

# Uganda

FLOODS

2007



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**





# Uganda

FLOODS

2007



GVC Gruppo Volontariato Civile, Uganda/2007/Antonella Catania

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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



## Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)

The CAP is much more than an appeal for money. It is an inclusive and coordinated programme cycle of:

- strategic planning leading to a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP);
- resource mobilisation (leading to a Consolidated Appeal or a Flash Appeal);
- coordinated programme implementation;
- joint monitoring and evaluation;
- revision, if necessary; and
- reporting on results.

The CHAP is a strategic plan for humanitarian response in a given country or region and includes the following elements:

- a common analysis of the context in which humanitarian action takes place;
- an assessment of needs;
- best, worst, and most likely scenarios;
- stakeholder analysis, i.e. who does what and where;
- a clear statement of longer-term objectives and goals;
- prioritised response plans; and
- a framework for monitoring the strategy and revising it if necessary.

The CHAP is the foundation for developing a Consolidated Appeal or, when crises break or natural disasters strike, a Flash Appeal. Under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, the CHAP is developed at the field level by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Country Team. This team mirrors the IASC structure at headquarters and includes UN agencies and standing invitees, i.e. the International Organization for Migration, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, and NGOs that belong to ICVA, Interaction, or SCHR. Non-IASC members, such as national NGOs, can be included, and other key stakeholders in humanitarian action, in particular host governments and donors, should be consulted.

The Humanitarian Coordinator is responsible for the annual preparation of the consolidated appeal *document*. The document is launched globally each November to enhance advocacy and resource mobilisation. An update, known as the *Mid-Year Review*, is to be presented to donors in July 2007.

Donors provide resources to appealing agencies directly in response to project proposals. The **Financial Tracking Service (FTS)**, managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), is a database of donor contributions and can be found on [www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts).

In sum, the **CAP works to provide people in need the best available protection and assistance, on time.**

### ORGANISATIONS PARTICIPATING IN CONSOLIDATED APPEALS DURING 2007:

AARREC	CESVI	GSLG	OCHA	UNAIDS
AASAA	CHFI	HDO	OCPH	UNDP
ABS	CINS	HI	ODAG	UNDSS
Abt Associates	CIRID	HISAN - WEPA	OHCHR	UNESCO
ACF/ACH/AAH	CISV	Horn Relief	PARACOM	UNFPA
ACTED	CL	ILO	PARC	UN-HABITAT
ADRA	CONCERN	INTERSOS	PHG	UNHCR
Africare	COOPI	IOM	PMRS	UNICEF
AGROSPHERE	CORD	IRC	PRCS	UNIFEM
AHA	CPAR	IRD	PSI	UNMAS
ANERA	CRS	IRIN	PU	UNODC
ARCI	CUAMM	JVSF	RFEP	UNRWA
ARM	CW	MALAO	SADO	UPHB
AVSI	DCA	MCI	SC-UK	VETAID
CADI	DRC	MDA	SECADEV	VIA
CAM	EMSF	MDM	SFCG	VT
CARE	ERM	MENTOR	SNNC	WFP
CARITAS	EQUIP	MERLIN	SOCADIDO	WHO
CCF	FAO	NA	Solidarités	WVI
CCIJD	GAA (DWH)	NNA	SP	WR
CEMIR Int'l	GH	NRC	STF	ZOARC
CENAP		OA		

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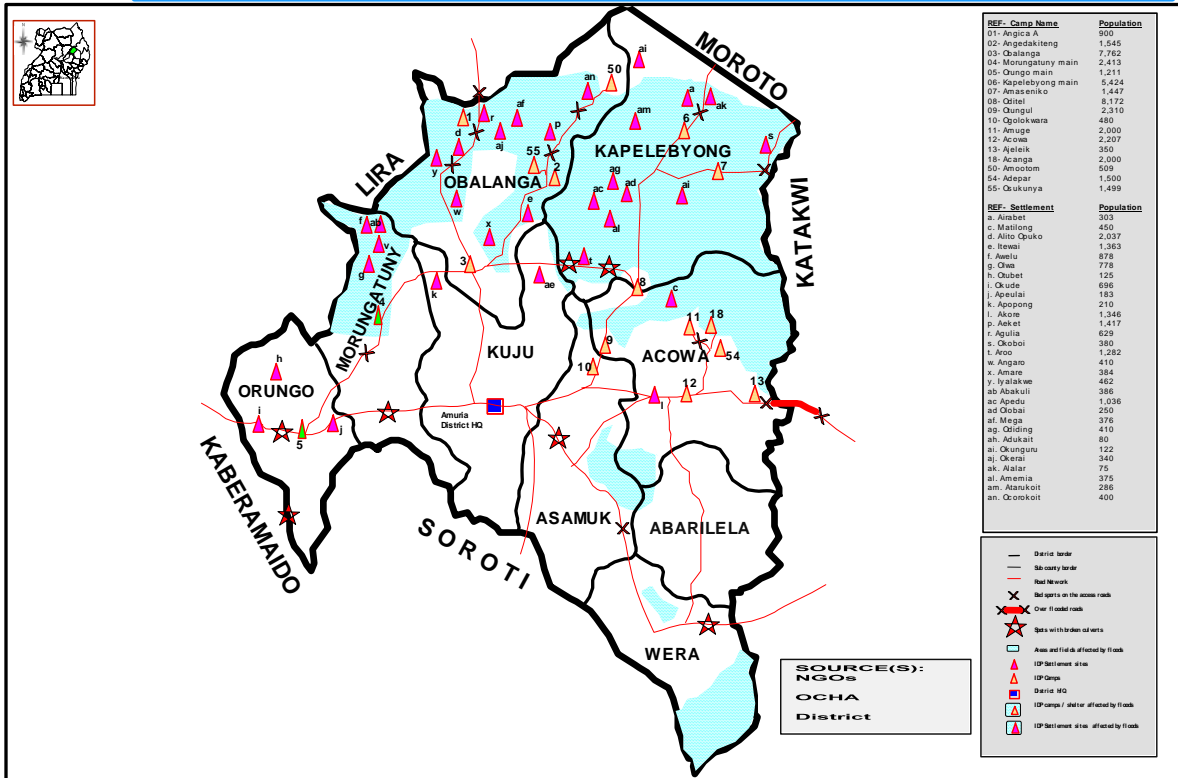
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Please note that appeals are revised regularly. The latest version of this document is available on <http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>.



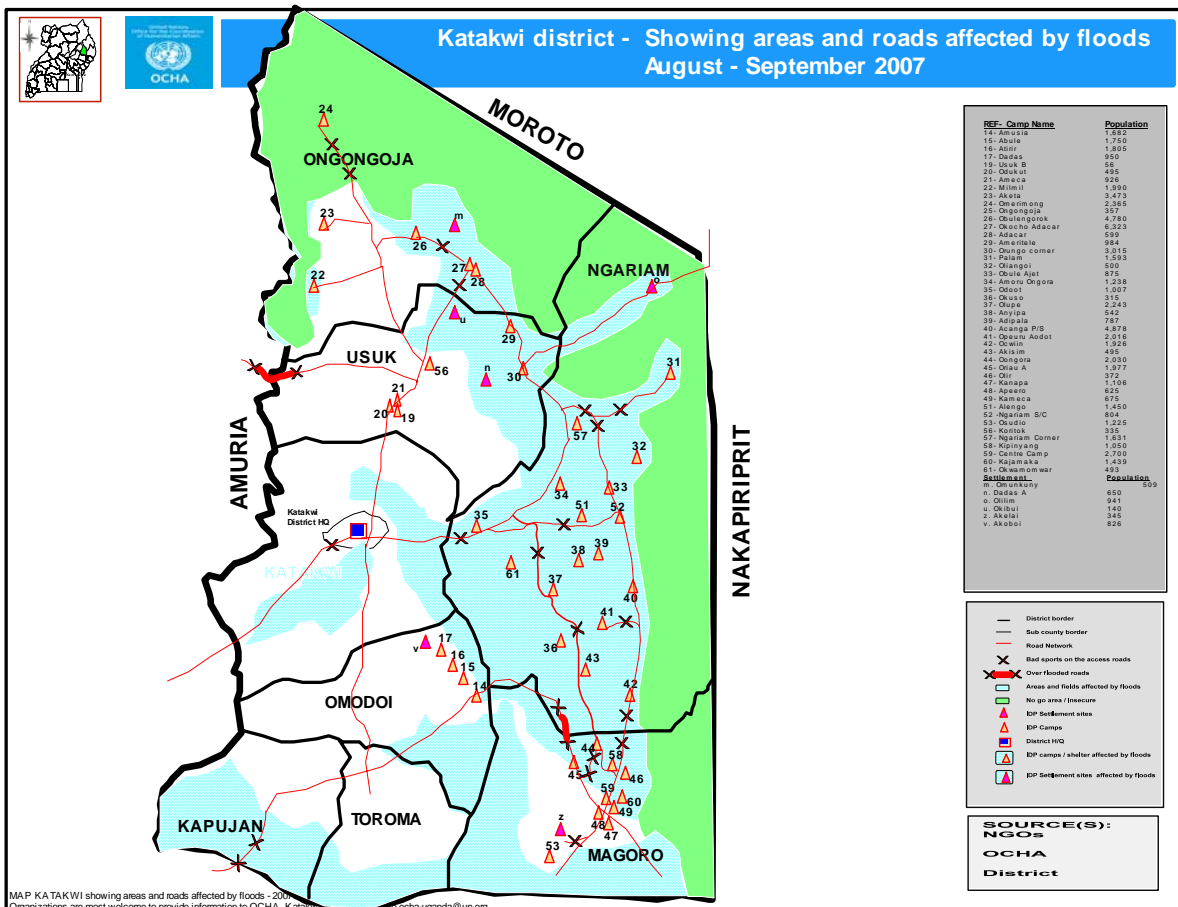
## Amuria district - showing areas and roads affected by floods August - September 2007



MAP Amuria showing areas and roads affected by floods -200709  
Organizations are most welcome to provide information to OCHA. Katakwi office or emails to ocha-uganda@un.org



## Katakwi district - Showing areas and roads affected by floods August - September 2007



MAP KATAKWI showing areas and roads affected by floods -200709  
Organizations are most welcome to provide information to OCHA. Katakwi office or emails to ocha-uganda@un.org

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Unusually heavy rainfall since July 2007 has led to severe flooding and water-logging across many parts of eastern, central and northern Uganda. The flooding has affected an already highly vulnerable area of Uganda, where the majority of households are dependent on subsistence agriculture, and the basic services are already severely overstretched. In particular, the flooding has had a critical impact in the Teso sub-region due to its severity, and the relative lack of capacity amongst government and humanitarian actors to respond to needs. For this reason, the humanitarian response presented in this document will focus primarily on aid delivery and assistance activities in the districts of the Teso sub-region.

