	Unit of Measurement	Jan 2008	Feb 2008	March 2008	April 2008	Total
Plates	Pcs	5,545	2,036	23	2,154	9,758
Cups	Pcs	5,545	1,020	23	2,440	9,028
Kitchen sets	Sets	2,218	121	46	430	2,815
Basins	Pcs		463	49	1,000	1,512
Jerry cans	Pcs	2,218	436	108	1,686	4,448
Soap	Bars	3,327	2,450	1,116	3,280	10,173
Pads	Pcs		7,202	300	39,600	47,102
Tarpaulins	Pcs	1,109	22	42	865	2,038
Mattresses	Pcs		1,408	48		1,456
Blankets	Pcs	3,327	1,049	146	3,670	8,192
Mosquito nets	Pcs	2,218	346	60	1,700	4,324
Kerosene lamps	Pcs		496	496	980	1,972
Paraffin	Ltrs		1,000	325	1,700	3,025
Charcoal stoves	Pcs		391	275	910	1,576
Sauce pans	Pcs		479	3	1,321	1,803
Charcoal	Bags		-	483	2,250	2,733
Buckets	Pcs			-	1,000	1,000
Toilet paper	Rolls			-	5,000	5,000
Gum boots	Pairs			-	76	76
Survival kits	Boxes			-	50	50
Plastic shoes	Pairs			-	480	480
Plastic slabs	Pcs			-	144	144
Plastic sheets	Rolls			-	71	71
Mats	Pcs				400	400
Solar Lights	Pcs			-	38	38

Tooth Paste	Tubes			-	800	800
Tooth brushes	Pcs			-	2,000	2,000
Hand washing gears	Pcs		-		45	45
Used Clothes	Bales			-	18	18
Drugs	Boxes				59	59
Omo	Boxes				4	4
Bathing Soap	Pcs			-	300	300
Jezze	Pcs				50	50
Baby Blankets	Pcs			-	400	400
Hoes	Pcs				68	68
Pick axes	Pcs			-	24	24
Rakes	Pcs				14	14
Spades	Pcs				34	34
Slashers	Pcs			-	18	18

**Table 2: Food items distributed during the operation.**

Item	Unit of Measurement	Feb 2008	Mar 2008	April 2008	Total
Maize Grain	Kg	6,983	12,796	67,853	87,632
Posho	Kg	17,646	10,946	65,740	94,332
Cassava Flour	Kg	1,300		1,200	2,500
Sugar	Kg	1,538	1,400	2,100	5,038
Rice	Kg	540	1,796	4,300	6,636
Salt	Pkts	1,334	1,206	1,940	4,480
Baby Soya	Pkts	431	268	2,534	3233
Milk	Tins	956	20	960	1936
Beans	Kg	9,744	4,30	30,550	40,294
Biscuits	Pkts	1,800		30	1,830
Juice	Pkts	360		15	375
Tea leaves	Pkts	401	100	800	1,301
Cooking oil	Litres	909	1,376	3,560	5,845
Baking Flour	Pkts	240		240	480
Peas	Kg			400	400
Tin Beef	Tins			48	48
Pork stew	Tins			48	48
<b>Total</b>		<b>44,182</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>182,318</b>	<b>256,408</b>

## Water and sanitation

**Objective:** To provide 3,000 refugees with emergency latrines, bathing facilities, supply safe water and also increase awareness on hygiene for one month.

	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 30 latrines and 30 shower facilities</li> <li>• Distribute water through the installation of 5 water tanks with capacity of 10,000 and 20,000 litres;</li> <li>• Distribute water purification tablets (together with buckets under NFIs) and instruct in use;</li> <li>• Carry out hygiene awareness campaigns in Swahili.</li> </ul>
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### Impact

Four trips totalling to forty thousand (40,000) litres were delivered daily to the camp, though the supply was stable, the amount was inadequate; the agreement provided for delivery of sixty thousand (60,000) litres daily.

