

# Uganda

FLOODS

2007



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**Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)**



**Progress Update: 24 October 2007**

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

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| <p><b>Uganda Flash Appeal for Floods 2007</b><br/>                 Summary of Requirements by Cluster*<br/>                 As of 24 October 2007</p> |
|---|

|                                       | Full Requirements<br>\$ | Committed<br>Funding<br>\$                       | Unmet<br>Requirements<br>\$ |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Camp Coordination and Camp Management | 672,000                 | 287,945  | 384,055                     |
| Coordination                          | 10,000                  | 10,000   | 0                           |
| Early Recovery                        | 1,270,000               | 315,000  | 955,000                     |
| Education                             | 1,144,900               | 441,710 <sup>1</sup>                             | 703,190                     |
| Non-Food Items                        | 2,074,837               | 251,716 <sup>1</sup>                             | 1,823,121                   |
| Food Security                         |                         |  |                             |
| - Food Aid                            | 21,319,915              | 4,492,517  | 16,827,398                  |
| - Food Production                     | 2,000,000               | 891,964  | 1,108,036                   |
| Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS        | 3,961,779               | 894,817  | 3,066,962                   |
| Logistics                             | 4,976,749               | 1,779,825  | 3,196,924                   |
| Protection                            | 205,800                 | 0  | 205,800                     |
| Water, Sanitation and Hygiene         | 4,500,000               | 1,020,850 <sup>1</sup><br>+ In-kind <sup>2</sup> | 3,479,150                   |
| <b>Total</b>                          | <b>42,135,980</b>       | <b>10,386,344</b><br><b>+ in-kind</b>            | <b>31,749,636</b>           |

<sup>1</sup> Netherlands funding will also be allocated to this cluster (split between WASH, NFI and Education)

<sup>2</sup> In-kind donations expected include water purification equipment, plastic sheeting rolls and water storage materials requested from the UNHRD warehouse in Brindisi.

## 2. Disaster Impact Update

### 2.1 Evolution of Needs and Humanitarian Impact

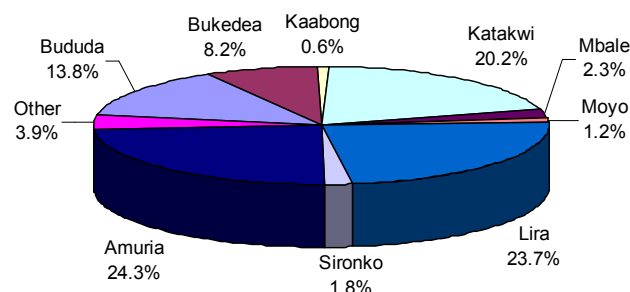
Now that the humanitarian response to the flood-affected areas is underway, and as cluster assessments continue, a more complete picture of the needs and the overall humanitarian impact of sustained heavy rainfall across Uganda since July 2007 is becoming available. It is therefore timely to review and update the initial planning assumptions as used in the Flash Appeal of 21 September.

The following information is based on data from ongoing cluster assessments in the flood-affected areas; cluster analysis of the immediate impact of the rains on the existing vulnerability of the population and the overall humanitarian situation in the area; together with ongoing risk analysis of the potential consequences should the rains continue, and of the potential health risks when the floodwaters eventually recede.

### 2.2 Affected Population Update

Following comprehensive cluster assessments, and with the caveat that assessments are ongoing and that the overall situation continues to evolve, the humanitarian community now counts 323,000 people directly-affected by the sustained heavy rainfall, floods and general water-logging across Uganda. 100% of this population remains at risk of food insecurity and disease. Over 253,000 people have no access to safe water. Also included in this population are children who no longer have access to basic education, and extremely vulnerable individuals, including IDPs, who have additional urgent needs.

Affected Population Breakdown by District at 15 Oct 2007



Added to this caseload of people directly-affected by floods are a growing number of indirectly-affected communities. These are communities where existing humanitarian programming has been severely scaled back or has ceased entirely, and/or where access to basic services and markets has been cut off, as floodwaters restrict physical access and contribute to the collapse of critical road infrastructure.

The additional costs involved in restoring physical access to these populations are not currently included in this Flash Appeal. The clusters are however continuously monitoring the humanitarian situation of these indirectly-affected communities. Should life-saving interventions for these communities become necessary in the future, the humanitarian community will review the need for their inclusion in the Flash Appeal.

### 2.3 Overall Disaster Response Planning Assumptions

The underlying planning assumptions outlined in the initial Flash Appeal remain largely unchanged, although there has been some refinement of the targeting of the response. Humanitarian action based on those planning assumptions – a response focused on mitigating and managing the critical risks related to this slow-onset disaster and evolving situation – has so far been effective at preventing a full-blown disaster situation in the flood-affected areas.