An estimated 50,000 households (300,000 people) have been affected by the flooding, and require various levels of humanitarian assistance. Most people face food insecurity due to the loss of their first season harvest (due in July/August) and the delay in second season planting. Whereas a two-month "hunger gap" is the norm, this year the gap is expected to extend up to 10 months. The next successful harvest is not expected before February 2008; if the heavy rainfall continues in the most affected areas, harvest will be further delayed. Moreover, it will take at least two harvests for affected households to fully to recover their losses.

In addition to damaged homes and health facilities – the traditional mud-brick architecture of the region is particularly susceptible to the wet conditions – water and sanitation facilities have been severely impacted by the flooding, and a large percentage of water sources have also been contaminated. In addition to the immediate threat posed by this situation, the Health cluster warns of an increased likelihood of waterborne disease outbreaks as flood waters recede. The incidence of malaria, diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections has already increased, reportedly by as much as 30%.

Complicating the ongoing humanitarian response is the fact that access to many areas has become increasingly difficult, as roads and bridges are damaged and washed away by the floodwaters. Indeed, the most affected communities are inaccessible by land, leaving those wishing to assist them dependent on air and boat transportation for both assessments and aid deliveries. Consequently, affected people in several areas have been cut off from accessing health and other social services, putting at risk all displaced persons, most acutely women (especially pregnant and lactating women) and children, who are particularly vulnerable.

The cluster leadership<sup>1</sup> has thus jointly identified the following priorities for the emergency response to the floods:

- Stabilising the initial food security situation (Food Security cluster);
- Preventing disease outbreaks and ensuring capacity to respond to health emergencies (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene [WASH] and Health clusters);
- Re-opening schools and ensuring access to primary education (Education cluster);
- Responding to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable (Camp Coordination/Camp Management cluster, Non-food Items working group);
- Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable, and continuing inter-cluster assessments (Logistics cluster);
- Understanding the early recovery needs of the affected population and prioritising recovery interventions (Early Recovery cluster).

Each cluster has held strategy-setting meetings with all available partners, including UN Agencies, NGOs, community-based organisations (CBOs) and the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) to determine the cluster strategy for the floods response. However, many of the cluster partners are not currently present in the flood-affected area, including most of the NGOs, who are currently focusing their humanitarian operations on the ongoing complex emergency situation in northern Uganda. In the interests of time, and while many NGOs are still assessing the possibility of deploying to the flood-affected areas, most clusters have decided to submit one main project for the Flash Appeal, with the cluster lead as appealing agency. Funding will then be passed on to all cluster partners who are able to respond to this emergency.

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<sup>1</sup> Uganda is a cluster leadership approach pilot country. Currently, there are eight clusters operating in the country and, therefore, in the response to the flooding: 1) Camp Coordination/Camp Management; 2) Early Recovery; 3) Education; 4) Food Security; 5) Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS; 6) Protection; 7) WASH, and 8) Logistics (which has been opened exclusively for the floods response).

It should be noted that the response described in this document's present iteration aims to meet the projected needs of the affected population over the next six months, the minimum duration of the emergency response, as the population relies on subsistence agriculture and cannot expect another successful harvest before February 2008. As such, this document is based on information and planning figures as of 19 September 2007. As the situation develops and new information comes to light, these planning figures may be expected to change, and the planning document to be updated accordingly. In this regard, it should be noted that a full inter-cluster assessment is planned for October 2007 in order to re-assess planning assumptions and re-evaluate the nature of the emergency response.

It should also be noted that the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), with the support of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), launched an appeal on 18 September for US\$2.4 million for its emergency response in areas including water and sanitation, non-food items (NFI) and shelter (please see attachment). The agencies participating in the present appeal will work in coordination with the URCS/IFRC to meet needs in those areas.

At present, therefore, the Flash Appeal requests a total amount of **\$40,844,801** to address urgent humanitarian and some limited early recovery needs for 300,000 people affected by the flooding over the coming six months. The United Nations agencies participating in the Flash Appeal intend to apply to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for funding for their most urgent interventions in key sectors, which have been jointly agreed.

**Some basic facts about Uganda**

➤ Population	31,000,000 persons
➤ Under 5 mortality	136 p/1,000 (UNICEF 2005)
➤ Life expectancy	51.5 (UNFPA State of World Population Report 2007)
➤ Percentage of population undernourished	19% (UNDP HDI 2006)
➤ Gross national income per capita	US\$ 280 (World Bank Key Development Data & Statistics 2005)
➤ Percentage of population living on less than \$1 per day	37.7% (rural 41.7/urban 12.2) (MDG 2002)
➤ Proportion of population without sustainable access to an improved drinking water source	40% (UNDP HDI 2006)
➤ IDPs (number and percent of population)	1,400,000 (5.7%) (CAP MYR 2007)
➤ Refugees	
➤ In-country	220,000 (CAP MYR 2007)
➤ Abroad	21,752 (UNHCR June 2007)
➤ ECHO Vulnerability and Crisis Index score	3 (most severe rank)
➤ 2006 UNDP Human Development Index score	0.502: 145 <sup>th</sup> of 177 – medium

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<sup>2</sup> All dollar figures in the document denote United States dollars. Funding for this Flash Appeal should be reported to the Financial Tracking Service (FTS, fts@reliefweb.int).



Table I: Summary of Requirements – By Cluster and Appealing Organisation

<b>Uganda Floods Flash Appeal 2007</b> Summary of Requirements by Cluster As of 21 September 2007			
	<b>Full Requirements (preliminary figures) \$</b>	<b>Committed Funding \$</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements \$</b>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	672,000	0	672,000
Coordination	10,000	10,000	0
Early Recovery	1,270,000	315,000	955,000
Education	1,144,900	0	1,144,900
Non-Food Items Working Group	2,074,837	0	2,074,837
Food Security - Food Aid	21,319,915	0	21,319,915
Food Production	2,000,000	0	2,000,000
Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	3,295,600	0	3,295,600
Protection	205,800	0	205,800
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	4,500,000	300,000 + In-kind <sup>3</sup>	4,200,000
Logistics	4,976,749	0	4,976,749
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,469,801</b>	<b>625,000 + in-kind</b>	<b>40,844,801</b>

<sup>3</sup> In-kind donations expected include water purification equipment, plastic sheeting rolls and water storage materials requested from the UNHRD warehouse in Brindisi.

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**UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007**

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<b>Uganda Floods Flash Appeal 2007</b> Summary of Requirements by appealing organisation As of 21 September 2007
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<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Full Requirements \$</b>	<b>Committed Other Funding \$</b>	<b>Unmet Requirements \$</b>
UNHCR	877,800		877,800
OCHA	10,000	10,000	0
UNICEF	7,196,200	300,000	6,896,200
FAO	2,000,000		2,000,000
WFP	26,296,664		26,296,664
WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, and Partners	3,295,600		3,295,600
LWF	283,537		283,537
ASB	240,000		240,000
UNDP	920,000	315,000	955,000
UN-HABITAT	350,000		0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>41,469,801</b>	<b>625,000</b>	<b>40,844,801</b>

## **2. CONTEXT AND HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES**

### **2.1 CONTEXT**

Unusually heavy rainfall since July 2007 has led to severe flooding and water-logging across many parts of eastern, central and northern Uganda, including in the districts of Katakwi, Amuria, Kumi, Bukedea and Soroti in the Teso sub-region; Manafwa, Bududa, Sironko, Bukwo and Kapchorwa districts in the Elgon sub-region; Abim, Kotido, Moroto and Nakapiripirit districts in the Karamoja sub-region; Lira district in Lango sub-region; and Pader and Kitgum districts in the Acholi sub-region. At least ten fatalities have been attributed to the flooding in Teso sub-region to date.

The flooding has affected an already highly vulnerable area of Uganda, where most communities are heavily reliant on subsistence agriculture, and basic services are already severely overstretched. Many communities have been totally isolated by the floodwaters. Amongst the affected population are 110,000 already vulnerable internally displaced persons (IDPs). Women and children make up the largest percentage of the overall affected population.

In response to the flooding, the Government of Uganda dispatched two joint Government-UN-Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) assessment missions to the affected areas in the last week of August. Inter-agency assessments have also been conducted in Lira district. The Government has also agreed to make helicopters available for the response and plans to deploy engineers to assist with the temporary repair of key access roads.

Emergency distributions of plastic sheeting, tents, buckets and family household items have begun in accessible areas. A one-month food ration has been distributed to over 25,000 especially vulnerable people, and some food has been made available by the Government of Uganda in flood-affected areas. Emergency health kits have been made available to health structures, and family NFI kits have been distributed to nearly 6,000 households. Measles vaccination campaigns are being planned in the worst-affected areas, and tents are currently being deployed to support the return to school of children in the 174 primary schools that suffered flood damage and have been unable to reopen for the third term on schedule.

