

Uganda

FLOODS

2007



**FLASH
APPEAL**

Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP)



Progress Update: 30 November 2007

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

<p>Uganda Flash Appeal for Floods 2007 Summary of Requirements by Cluster* As of 30 November 2007</p>
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	Original Requirements	Updated Requirements	Committed Funding	Unmet Requirements
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	672,000	672,000	287,945	384,055
Coordination	10,000	60,000	60,000	0
Early Recovery	1,270,000	1,270,000	315,000	955,000
Education	1,144,900	1,144,900	441,750	703,150
Emergency Non-Food Items	2,074,837	1,262,464	1,262,464	0
Food Security				
- Food Aid	21,319,915	21,319,915	4,556,881	16,763,034
- Food Production	2,000,000	2,000,000	891,934	1,108,066
Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS	3,295,600	3,961,779	894,817	3,066,962
Logistics	4,976,749	3,314,412	3,314,412	0
Protection	205,800	208,800	0	208,800
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	4,500,000	4,500,000	2,031,598	2,468,402
Total	41,469,801	39,714,270	14,056,801	25,657,469

2. Flood Response Overview

2.1 Evolution of the context

The heavy rain pattern experienced in the Eastern and Northern regions of Uganda from July to October seems to be over, with the dry season now settling in. Dry winds and a predominantly dry weather pattern are now assisting the water level to return to normal in most of the flood-affected and water logged areas.



However, flood damage – coupled with lack of consistent maintenance of the dilapidated road infrastructure – means that even light rains continue to create bottlenecks on the roads, restricting access especially to low-lying areas. In Katakwi and Amuria the deterioration in the condition of secondary and tertiary roads is also hampering the return of IDPs.

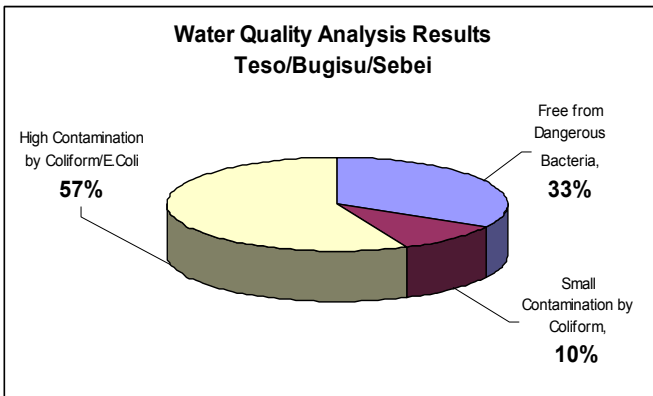
The widespread flooding in the Eastern and Northern regions has **dramatically affected the water quality** and consequently the already precarious public health in the area. Hundreds of water sources were completely inundated by flood waters while others were

Although road access has been re-established as consequence of the decreased water level and emergency repairs by the Ministry of Works, the District Department of Works and partners, **substantial damage to road and bridge infrastructure continues to pose a challenge to the passage of heavy trucks.** As of end of November, the Toroma/Magoro road in Katakwi and Awoja Bridge in Soroti remain closed to heavy traffic, although light 4x4 vehicles are now able to pass.



Relief delivery truck stuck on the 3rd November in Ngariam corner, Katakwi (Photo by Harriet Atim, OCHA)

polluted through leaching from soils contaminated by collapsed and/or overflowing latrines. Regular assessments and water quality testing conducted in Teso and Bugisu show that out of 345 water sources tested, 197 were highly contaminated, 35 moderately contaminated and 113 free from dangerous



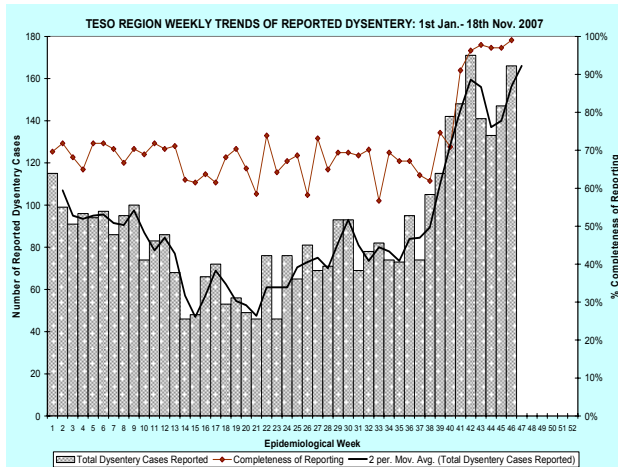
bacteria¹. In other words, more than 57 per cent of the water sources continue to present dangerous levels of contamination by coliforms and colibacteria (as of 25 November). Although systematic baseline data from the District Water Offices on water quality before the floods is not available, the Amuria water officer and the NGO Water Aid report that before the floods approximately 20 per cent of the water sources could have presented some level of contamination. In this case the impact of the floods has almost **multiplied by three the overall water contamination levels.**

Sanitation remains low or non-existent, as many latrines have collapsed from the increase of water table in areas where soil structure is unstable. Even those latrines which have not completely collapsed are problematic, as people fear to use them in case they are structurally unsound.

¹ THW compilation on water testing conducted in THW and Oxfam laboratories

The overflow and/or collapse of latrines during the floods spread faecal matter throughout community living areas and in institutional establishments. This environmental contamination has been further exacerbated by the practice of open defecation brought by the damage [or perceived damage] to latrine infrastructure.

Hygiene knowledge within communities remains low following the floods and Government Village Health Teams (VHT) do not generally focus on hygiene/sanitation in their health messages, therefore **few populations demonstrate the required knowledge, attitudes, and practices to implement appropriate mitigating actions without external assistance.**



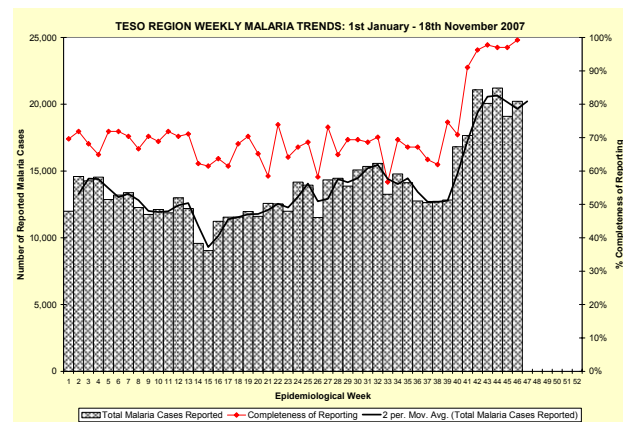
The reduction of the water level is increasing the concentration of bacteria, thereby increasing the risk of water borne diseases and the threat to public health in general.