However the population affected by the heavy rainfall remains at **high risk of food insecurity**. 100% of those directly-affected have either had their first season harvest disrupted or, with fields still severely waterlogged, have missed the second planting season in September. Many communities have been impacted by both events. Food aid distributions are underway to the most vulnerable, with 148,418 accessible people reached by 13 October. Planning and procurement for interventions to restore food production capacity are also now well advanced, although these seeds and cuttings cannot be distributed until the water table returns to normal levels.

The **risk of excessive mortality and morbidity also remains a major concern** for the humanitarian community, with the major risk factors yet to come. A surge in water-borne diseases and malaria is likely to occur as the floodwaters recede and the water-table returns to normal. Current available assessments show that over 253,000 people have no access to safe drinking water. Such concerns were amplified by reports of bloody diarrhea in Katakwi district in early October, prompting concentrated efforts to reinforce cholera contingency planning and response preparedness. Effective early interventions by the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene cluster (WASH), focusing on disease

prevention through the distribution of water purification tablets to 29,771 households. The purification of IDP camp water sources, and continuous water quality testing in at-risk areas, supplemented by hygiene promotion campaigns and the distribution of hygiene materials, have been effective in mitigating most of this risk so far. The work of the WASH cluster has been complementary to the preventative interventions of the Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS cluster, which has focused on strengthening outreach services and mobile health teams, building capacity for effective response to outbreaks and epidemics, providing insecticide treated bednets and generally supporting health promotion awareness activities. It is vital that such programmes continue through the peak risk period following the end of the rains, if mortality and morbidity rates are to remain at acceptable levels

Comprehensive assessments of the flood-affected areas have been undertaken to determine the **needs of the most vulnerable, including those living in IDP camps** affected by the sustained rainfall. Seven camps, housing over 3,500 IDPs, have been prioritized for extra support from the Camp Coordination and Camp Management cluster (CCCM). In addition, 36,323 households have received basic Non-Food Item (NFI) kits from the members of the NFI Working Group, including emergency shelter materials, as a push to support clean water and hygiene programming, ensure that families are not sleeping in muddy and damp conditions and thus reduce the risk of excessive child morbidity rates from water-borne disease and upper respiratory tract infections. The Protection cluster has reinforced protection assessment monitoring mechanisms in the flood-affected areas, including ensuring access of the extremely vulnerable (EVIs) to basic services and humanitarian distributions. Existing Gender Based Violence and child protection monitoring and response structures have been refocused on communities directly affected by the disaster. Together these timely interventions have been effective at mitigating the worst protection and morbidity risks for the most vulnerable.

Planning assumptions related to the **access of flood-affected children to basic education** have not altered. A rapid response by the education cluster has ensured that the estimated 10,000 Primary Leaving Examination (PLE) candidates will be able to sit their examinations as planned, and work is ongoing to ensure that the children whose schools did not reopen due to flood damage will be able to quickly resume classes.

Underpinning the overall humanitarian response is the work of the Logistics cluster to **ensure continued access to the most vulnerable**. Cluster assessments have been made possible by helicopter transport to 39 isolated flood-affected areas for nearly 400 passengers from 32 organizations. Over 190.6mt of food and 41.8mt of NFI has been flown to 14 priority destinations that have become inaccessible by road, and the logistics cluster has provided temporary warehousing facilities and office space with communications support at the Soroti response hub. This cluster has also undertaken engineering surveys of key roads and bridges that have been damaged by the floodwaters, in order to guide future repair work. Without this vital humanitarian air support and planned road repair, much of the humanitarian response would be impossible.

If the overall humanitarian response is able to continue as planned over the coming months, and thus meet its goal of mitigating the major risks to human life in the flood-affected areas, the focus in flood-affected areas will slowly shift to **early recovery**. Preparations for early recovery community assessments are underway and plans have been made to support Quick Impact Projects based on the results of these assessments, as has programming to support the building of safer and more resilient communities in the flood-affected areas.

**Operational coordination** of the humanitarian response is facilitated by OCHA in the Soroti hub, with support from Cluster Leads and the Humanitarian Coordinator based in Kampala. Monitoring reports are provided to the Government on a weekly basis, and informal contacts between the clusters and the Uganda Red Cross and the wider Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement continue at all levels, so as to ensure the most effective use of available resources.

Based on this analysis the priority areas for the humanitarian response, as identified by the Humanitarian Coordinator in consultation with the clusters and the Government, therefore remain:

- Stabilizing 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, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS 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, Protection cluster*);
- Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable, and continuing inter-cluster assessments (*Logistics cluster*);
- Understanding the early recovery needs of the affected population and prioritizing recovery interventions (*Early Recovery cluster*).