The humanitarian community has identified priority needs across all existing clusters: 1) Camp Coordination and Camp Management, 2) Early Recovery, 3) Education, 4) Food Security, 5) Health/Nutrition/HIV/AIDS, 6) Protection and 7) Water/Sanitation/Hygiene (WASH). In addition, due to the significant logistics challenges involved in mounting a humanitarian response in the flooded region and due to the significant loss of household assets and shelter structures, it has been decided to launch the 8) Logistics cluster, and to activate the NFI Working Group. The IFRC is currently assessing the need to activate the shelter cluster.

### **2.2 HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES**

Across the affected region, an estimated 50,000 households (300,000 people) have lost their first season harvest in part or in full. Many households harvested prematurely rather than allow the crops to continue rotting in the fields only to face too little dry ground and sunshine to dry and process the crops. The cassava and groundnut crops have been almost entirely destroyed, whilst the millet and sorghum crops suffered post-harvest damage due to the wet conditions. Additionally, the flooding and the consequent lack of seed from the first season means that most of the affected communities will not get a second season of crops. Whereas a two month "hunger gap" is the norm, it is now expected that the gap will extend up to ten months, requiring food and seed assistance for the affected population. Without seed assistance for February 2008, the next normal harvest cannot be expected before July 2008.

Some 11,000 households (estimated 66,000 people) in Teso sub-region have been displaced by the flooding. Many others report damage to their homes, the majority of which are constructed with traditional mud bricks and highly susceptible to crumbling in the current wet conditions. Less than 1% of affected households in Elgon sub-region report complete destruction of their shelter, but those whose homes have been flooded or destroyed lost essential items such as bedding, utensils and water storage containers.

In Lango sub-region an estimated 76,805 people have been affected to varying degrees, including some 3,000 persons who have been displaced back into IDP camps, and a substantial amount of crops have been destroyed in back-yard gardens. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has begun an assessment of schools hosting IDPs as a result of the floods, as it is unlikely that these schools will reopen for the new term. However, as is the case in Acholi region, it is anticipated that existing capacity will be sufficient to cover needs caused by the flood.

In total, 174 schools have been damaged by the flooding and did not reopen on schedule on 17 September for the third term of 2007. Damages include waterlogged, flooded and/or collapsed sanitation facilities; damage to school facilities and teacher housing, resulting in the displacement of teachers; and/or damage to access roads.

Unprotected water sources in the affected areas have been spoiled and there is evidence that some boreholes and shallow wells may also be contaminated; one assessment in Amuria district sampled 40 water sources, 75% of which were contaminated. Many pit latrines – particularly in sandy-soiled Katakwi – have been flooded and/or collapsed. Residents now fear using remaining latrines, thereby increasing the possible outbreak of diseases attributable to contaminated water sources and unhygienic sanitation.

A surge in cases of malaria, diarrhoea and respiratory infections has been reported in flood-affected districts. Damage to water and sanitation facilities has also increased the likelihood of a cholera outbreak; however, there is little preparedness to respond to such an event. No district has an outbreak response plan, diagnosis facilities, or isolation ward/treatment centre in place. Moreover, in addition to the lack of first- and second-line anti-malarial drugs, as well as essential supplies including antibiotics, intravenous (IV) fluids, cannulas and syringes, health centres in the affected areas suffer from severe understaffing, which has also hampered the response. None of the laboratories located in health centres are functioning at present. Village Health Teams (VHTs) are not active.

### **2.3 EVOLUTION OF THE FLOOD SITUATION**

Though severely hampered by damage to roads and bridges, humanitarian assessments continue. A lack of existing humanitarian capacity in the affected areas has also delayed initial assessments. However, a number of organisations, including cluster leads, have now deployed key technical staff to the affected areas for the flood response. Air assets to facilitate assessment work arrived in country on September 17, and inter-cluster assessments by air began on September 18.

Violent storms are continuing, and national meteorological services predict heavy precipitation through the month of November. This heavy rainfall is likely either to extend the geographical scope of the flooding, increase the adverse impact on the population already affected, or both. The complete picture of the humanitarian situation across the flood-affected area will, therefore, continue to evolve over time. However, as shown above, the needs in the affected area are already critical and interventions in all sectors are urgently required in order to mitigate the worst potential consequences of the flooding on the 300,000 people already at risk.

The initial focus of the emergency response to the Uganda floods will therefore remain:

1. Responding to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable (Camp Coordination/Camp Management cluster, NFIs);
2. Understanding the early recovery needs of the affected population and prioritising recovery interventions (Early Recovery cluster);
3. Re-opening schools and ensuring access to primary education (Education cluster);
4. Stabilising the initial food security situation (Food Security cluster);
5. Providing vital health services, preventing disease outbreaks and ensuring capacity to respond to health emergencies (Health/Nut/HIV and WASH and health clusters);
6. Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable, and continuing inter-cluster assessments (Logistics cluster).

This Flash Appeal – to meet critical existing needs and mitigate flood-related humanitarian risks – is based on the information and planning figures available at 19 September. It will be updated on a regular basis as new information becomes available. In particular, a full inter-cluster assessment will take place in October to re-assess planning assumptions and re-evaluate the nature of the emergency response.

## 2.4 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The current flooding in Uganda, and the increasing likelihood of hydro-meteorological disasters in the region, are signs that Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) programming is an urgent need in this country. Although funding for DRR programming will not be sought under this Flash Appeal, the clusters will prioritise DRR for inclusion into the 2008 Uganda Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP). For most clusters, this programming will focus on disaster response preparedness, to minimise the impact of a disaster by strengthening the capacity to provide a timely and appropriate humanitarian response to the needs of affected populations. In addition, clusters will support national counterparts to develop both a disaster risk perspective and the human, financial, technical and legislative capacity; civil society preparedness; and coordination systems required to effectively manage and reduce risk.

## 3. RESPONSE PLANS

### 3.1 CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

**Cluster Lead:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
**Partners:** *Arbeiter Samariter Bund (ASB), Christian Children's Fund (CCF), Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI), Gruppo de Volontariato Civile (GVC), District Local Government.*

#### Cluster Objectives

To support the Government in its response to the needs of IDPs in the Teso region affected by floods through:

1. Emergency relief at camp level (NFI and shelter);
2. Camp management: collection of baseline data/camp profiling (disaggregated by age, gender and diversity), identification of key humanitarian gaps and coordination of the response at camp level;
3. Coordination of and support to the voluntary relocation of the affected population to higher ground if and when the authorities decide to do so;
4. Coordination and support to camp closure after the end of the emergency.

#### Strategy

At the moment, no Camp Coordination/Camp Management system (CCCM) is functioning in more than 60 camps in Teso region, which host an estimated 110,000 IDPs. More people are likely to be displaced by the floods. Formal camp management will therefore be established in the camps through the regular presence of NGOs.

If required, 25 existing camps affected by flooding will be closed and over 45,000 people will be relocated to higher ground. The CCCM cluster will support the Government by coordinating the voluntary departure of IDPs from the old camps in safety and dignity, as well as their resettlement in new locations. A site planner will further support the government in ensuring that protection and humanitarian standards are respected during the resettlement process.

When the emergency is over, the CCCM cluster will support the camp closure process building upon lessons learnt, and recent experience from Lira District.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Camp management and coordination structures will be in place throughout the Teso region.
2. Some 45,000 individuals relocated to safe grounds in dignity and safety.
3. Camp closure process well underway throughout Teso.

CAMP COORDINATION and CAMP MANAGEMENT CLUSTER		\$
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>UGA-07-01/CSS01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Establishment of CCCM in Teso. <b>Objectives:</b> Emergency relief at camp level through provision of NFI and shelter. Camp management: collection of baseline data/camps profiling (disaggregated by age, gender and diversity), identification of key humanitarian gaps and coordination of the response at camp level. Coordination of and support to the voluntary relocation of the affected population to higher ground if and when the authorities decide to do so. Coordination and support to camp closure after the end of the emergency. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 110,000 IDPs living in over 60 camps in Teso sub region and other IDPs displaced by the flooding. <b>Partners:</b> ASB, CCF, COOPI, GVC, District Local Government.	<b>672,000</b>

\* Subject to approval of UNHCR's Budget Committee

### 3.2 COORDINATION

**Lead:** Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)  
**Partners:** Local Council representatives in flood-affected areas

#### Objectives

To facilitate needs assessment and the communication of response plans to communities isolated by the floodwaters.

#### Strategy

To ensure that communication is maintained with key Local Council representatives in flood-affected areas, OCHA will purchase and distribute mobile telephones, pre-paid network cards and wind-up telephone chargers to Local Council representatives in areas isolated by the floodwaters. This will allow the cluster leads and partners working in that area to obtain a preliminary assessment of the evolving humanitarian situation, so as to prioritise response action and/or target inter-cluster assessments. It will also avoid expectation gaps by allowing more accurate and timely information on response plans to be communicated to affected communities.

OCHA will continue to obtain the substantive input of local partners, including the Local Council, in needs assessment, targeting of the response, and evaluating the impact of the humanitarian interventions. To do this OCHA will ensure that communication with each of the Local Council representatives targeted by this programme continues on a regular basis until the end of the flood emergency and that information received from Local Council representatives is communicated to local cluster leads on a timely basis.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Information on priority needs in the isolated flood-affected communities is communicated to cluster partners in a timely manner;
2. Monitoring of the evolving humanitarian situation is undertaken on a regular basis;
3. Communities are informed about the evolution of the response, including the details of upcoming distributions and other response actions in their communities.