Epidemiological data collected during the last three months in Teso sub-region shows a marked increase in malaria and dysentery cases during August and September. This caseload has since diminished proportionately with the increase in coverage of ITN and water purification family kits.

The first phase of the emergency response in public health has been effective in preventing serious outbreaks of water borne diseases and in equipping and supporting the local health structure to respond to

the increased demand.

A disaster response preparedness strategy, including contingency planning, has been used, allowing for increased surveillance, and rapid response to the specific areas where irregular trends are occurring. In view of the current understaffing, under funding and general low coverage and capacity of the health system, the challenges ahead include at least the deployment of temporary medical staff to the worst affected districts establishment, the strengthening of the Village Health Teams (VHT) and the establishment of three sentinel sites equipped with laboratory to increase the capacity of timely response.



The population affected by the heavy rainfall remains at **high risk of food insecurity**. One hundred per cent 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. The first food aid distribution including a one month complete food ration has been completed for 185,000 persons (Teso and Bugisu).

Preliminary results of the Crop and Food Supply Assessment (CFSA) and the Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) now show that the total number of beneficiaries requiring assistance from December 2007 through July 2008 is 380,264. Those in Teso, Lango and Acholi will need the assistance for the whole period while those in Karamoja will need assistance for the period April - July 2008.

The Rapid Nutrition Assessment, conducted in November 2007 by the Ministry of Health, UNICEF and WFP, using MUAC, determined that 3.1 per cent of the children in the Teso region who were found malnourished are at risk of death, while 7.6 per cent are at risk of malnutrition. The assessment report also noted that this situation is likely to worsen in a short period of time.

The spontaneous process of return ongoing in Katakwi and Amuria before the floods has been also impacted in either way: hampering or accelerating return. In Amuria, some IDPs who had returned home before the floods moved back to camps during the worst rain, mainly because of decreased access to services in their areas of resettlement/return. In other areas such as Katakwi, the floods had the opposite result of accelerating the spontaneous process of return, as encamped households who had their hut damaged by the floods decided to rebuild away from the camp in resettlement/return areas.

The discussed need for emergency relocation of affected camps was overcome by the improvement of conditions in camps following the end of seasonal rain. It must be stressed that communities consulted indicate a clear preference for supported resettlement and return over the relocation alternative. The two key issues hampering resettlement and return, according to communities, are security concerns and limited access to clean water.

Education delivery was hit hard by the flooding. By the beginning of the 3rd school term in September, there were 101 primary schools, out of 289, that were affected by flooding in the three districts of Katakwi (23), Amuria (75), and Bukedea (13), representing 35 per cent of total number of primary schools. The damage was in form of collapsed latrines, de-roofing of classrooms and damages to teachers' houses. In other areas particularly in Amuria and Katakwi, communities were cut off from schools due to roads and bridges that had been washed away. The total number of children who were at risk of not accessing education was estimated to be 100,000: among them up to 1,000 children were PLE candidates.

The flooding has created severe reduction in the number of usable latrines in schools due to structural collapses. Reports from nine districts show that up to 404 (still rough figures) latrine stances were affected and need urgent replacement. In Manafwa district for example, schools that were severely affected by the floods are recording a pupil/stance ratio of up 150:1 and these are just temporary structures that have been hastily put up by communities.

Another major challenge is the damage caused by water and winds to classrooms. Eleven schools had to be assisted with temporary shelter in form of tents to ensure that learning continues. Schools have had to be relocated to other schools and even church buildings while they wait for rehabilitation of their structures. Needless to say, this is very disruptive to the children's life. The establishment of temporary learning centres including water supply, sanitation, and bathing facilities [for residential PLE candidates] during the first phase of the emergency intervention has been instrumental to ensure that more than 1,400 children successfully sat their PLE examinations, however it has not addressed all the structural problems caused by the floods and most of the affected schools will reopen the next term without the minimal hygienic and didactic conditions.

Inter-Agency **coordination** facilitated by OCHA in the Soroti hub as well as the support of the Cluster Leads and of the IASC Country Team based in Kampala is ongoing. Monitoring of the response and its impact has been obtained at the cluster level through the establishment of cluster specific coordination mechanisms and tools that are regularly shared with the district governments. At the inter-cluster level, the cluster monitoring mechanisms (i.e. epidemiological trends and water testing cross checked with distribution reports used to identify areas to be targeted with further NFIs/safe water kit distributions) is used to inform operational planning. The heads of clusters and most of the clusters continue with weekly meetings in Soroti, and include the representatives of the Uganda Red Cross and of the International Federation of the Red Cross.

The Government of Uganda has also pledged a budget of 20,755,226,850 Uganda Shillings (*approximately 12,032,015 USD*) covering 30 affected districts in Teso, Lango, Elgon, Karamoja, West Nile and Acholi, following the President's declaration of the State of Emergency in North and North Eastern Uganda and its endorsement by the Parliament on 25th September. The funds will be channelled through various line ministries including the Office of the Prime Minister (*USX 2,000,000,000 or USD 1,155,000*), the Ministry of Education and Sport (*USX 666,500,000 or USD 384,815*), the Ministry of Health (*USX 1,183,235,350 or USD 683,161*), the Ministry of Water and Environment (*USX 2,396,191,500 or USD 1,383,482*), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (*USX 4,820,000,000 or USD 2,782,910*), Ministry of Defence (*USX 1,500,000,000 or USD 866,050*) and Ministry of Works and Transport (*USX. 10,000,000,000 or USD 5,773,672*).

A recent visit to the affected areas of senior members from the Directorate of Water Development (Ministry of Water and the Environment), and the Ministry of Education and Sport helped to identify mid to long-term requirements within the affected communities, IDP camps, and institutions. The WASH Cluster is also working in close support of the District Water Officers and Technical Support Units of the Directorate of Water Development. Further meetings in Kampala will follow and the Ministries will develop their flood response/rehabilitation strategies based on the findings of the visit.

2.2 Strategic priorities monitoring

The abnormally heavy and prolonged rainfall that took place from July to October this year resulted in unprecedented flooding in the North and Eastern regions of the country. As a result, there was **extensive damage of vital infrastructure particularly roads, bridges and civilian infrastructures as well as of the core livelihood activities**. All this has greatly compromised the quality of service delivery in the region particularly in light of the fragility of the existing systems resulting from conflicts and long term neglect in Eastern Uganda.