### Challenge

Sanitation was a challenge in the month of March, especially in blocks A, B, D, E, and C. Some latrines got filled up while others collapsed; however this situation was improved when a new pit latrines were

constructed by URCS; a total of 86 pit latrines, 46 bathing shelters, 24 rubbish pits and 46 soak pits were constructed in Mulanda camp.

## Health

<b>Objective:</b> To provide first aid and psycho-social support to people affected by trauma.	
	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First aid made available to persons with injuries.</li> <li>• Referral made to health clinics/hospital.</li> <li>• Advocate with the Ministry of Health to ensure sufficient supplies of medication and qualified staff to provide assistance to the refugees.</li> <li>• Extend current partnership with Trans-cultural Psychosocial Organization (TCO) Uganda from the floods operation to the refugees.</li> </ul>

## Achievements

Health services were provided in the camp and the implementation was done by; Plan International, True Devine Ministries, FOC Rev, Family Planning and TASO. The common illnesses in the camp were whooping cough, common cold, flu, malaria, skin diseases and minor injuries.

True Divine Ministries took a lead in the immunization of children, with BCG and DPT, HEB and Vitamin A, a number of children were de-wormed. Plan International, AIC and TASO Tororo took a lead in HIV and AIDS awareness campaigns. TASO trained and registered refugee leaders to sensitize refugees in HIV and AIDS. 36 refugees who were HIV positive were registered by TASO; eight of the positive refugees were on ARV's while the rest were on septrin. Condom distribution was done by TASO in conjunction with refugee leaders and focal person. General health at the camp was handled adequately, and there were no major health hazards and/or out breaks. In Mulanda camp, three deaths occurred, two were children and one adult and they were all buried in Tororo cemetery.

World Vision provided psycho-social support to the refugee's who were traumatized. UNHCR in partnership with Tran's cultural psychosocial organization Uganda carried out an assessment of psycho social support needs. Psycho-trauma centre at St Anthony's Hospital treated refugee's with different problems such as depressions, PTSD, deliberate self harm, substance abuse, conversion disorder, panic disorder, somatoform disorder, psychoses, epilepsy and childhood disorder problems. Depression, PTSD and substance abuse were the most common cases, while Psychoses was rarely seen. The psycho-social activities were conducted by Kyesimir Foundation, as an act to make the refugee youths more active.

## Tracing

<b>Objective:</b> To restore family links among the refugees.	
	<p><b>Activities planned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize and participate in meetings with key external partners such as the Government and the UN.</li> <li>• Ensure internal URCS and Movement partners communication flow.</li> <li>• Procurement (in line with Federation procedures).</li> <li>• Provide transport and storage support.</li> <li>• Ensure mechanisms are in place for staff and volunteer security.</li> <li>• Ensure staff and the volunteer regulations and policies are respected.</li> <li>• Ensure timely and accurate financial and narrative monitoring and reporting.</li> </ul>

The objective of the tracing section in Mulanda camp was to link the separated refugees to their families in Kenya, 84 hotline restoration of family link calls were registered by March 2008. Out of a total number of calls registered, 55 were between relatives to family members and 2 to Kenya Red Cross office, 2 more calls were made in Nakuru, 5 to other Red Cross offices in Mount Elgon and Bungoma area in the month of March. 66 calls were successful and the beneficiaries were able to obtain information about there families, 18 calls were

unsuccessful. The provisions of this service allowed refugees without alternative means of communication to get in touch with their families and this hotline services facilitated family reunions, 60 percent of family reunions were as a result of this service.

57 unaccompanied minors were registered during their stay in Mulanda and all these were photographed and their photographs were forwarded to the Red Cross in Kenya. 30 unaccompanied minors were linked to their parents through the hotline calls and 6 foster families were established. Since the establishment of the hotline, a total of 355 calls were made and out of these 237 were successful and 118 calls were unsuccessful.