COORDINATION		\$
<b>OCHA</b>  <b>UGA-07-01/CSS02</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Urgent communications capacity for communities isolated by floodwaters. <b>Objectives:</b> To facilitate needs assessment and the communication of response plans to communities isolated by the floodwaters. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 100,000 (members of communities isolated by floodwaters). <b>Partners:</b> Local Council representatives, cluster leads and cluster members in the flood-affected areas.	<b>10,000</b>  <i>(Fully funded)</i>

### 3.3 EARLY RECOVERY

**Cluster Lead:** United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)  
**Partners:** District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) member organisations (Government of Uganda, United Nations, NGOs, and Community-based Organisations [CBOs]) of Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea, Bududa, and Sironko, District Local Governments of Amuria and Katakwi, Office of the Prime Minister [OPM], CCF, United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UN-HABITAT) and Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organisation (SOCADIDO)

#### Cluster Objectives

- To clearly understand and respond to early recovery needs amongst the flood-affected population.
- To ensure that local government administration structures are functioning and are capable of assisting in the coordination of early recovery efforts

#### Strategy

The floods have affected the lives of thousands of people in the Teso sub-region. Not only are the livelihoods of communities largely devastated, but shelter and community infrastructure, among others, have also been damaged. The onset of this disaster thwarted what could have been the eventual full recovery of districts which have suffered the effects of decades of conflict. As the Government and the international community are actively responding to saving lives of affected population, it is important to assess, plan and implement Early Recovery interventions as soon as possible in the overall flood response framework.

Regular rapid needs assessments must be conducted to ensure that early recovery in the flood-affected districts is well coordinated and responsive to the needs of the people on the ground. There must also be a mechanism for rapidly identifying, assessing, and responding to priority areas for recovery, as well as funding quick impact community projects. The local administrative structure, particularly the Local Council system, must be supported to be able to carry-out its role more effectively and serve as the main entry point in the coordination of early recovery efforts.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Early recovery needs and assessment report produced monthly over a six month period to inform, respond, and intervene on early recovery;
2. Identified small community projects support and implemented enhancing the early recovery of flood-affected communities;
3. Local Councils at sub-county and parish levels functional and effective in the coordination of early recovery efforts, i.e. through the provision of support in the establishment of temporary offices, supplies, community information dissemination and mobilisation, etc;
4. Proper settlement and development of flood-affected communities through the provision of activities on settlements planning and development.

**UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007**

<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>		<b>\$</b>
<p align="center"><b>UNDP</b> <b>UGA-07-01/ER/101</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Early Recovery Rapid Needs Assessment.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To obtain clear and reliable data on early recovery needs in Teso sub-region. This will involve training of DDMCs on needs assessment tools, carrying-out inter-agency assessment, publishing and launching assessment report, and updating of the report when required.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: Approximately 240,720 persons from the flood-affected communities of Soroti, Amuria, Katakwi, Bukedea, Bududa, and Sironko.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> DDMC member organisations (Government of Uganda, United Nations, NGOs, and CBOs) of Soroti, Amuria, Bukedea, Bududa, Sironko, and Katakwi.</p>	<p><b>60,000</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>UNDP</b> <b>UGA-07-01/ER/102</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Early Recovery Quick Impact and Response in Amuria and Katakwi Districts.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Enhancing early recovery in flood-affected communities of Amuria and Katakwi Districts through funding of small quick impact community projects, such as community livelihood interventions, small community infrastructure rehabilitation, etc.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: approximately 12,000 households</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> District Local Governments of Amuria and Katakwi, OPM, CCF, and SOCADIDO.</p>	<p><b>660,000</b></p> <p><i><b>Commitment from France 315,000</b></i></p> <p><i><b>Net requirements 345,000</b></i></p>
<p align="center"><b>UNDP</b> <b>UGA-07-01/ER/103</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Support to Strengthening of the Local Council System.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> The Local Council system will be supported in such a manner that even in temporary relocation sites they should be functioning and serve as the "first stop" in coordinating the administration of emergency aid, engagement with humanitarian and early recovery actors, as well as in mobilising the people in getting involved in the emergency and early recovery efforts. Facilitation, including but not limited to, provision of temporary offices, information sharing, and support to information dissemination and community mobilisation will be extended.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> 15 sub-counties and 45 parishes in Amuria and Katakwi Districts.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> District Local Governments of Amuria and Katakwi, and OPM.</p>	<p><b>200,000</b></p>



EARLY RECOVERY		\$
<p><b>UN-HABITAT</b> <b>UGA-07-01/ER/104</b></p>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Ensuring adequate transition from emergency to recovery in the shelter sector for building safer and resilient communities.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure an adequate transition from the emergency situation to the recovery phase by assisting the most affected communities in carrying out urgent activities such as settlement planning and development, addressing (i) support to the housing reconstruction process, assessment of territorial planning needs; (ii) risk mapping and identification of safe areas; (iii) participatory land use planning and supporting the local authorities in the planning process.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> The displaced people whose homes, crops, and large swathes of crop land have been flattened and washed away in the flooding that resulted from heavy rains in Teso and Lango sub regions. Many families in these largely rural and agrarian districts have lost their entire principal agricultural season crop, just prior to harvest.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> UN agencies, Local governments, NGOs and the communities.</p>	<p><b>350,000</b></p>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,270,000</b>

### 3.4 EDUCATION

**Cluster Lead:** United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)  
**Partners:** Ministry of Education and Sports; District Local Governments; School Management Committees; CCF, COOPI, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), URCS

#### Cluster Objectives

To provide continued access to quality education to an estimated 104,000 primary school children (51% girls) in flood affected areas of Eastern and Northern Uganda and restore a sense of normalcy in their lives.

#### Strategy

Flooding in parts of Eastern and Northern Uganda has caused disruption in the delivery of basic social services to children, including education. The third school term has begun with 174 primary schools failing to reopen in eight flood-affected districts, thereby excluding over 100,000 children from realising their right to education. In the most affected districts of Teso, (Amuria, Katakwi and Bukedea), a Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES)/UNICEF joint rapid assessment indicates that education infrastructure has been extensively damaged in at least 35% of the 289 schools. Schools and classrooms have been submerged, walls are cracked or otherwise damaged, and latrines have flooded or collapsed (this in almost 100% of affected schools). Teachers have been displaced from their accommodation, sometimes taking refuge in the schools, as their largely mud-and-wattle houses have either collapsed and/or are submerged.

Unless urgent measures are taken, at least 6,000 pupils in Teso registered for the primary school leaving examination will not be able to sit for their November examinations, or will do so with inadequate preparation and in unsafe facilities. If the rains fail to subside, these figures are likely to rise, as will the loss of instructional and scholastic materials. In addition, there is also the imminent threat of the outbreak of communicable diseases associated with inadequate and unsafe water supplies once schools re-open.

This project will address the above needs through establishment of safe temporary learning spaces; provision of school supplies; provision of basic sanitation facilities and hygiene education; support for teacher accommodation and strengthened partnership for emergency education response. The humanitarian actions below are categorised under the emergency phase and are designed to ensure

that basic learning requirements are met within a period of 6 months of the floods in affected areas of eastern and northern Uganda. Measures include:

1. Establishment of learning centres and/or temporary learning spaces for primary school children and Early Child Development (ECD) centres;
2. Establishment of emergency accommodation for teachers affected by the floods (with emphasis on female teachers) through installation of tents on appropriate raised ground at 174 affected schools;
3. Provision of school supplies to support continued learning and participation in Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) by candidates in examination classes;
4. Support for teachers and school management committees and parent-teachers' associations;
5. Provision of soap to pupils and teachers in all flood-affected schools and sanitary materials to the girls to reinforce the hygiene messages on hand washing and personal hygiene as measures for the outbreak of communicable diseases.

**Expected Outputs and Impacts**

- Continued schooling and normalcy restored to the lives of those children in flood affected communities;
- Outbreaks of water-related diseases in schools are averted / prevented.

<b>EDUCATION CLUSTER</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF UGA-07-01/E01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Basic Education.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To provide continued access to education to school children and restore a sense of normalcy in their lives in flood affected areas of Teso (Amuria, Bukedea and Katakwi).</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: approximately 104,000 children (51% girls) and 700 teachers.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Education and Sports, District Local Governments, School Management Committees, CCF, COOPI, LWF, URCS.</p>	<b>1,144,900</b>

**3.5 FOOD SECURITY**

**Cluster Leads:** World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

**Partners:** Action Contre la Faim (ACF), Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), ASB, Church of Uganda, Concern Worldwide, Farm Africa, Food for the Hungry International (FHI), Finnish International Development Agency (FIDA) International, Premiere Urgence, Pentecostal Church, Teddo, Temedo, Self Help, Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, URCS, OPM.

**Cluster Objectives:**

To ensure food security for 50,000 flood affected households, or 300,000 people.

**Strategy:**

The extensive floods in eastern and central Uganda have severely damaged crops and undermined the food security of 50,000 households, or over 300,000 people. In terms of the first harvest for 2007, the global losses have been estimated at 40 % in the five most-affected districts and 20% in the other 15 districts. Moreover, in the most-flooded areas the farmers only had time in July to harvest 10% of their production before the floods completely destroyed the rest. These severely-affected communities are estimated to have lost 90% of their production, consequently resulting in additional losses of seeds for following agricultural seasons. Many of them have also been displaced from their homes.

Since the second planting season (September 2007) has been largely missed due to the floods, an estimated 50,000 households will remain almost completely dependent on food aid for at least ten months until the first harvest of 2008 in the middle of next year, if and only if seeds are provided by February 2008 at the latest. The strategy of the Food Security Cluster involves meeting the

emergency food needs of the population with food aid, while working to restore their food production capacity at the earliest possible date.

**a. *Food Aid***

Food assistance will be delivered using a two-phase strategy. In the first phase, life-saving food assistance will be provided to over 300,000 people (or 50,000 households) to address the immediate food gap caused by the floods. The ration will consist of maize meal, pulses, and vegetable oil, and will meet 100% of the recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for the affected populations. In the second phase, a more comprehensive assessment will be conducted at the end of the rainy season to review needs, given the evolving situation and current difficulties in accessing affected populations.