Following the initial cluster assessments conducted after the deployment of the floods response staff by the agencies, it was estimated that approximately 300,000 persons had been affected at different degree. One hundred per cent of this population was considered at risk of food insecurity and diseases and without access to safe water. Also included in this population are children who no longer had access to basic education, and extremely vulnerable individuals, including IDPs, who had additional urgent needs.

Based on the prevailing scenario pointed out by the assessments and on the basis of discussions among the Humanitarian Coordinator, the clusters and the Government, in October were identified six strategic priority areas for the humanitarian response with the cluster(s) responsible for it. Below is reported a table showing the strategic results obtained while the impact monitoring is reported in the cluster section.

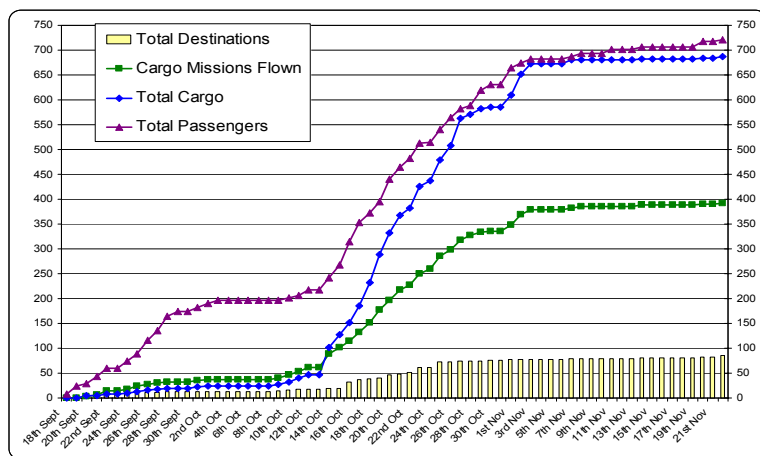
Strategic Priority	Status
Stabilizing the initial food security situation (<i>Food security cluster</i>)	A food distribution ration of one month has been distributed during the first six weeks of the operation in the areas identified as flood affected. The food ration was intended to cushion families against short-term hunger until the results of more accurate crops damage and food security assessments were available. Vegetable seeds, cassava cuttings and sweet potato vines which could still be planted in October and November were distributed to take advantage of the last rains in the season. The planting materials were intended to help the households regain their own seed and food production in order to reduce dependency on food aid.
Preventing disease outbreaks and ensuring capacity to respond to health emergencies (<i>WASH and Health clusters</i>)	No cholera outbreaks have been reported since the flood, a limited number of dysentery outbreaks have been detected through increased surveillance. In response, appropriate emergency safe water interventions were implemented. The Inter-Agency Cholera Contingency Plan and Preparedness stock remains in place to address any potential Cholera outbreak which may occur. The response to the measles outbreak registered in Kumi and Bukedea has showed a high level of preparedness.
Re-opening schools and ensuring access to primary education (<i>Education cluster</i>)	Interventions in terms of provision of temporary learning spaces including overnight accommodation and emergency WASH interventions have ensured sustained access to education. Regarding the timing of the school term, in a significant number of cases the schools re-opened without minimum hygienic conditions in place.
Responding to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable (<i>CCCM and protection cluster and NFIs working group</i>)	The situation and protection issues/concerns of population in Katakwi and Amuria districts and other vulnerable communities have been constantly monitored. Extremely vulnerable individuals (EVI) have been identified in 28 locations and have received support in form of food aid. The Child Protection and Gender Based Violence sub-cluster identified over 3200 EVIs who have been supported with NFIs. The general vulnerability caused by the floods has been addressed through the distribution of essential NFI kits, assistance in accessing basic services including education and health care, and provision of structured recreational activities and psycho-social support.
Ensuring physical access to the most vulnerable, and continuing inter-cluster assessments (<i>Logistic cluster</i>)	The logistic operation including through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services has ensured safe access by air and by boat to identified cut off areas allowing for ongoing assessments and the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The User Group for the air operation progressively scaled down the air operation until the closure on 25 November in view of the improved road conditions.
Understanding the early recovery needs of the affected population and prioritizing recovery interventions (<i>Early recovery cluster</i>)	Process ongoing. Initiatives of the ER cluster are now focused on the areas of governance, infrastructure and livelihood.

2.3 Evolution of flood response

The first phase of the emergency response has been based on the direct delivery of humanitarian assistance.

During the first eight weeks of the emergency intervention more than 686 MT of relief items have been airlifted to 85 locations inaccessible by road. The logistic cluster has played a pivotal role in supporting the other operational clusters in **ensuring access and providing the needed assistance.**

Consistently with the strategic priorities established in the flash appeal, **the first phase** of the intervention has focused on:



Helicopter Operations Performance

- a) **Delivery of essential drugs and pre positioning of cholera kits.** In order to prevent water borne diseases outbreaks and to put the health centres in conditions to respond to the increased demand, the Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS cluster has provided health facilities with drugs in 12 districts in Teso, Bugisu and Sebei. Within the epidemic preparedness and response programme, the cluster has equipped the 12 affected districts with cholera kits and has activated an epidemiological surveillance system that produces weekly updates. In areas out of the Health Centre catchment areas, five mobile clinics have provided assistance to over 25,000 patients and will continue to provide health care.
- b) **Delivery of essential NFIs including impregnated mosquito nets and safe water kits.** The NFI working group, in collaboration with the WASH cluster, have provided household NFI kits. The distribution has been almost concluded at the end of November. This has strengthened the capacity of families to cope with an environment rendered hostile by the rising waters. The safe water kit provides an approximate 60-day buffer period during which the families that had no other option than continuing to use contaminated water sources have been able to protect themselves through water purification. At the same time, mosquito nets have increased the protection against malaria in an environment now ideal for mosquito breeding. Interventions so far have only minimally targeted the water source decontamination and repair to ensure the sustainability of the emergency intervention.
- c) **Delivery of food aid and planting materials.** The crop and seedling destruction created by the floods in all the low lying planting areas has prompted the food security cluster to respond with a blanket food distribution targeting 30,000 families in Teso and Bugisu sub regions. This first cycle of response was concluded by the second week of November in all the areas worst hit by floods and water logging. In upland areas considered appropriate for October and November planting, the cluster has provided agricultural inputs to decrease the envisaged need of food aid during the next months. During the same period, the areas targeted with the first cycle of response have been assessed in terms of crops and food supply availability, food security and nutrition to inform the second food aid and agricultural inputs distribution cycle.
- d) During the past month, the CCCM and Early Recovery clusters have been limited by the reduced accessibility to the affected areas, and have focused on preparatory work with the authorities and the cluster members.