47 unaccompanied minors were identified, registered, photographed and their particulars transmitted to Kenya Red Cross Society. Inquiries for the families of the minors was conducted by Kenya Red Cross Society, a family reunion of Baverline Danton Nyongesa (unaccompanied minor) was made by URCS with the mother and were transported to Busia boarder. The family of Noume Nasaka (unaccompanied minor) was located in Mayuge District.

## Challenges

- Ninety nine youths (students of secondary) were not catered for in terms of provision of education.
- The construction of pit latrines was a challenge due to the soft nature of the soil in the camp as a result pit latrines collapsed and construction took too long.
- Water supply was inadequate as the contractor did not supply all the 60,000 litres needed in a day.
- Supplementary food for special groups like children, the elderly and the sick was a problem as no partner showed interest in filling this gap.
- High expectation from the refugee's and the community regarding items distributed.

## Conclusion

### Lessons learned

- The settlement of refugee in Mulanda transit camp led to the destruction of the environment and damage to the buildings, planning needs to be done in such situation. It's recommended that tree planting project need to be done and the buildings in Mulanda transit camp should be rehabilitated.
- It is difficult to settle refugees in an area where there is no adequate water source, its quite expensive and inadequate to truck water from a distance, its recommended that in future, constructions of boreholes in areas where refugees are settled is more convenient and cost effective, besides the water sources are left to benefit the host community.

## 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:**

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**International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies**

MDRUG008 - Uganda - Influx of Kenyan Refugees

Final Financial Report

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/6
Budget Timeframe	2008/1-2008/3
Appeal	MDRUG008
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

**I. Consolidated Response to Appeal**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>A. Budget</b>		203,495				203,495
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>Income</b>						
<u>Other Income</u>						
<i>DREF Allocations</i>		200,000				200,000
<b>C5. Other Income</b>		200,000				200,000
<b>C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C5)</b>		200,000				200,000
<b>D. Total Funding = B + C</b>		200,000				200,000
<b>Appeal Coverage</b>		98%				98%

**II. Balance of Funds**

	Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation	TOTAL
<b>B. Opening Balance</b>		0				0
<b>C. Income</b>		200,000				200,000
<b>E. Expenditure</b>		-200,000				-200,000
<b>F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)</b>		0				0

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Reporting Timeframe	2008/1-2008/6
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**III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure**

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Health & Care	Disaster Management	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Coordination & Implementation		
A							B	A - B
<b>BUDGET (C)</b>		<b>203,495</b>					<b>203,495</b>	
<b>Supplies</b>								
Shelter - Relief	60,640						60,640	
Clothing & textiles	34,350						34,350	
Water & Sanitation	28,166						28,166	
Medical & First Aid	1,500						1,500	
Utensils & Tools	4,760						4,760	
Other Supplies & Services	16,260						16,260	
<b>Total Supplies</b>	<b>145,676</b>						<b>145,676</b>	
<b>Transport &amp; Storage</b>								
Storage	33,900						33,900	
<b>Total Transport &amp; Storage</b>	<b>33,900</b>						<b>33,900</b>	
<b>Personnel</b>								
Regionally Deployed Staff	4,238						4,238	
<b>Total Personnel</b>	<b>4,238</b>						<b>4,238</b>	
<b>General Expenditure</b>								
Office Costs	2,000						2,000	
Communications	4,454						4,454	
<b>Total General Expenditure</b>	<b>6,454</b>						<b>6,454</b>	
<b>Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>								
Cash Transfers National Societies			187,000				187,000	
<b>Total Contributions &amp; Transfers</b>			<b>187,000</b>				<b>-187,000</b>	
<b>Programme Support</b>								
Program Support	13,227		13,000				227	
<b>Total Programme Support</b>	<b>13,227</b>		<b>13,000</b>				<b>227</b>	
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)</b>	<b>203,495</b>		<b>200,000</b>			<b>200,000</b>	<b>3,495</b>	
<b>VARIANCE (C - D)</b>			<b>3,495</b>			<b>3,495</b>		