**b. *Food Production***

Food production will be restored through a dual response consisting of:

1. Immediate provision of planting materials for those crops (e.g. cassava and sweet potato cuttings with up-land rice and vegetable seeds) that can still be planted during October and November in near-by highland locations that are not affected by the floods;
2. Provision of materials for the main crops such as maize, groundnuts, simsim, and sorghum (400 to 500 Metric Tons (MTs), for the first planting season of 2008.

With a successful harvest, the targeted population should be able to restore some measure of self-sufficiency by July 2008.

<b>Food Aid</b>	<b>Food Production</b>
Coordination with FS cluster partners	Coordination with Food Security cluster partners
Rapid assessments of needs in affected areas	Sourcing of quality planting material (seeds & cuttings)*
Identification of cooperating partners	Identification and selection of beneficiary households
Notification of communities	Provision of planting material
Provision of food assistance to affected households	Selection of upland fields with beneficiary households
More comprehensive assessment	Planting material distribution for food production and/or seed production
Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and evaluation
Reporting	Reporting

*\* including early mature, disease resistant/tolerant cassava, orange flesh sweet potatoes.*

**Expected Outputs and Impacts**

<b>Strategy</b>	<b>Intervention</b>		<b>Outputs</b>	
	<b>Date</b>	<b>Actions</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b><i>Food aid</i></b>	Sep-07 to Mar-08	Distribution of food assistance	Sep-07 to Mar-08	Sufficient food received to meet minimum dietary requirements
<b><i>Immediate provision</i></b>	Oct-07	Planting of cassava	May-08	Cuttings available
			June-08	Food available
	Oct-07	Planting of sweet potatoes	Dec-07	Cuttings available
			Jan-08	Food available
	Oct-07	Planting of up land rice	Jan-08	Seeds available
			Jan-08	Food available
	Oct-07	Planting of vegetable	Dec-07	Food available
<b><i>2008 planting season</i></b>	Feb-08	Planting of main crops	Jun/Jul-08	Food available
				Seed available

By February 2008, each household should have received a seed assistance consisting of one bag of cuttings (cassava and/or sweet potato) and an estimated 10 to 15 Kg of crop seeds, which will enable them to produce 0.5 to 1 MT of food.

**Impacts**

- Hunger-related under-nutrition and mortality levels do not rise significantly among affected populations;
- Planting material available for following agriculture production cycles;
- Restoration of agriculture related livelihoods and self resilience;
- Reduction in need for emergency food aid.

<b>FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>FAO UGA-07-01/A01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Restoration of food production and seed availability.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Restoration of agriculture related livelihoods for 50,000 flood affected households.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 50,000 households (approximately 300,000 people).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> ACF, ACTED, ASB, Church of Uganda, Concern Worldwide, Farm Africa, FHI, FIDA International, Premiere Urgence, Pentecostal Church, Ugandan Red Cross, Teddo, Temedo, Self Help, Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, OPM.</p>	<b>2,000,000</b>
<b>WFP UGA-07-01/F01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of IDPs, Refugees and Other Vulnerable Groups in Uganda (PRRO 10121.1).</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To ensure that flood-affected households are able to meet their minimum dietary requirements.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 50,000 households (approximately 300,000 people).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> OPM, DDMCs, Samaritans Purse.</p>	<b>21,319,915</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>23,319,915</b>

**3.6 HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS**

**Cluster Lead:** World Health Organization (WHO)

**Partners:** *Cooperazione e Sviluppo* (CESVI), GVC, Internacional Rescue Comité (IRC), Malaria Consortium, Population Services Internacional (PSI), UNICEF, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and World Food Programme (WFP)

**Cluster Objectives**

1. To support the district authorities in the provision of good quality basic health, nutrition and Human Immuno-deficiency Virus /Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) services including health promotion to all populations affected by floods in Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-regions;
2. To strengthen the capacity of the affected district health authorities to detect and effectively respond in a timely manner to any epidemic threat (especially diarrhoeal diseases and malaria), which may be a consequence of the flood;
3. To ensure effective planning and support coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS emergency response to the floods in all affected districts.

**Strategy**

Outreach and mobile clinics will be used to ensure that the population cut-off by the floodwaters is reached and has access to good quality service where possible. The cluster will work with the logistic cluster to ensure that the outreach and mobile teams have access and essential drugs, and that medical supplies are delivered to the inaccessible areas through the use of helicopters and boats. Particular attention will be paid to women and girls who are unable to access services if they do not have appropriate hygiene supplies during menstruation. The teams will deliver an integrated health, clean delivery, nutrition and HIV/AIDS package including active case finding, curative care, prevention and health promotion services including distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Impregnated Nets (LLINs) and chlorine tablets for chlorination of household drinking water to be provided by the WASH cluster.

Currently, there are no epidemic outbreaks in the affected areas. However they may be expected in the coming weeks as the flood waters recede. Epidemic Preparedness and Response (EPR) will therefore be enhanced in all the affected districts in Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-regions. This will be done through establishment of an active disease surveillance system, pre-positioning drugs, medical supplies and materials for case management and epidemic control, strengthening laboratories and training of health workers on likely epidemic diseases.

Once the floods recede, an upsurge in malaria transmission is particularly likely. Therefore, sufficient prevention (e.g. LLINs, spraying) and treatment capacities need to be put in place as soon as possible. Health centres II and III will also be strengthened in terms of drug provision and staffing (possibly by redeploying health personnel from neighbouring unaffected districts).

Health promotion is a key area to ensure impact of the response; both mass media interventions and community-based health promotion strategies will be used to ensure that the communities are well informed. The cluster approach will be applied to ensure effective coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the emergency response.

### Humanitarian Actions/Activities

1. Conduct regular rapid health assessments including rapid nutritional surveys;
2. Support community-based health initiatives and outreach services/mobile health teams to areas where populations are cut-off from health facilities;
3. Strengthen capacities for services delivery in the health facilities through the provision of reproductive health kits, essential drugs, medical, laboratory and nutritional supplies and temporary health staff;
4. Strengthen EPR including support to Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR);
5. Support malaria prevention, and control measures through provision of insecticide treated bednets (ITNs) and Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) to affected population as appropriate based on needs assessments;
6. Support health promotion, community education, mobilisation and sensitisation on health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS consequences of floods, including education on prevention and safe household drinking water and sanitation;
7. Provide support to the affected districts to effectively supervise, monitor, evaluate and coordinate the emergency response activities.

### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Easier access to good quality basic health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services for affected populations;
2. Timely identification and effective response to any epidemic resulting in reduced Attack (AR) and Case Fatality Rates (CFR) in the flood affected districts;
3. Up-to-date information about health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS situation in the flood affected areas;
4. Well coordinated emergency health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS response to the floods;
5. Excess mortality and morbidity reduced in the flood-affected areas.

HEALTH, NUTRITION and HIV/AIDS		\$
<b>WHO</b>  <b>UGA-07-01/H01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Provision of emergency health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services to flood affected populations of Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To reduce excess mortality and morbidity by ensuring access to good quality basic health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services and strengthening health promotion and the capacity to respond timely and effectively respond to epidemics.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 300,000 flood-affected persons.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> Ministry of Health (MoH), District Health Teams (DHTs) and CBOs, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP, PSI, Malaria Consortium, CESVI, IRC, GVC and others.</p>	<b>3,295,600</b>

### 3.7 LOGISTICS

**Cluster Lead:** World Food Programme (WFP)  
**Partners:** Support services to all humanitarian actors responding to the floods

#### Cluster Objectives

- Build up inter-agency collaboration to enhance predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the logistics cluster response to meet beneficiaries' needs through identifying and addressing logistics gaps, bottlenecks and ensuring that they are appropriately addressed;
- Identified logistics support needs in terms of air assessments, air cargo transport as well as light road and bridge repair will be addressed through the project components outlined below.

#### Strategy

Due to heavy floods in eastern and north-eastern Uganda, particularly in Teso, Acholi, and Lango regions, critical infrastructure has seriously deteriorated as major bridges and roads were badly damaged or washed away. It is becoming increasingly difficult for humanitarian actors to reach those in need. The logistics cluster will ensure that on-going projects can continue and flood emergency response operations follow a coordinated approach to most efficiently assist the affected population.

To complement the planned Government intervention, augmented logistics support will be provided by WFP in terms of air assets (two planned helicopters). Furthermore light road and bridge repair (estimated five Bailey bridges) will enable road transport to commence again and reach beneficiaries in need of humanitarian assistance. A road engineer team will assess actual requirements and provide advice on road and bridge repairs to ensure access. The project will be phased out as soon as road access to the locations in question is secured, bridges and roads repaired and air operations are no longer required.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Air passenger transport for assessments of inaccessible areas available;
2. Air cargo available to supply most urgent humanitarian assistance;
3. Light road and bridge network repaired to ensure continued deliveries of aid cargo;
4. Logistics information is shared for identification and response to gaps and bottlenecks.

LOGISTICS CLUSTER		\$
<b>WFP</b>  <b>UGA-07-01/CSS03</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Air Support and Logistics. Augmentation in Support of the Flood Affected Population in Uganda.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Support emergency flood response operations of all humanitarian actors through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducting aerial assessments and ensuring that medical evacuation (MEDEVAC) can be carried out through the provision of helicopter support;</li> <li>• Providing logistics support through the provision of air assets for cargo and appropriate management structure to ensure that affected population is receiving the required assistance in areas not accessible by surface means and that continuity of ongoing operations is maintained;</li> <li>• Reducing delays in supply chain through the facilitation of road and bridge repair ensuring the timely deliveries of the most urgently needed humanitarian aid;</li> <li>• Facilitating logistics coordination mechanisms in Kampala and in the area of operations.</li> </ul> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> N/A (in support of emergency response operations of all humanitarian actors).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> All humanitarian actors responding to the floods.</p>	<b>4,976,749</b>

### 3.8 NON-FOOD ITEMS

**Cluster Lead:** UNICEF  
**Partners:** ASB, AVSI, CCF, COOPI, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Life Force International, LWF, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), URCS, OPM, Local District Government,

#### Cluster Objectives

Decrease vulnerability through the provision of essential NFIs and shelter to vulnerable families in flood-affected zones.