After two months, the first phase of the floods response, characterized by massive distributions of relief items, can be considered over. Taking into consideration the current context and the positive impact of the initial response, the humanitarian community has identified the **stabilization of the vulnerable population** and the facilitation of the **recovery of the communities** as the overarching goals for the next phase.

To reach this goal, the following priorities have been identified:

- Ensuring sustainable food security through food production and targeted food aid distributions;
- Provision of sustainable safe water and sanitation through decontamination and rehabilitation of water sources;
- Ensuring that the health sector maintains the capacity to monitor and respond to emergencies through supporting community health initiatives (functionalizing VHTs in selected areas), sustaining diseases surveillance (repair of health facility radios), training of health workers on Epidemic Preparedness and Response, and establishing 3 malaria sentinel surveillance sites;
- Reconditioning of schools that reopened without adequate sanitation facilities;

To link the current intervention to the CAP 2008 response, the priorities of the second phase will be linked to durable solutions and to supporting voluntary and safe return. Lack of safe water in the villages has already been highlighted as one of the factors hindering return. In addition, there is a need to ensure that continued distribution of relief items do not contribute to keeping people in the camps. The kick-starting of the early recovery programming including the activation of quick impact projects that prioritize areas of return will facilitate the implementation of a strategy based on a close link between disaster risk reduction and parish based recovery.

3. Cluster Response Updates

3.1 Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Lead: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)		
Partners: ASB, District Local Government.		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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. Visits to camps in Amuria for assessment on going, using Age Gender Diversity Mainstreaming for identifying IDP priority needs.	Coverage: Simple and quick profiling on more than 25 out of 61 (40%) IDP camps were completed so far and other camps are being covered. Camp Profile: Profiling forms and process are agreed on. Number and agency participating in profiling was increased. The profiling has also enabled to reveal the problem facing some return areas and identification of camps for possible return. Camp Management: Based on the profiling conducted, discussion with authorities and other actors, five geographically suitable locations for the Camp Management Resident Teams have been identified. These five areas (two in Amuria and three in Katakwi) will act as base stations from which other camps will be covered by the mobile teams.
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.	Relocation/Model village: The CCCM profiling has proved useful in the identification initially of at least 5 camp sites for possible return. Verifications of the wish to return have been conducted. In collaboration with the district in Katakwi and some NGOs, a joint mission was undertaken to the five camps to re-check voluntariness of the wish to return and to do a rapid assessment of needs to facilitate durable solutions, primarily voluntary return. The 5 camps will be targeted for return on a pilot bases and establishment of model villages. A plan of action for the pilot phase of the return process will be completed by 1st week of December, and to start the actual return of the 5 camp population in January 2008. Also through CCCM profiling, and group discussion, a number of villages of origin have been identified as recording a return rate ranging from 50% - 95%, but in need of support to make the return a sustainable one. Discussion for intervention is underway. Major needs expressed for return are: pre-positioning of security personnel, drinking water, food, village access roads and agricultural and building tools.
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.	First phase of camp closure will start once the planned return of the above 5 identified camps is successfully completed.

Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

CCCM objectives and strategic implementation plan remain unchanged.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Access: The weather conditions at the start limited access to camps and return areas.

Camp Management: Delays in operationalizing the cluster and camp management due to the above problem in the weather and later it was the time-consuming nature of the profiling exercise with limited number of

human resources, which is currently overcome. These hampered timely and wider coverage.

IDP attitude towards durable solutions: Attitude of IDPs towards return/relocation is gradually softening mainly due to a relative improvement in the security situation around some camp areas. The change will be slow and will require some time before a complete change in favour of return and eventual closures of camps. Cooperation and support from other clusters in the voluntary return is also a key issue for achieving this goal.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
672,000 USD	287,945 USD (42.8%)

3.2 Coordination

Impact of Current Interventions

Lead: Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)		
Partners: Local Council representatives, UN Agencies, NGOs, IFRC/URCS		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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.	A web based platform, the Uganda Floods google group (www.groups.google.com/group/ugandafloods) is being used as a repository of assessments conducted. Weekly cluster specific and inter cluster coordination continue in the Soroti hub. To facilitate information sharing and planning, OCHA is providing thematic mapping on request.
Monitoring of the evolving humanitarian situation is undertaken on a regular basis	Monitoring of the impact and activities undertaken by clusters is consolidated on a weekly basis	Ongoing.
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.	Information from the affected communities is regularly shared through OCHA and the local authorities with the humanitarian community. In areas where post-floods voluntary return is ongoing, the network is used to monitor population movement.

Changes to Strategic Response Plans

According to the prevailing situation, the main focus for coordination in the future will be on linking the second phase of the emergency response to disaster risk reduction and to community recovery. In the areas where there is ongoing spontaneous return, the coordination will support the inter cluster coordination toward the implementation of the parish approach.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Part of the GoU emergency funding has been allocated to the line ministries but the response plans are not been shared with all the clusters. Efforts to ensure that the clusters complement the work of the national authorities are ongoing.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
60,000 USD	60,000 USD (100%)

3.3 Early Recovery

Impact of Current Interventions

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), Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organisation (SOCADIDO), Premiere Urgence and URCS		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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 requirement should cover both humanitarian and early recovery.	Inputs from ER cluster members and group discussions coupled with the key findings of the rapid assessment on the floods in Teso Sub-Region jointly conducted by UNDP/UN Habitat on 1-3 October informed formulation and refinement of the ER cluster strategy. Initiatives are now focussed on the areas of governance, infrastructure and livelihood. A more comprehensive needs assessment is currently being done in close collaboration with other clusters using the IASC information gathering tool in which ER thematic areas are incorporated
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.	While the Quick Impact Community Response Initiative Fund is currently being processed for its roll out by December, ER cluster members are already implementing small ER initiatives and projects including a) Repair and rehabilitation of feeder and access roads, b) Tree planting and reforestation projects, c) Agro-forestry and d) Distribution of planting materials
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. Discussed and indicated support to OPM in the planning and implementation of assessment and coordination activities.	The OPM office (Department of Disaster Preparedness) in Soroti has been equipped but not yet staffed. Currently mapping the extent of coverage and services of ER cluster members in order to facilitate support to the strengthening of the local council system. ER Cluster is now working with the Office of the DDPC towards the identification of the training needs of the SCDMCs and for the formulation of the training programme.
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.	The ER Cluster is working with the CCCM & Protection clusters in support for the return of the IDPs in the District of Katakwi to their places of origin where security situation permits. Some cluster members have already established plans to provide support to the construction of shelters for the IDPs and flood-affected communities.

Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

With its focus now narrowed down into Governance, Infrastructure and Livelihood, the ER Cluster needs to work more towards the strengthening of capacities both at the community and local government levels. It is

imperative for the local government units to be able to fully operationalize the disaster management committees not just to plan on the management and direction of the recovery efforts but also to ensure that future emergencies and their effects to the communities will be minimized if not fully managed.

On the post-flood situation, the Cluster can give more attention to the recovery efforts that the districts governments were giving prior to the floods. Special focus will be made towards providing support to IDPs who are voluntarily returning to their places of origin and where security situation warrants.

Interventions in the areas of return will already include the establishment of and the building of capacities of the local government and social structures that can manage the post-flood and early recovery initiatives for the communities. The Quick Impact Projects will also give priority to said areas.

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.

Funding Table

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

3.4 Education

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Lead: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Partners: Ministry of Education and Sports; District Local Governments; Uganda National Examinations Board; School Management Committees; CEREDO, Global Care, FIDA-PCU, WFP, World Vision		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
<p>Continued schooling and normalcy restored to the lives of those children in flood affected communities;</p>	<p>Teso & Mt Elgon region: Coordination: Education Sector Working Group meetings are convened weekly (every Thursday) in Soroti. Joint assessment exercise involving Local Government Officials and partners is ongoing in Kasiro County, and the findings will be shared next week. Assessments ongoing in Mt. Elgon (Sironko and Kapchorwa) Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces & Support to PLE candidates Installation of tents to support P7 candidates in the flood affected schools is ongoing. In Amuria district, 469 PLE candidates have been identified (181 girls). Of these 250 are expected to be relocated to Amucu Mission PS. Installation of 2 classroom tents and 10 teachers' tents has been completed at this centre. For learners' safety especially girls, Senior Women Teachers (SWTs) from the affected schools will move along with their respective P7 candidates. Katakwi and Bukedea Districts are finalising their district contingency plans for PLE, to support candidates in 29 and 43 flood affected schools respectively.</p> <p>Lango region: Coordination: Weekly meetings in Lira district for effective response to the flood situation. Joint Assessment The joint assessment exercise in the Lango region with focus on Lira has been 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). Establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces & Support to PLE candidates 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>Acholi Region Updated information on affected schools in Kitgum: 18 schools 15,769 learners (8,042</p>	<p>Teso & Mt Elgon region: The Education Coordination Cluster continued to meet on weekly basis until November 7th. Due to the imminent closure of school academic year, subsequent meetings will take place once a month. In addition to PLE learning centres that had been established in Katakwi and Amuria districts, overnight facilities were put in place in Kapchorwa district to support 610 PLE candidates (326 girls) who could not access their UNEB sitting centres. All pupils from the identified flood-affected schools successfully completed their exams. More tents (6 classroom and 15 for teachers) were installed in the month of October benefiting an additional 5 schools with an overall enrolment of about 6000 pupils. This brings the total of tents installed to 34 classroom and 79 teachers tents. 18,541 pupils (8339 girls and 10,202 boys) benefited from PLE materials provided by UNICEF. These were from the districts of Soroti, Kaberamaido, Amuria, Katakwi, Sironko, Bududa, Kapchorwa, Bukedea, Manafwa and Bukwo. The kits contained mathematical sets, pens, rulers and sanitary materials kits for the 8339 girls. A rapid assessment to measure impact of the response as well as the gaps still existing.</p> <p>Lango Region: Response to floods in the education sector included;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inter-cluster coordination with WASH, Health, Shelter and NFI, and coordination at district and national level. ▪ Moving children out of flood prone school sites. <p>5 schools in Lira and one school in Oyam were provided with two tents each (12 tents) benefiting 5,709 pupils of which 2,639 are girls. Teachers in 6 schools were provided with 200 tarpaulins to construct temporary shelters. UNICEF provided 50 school in a box kit to eight schools in Lira district with a total of 3,947 pupils of which 1,185 are girls. Contingency plans were negotiated with UNEB and all candidates to sit their examinations in the designated centres (school centres were</p>

UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007 : Progress Update – 30 November 2007

	<p>girls). At the national level, procurement of PLE kits is about to be finalised targeting an estimated over 10,000 candidates in the flood affected schools in the eastern and northern districts.</p>	<p>combined to ensure that exam materials could be delivered at centres). 1,140 (25% girls) candidates affected by flooding received additional assistance from partners UNICEF, Save the Children, Plan Uganda and WFP.</p> <p>UNICEF in collaboration with Lira district local government education department provided 1,400 blankets, 1,400 ITNs, 1,400 saucepans, medicated soap and 1,400 jerry cans to 1,400 the candidates in schools affected by floods.</p> <p>UNICEF provided scholastic materials in the form of mathematical sets, pencils, pens and sanitary materials to 1,400 out of which 350 (25%) were girls candidates in schools affected by floods.</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 are in the process of compiling a standard set of training materials which will be also be used in the schools.</p> <p>Construction of temporary-plastic latrines is ongoing targeting 20 worst hit schools per district; and each school will be provided with 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>	<p>No update.</p>

Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

The strategic response remains unchanged. Interventions will continue to focus on ensuring safe learning spaces for children through provision of sanitation and water facilities, extensive hygiene education and rehabilitation of damaged classrooms and teachers' houses. Another key intervention yet to be undertaken in the mobilization and sensitisation for the parents and communities to adapt to the situation in the schools affected by the floods and to support children's schooling so that it would not to be interrupted. Coordination has been modified with focus being put on strengthening the already existing District Education Sector Working Groups led by districts while leaving the regional coordination in place to enhance linkages with the centre.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

The Bugisu and Sebei districts lack adequate partners in the education sector which greatly curtails resources mobilisation and coordination. To date, there are still 113 schools that do not meet safety requirements to allow for opening of the next school term. Additional resources are required to carry out an assessment to provide 576 latrines, rehabilitation of 203 classrooms and up to 126 teachers' houses. There is also need to provide recreational opportunities for the children in the affected schools.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
1,144,900 USD	441,750 (38.6%)