### 3. Cluster Response Updates

#### 3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

##### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Lead: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</b>               |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Partners: District Local Government.</b>  |   |
| <b>FLASH APPEAL<br/>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS</b>  | <b>RESULTS</b>  |
| Camp management and coordination structures will be in place throughout the Teso region. | Initial assessment has been done to identify 7 camps to start Camp management in Katakwi in collaboration with ASB. Establishment of camp management will gradually spread into other camps.<br>Visits to camps in Amuria for assessment on going, using Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming for identifying IDP priority needs. |
| Some 45,000 individuals relocated to safe grounds in dignity and safety.                 | No program of voluntary relocation initiated by the Government and consequently no activity carried out.  |
| Camp closure process well underway throughout Teso.                                      | The camp closure process will start in the final phase of the emergency, planning for phase out is incorporated in camp management planning.  |

##### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change.

##### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Lack of physical assess to the affected population due to the bad road conditions.

##### Funding Table

| <b>FULL REQUIREMENTS</b> | <b>FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 672,000 USD              | 287 945 USD (42.8%)                     |

### 3.2 Coordination

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Lead: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)</b>  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Partners: Local Council representatives in flood-affected areas</b>   |   |
| <b>FLASH APPEAL<br/>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS</b>  | <b>RESULTS</b>  |
| Information on priority needs in the isolated flood-affected communities is communicated to cluster partners in a timely manner;                               | A compilation of existing assessments has been made available to cluster partners. Inter-agency assessments with DDMC participation are continuing, with a focus on consolidating affected population numbers per cluster. Targeting of response priorities is undertaken on a daily basis in humanitarian coordination meetings in the response hub, Soroti. |
| Monitoring of the evolving humanitarian situation is undertaken on a regular basis   | Monitoring of the impact and activities undertaken by cluster is consolidated on a weekly basis   |
| Communities are informed about the evolution of the response, including the details of upcoming distributions and other response actions in their communities. | 30 Telephones, SIM cards, airtime and chargers have been distributed to community leaders in isolated flood-affected communities so as to improve communications between the humanitarian coordination structures and the affected population.  |

#### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change.

#### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Cluster and inter-cluster coordination are now functioning for all clusters in the Soroti hub, supported by national cluster leads.

A priority at this point is to obtain copies of the Government's flood response plans, so as to ensure that the clusters are properly supporting the work of the national authorities. Efforts to obtain a copy of these plans are ongoing.

#### Funding Table

| <b>FULL REQUIREMENTS</b> | <b>FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 10,000 USD               | 10,000 USD (100%)                       |

### 3.3 Early Recovery

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Lead: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</b><br><b>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)</b> |   |
|--|---|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS  | RESULTS   |
| Early recovery needs and assessment report produced monthly over a six month period to inform, respond, and intervene on early recovery;   | Consulted OCHA and other INGOs on assisting with information management so as to increase accuracy and reliability of local information and that such information requirements should cover both humanitarian and early recovery.   |
| Identified small community projects support and implemented enhancing the early recovery of flood-affected communities;  | Validated the approach and modality with national and local officials. Initially identified community livelihood activities, small community infrastructure like village bridges and access roads and support to local government administration as among the menu of projects. |
| 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;   | Provided technological support to the establishment of the OPM coordination office in Soroti.<br>Discussed and indicated supported to OPM in the planning and implementation of assessment and coordination activities.   |
| Proper settlement and development of flood-affected communities through the provision of activities on settlements planning and development.   | Consultations conducted with local district officials on shelter and settlements planning and development needs.  |

#### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change.

#### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Current funds mobilized and allocated for supporting small community projects is not sufficient. Based on the consultations conducted, there would be expected a huge demand for community projects that would facilitate early recovery.

Accessibility is also a challenge since movement of agencies on early recovery and that of local government officials to whom interventions under the flash appeal are targeted are restricted.

#### Funding Table

| FULL REQUIREMENTS | FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1,270,000 USD     | 315,000 USD (24.8%)              |