#### Strategy

The floods in Teso have adversely affected the low lying areas of Lira, Pader, Soroti, Amuria, Bukedea and Katakwi districts. A total of 300,000 people are at risk of increasing their vulnerability due to exposure to the elements and lack of emergency shelter. The NFI needs of vulnerable persons in flood affected zones in northern and eastern Uganda is significant as families and communities have been forced to flee rising waters and flooded homes. The majority of those affected were forced to leave with little or no essential NFIs.

This emergency response project seeks to decrease vulnerability through facilitating the rapid re-establishment of vulnerable households in flood affected areas by rapidly responding to urgent needs for basic shelter and household items. This will primarily be met through the provision of household kits (three blankets, five plates and cups, two cooking pans, two basins, two jerry cans, two bars of soap and assorted used clothes) and tarpaulin.

UNICEF along with the OPM, Local District Authorities and implementing partners will implement this project based upon existing guidelines for the standardisation of NFI packages per family, the identification of vulnerable populations, and the distribution and monitoring of the use of these supplies.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

- Decreased vulnerability of families through the capacity to rapidly re-establish their households;
- Protection from the elements following displacement from flooding.

NON-FOOD ITEMS CLUSTER		\$
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>UGA-07-01/S/NF01</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Emergency Non-Food Items. <b>Objectives:</b> Decrease vulnerability through the provision of essential NFIs and shelter to vulnerable families in flood-affected zones. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 200,000 flood displaced vulnerable persons. <b>Partners:</b> OPM, Local District Government, ASB, AVSI, CCF, COOPI, LWF, NRC, URCS, Life Force International, IOM.	<b>1,861,800</b>
<b>LWF</b> <b>UGA-07-01/S/NF02</b>	<b>Project Title:</b> Provision of Assorted Non-food Items. <b>Objectives:</b> Distribution of NFIs kits to flood victims. <b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 3,000 households (15,000 people) in Amuria and Katakwi districts. <b>Partners:</b> None.	<b>213,037</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,074,837</b>

### 3.9 PROTECTION

**Cluster Leads:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)  
**Partners:** ASB, CCF, UNICEF

#### Cluster Objectives

To ensure protection for IDPs affected by floods in the Teso region.

#### Strategy

One of the consequences of the floods has been new population displacement. Following the destruction of their shelters, many IDPs are now seeking refuge in public infrastructure (including schools), often in overcrowded conditions. This is very likely to cause protection problems, particularly an increase in sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), family separation and other abuses perpetrated against the most vulnerable members of the community: women, children, disabled and elderly persons.

These flood-related protection concerns have necessitated the reinforcement of the presence of the protection cluster to ensure, *inter alia*, that minimum protection standards are met and respected at each phase of the whole phase of the emergency including, for instance, during NFIs and other distributions. The strategy will therefore consist in the establishment of protection strategies and mechanisms to respond to the threats to security including monitoring, SGBV response, awareness and education, prevention of family separation and identification, profiling and support to extremely vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs.

The cluster's strategy will be complementary to the existing UNICEF programs in relation to SGBV and child protection issues in the flood-affected areas. UNICEF is already coordinating the SGBV and child protection response in the affected regions and is not seeking further funding through this Flash Appeal.

#### Expected Outputs and Impacts

1. Protection issues are minimised for the flood-affected population;
2. Protection monitoring systems in place;
3. SGBV prevented as much as possible and effective response mechanisms in place;
4. Minimal incidence of family separation;
5. Extremely vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs identified and supported as required.

PROTECTION CLUSTER		\$
<b>UNHCR</b>  <b>UGA-07-01/P/HR/RL01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Establishment of mechanisms aiming at providing physical, legal and social protection to individuals and families affected by displacement and natural disaster.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Establishing protection strategies and mechanisms to respond to threats to security including monitoring, SGBV response, awareness and education, prevention of family separation and identification, profiling and support to extremely vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 110,000 IDPs living in over 60 camps in Teso sub region and others who may be displaced by the flooding.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> ASB, CCF, COOPI, G.V.C., District Local Government, UNFPA.</p>	<b>205,800*</b>

\* Subject to approval of UNHCR's Budget Committee

### 3.10 SHELTER

Shelter needs are currently being assessed by a Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) team sent to the flooded areas by the IFRC. It is, therefore, anticipated that a separate appeal under the auspices of the IFRC will be launched to meet the critical needs in the shelter sector.



Initial emergency shelter needs will be covered by the NFI cluster. Emergency shelter needs of IDPs who are living in camp situations will be covered by the CCCM Cluster. Further details of these interventions are outlined in their cluster response plans.

Close coordination between the IFRC team, their partner the Ugandan Red Cross, and the clusters is ongoing both at the operational level and the strategic level, to ensure that all the critical needs of the flood-affected population are met.

### **3.11 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

**Cluster Lead:** UNICEF

**Partners:** ACTED, ASB, CESVI, CONCERN, COOPI, GVC, LWF, Première Urgence and PSI

#### **Cluster Objective**

To prevent massive outbreaks of communicable diseases associated with inadequate and unsafe water supplies, lack of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices for the flood affected population of 300,000 persons.

#### **Strategy**

The continuing floods in eastern and northern Uganda have adversely affected populations in low lying areas. More than 300,000 people - including 66,000 children under the age of five - are at risk of contracting water borne diseases. Results of field assessments have shown that more than 50,000 affected households do not have access to safe water. Furthermore, sanitation facilities in at least 111 schools have either collapsed or been seriously damaged by the floods. The numbers are likely to increase with the continuing rains.

Emergency humanitarian activities will have two distinct stages. The immediate identified WASH needs for the emergency phase are: (i) access to safe water; (ii) emergency sanitation facilities; and (iii) hygiene sensitisation. During the recovery phase, WASH facilities will need to be rehabilitated, and some new ones provided.

#### **Emergency Phase**

The emergency response will ensure that urgent basic water and sanitation needs are met to Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response (SPHERE) standards during the time of the flooding, for people who are displaced due to the floods and for those affected in their homes.

1. Access to safe water will be provided through:
  - a) water treatment at households, schools and health centres (distribution of water treatment chemicals, filters and relevant training);
  - b) distribution of water- and hygiene-related non-food items (water containers, cloth filters, soap, etc);
  - c) construction of new boreholes in areas where people have been displaced, plus provision of potable water by tankering as needed before boreholes are completed;
  - d) water quality testing of existing water sources, in order to detect presence of bacterial contamination and, if present, the level of contamination and treatment required.
2. Access to sanitation facilities will be provided through:
  - a) installation of emergency latrines in at least 111 schools, where latrines have collapsed or are flooded. School latrines will be provided in accordance with the national standards;
  - b) construction of public toilets for displaced populations in camps;
3. Hygiene promotion campaigns will be carried out in schools and communities.

#### **Recovery Phase**

During the recovery phase, safe water will be provided through: (a) rehabilitation of existing water sources; (b) construction of new water facilities; and (c) support to districts to conduct water quality testing. Sanitation will be provided through: (a) support to construction of family pit latrines; (b) construction and rehabilitation of toilets in schools and health centres; and (c) capacity-building at the community level for operation and maintenance of installed facilities. Hygiene promotion will be carried out in schools and communities. During this phase the temporary institutional latrines will be emptied and decommissioned.

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UNICEF, as the cluster lead, will at both stages advocate for implementation of the emergency responses to the floods, in close coordination with partners (Government bodies, community members, and NGOs) and for involvement of beneficiaries in decision making. Gender, HIV/AIDS and disability issues will be taken into consideration as much as possible.

**Expected Outputs and Impacts**

1. The flood-affected population has access to adequate safe water and sanitation, and access is eventually restored in their homes and communities after the floods recede;
2. Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented.

<b>WATER, SANITATION and HYGIENE CLUSTER</b>		<b>\$</b>
<b>UNICEF</b> <b>UGA-07-01/WS01</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Emergency humanitarian response for the flood-affected populations in Northern and Eastern Uganda.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> To prevent massive outbreak of communicable diseases associated with inadequate and unsafe water supplies, lack of sanitation facilities and poor hygiene practices for the flood affected population.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 300,000.</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> PSI, ACTED, Première Urgence, CESVI, COOPI, CONCERN.</p>	<b>4,189,500 plus in-kind</b>
<b>ASB</b> <b>UGA-07-01/WS02</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Provision of emergency hygiene and sanitation kits.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Improve hygiene and sanitation conditions amongst the most affected population in Katakwi and Amuria districts through distribution of emergency hygiene kits. Promote hygiene among target community.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: 2,000 households.</p> <p><b>Partner:</b> GVC.</p>	<b>240,000</b>
<b>LWF</b> <b>UGA-07-01/WS03</b>	<p><b>Project Title:</b> Construction of drainable pit latrines.</p> <p><b>Objectives:</b> Construct drainable pit latrines in ten schools in Amuria and Katakwi districts. Ten schools where pit latrines have collapsed will benefit with a one five-stance pit latrine constructed in each. Overall, over 700 school children will benefit from the intervention. This will be implemented in the recovery phase when rains have ceased and it's safe to dig and construct pit latrines.</p> <p><b>Beneficiaries:</b> Total Number: Ten schools (700 children).</p> <p><b>Partners:</b> None.</p>	<b>70,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,500,000</b>

**Collaboration between the URCS, the IFRC, and the Clusters**

Coordination between the humanitarian clusters and the Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS) has been particularly strong in both planning and implementing relief programming for the Ugandan Floods.

The Ugandan Red Cross is involved in the response plans for the Education, Food Security, and Non-Food Items clusters. In addition, a FACT team has been deployed to Uganda to assess specific needs in shelter programming.