3.5 Food Security

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Leads: World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)		
Partners: BEKOA, CWW, Humanity First Uganda, Local Governments, LWF, PAG Church, PILGRIM, Premiere Urgence, SOCADIDO, Uganda Assembly of Good (UAOG), Uganda Scouts, URCS, Vision Terudo, TEDDO, War on Want, World Vision, Ministry of Agriculture, OPM.		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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.	The World Food Programme has been able to complete the first round cycle of distribution in the Teso and Mt. Elgon region reaching a total of 30,826 families with a total population of 184,956 flood-affected persons (FAP) with food assistance totalling to 3,057 metric tons of food at a full ration for one month.
Hunger-related under-nutrition and mortality levels do not rise significantly among affected populations;	Programming underway	As at this date, there have not been any reported cases of malnutrition in the floods affected areas. The results of the rapid nutritional survey determined that 3.1% of the children in the Teso region who were found malnourished are at risk of death, while 7.6% are at risk of malnutrition.
Planting material available for following agriculture production cycles;	5,000 bags of cassava cuttings distributed in October to 3 to 4,000 households in Amuria and Katakwi.	As of 24 November, 3,507 households received 1 bag each of cassava cuttings, 500 received a bag each of sweet potato vines while 20,000 received a kit each of assorted vegetable seeds accompanied with 2 hoes and a knife in Amuria and Katakwi districts.
Restoration of agriculture related livelihoods and self resilience;	Planning for activities to support the realisation of this output is underway	An estimated 25,000 (50%) cattle have been vaccinated against CBPP, Brucellosis, and lumpy skin disease. 35,000 (23%) of poultry have been covered with the vaccine against Newcastle disease, and 3,000 (60%) of the dogs covered against rabies. Vaccination activities are still ongoing. Also 666 cattle, 394 goats, 127 sheep, 54 pigs and 57 dogs have received appropriate treatment, de-worming and spraying against ticks in Katakwi district. In Amuria district 1226, 494,165, 27 cattle, goats, sheep and pigs respectively have received appropriate de-worming, spraying and treatment. In Soroti district 655 cattle, 137 goats and sheep have also received this appropriate management.
Reduction in need for emergency food aid.	This goal will be achieved later in the response cycle.	

Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

No major change is expected in the cluster response plans as far as production is concerned. Provision of vegetable seeds which can be harvested in four weeks, short term basic food security seeds like sorghum and sweet potato vines which can be harvested in three to four months from planting will continue in 2008. Cassava mosaic and brown streak disease resistant cassava cuttings will also continue to be provided as the core food security crop. The distribution will also be accompanied with production tools. The package will be intended to stabilize the food production system and create a link with early recovery programming.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

The response has so far been insufficient in relation to needs. Out of the target of 50,000 households, 20,000 of these received vegetable seeds while approximately 3,000 received cassava cuttings and only 500 received sweet potato vines. The main challenge during this first phase of interventions was that production time was lost when the fields remained waterlogged for a long time even after the period of heavy rains. Once the water logging was over fields quickly became very hard in the sudden hot and dry condition as the dry

season set in. Above all, poor access limited the movement of personnel and planting material movement during the interventions. Thus re-establishment of household food security through provision of short and medium term planting materials remains a priority. Increasing the capacity to produce food and income generation are also key areas for consideration in the post emergency and early recovery interventions. The current improved access and community stability provides a good ground for more efficient service delivery that actors can take advantage of.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
21,319,915 USD (Food Aid) 2,000,000 USD (Food Production)	4,556,881 USD (Food Aid) (21.1%) ² 891,934 USD (Food Production) (45%)

3.6 Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Lead: World Health Organization (WHO)		
Partners: Action Aid, AMREF, German Emergency Doctors, Malaria Consortium, Malteser, MoH, PILGRIM, Population Services International (PSI), UNICEF, URCS, Youth with a Mission (YWAM), World Food Programme (WFP), SOCADIDO, UAOG, UNFPA, GVC		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
Easier access to good quality basic health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services for affected populations;	<p>5 affected districts in Teso (Amuria, Katakwi, Soroti, Bukedea, Kumi) were provided with drugs: 66 health facilities received essential drugs.</p> <p>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 be 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>Essential drugs</p> <p>Drug situation in Teso districts better. Medicines inventory was conducted in all the health facilities in the districts and, based on projected needs to cover the next 3 months; additional supplies have been procured and delivered to the districts of Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Bukedea. The process of inventory for Kaberamaido is yet to be completed</p> <p>Services</p> <p>5 mobile clinic teams continue to provide care in the isolated areas with no functional health facilities especially in the northern parts of Amuria and Katakwi on daily basis.</p> <p>1150 VHTs completed training in IMCI in Kaberamaido. 824 VHTs trained in Amuria and plans for VHT training in Bukedea with funds from Malteser International have been finalised.</p> <p>Plans to provide 14 temporary health workers (1 clinical officer, 1 laboratory technician, 6 nurses and 6 midwives) to Bukedea district have been finalised. The temporary staffs will work in the district for a period of 3 months.</p> <p>Regular assessments for access to health care and planning has continued to be enhanced by use of mapping healthcare coverage. 5 km radius health care coverage has been completed for all the 6 districts in Teso. Plans to map all the health facilities in Bugisu and Sebei have been finalised.</p>

² This figure represents the confirmed funding for the floods to date. WFP is in negotiation with donors for additional contributions.

UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007 : Progress Update – 30 November 2007

<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. 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>	<p>Functional disease surveillance system has been set based on weekly disease trends. There has been marked improvement in completeness and timeliness of reporting by the health facilities: reporting levels improved from average of 62% to over 95%. Provision of weekly air time has greatly facilitated reporting. Weekly disease trends are used to monitor the general morbidity situation and direct appropriate resources for disease prevention to the areas of greatest need.</p> <p>Measles outbreak declared in Kumi and Bukedea districts. Joint interagency and District Health Teams, UNEPI are controlling the outbreak effectively using accelerated routine immunisation in the 2 districts. Ministry of Health film vans continue to provide health education in the flood affected districts focussing on priority diseases (malaria, diarrhoea, measles and respiratory tract infections).</p> <p>The entire 12 flood affected districts in Bugisu; Sebei and Teso regions have received a cholera kit each. The inter-agency cholera contingency plan has been shared with the district authorities and partners</p> <p>5 days' training on laboratory diagnosis of epidemic-prone diseases was conducted for 24 laboratory personnel from the districts in Teso, Bugisu, Sebei and Karamoja.</p>
<p>Up-to-date information about health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS situation in the flood affected areas</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>In Teso, updated surveillance data from the mobile clinics and health facilities is shared with partners on a weekly basis.</p>	<p>Weekly epidemiological reports are widely shared with all the partners and agencies. The 3W matrix is routinely discussed and updated during the weekly cluster meetings and used to plan for the gaps identified. Information assessment reports – drugs, human resources, accessibility to health care etc. are regularly shared with partners. Outbreak investigation reports and response are discussed in cluster meetings.</p>
<p>Well coordinated emergency health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS response to the floods;</p>	<p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Cluster meetings are also being held at national level and in other affected districts</p> <p>A joint mission of MOH (DG and Commissioner, CHS), WHO, DFID and PSI visited Soroti and Katakwi districts on Tuesday</p>	<p>The Health, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS Cluster continues to hold weekly cluster meetings with partners. Selected cluster members have been designated to attend all the sector meetings and DDMCs in all the districts and represent the clusters. Districts are being supported with tools for coordination: Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi and Bukedea district health/partners hold 2 weekly meetings.</p> <p>Health cluster members actively participated in evaluation of the impact of response in Amuria and are planning a similar assessment in Katakwi.</p>