### 3.4 Education

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Lead: United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)</b><br><b>Partners: Ministry of Education and Sports; District Local Governments; Uganda National Examinations Board; School Management Committees; CEREDO, Global Care, FIDA-PCU, WFP, World Vision</b> |   |
|---|---|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS   | RESULTS   |
| <p>Continued schooling and normalcy restored to the lives of those children in flood affected communities;</p>  | <p><b>Teso &amp; Mt Elgon region:</b><br/> <i>Coordination:</i> The Teso Education Cluster Coordination meeting has been established and meetings will convene every Wednesday in Soroti. Joint assessment exercise involving Local Government Officials and partners was undertaken in Soroti and the findings shared during the 1<sup>st</sup> Teso Education Coordination meeting. A similar assessment was undertaken in the Elgon sub region (Sironko and Kapchorwa), and one more is planned for Kaberamaido district.</p> <p><i>Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces &amp; Support to PLE candidates</i><br/>                     4 learning centres have been established in districts of Amuria (1) and Katakwi (3) to benefit 586 PLE candidates. 14 classroom tents and 37 teachers tents have been installed, food and NFIs delivered at the centres. A borehole has also been rehabilitated at the Amuria centre.</p> <p>12 classroom tents and 22 teachers’ tents have been installed to provide temporary shelter to 9 schools in Amuria and Katakwi with enrolment of 5,110 children (2,215 girls). Tent installation is ongoing and will extend to other targeted schools in affected districts of Teso sub region.</p> <p><b>Lango region:</b><br/> <i>Coordination:</i> Weekly meetings in Lira district for effective response to the flood situation.</p> <p>The joint assessment exercise in the Lango region with focus on Lira was concluded with participation of the MoES, UNEB and Lira DEO. Key findings: PLE centres are reportedly affected in Lira district, 52 schools estimated to have 1,263 candidates, the total number of affected schools is 61 (59 in Lira and 2 in Oyam).</p> <p><i>Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces &amp; Support to PLE candidates</i><br/>                     PLE centres in Pyengal, Apami, Okut, Abiya, and Gomi) have been supported with tents (2/centre), and the 2 in Oyam (Ariba and Minakulu primary schools). Scholastic materials (School in Box kits) have also been pre-positioned to support resumption of schooling when normalcy returns in the affected schools.</p> <p><b>Acholi Region</b><br/>                     Updated information on affected schools in Kitgum: 18 schools 15,769 learners (8,042 girls).</p> <p><b>At the national level,</b> procurement of PLE kits (to benefit 10,000 candidates) has been finalised and delivery of kits to the affected schools in the eastern and northern districts has commenced.</p> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Outbreaks of water-related diseases in schools are averted / prevented.</p> | <p>For standardisation and quality assurance purposes, partners in hygiene and sanitation education are compiling a standard set of training materials which will also be used in schools in the Teso region.</p> <p>Construction of temporary latrines is ongoing in Katakwi, Amuria and Bukedea targeting up to 20 worst hit schools per district. Each school will be provided with up to 10 latrine stances (5 for girls and 5 for boys). In Teso region, World Vision will undertake latrine construction in 10 more schools of Soroti and Amuria, whereas Water Aid undertakes provision of hygiene and sanitation education in the 4 districts (Katakwi, Bukedea, Amuria and Soroti). The ongoing distribution of water purification tablets by PSI has also extended to schools in a bid to provide access to safe water amongst affected children.</p> |
|--|---|

**Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans**

No change.

**Response Gaps and Operational Challenges**

Accessibility to some schools remains problematic due to broken bridges and slippery terrain. This has slowed down the implementation, especially the installation of tents in flood affected schools in Katakwi and Amuria.

The number of schools with damaged sanitation facilities remains very big and yet there are few partners engaged in school latrine construction programme in the region. As result, many schools have had to reopen with out the basic sanitation facilities, contrary to the public health requirements.

**Funding Table**

| <b>FULL REQUIREMENTS</b> | <b>FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1,144,900 USD            | 441,710 USD <sup>3</sup> (38.6%)        |

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<sup>3</sup> Netherlands funding will also be allocated to this cluster (split between WASH, NFI and Education).

### 3.5 Food Security

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Leads:</b> World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)<br><b>Partners:</b> CWW, Humanity First Uganda, PILGRIM, SOCADIDO, World Vision, Ugandan Ministry of Agriculture, OPM. |   |
|---|---|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS   | RESULTS   |
| Food assistance delivered to those in need;   | As of 13 October, 148,418 flood-affected people – 108,318 in Teso and Elgon, 39,760 in Lango, and 340 in Karamoja – had received a one-month food ration. |
| Hunger-related under-nutrition and mortality levels do not rise significantly among affected populations;   | Programming underway  |
| Planting material available for following agriculture production cycles;  | 5,000 bags of cassava cuttings to be distributed in October to 3 to 4,000 households in Amuria and Katakwi.   |
| Restoration of agriculture related livelihoods and self resilience;   | Planning for activities to support the realisation of this output is underway   |
| Reduction in need for emergency food aid.   | This goal will be achieved later in the response cycle.   |

#### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change. A comprehensive assessment of the food security impacts of the floods is now planned for late October and early November. The overall assessment will have three complementary components: a Crop and Food Supply Survey to assess the availability of food; an Emergency Food Security Assessment to assess household access to food; and a nutrition survey to assess individual utilization of food and to determine the overall impact of the crisis. The assessment should provide a clearer understanding of the number of people affected and the most appropriate responses. Various partners, including Government, WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, UNICEF, OCHA, and others, are expected to participate in the different components of the assessment.

#### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

The food aid response currently faces two principal constraints: funding and physical access. To date, WFP and its food security cluster partners have only received 21 percent of the food aid appeal. As a result, they face serious pipeline breaks that will start to limit their ability to provide assistance to the affected population from November onwards. The response has also been constrained by difficulty in physically reaching the affected populations, as bridges have been washed out and roads have become impassable. Helicopters and planes have begun to be used to deliver food assistance to cut-off locations. WFP is also working closely with the Government to try to repair roads and bridges. However, the relief efforts to over 108,000 cut-off people in Teso and Lango directly affected by the floods, and almost 250,000 IDPs in Kitgum, Pader and Gulu indirectly affected, will not be possible without a continuation of the extraordinary air operations – or a dramatic improvement in road and bridge conditions.

#### Funding Table

| FULL REQUIREMENTS               | FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)                 |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 21,319,915 USD (Food Aid)       | 4,492,517 USD (Food Aid) (21.1%) <sup>4</sup>    |
| 2,000,000 USD (Food Production) | 891,964 USD (Food Production) (45%) <sup>5</sup> |

<sup>4</sup> This figure represents the confirmed funding for the floods to date. WFP is in negotiation with donors for additional contributions.

<sup>5</sup> This figure may increase as funding pledges to FAO are formalised.

### 3.6 Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Lead: World Health Organization (WHO)</b><br><b>Partners: AMREF, Malaria Consortium, PILGRIM, Population Services International (PSI), UNICEF, URCS, World Food Programme (WFP), UNFPA, GVC</b> |  |
|--|--|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS  | RESULTS  |
| <p>Easier access to good quality basic health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services for affected populations;</p>   | <p>5 affected districts in Teso (Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti, Bukedea, Kumi) were provided with drugs: 66 health facilities received essential drugs. Quantities of essential drugs to cover for the next 3 months have been compiled and sent to Kampala cluster for purchase. The cost of the drugs is about 100,000 USD and will be procured using CERF funding.</p> <p>Teso region has received 20 new emergency health kits, 65 cartons of ORS from UNICEF; 1,400 mama kits from UNFPA which have been distributed to 6 districts (Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti, Bukedea, Kumi and Kaberamaido)</p> <p>Red Cross Society conducted mobile clinic in Kapelabyong sub-county in Amuria and treated 1,852 cases in total. Pilgrim conducted mobile clinics in isolated sub-counties of Obalanga in Amuria and Magoro in Katakwi.</p> <p>Red Cross has trained 25 VHTs from 15 camps in Amuria and 20 in Katakwi to provide health promotion activities.</p> <p>With the support of OCHA, WHO has mapped out 5 KM radius healthcare coverage for the districts of Amuria and Katakwi. Areas without coverage has been identified for outreach and mobile clinic</p> <p>Assessment of gaps in health staff has been completed in Amuria, Katakwi, Kaberamaido, Kumi, Bukedea and Soroti. This will discussed with donor partners to see how the identified gaps can be filled from the training schools</p> <p>In Kitgum district, regular outreaches being conducted by health staff with support from partners and Kitgum General Hospital has received drugs from NMS</p>        |
| <p>Timely identification and effective response to any epidemic resulting in reduced Attack (AR) and Case Fatality Rates (CFR) in the flood affected districts;</p>  | <p>Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR) system has been strengthened in Amuria, Bukedea, Kumi, Soroti, Katakwi and Kaberamaido. To facilitate the process of data collection from health facilities, weekly airtime is provided to the district surveillance focal persons.</p> <p>Red Cross has procured 1 water treatment plant awaiting use in case of cholera epidemic.</p> <p>5 Cholera kits were in the previous weeks pre-positioned in Soroti, Bukedea, Kumi, Katakwi and Amuria districts.</p> <p>With support from UNICEF, MOH is conducting health education in the districts of Kumi, Bukedea, Soroti, Katakwi and Amuria using film vans</p> <p>WHO has completed malaria risk assessment in Amuria, Kaberamaido, Soroti and Katakwi. Acowa HC III in Amuria, Kaberamaido HC IV and Magoro HC III in Katakwi have been selected for setting malaria sentinel sites for proper monitoring.</p> <p>WHO has stocked transport media for diarrhoea diseases in Soroti accessible to all partners</p> <p>Cholera contingency draft plan has been developed for Teso region and circulated to partners for comments</p> <p>In Lira, WHO is supporting the DHT to consolidate surveillance data and is working with CCF to support sensitization of sub county authorities on cholera and other diarrhoeal diseases. It is expected the sub counties will be able to form Sub county EPR task force</p> <p>In Lira, Light Forces International and CCF are distributing chlorine tablets and conducting hygiene promotion in the affected areas.</p> |