The contents of the existing URCS appeal, the anticipated further appeal for shelter programming needs, and this Flash Appeal, will continue to be coordinated at the cluster level, to ensure complementarity of programming.

#### 4. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The humanitarian community's flood response is under the overall leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator.

Operationally, this collaboration is undertaken under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister with the involvement of Ugandan government ministries, donor governments, international institutions and representatives of the humanitarian community and national civil society organisations.

Nearly all of the humanitarian agencies contributing to the emergency flood response in Uganda participate in the cluster coordination arrangements. Cluster leadership is provided by lead agencies as outlined below:

<b>Cluster Lead Agencies</b>	
1) Camp Coordination and Camp Management	UNHCR
Coordination	OCHA
2) Early Recovery	UNDP
3) Education	UNICEF
4) Food Security	WFP and FAO (joint cluster leads)
5) Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	WHO
Non-Food Items	UNICEF
6) Protection	UNHCR
Shelter	Shelter will be coordinated and implemented by IFRC and the Ugandan Red Cross.
7) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	UNICEF
8) Logistics	WFP

**Table II: List of Projects – By Cluster**

<p><b>Table II: Uganda Floods Flash Appeal 2007</b>                  List of Appeal Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each                  as of 21 September 2007  <a href="http://www.reliefweb.int/fts">http://www.reliefweb.int/fts</a></p>
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Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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Project Code	Appealing Agency	Cluster/Activity	Original Requirements (US\$)
<b>CAMP COORDINATION &amp; CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>			
UGA-07-01/CSS01	UNHCR	Establishment of CCCM in Teso	672,000
<b>Subtotal for CAMP COORDINATION &amp; CAMP MANAGEMENT</b>			<b>672,000</b>
<b>COORDINATION</b>			
UGA-07-01/CSS02	OCHA	Urgent communications capacity for communities isolated by floodwaters	10,000
<b>Subtotal for COORDINATION</b>			<b>10,000</b>
<b>EARLY RECOVERY</b>			
UGA-07-01/ER/I01	UNDP	Early Recovery Rapid Needs Assessment	60,000
UGA-07-01/ER/I02	UNDP	Early Recovery Quick Impact and Response in Amuria and Katakwi Districts	660,000
UGA-07-01/ER/I03	UNDP	Support to Strengthening of the LC System	200,000
UGA-07-01/ER/I04	UN-HABITAT	Ensuring adequate transition from emergency to recovery in the shelter sector for building safer and resilient communities	350,000
<b>Subtotal for EARLY RECOVERY</b>			<b>1,270,000</b>
<b>EDUCATION</b>			
UGA-07-01/E01	UNICEF	Emergency Basic Education	1,144,900
<b>Subtotal for EDUCATION</b>			<b>1,144,900</b>
<b>FOOD SECURITY</b>			
UGA-07-01/A01	FAO	Restoration of food production and seed availability	2,000,000
UGA-07-01/F01	WFP	Targeted Food Assistance for Relief and Recovery of IDPs, Refugees and Other Vulnerable Groups in Uganda (PRRO 10121.1)	21,319,915
<b>Subtotal for FOOD SECURITY</b>			<b>23,319,915</b>
<b>HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS</b>			
UGA-07-01/H01	WHO	Provision of emergency health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services to flood affected populations of Teso, Lango and Acholi sub-region of northern Uganda	3,295,600
<b>Subtotal for HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS</b>			<b>3,295,600</b>

**Table II: Uganda Floods Flash Appeal 2007**  
 List of Appeal Projects (grouped by cluster), with funding status of each  
 as of 21 September 2007  
<http://www.reliefweb.int/fts>

Compiled by OCHA on the basis of information provided by donors and appealing organisations

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<b>Project Code</b>	<b>Appealing Agency</b>	<b>Cluster/Activity</b>	<b>Original Requirements (US\$)</b>
<b>LOGISTICS</b>			
UGA-07-01/CSS03	WFP	Provision of Air Support and Logistics Augmentation in Support of the Flood Affected Population in Uganda	4,976,749
<b>Subtotal for LOGISTICS</b>			<b>4,976,749</b>
<b>NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			
UGA-07-01/S/NF01	UNICEF	Emergency Non-Food Items	1,861,800
UGA-07-01/S/NF02	LWF	Provision of Assorted Non Food Items	213,037
<b>Subtotal for NON-FOOD ITEMS</b>			<b>2,074,837</b>
<b>PROTECTION</b>			
UGA-07-01/P/HR/RL01	UNHCR	Establishment of mechanisms aiming at providing physical, legal and social protection to individuals and families affected by displacement and natural disaster	205,800
<b>Subtotal for PROTECTION</b>			<b>205,800</b>
<b>WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			
UGA-07-01/WS01	UNICEF	Emergency humanitarian response for the flood- affected populations in Northern and Eastern Uganda	4,189,500
UGA-07-01/WS02	ASB	Provision of emergency hygiene and sanitation kits	240,000
UGA-07-01/WS03	LWF	Construction of drainable pit latrines	70,500
<b>Subtotal for WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE</b>			<b>4,500,000</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>41,469,801</b>

The list of projects and the figures for their funding requirements in this document are a snapshot as of 21 September 2007. For continuously updated information on projects, funding requirements, and contributions to date, visit the Financial Tracking Service ([www.reliefweb.int/fts](http://www.reliefweb.int/fts)).

# Emergency appeal



International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Uganda: Floods

Emergency Appeal No. MDRUG006  
GLIDE no. FL-2007-000138-UGA  
20 September 2007

This Preliminary Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 8,437,434 (USD 7.2 million or EUR 5.1 million) in cash, kind, or services to assist 100,000 beneficiaries for 6 months.

CHF 174,197 (USD 144,802 or EUR 105,959) was initially allocated from the Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) on 3 September 2007 to support this operation. Unearmarked funds to replenish DREF are encouraged.

## Red Cross and Red Crescent action

The Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS) has been active in supporting affected communities since the onset of the floods. The table below gives an overview of the assistance provided so far.

District	Type of assistance	No. of households
Sironko	Provided essential household items (1 tarpaulins, 1 Jerry cans, 1cooking pot, 2 bars of soap, 3 cups ,3 plates and 2 Blankets) per house hold in Muyembe sub county	1,416
Katakwi	To be supported with Essential household items as above in Oongoria camp Magoro Sub County -- kits content (1 blanket, 1 cooking, 1 bar of soap, 3 cups, 3 plates, 1 tarpaulin based on need assessed.	596
Bukeda	To be supported with essential household items in Malera sub county- kits content (1 blanket, 1 cooking, 1 bar of soap, 3 cups, 3 plates, 1 tarpaulin based on need assessed.	1,001
Amuria	Asumuk camp - kits content (1 blanket, 1 cooking, 1 bar of soap, 3 cups, 3 plates, 1 tarpaulin based on need assessed.	456
Amuria	Opuko camp in Alito parish , Obalanga sub-county	678
Amuria	Kapalabyong main camp-- kits content (1 blanket, 1 cooking, 1 bar of soap, 3 cups, 3 plates, 1 tarpaulin based on need assessed.	879
Amuria	Amaseniko camp /community near Odittel trading centre -- kits content (1 blanket, 1 cooking, 1 bar of soap, 3 cups, 3 plates, 1 tarpaulin based on need assessed.	345
Amuria	Provided essential household items (1 tarpaulin basing on need), 1 Jerry can, 1cooking pot, 1bar of soap, 4 cups ,4 plates , 1 kitchen knife, 1 table spoon and 1Blankets) per house in Amaseniko Camp	464
Amuria	Supported with Essential household items as above in Kapelebyong Camp	1201
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,036</b>

### **Coordination and partnerships**

The URCS and the Federation's Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) team have been meeting daily to analyze the situation, and agree on strategic priorities and mechanisms for coordination with the ICRC and the Danish Red Cross (the only partner national society with bilateral presence in Uganda).

The URCS, with support from the FACT, continues to coordinate activities at the field and national level with the objective of complimenting the other actors' actions. Efforts are underway to provide and share information, and the URCS recognizes the need to further improve as the need is even greater now with a highly mobile/dynamic population movement. The URCS and the Federation are attending the various technical meetings called by the UN.

The URCS staff and volunteers will continue taking an active part in inter-agency assessments, the findings of which will inform URCS programming. Through information sharing these findings will be combined with those from continuous URCS assessments of needs and programme performance.

### **The proposed operation**

The URCS is carrying out the operation in three main areas: in the north (Kitgum and Padar districts, together with the ICRC, and in the northeast and east with support from the Federation (Teso, and Lango sub regions). The Federation-supported operation reflected in this appeal is targeting 20,000 households (average size of household = 5 members) and providing the following support: emergency shelter, basic non-food items (NFI), health including water sanitation, and longer-term recovery and rehabilitation.

Due to the massive flooding, transportation from Soroti and Lira warehouses to the distribution sites is a main constraint. In order to provide a timely response the team is currently planning to use eight M6 trucks (6x6) provided by the Kenyan Red Cross and possibly to use UN helicopters or rent helicopters for parts of the distributions.

On Tuesday 18 September the URCS launched a national appeal requesting USD 2.4 million in support of the flood-affected areas. The URCS national appeal is coordinated with the Federation's international preliminary Emergency Appeal.

The following critical assumptions have been made based on the evolving situation within the flood-affected areas, drawing on institutional experience and humanitarian needs:

- That there is continued and strengthened coordination of humanitarian actors enabling effective addressing of critical gaps and maximizing the impact of this programmes.
- That URCS continues to attract significant support for its response Plan of Action.