	16 th October to assess the response efforts with a view to identifying the critical gaps	
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Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

The main change to strategic response plan is building the capacity of the district authorities and local partners to respond to persistently high disease burden. This will be through supporting community health initiatives (functionalizing VHTs in selected areas), sustaining diseases surveillance (repair of health facility radios), training of health workers on Epidemic Preparedness and Response, and establishing 3 malaria sentinel surveillance sites.

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 hampering the response. 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

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS (revised)	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
3,961,779 USD	894,817 USD (27.2%)

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 OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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>	<p>From the start of air operation on 18.09.07 until last day on 25.11.07 721 passengers were carried by helicopters based in Soroti including inter-agency assessment teams and distribution teams. Main areas of operation have been Amuria and Katakwi districts in Teso region.</p> <p>Weather conditions had improved, roads became dry and accessible starting from middle of November, therefore demand for air operations significantly decreased.</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 13th 3 additional Mi8s were operational. To date (October 18th) 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>	<p>Total amount of Cargo delivered by helicopters by 25.11.07 in total 686.469 MT.</p> <p>The helicopter operation allowed agencies to deliver essential aid supplies including medicines, water purification equipment, shelter and food to the affected population in these areas which were amongst the worst affected due to a combination of flooding and inaccessibility resulting from the damage to the road network.</p> <p>Main helicopter users for NFI distributions/medicines were UNICEF, ASB, WV, WHO.</p> <p>Air drop operation by Antonov plain took place in Gulu and Pader. Total tonnage of food moved: 750MT</p>
Light road and bridge network repaired to ensure continued deliveries of aid cargo;	<p>2 SRSAs (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>	<p>In coordination with government authorities, WFP undertook light road improvement through Ngarium Corner in Katakwi district, this allowed the use of 6x6 20MT trucks on the road from Katakwi to Magoro.</p> <p>MOU was signed between WFP and District engineer for the rehabilitation of roads in Pader and Kitgum.</p> <p>Boat operation had been taking place in Awoja bridge area as an interagency resource. In total 1357 people used boat services.</p> <p>The boat was deployed on the 27th September and has provided an invaluable contribution to broadening the reach of agencies operating in the locality. Providing both a lifeline for people needing to be evacuated and access to the affected area for assessments and distributions conducted local authorities, NGO's, vulnerable people and the Clergy.</p>

<p>Logistics information is shared for identification and response to gaps and bottlenecks.</p>	<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 (http://www.logcluster.org/uganda-floods).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> <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.</p>	<p>Logistics Cluster Coordination meetings took place on weekly bases in Soroti led by WFP/Logistics Cluster GIS services and information management was provided to Logistics Cluster through UNJLC. Following are information management products of Logistics Cluster:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gazetteer Road matrix Logistics Cluster bulletin Road update maps Air operations overview (map) Uganda floods page on www.logcluster.org Logistics sireps <p>Logistics Cluster/JLC had continued to produce updated road maps. GIS data had been backed up and provided to OCHA, Government department and other agencies.</p>
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Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

Logistics Cluster has been closed in Soroti from 25.11.2007. Justification was provided in form of IASC Cluster Modification/closure proposal document.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Logistics Cluster operation had been almost 50% funded with main focus on air operation due to lack of road access to the flooded areas at the start of operation. Second main area of Cluster focus was Logistics coordination and information management: road status updates, maps and weather updates;

Proposal to close the Logistics Cluster was openly discussed during the Logistics Cluster meeting held on the 8th of November 2007 in Soroti. The meeting was attended by the representatives of the following organizations: IFRC, IOM, UNICEF, WFP, UNHAS, UNJLC, WVI, ASB, OCHA. Invitations were sent to the wider humanitarian community including international and national NGOs in order to collect views and opinions regarding closure of the Cluster and to gage the outstanding service requirements.

The Logistics Cluster operation was reviewed in terms of each service item provided during the flood response: air operations, warehousing, information management and GIS mapping, and coordination.

Improvement in the weather and road conditions decreased demand for the air operation. Monitoring of road conditions allowed the Logistics Cluster to advise partners on the land transport use. Right now there is a significant amount of rental trucks available in Soroti, Amuria and Katakwi districts. WFP and IOM are also providing 6x6 tracks on a cost recovery bases.

Number of Cargo movement and storage requests significantly reduced from the end of October onwards.

In light of the improved situation and absence of logistics gaps and bottlenecks in the area, the Logistics Cluster Partners have supported the recommendation of the closer of the Logistics Cluster.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
3,314,412 (USD)	3,314,412 (100%)

3.8 Emergency Non-Food Items

Impact of Current Interventions

Lead: UNICEF		
Partners: Action Aid, ADRA, ASB, CARE, CCF, Concern Worldwide, COOPI, CWW, International Organization for Migration (IOM), Malaria Consortium, GVC, LWF, Oxfam GB, TEDDO, TPO, URCS, War on Want, World Vision, OPM, Local District Government		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
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.	45,001 affected families in the Teso and Bugisu regions have received emergency non food items such as blankets, jerry cans, soap and tarpaulins. Additional 12,000 non food items kits are currently being distributed to affected populations in the Teso and Bugisu regions.
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.	45,001 affected families in the Teso and Bugisu regions have received emergency shelter/tarpaulins. Additional 12,000 kits are currently being distributed.