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|   |  |
|---|--|
| Up-to-date information about health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS situation in the flood affected areas | Regular updates are being sent to cluster members and partners. Assessment of human resources for health and drug inventory with projected needs, and matrix of 3Ws has been discussed in cluster meeting. 3Ws are used to identify gaps in provision of services.<br><br>In Teso, updated surveillance data from the mobile clinics and health facilities is shared with partners on a weekly basis.  |
| Well coordinated emergency health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS response to the floods;                 | Three additional medical officers have been recruited and positioned in Mbale (to cover Bugisu region), Kumi (to cover Kumi and Bukedea), Katakwi (to cover Katakwi and Amuria)<br><br>The health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS cluster meets in Soroti held weekly meeting on Friday and discuss progress and gaps. Key on the agenda was the need to expand services to Bugisu region<br><br>Cluster meetings are also being held at national level and in other affected districts<br><br>A joint mission of MOH (DG and Commissioner, CHS), WHO, DFID and PSI visited Soroti and Katakwi districts on Tuesday 16 <sup>th</sup> October to assess the response efforts with a view to identifying the critical gaps |

**Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans**

The cluster strategic response plan remains the same except in malaria control, where emphasis is now more on the use of Long Lasting Insecticide Nets (LLINs) as opposed to Indoor Residual Spraying. Also training and operationalization of Village Health Teams (VHTs) and Community Medicine Distributors (CMDs) is being promoted to provide basic health services in the hard-to-reach areas while temporary recruitment and deployment of additional health staff to fill critical gaps is being considered.

**Response Gaps and Operational Challenges**

The major challenges to provision of good quality health services are inadequate health staff and erratic drug supply channel from National Medical Stores (NMS) to the districts. Although some supplies have been provided to all affected districts, these will soon run out. Lack of health staff is very critical and will seriously undermine effective and timely response to any disease outbreak. Only about 894,817 USD (out of the proposed 3,295,600 USD requested) has been received to date by the cluster which is grossly inadequate. An assessment of staffing gap in Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Bukedea has been completed and an estimated 150,000 USD is needed to temporarily recruit and deploy health staff for 2 months in these districts.

**Funding Table**

| <b>FULL REQUIREMENTS (revised)</b> | <b>FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)</b> |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 3,961,779 USD                      | 894,817 USD (27.2%)                     |

An additional 670,000 USD (above the initial 3,295,600 USD requested in flash appeal) is required to recruit essential temporary health staff to fill the gap for 2 months, support maternal and child health activities (including nutrition) and train VHTs/CMDs .

### 3.7 Logistics

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| Cluster Lead: World Food Programme (WFP)   |  |
|--|--|
| Partners: Support services to all humanitarian actors responding to the floods           |  |
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS  | RESULTS  |
| Air passenger transport for assessments of inaccessible areas available;                 | <p>1 Mi8 helicopter ex Soroti for inter-agency assessments as of 18 September 07. To date nearly 400 passengers from 32 organisations (incl. government, media and donors) were transported on approximately 600 sectors/legs.</p> <p>The initial inter-agency assessment phase by air has been completed; revision of assessment findings is going on by road where possible. A second round of assessments is expected in November.</p>  |
| Air cargo available to supply most urgent humanitarian assistance;                       | <p>1 Mi8 helicopter ex Soroti for most urgent cargo transport as of 18 September 07. As of October 13<sup>th</sup> 3 additional MI8s were operational. To date (October 18<sup>th</sup>) approximately 232.4mts of cargo has been airlifted, 190.6mt food and 41.8mt NFI on 149 missions to 39 destinations that are inaccessible by road. In Soroti, temporary storage facilities totalling 850 square meters are currently provided to UNICEF, ASB, UNHCR, Samaritan's Purse and WFP.</p> <p>Estimated food and NFI to be transported by air for October requirements: WFP 5,000mt; IFRC/URCS approx. 260mt ; UNICEF (for NGOs ASB, Concern, GVC, IOM, LWF) approx. 260mt (air/road split being calculated); other NGOs approx. 37mt</p> <p>1 Antonov 12 airplane based out of Gulu has air dropped 360mts of food to beneficiaries located outside of Teso region and indirectly affected by flooding. In other words inaccessible do to roads and bridges damaged by flooding.</p>   |
| Light road and bridge network repaired to ensure continued deliveries of aid cargo;      | <p>2 SRSA (WFP Stand By Partner) road/bridge engineers have completed the assessment to recommend solutions for key bottleneck preventing access to the affected population. Findings were shared with the Ministry of Works, who is working on an intervention plan with the support of WFP.</p> <p>WFP is working closely with the Ministry of Works to identify roads that can be rehabilitated to improve access.</p> <p>WFP mobilised six, 6 X 6 trucks with 25mts capacity. When these trucks are not employed moving WFP food items that can be used on a bilateral bases by other origination at full cost recovery.</p>   |
| Logistics information is shared for identification and response to gaps and bottlenecks. | <p>The logistics cluster has been activated and meetings are taking place in Kampala and Soroti on a weekly basis for information sharing, updates and operational briefs. A website (<a href="http://www.logcluster.org/uganda-floods">http://www.logcluster.org/uganda-floods</a>).has been set up to share information such as a summary matrix, contact, maps and updates. Organisations participating in the logistics cluster meetings are: ACF, ARC, Concern, Coopi, Office of the Prime Minister, CCF, ASB, FHI, IFRC, URCS, IOM, ISP, Merlin, Oxfam, OCHA, SC, THW, TPO, UNDSS, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO, World Vision.</p> <p>A detailed transportation overview map (atlas) has been produced by UNJLC for the logistics cluster. These maps and well as updated road condition maps (every 48 hours) are available on the website. A gazetteer has been produced with sortable, filterable list of all populated places, including IDP camps and settlement sites, classified by type of location (IDP, settlement, town, etc), district, sub-county, and parish. Latitude/Longitude coordinates are provided</p> |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | For air operations a user group, consisting of representatives from NGOs and UN organisations as well as the Red Cross movement, has been set up to establish priorities in terms of destinations and items to be airlifted. The user group meets weekly. |
|--|---|

**Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans**

No Change.

**Response Gaps and Operational Challenges**

Running the air operation consumes resources rapidly. If air service is to continue, additional funding needs to be made available to prevent future delays in response.

Difficult with positioning of adequate air support. The situation has improved this week with the arrival of one AN 12 airplane which started air dropping food immediately. Three additional MI 8 helicopters arrived in country on October 13<sup>th</sup> and began full fledged air operations within the flood affected areas on October 14<sup>th</sup>. There are currently 4 MI8 helicopters in country and operating out of Soroti. Although 1 MI8 will return to Sudan shortly. The AN 12 will help elevate pressure on the MI8s.

Deteriorating road and bridge infrastructure due to continued rain continues to hamper access to certain beneficiaries.

**Funding Table**

| <b>FULL REQUIREMENTS</b> | <b>FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)</b> |
|--------------------------|---|
| 4,976,749 (USD)          | 1,779,825 USD (36%)                     |

### 3.8 Emergency Non-Food Items

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Lead:</b> UNICEF  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Partners:</b> Action Aid, ADRA, ASB, CCF, Concern Worldwide, COOPI, CWW, International Organization for Migration (IOM), GVC, LWF, Oxfam GB, TEDDO, TPO, URCS, World Vision, OPM, Local District Government |   |
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS  | RESULTS   |
| Decreased vulnerability of families through the capacity to rapidly re-establish their households;   | 8,500 affected families in Lira, 180 families in Pader and an additional 27,643 families in Teso received emergency non-food items such as blankets, jerry cans, soap, and cooking sets. The remainder of the targeted population should receive emergency non-food items before the end of next month. |
| Protection from the elements following displacement from flooding.   | 8,500 affected families in Lira, 180 families in Pader and an additional 27,643 families in Teso have received emergency shelter/tarpaulins. Distribution plans have been drawn up for the remainder of the targeted households.  |

#### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change.

#### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Given the evolution of operations in this cluster, by the end of November there should be no major gaps in the Emergency NFI response.

Disaster risk reduction programming to improve community coping capacities for future disaster risks remains a major priority, given the extremely vulnerable state of many of the at-risk communities.

#### Funding Table

| FULL REQUIREMENTS | FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2,074,837 USD     | 251,716 USD <sup>6</sup> (12.1%) |

<sup>6</sup> Netherlands funding will also be allocated to this cluster (split between WASH, NFI and Education).

### 3.9 Protection

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Leads: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) / UNICEF</b><br><b>Partners: ASB, CCF, KCV, UNICEF, TPO, Ugandan Human Rights Commission</b> |   |
|---|---|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS   | RESULTS   |
| Protection issues are minimised for the flood-affected population;  | UNHCR staff deployed has started assessment in addition to existing OHCHR staff. Reinforcement of protection coordination mechanisms for emergency response to protection issues. DHRPP meeting held in Soroti Oct 5, and in Katakwi Oct 10. Next DHRPP in Soroti will be held Oct 19 and in Katakwi on Oct 31.   |
| Protection monitoring systems in place;   | <p>Reinforcement of protection monitoring and reporting mechanisms is ongoing. Ugandan Human Rights Commission has committed a person full time for the floods. OHCHR monitoring on-going. Assessments conducted in Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti, Sironko, Kapchorwa and Kaberamaido districts.</p> <p>UNHCR conducted Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming in Amuria to look at IDP priority needs.</p> <p>CP/GBV emergency teams set up at district level in Amuria, Katakwi, and Soroti, CP lead agencies appointed at sub-county level to mobilise existing community structures and NGO staff to conduct systematic assessment in priority locations and to issue weekly updates on the situation, response and gaps.</p> <p>The Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) meeting was held in Katakwi Oct 10. One key issue discussed as part of the CPWG was the mapping of services at sub-county level by CP lead agencies for easy referral of CP/GBV cases.</p> <p>Strengthening of local structures to respond to protection concerns, especially DHRPP set up under National IDP policy</p> |
| SGBV prevented as much as possible and effective response mechanisms in place;  | Existing GBV prevention and response mechanisms previously established in Soroti, Katakwi and Amuria refocused to provide a response to the emergency situation under the coordination of UNICEF.   |
| Minimal incidence of family separation;   | Child Protection prevention and response mechanisms previously established in Soroti, Katakwi and Amuria refocused, and additional staff (8) deployed, to provide a response to the emergency situation, including prevention of family separation, under the coordination and support UNICEF.  |
| Extremely vulnerable persons and persons with specific needs identified and supported as required.  | Ongoing identification of EVI for inclusion in distribution lists (food, NFI, shelter) and to ensure access to basic services (education, health).  |

#### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plan

No change.

#### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

The shortage of protection actors outside of Amuria, Katakwi and Soroti districts presents a problem in that the presence and monitoring will be limited.

#### Funding Table

| FULL REQUIREMENTS | FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF) |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 208,800 (USD)     | 0 USD (0%)                       |

### 3.10 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

#### Impact of Current Interventions

| <b>Cluster Lead: UNICEF</b><br><b>Partners: ACTED, CCF, CESVI, CHIPS, CWW, GOAL, IOM, LWF, OXFAM, Première Urgence, PSI, THW, URCS, WaterAid, Water Mission International, World Vision</b> |  |
|---|--|
| FLASH APPEAL<br>OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS   | RESULTS  |
| <p>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.</p>            | <p>21,535 households in Teso and Bugisu, and 8,236 households in Lango have received emergency water treatment chemicals for improving household water security.</p> <p>All the 3 boreholes in Ogom Akuyam Camp, in Pader District, have been chlorinated and this effort has been enhanced by the distribution of water purification tablets to all camp population.</p> <p>Two water purification plants, namely one of 10,00 l/d and another of 15,000–22,500 l/d approximately have been installed in Amaseniko camp, Amuria, and in Oongora Camp, Katakwi.</p> <p>12 deep boreholes have been rehabilitated in Lango region, serving approximately 6,400 people. Plans are underway to rehabilitate another 28 boreholes to benefit approximately 14,930 people</p> <p>Full water testing laboratory established in Soroti which carries out analysis on request for all organizations.</p> <p>Members carried out water quality testing in Amuria.</p> <p>Katakwi, Amuria and Bukedea Districts have received support to conduct water quality surveillance; i.e., water quality testing kits, consumables, training, fuel, and allowances.</p> <p>In Amuria District one seven stance latrine block has been constructed at Olungo Primary School (enrolment of 919 pupils: 459 girls). Construction of seven stance latrine blocks at Kapelebyong Primary School (enrolment of 577 pupils: 300 girls) and Odukul Primary School (enrolment of 296 pupils: 145 girls) and Obalang Primary School (enrolment of 890 pupils: 427 girls) are ongoing and more than half completed.</p> |
| <p>Outbreaks of water-borne diseases are prevented.</p>   | <p>Training in epidemic preparedness response as well as safe water chain and hygiene education has been carried out for all health workers in Lira district.</p> <p>25 trainers in Amuria and 20 trainers in Katakwi have been trained in PHAST hygiene education.</p> <p>8,500 affected families in Lira; 180 families in Pader; 2,314 families in Sironko and 25,107 families in Teso have received jerry cans and soap to-date.</p> <p>720 households in Teso and Bugisu have received hygiene materials and training.</p> <p>Hygiene education is ongoing via radio talk shows, film vans and dissemination of IEC material.</p> <p>The WASH Cluster is developing appropriate emergency IEC materials on sanitation and hygiene education, taking in to consideration the main languages in the region.</p>  |

### Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No change

### Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

50 primary schools failed to reopen on the 17<sup>th</sup> of September, due to lack of appropriate sanitation facilities in the schools, which were badly damaged by the floods. However, this is being addressed by provision of emergency sanitation facilities by the WASH Cluster members. This response was slightly delayed due to shortage of WASH Cluster members in the area and this is being addressed by the WASH Cluster mobilising members to the region to provide the much needed assistance.

Distribution of safe water kits to needed household is being hampered by lack of data of affected population due to insufficient district capacity to undertake relevant water quality testing in the field. The presence of few INGOS in the region has also not helped matters.

The much needed Hygiene Promotion Campaigns that will greatly reduce the risk of outbreak of water borne diseases is being hampered due to lack of specialised agencies in the region. In this respect, the WASH Cluster has highlighted this need to members and is expecting members from other regions to assist in the nearest future. UNICEF is already mobilising a Hygiene Promotion expert to go out and conduct a Training of Trainers to support this programming.

### Funding Table

| FULL REQUIREMENTS | FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)   |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 4,500,000 (USD)   | 1,020,850 <sup>7</sup> USD (22.7%) |

<sup>7</sup> Netherlands funding will also be allocated to this cluster (split between WASH, NFI and Education).