Objectives and activities planned

Emergency relief

**Objective 1: To provide emergency shelter and essential household items to at least 20,000 vulnerable households.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Distribution of 20,000 shelter kits for the most vulnerable returning communities that have no access to roofing materials. Each shelter kit will include tarpaulin for roofing, flooring, or walling as necessary; additional framing materials as required for the construction of roof structures on rebuilt mud brick walls; and basic tools and fixings to enable the households to undertake the work themselves.
- Distribution of 20,000 kits of household items to vulnerable IDP/returnee households (kit composed of 3 blankets, 2 cooking pots, 2 jerry cans, 3 bars of soap)

**Health and care**

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

Activities planned to reach this objective:

Immediate:

- Deployment of one mass sanitation ERU targeting 25% of affected population.
- Deployment of two water treatment units.
- Provision of water purification tablets to 10,000 households.
- Production and distribution of 100,000 Information, Education, Communication (IEC) materials i.e. these include posters and brochures.
- Mass media campaigns for awareness raising; radio spots and talk shows.
- Conduct community sensitization/awareness sessions.

Medium term:

- Construction of latrines – 800 communal latrines (2 stances) within the camps being used for the relocated persons.
- Construction of 10 institutional VIP (5 stances) latrines at select strategic sites (i.e. schools, health centres and communities).
- Provision of latrine digging kits (pick axes, hoes, spade, nylon rope metallic buckets) for 800 communal latrines construction.
- Construction of 400 communal bathing shelters within the traditional and/or transit camps.
- Provision of 800 latrine cleaning kits (brushes, gloves, pails, gumboots).
- Distribution of laundry soap to 30,000 households each household receiving 2.4 kg two times over a 1 month period.
- Repair/rehabilitate 20 boreholes within affected communities.
- Distribution of 5 borehole repair kits within the sub-districts to support the regular repair and maintenance of the URCS-refurbished water assets.
- Construction of 10 water collection tanks at selected strategic sites (i.e. schools, health centres).
- Formation, sensitization and support of water-user committees based on the PHAST approach i.e. 1 committee per water source.

**Objective 2: To reduce exposure to and risk of contracting malaria.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Distribute 20,000 Insecticide Treated Nets (ITN's) to most vulnerable households (ITNs).
- Development, production and distribution of 50,000 IEC.
- Hold awareness sessions and media campaigns.
- Provision of neem tree seeds or seedlings to exposed communities for community tree planting (leaves and scent repel mosquitoes).

**Objective 3: To provide life-saving First Aid to selected health centres and schools in affected communities.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Deploy 1 mobile first aid service unit.
- Distribute first aid kits to 200 primary and secondary schools.
- Train teachers in 200 primary and secondary schools in basic first aid.

**Recovery and rehabilitation**

**Objective 1: To assess, plan and implement early recovery activities together with the affected communities and key local, national and international stakeholders.**

**Activities to meet this objective:**

Immediate:

- Early recovery assessment activities will be included in relief assessments and progressively strengthened over the coming weeks.
- FACT team members and joint URCS/Federation monitoring teams will seek feedback from affected communities on the appropriateness of relief items being provided to enable the Red Cross and other humanitarian actors to improve the quality of relief provision.
- Linkages with existing community-based organisation and local government authorities will be established in planning for early recovery activities – focusing on food security and livelihood and including the replacement of productive assets, seeds and tools, for the next cropping season.



**Medium term:**

- Deployment of a recovery surge team member to debrief with the FACT team and assist the URCS and Federation to undertake a comprehensive recovery assessment and implement early recovery activities
- Community mobilisation for involvement in the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of relief distributions and early recovery activities
- To meet the needs for short term immediate substitution for disrupted livelihoods – the Red Cross will consider supporting cash-for-work programs for the construction of latrines, rehabilitation of boreholes and construction of water collection tanks.
- The piloting and scale-up of early interventions for livelihood recovery.
- Coordinated early recovery planning with key local, national and international stakeholders.

**Capacity Building**

**Objective 1: To prepare for effective, timely and appropriate monitoring and response to emergencies and vulnerabilities.**

**Activities planned to reach this objective:**

- Build further capacity to carry out needs assessment and information management skills at headquarter and branch levels.
- Strengthen the national society capacity to link response activities closer with preparedness and recovery.
- Preposition buffer essential household items emergency stock for 5,000 households located in Lira and Soroti branches.
- Install communication equipment for two branch offices in Lira and Soroti.
- Procurement and distribution of 200 volunteer kits (1 pinafore, 1 T-shirt, 1 Cap) for volunteers engaged in operations.

**Logistics:**

A detailed and up-to-date mobilization table will be made available on the Federation's Disaster Management Information System (DMIS). The Federation will be working on mobilizing specific relief items to respond to needs in the field and donors must coordinate with the Dubai Regional Logistics Unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors from Dubai RLU, with a Commodity Tracking Number which will be issued prior to shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU. A logistics delegate will be based in Nairobi for 3 months to support the Uganda operation and to strengthen the logistics team at the zonal office. The logistics delegate will report to the deputy head of zone and will have a technical reporting line to the Federation's RLU in Dubai.

**ANNEX II.**

**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ASB	Arbeiter Samariter Bund
AVSI	Associazione Volontari per Servizio Internazionale (Italian NGO)
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBOs	Community-Based Organisations
CCF	Christian Children's Fund
CCCM	Camp Coordination / Camp Management (Cluster)
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione e Sviluppo</i> (Italian NGO)
CFR	Case Fatality Rate
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i> (Italian NGO)
DDMC	District Disaster Management Committee
DHT	District Health Team
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Child Development
EPR	Epidemic Preparedness and Response
FACT	Field Assessment and Coordination Team
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FIDA	Finnish International Development Agency
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FS	Food Security (Cluster)
GoU	Government of Uganda
GVC	<i>Gruppo de Volontariato Civile</i>
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IDSR	Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRS	Indoor Residual Spraying
ITN	Insecticide Treated Bednet
IV	Intravenous
JMC	Joint Monitoring Committee
LC	Local Council
LLIN	Long Lasting Impregnated Nets
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
NFI	Non-Food Item
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister (of Uganda)
PLE	Primary Leaving Examination
PSI	Population Services International
RDA	Recommended Dietary Allowance

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**UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007**

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SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SOCADIDO	Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organisation
SPHERE	Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNHRD	United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URCS	Ugandan Red Cross Society
VHT	Village Health Teams
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Cluster)
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



## Consolidated Appeal Feedback Sheet

If you would like to comment on this document please do so below and fax this sheet to + 41-22-917-0368 (Attn: CAP Section) or scan it and email us: [CAP@ReliefWeb.int](mailto:CAP@ReliefWeb.int) Comments reaching us before 1 October 2007 will help us improve the CAP in time for 2008. Thank you very much for your time.

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) Section, OCHA

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Please write the name of the Consolidated Appeal on which you are commenting:

1. How could it be improved?
  
2. Is the context and prioritised humanitarian need clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
3. To what extent do response plans address humanitarian needs?  
How could it be improved?
  
4. To what extent are roles and coordination mechanisms clearly presented?  
How could it be improved?
  
5. To what extent are budgets realistic and in line with the proposed actions?  
How could it be improved?
  
6. Is the presentation of the document lay-out and format clear and well written?  
How could it be improved?

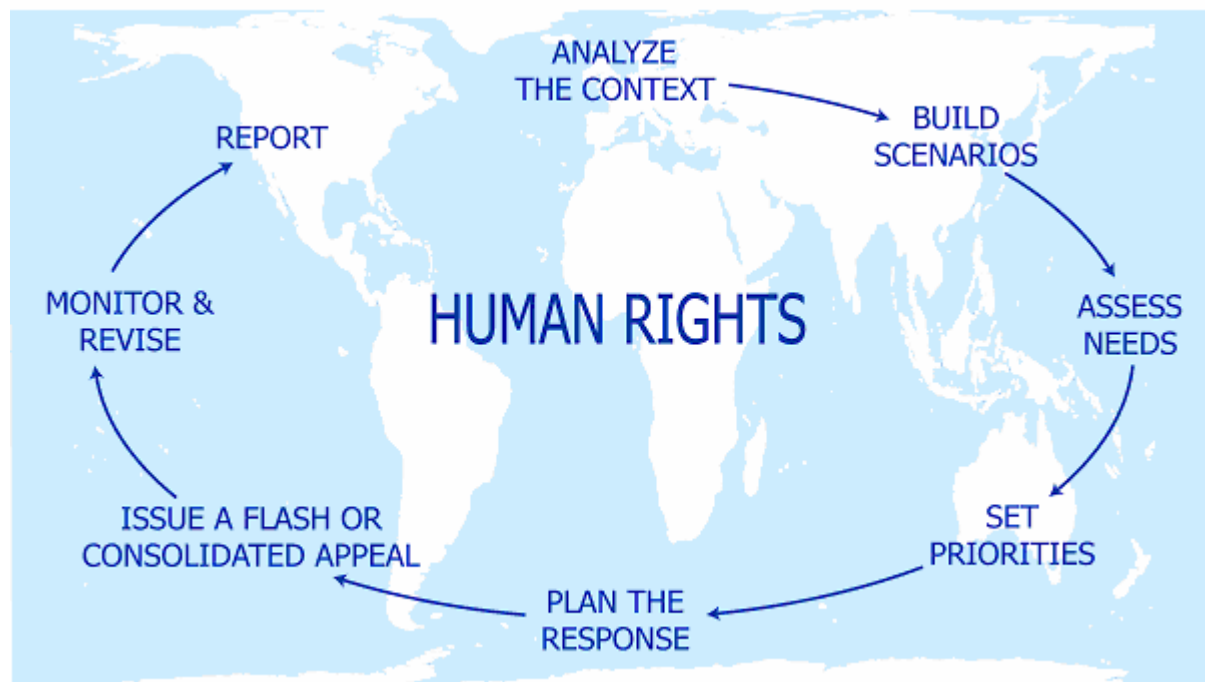
Please make any additional comments on another sheet or by email.

Name:

Title and Organisation:

Email Address:

## CAP - Aid agencies working together to:



<http://www.humanitarianappeal.net>

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