Changes to Working Group Strategic Response Plans

The NFIs working group has reached the target and has been closed at the end of November. The lead is ensuring that a contingency stock of 3,000 family kits remains available for the Eastern region to respond to identified gaps or to new sudden emergencies.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

Disaster risk reduction programming to improve community capacities to cope with emergencies remains the major operational challenge in the disaster prone areas and where there is a high level of vulnerability.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
1,262,464 USD	1,262,464 USD (100%)

3.9 Protection

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Leads: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)/Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) Partners: ASB, CCF, Grassland Foundation, KCV, UNICEF, TPO, Ugandan Human Rights Commission		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
<p>Protection issues are minimised for the flood-affected population;</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Since the onset of the emergency, flood related protection issues have remained limited in nature and prevalence. No considerable change in number and types of crime has occurred, and security has remained stable during and after the floods. Equally, the floods have only modestly impacted movement of population, which has taken place both into as well as out of the camps. No cases have been reported of forced relocation. No allegations of discrimination in aid distribution was documented or verified. Rather, gaps in enjoyment of human rights in particular socio-economic rights have intensified because of the floods, as indicated in other sections of this update. The gaps identified in the course of the emergency intervention need to be taken into due consideration including in national development strategies.</p>
<p>Protection monitoring systems in place;</p>	<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 ongoing. 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>	<p>Protection monitoring and reporting systems have been strengthened following the emergency. The deployment of additional partners in Katakwi and Amuria including in the CCCM cluster has enabled the acquisition of more detailed and updated information on protection issues in the affected areas, in camps as well as in other communities. Regular meetings are held in Soroti, Amuria and Katakwi districts. The partners' preferred strategy to roll out the cluster through the existing national structures is rational in the Teso context, in line with IASC guidelines and ultimately serving the objective of empowering both rights holders as well as duty holders in meeting their institutional responsibilities. The national human rights institution is fully involved in the protection and monitoring mechanisms.</p> <p>Dedicated Child Protection monitoring and reporting structures are in place in Katakwi and Amuria. Mapping of services has been and is being conducted.</p> <p>The absence of protection partners in other districts affected by the floods hampers the roll out of the cluster and limited interaction has taken place with protection focal points in national institutions.</p>

UGANDA FLOODS FLASH APPEAL 2007 : Progress Update – 30 November 2007

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.	<p>- CP agencies continue to monitor the CP/GBV situation in flood-affected areas and refocused to provide a response to the emergency situation.</p> <p>- An increase in domestic violence cases have been recorded since the onset of the floods, mainly resulting from differences between husbands and wives concerning food shortages and selling of food items and household property. Cases have been forwarded to relevant local authorities, and CP agencies are organizing community education and awareness-raising activities around GBV issues in affected areas.</p>
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.	No flood related cases of family separation have been reported.
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).	Identification of EVI for inclusion in distribution lists (food, NFI, shelter) is ongoing, to ensure EVIs access to basic services (education, health etc). To date, a total number of 3,121 EVI households identified by child protection agencies have received support in form of food and non-food items.

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 terms of limited presence and monitoring capacity.

Major gaps in the response: No funding has been made available for the Protection Cluster for the present flood response.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
208,800 (USD)	0 USD (0%)

3.10 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Impact of Current Interventions

Cluster Lead: UNICEF		
Partners: ACTED, ASB, CCF, CESVI, CONCERN, CHIPS, CWW, GOAL, GVC, IOM, LWF, OXFAM, Première Urgence, PSI, SOCADIDO, THW, URCS, WaterAid, Water Mission International, World Vision, WHO		
FLASH APPEAL OUTPUTS AND IMPACTS	RESULTS AS OF 24 OCTOBER	RESULTS AS OF 24 NOVEMBER
<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 on 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 have 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>60,000 households in Teso and Bugisu, have received emergency water treatment chemicals and messages on hygiene education for improving household water security. Other 8,000 kits with emergency safe water treatment chemicals and messages for improving household water security will be distributed in the weeks to come in the Amuria, Soroti and Kumi districts.</p> <p>31 Water Sources have been disinfected/repared todate allowing a permanent and sustainable safe water source for approximately 3,000 households.</p> <p>Approximately 500 Primary Leaving Exam (PLE) Candidates benefited from Safe Water Sources/Storage, improved sanitation, and bathing facilities during the two-week preparation and examination period.</p> <p>Approximately 750 households benefited from the provision to filtered and treated water produced by mobile filtration plants in Amuria and Katakwi Districts.</p> <p>118 Latrine blocks (consisting of three stances each) have been completed in 65 schools allowing educational facilities in the Districts of Katakwi, Amuria, and Bukedea to reopen following the floods. This activity benefited approximately 32,500 pupils.</p> <p>44 villages have benefited from the distribution of latrine digging tool in Amuria and Katakwi.</p> <p>53,155 families have received sensitisation on prevention of water born diseases and basic hygiene promotion in the districts of Amuria, Kabermaido and Soroti.</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>45 Hygiene Promoters are actively working in Amuria and Katakwi Districts in support of Government Village Health Teams (VHTs) to increase hygiene knowledge in the community and build the capacity of the VHTs.</p>

	<p>8,500 affected families in Lira; 180 families in Pader; 2,314 families in Sironko and 125,107 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>	<p>Four Ministry of Health Film Vans are operation in the Districts of Amuria, Katakwi, Kumi, and Bukedea giving Health and Hygiene Promotion messages to the population.</p> <p>Radio messages continue through local radio stations broadcasting Hygiene Promotion and Public Health message to a potential 1.3 million indirect beneficiaries (listeners).</p> <p>Interim standardised emergency Hygiene Promotion material has been distributed to implementing WASH Cluster organisations. Ongoing co-ordination with the Ministry of Health is taking place to build upon current National Hygiene Promotion material to form a package of Information, Education, Communication (IEC) material relevant to mid/long term flood interventions.</p>
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Changes to Cluster Strategic Response Plans

The second phase of the emergency response will comprise of disinfection/repair/protection of polluted water sources in flood affected areas, rehabilitation/repair of damaged [and reconstruction of destroyed] latrines, and increase hygiene knowledge in flood affected areas.

The disinfection/repair/protection of springs will ensure a reduction in risk of further pollution caused by the environmental contamination and will help reduce the risk of contamination during any future floods.

Rehabilitated/repared latrines will be constructed in such a way as to resist (as far as is practicably possible) future rises in water table and overland inundation – this will be achieved through simple pit lining and raised pits in high water table areas. These two physical measures will be overarched by hygiene promotion/sensitisation thus increasing the public health of the population, and allowing them to be more resilient to future flooding events.

Response Gaps and Operational Challenges

A water analysing and data collection is still ongoing in Soroti District in addition to mobile field analysis, which are both working in support of local authorities and providing capacity building. To date 345 water samples have been analysed, of which 57 per cent were found to contain high level of contamination. Only 31 water sources have been disinfected/repared to date. The 60 day coverage of the safe water kit is elapsing and more sustainable interventions are needed.

Funding Table

UPDATED REQUIREMENTS	FUNDING TO DATE (including CERF)
4,500,000 (USD)	2,031,598 USD (45.1%)