

Appeal

Uganda

Influx of South Sudanese Refugees in Uganda – UGA161

Appeal Target: US\$ 825,000
Balance Requested: US\$ 660,400

Geneva, 28 September 2016

Dear Colleagues,

There is currently a massive influx of refugees from South Sudan into Uganda following the collapse of the Transitional Government of National Unity due the fighting that erupted on 7th July between the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), government forces of President Salva Kiir, and Sudan People's Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO), loyal to the former first vice president Dr. Riek Machar. The July 7th 2016 crisis has continued to manifest the power struggle between Machar and Kiir on ethnic lines and has unsettled the already volatile young nation of South Sudan, as it led to the collapse of the April 2016 agreement (which successfully enabled the return of Riek Machar to Juba and the subsequent formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity). The recent clashes also led to the loss of about 300 lives and displacement of over 36,000 people internally, with about 110,000 people forced to flee to neighbouring countries. Due to the fragile nature of the political climate in South Sudan, Uganda will continue to receive refugees. 85,677 new arrivals are reported to have entered Uganda after July 1st 2016 compared to 120,064 received since January 2016¹. As of 22th August 2016, the total number of South Sudanese refugees registered in Uganda is at 314,853 spread out in the major settlements of Arua, Kiryandongo, Kampala and Adjumani. ACT Uganda Forum has been responding through its members Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Finn Church Aid (FCA). Both organisations have been focussing on Adjumani, where all the refugee hosting settlements are full to capacity, so there is an eminent need to identify new sites or consider the expansion of existing ones. LWF has constructed an emergency shelter and distributed blankets among other relief items, but with new arrivals, the emergency response team is over-stretched. FCA is providing inclusive Education in Emergencies for South Sudanese refugees with focus on children with disabilities.

This full appeal replaces the preliminary appeal issued on 10 August 2016, now removed from our web site.

¹ Emergency update on the South Sudan Refugee situation

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**TITLE:** Influx of South Sudanese Refugees.**ACT PRELIMINARY APPEAL NUMBER:** UGA161**PRELIMINARY APPEAL AMOUNT REQUESTED (US\$):** 825,000**DATE OF ISSUANCE:** 28 September 2016**NAMES OF ACT FORUM AND REQUESTING MEMBERS:**

ACT FORUM	UGANDA
ACT REQUESTING MEMBERS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> LUTHERAN WORLD FEDERATION (LWF) FINN CHURCH AID (FCA)

THE CRISIS

As of 22nd August 2016, there are 314,853 South Sudan refugees in Uganda with 120,064 registered as new arrivals in 2016, as 85,677 refugees reported after 1st July 2016. The number of South Sudanese individuals crossing into Uganda remained steady in the first 6 months of 2016 with an average daily arrival rate of 250-300 individuals. However after the clashes in Juba that begun on 7th July 2016, the refugee figure has increased significantly with a daily average influx of between 3,000 people since 15th July 2016 with the trend declining to about 1000 per day as 22nd August 2016. The security situation in South Sudan is fragile, due to the emergence of several rebel groups, with some new groups forcefully recruiting youths and looting properties of civilians, yet the hunger situation had had its toll on the population before the conflict. These two factors are forcing the population to flee to Uganda seeking assistance and protection. 53,531 refugees crossed into Uganda between July and August, triggering a need for urgent humanitarian assistance as more refugees continue to arrive at Elegu, Oroba and other border point.

PRIORITY NEEDS.

Based on the recent needs assessment by LWF, FCA and other partners, the following were identified as priority needs to support the South Sudan Refugees in Pagirinya and other new settlements yet to be named.

- Improvement of reception conditions
- WASH interventions
- Educational support including classrooms
- Peace and Conflict resolution
- Social Protection of vulnerable children

PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

KEY PARAMETERS:	LWF	FCA
Project Start/Completion Dates	1 th October 2016 –30 September 2017	
Geographic areas of response	Pagirinya, , Elegu border point, new settlements for new arrivals	Pagirinya , new settlements
Sectors of response & projected target population per sector	Shelter and settlement, NFIs, WASH, Protection, peace and conflict resolution 27,348 (individuals)	Education in Emergencies (EiE) 18,876 (individuals)

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF PRELIMINARY APPEAL REQUIREMENTS BY ACT MEMBER AND SECTOR:

Preliminary Appeal Requirements	LWF	FCA	Total Requirements
Total requirements US\$	516,000	309,000	825,000
Less: pledges/contributions US\$	52,875	100,000	164,600
Balance of requirements US\$	463,125	209,000	660,400

TABLE 2: REPORTING SCHEDULE

Type of Report	LWF	FCA
Situation reports	Monthly	Monthly
Interim narrative and financial report	31 th March 2017	
Final narrative and financial report	30 th November 2017	
Audit report and management letter	31 st December 2017	

Please kindly send your contributions to either of the following ACT bank accounts:

US dollar

Account Number - 240-432629.60A
IBAN No: CH46 0024 0240 4326 2960A

Euro

Euro Bank Account Number - 240-432629.50Z
IBAN No: CH84 0024 0240 4326 2950Z

Account Name: ACT Alliance

UBS AG
8, rue du Rhône
P.O. Box 2600
1211 Geneva 4, SWITZERLAND
Swift address: UBSWCHZH80A

For earmarking of pledges/contributions, please refer to the spread sheet accessible through this link <http://reports.actalliance.org/>. The ACT spread sheet provides an overview of existing pledges/contributions and associated earmarking for the appeal.

Please inform the Head of Finance and Administration, Line Hempel (Line.Hempel@actalliance.org) and Senior Finance Officer, Lorenzo Correa (Lorenzo.Correa@actalliance.org) with a copy to the Regional Programme Officer, (Arnold.Ambundo@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members.

We would appreciate being informed of any intent to submit applications for EU, USAID and/or other back donor funding and the subsequent results. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

ACT Regional Representative, Africa, Gezahegn K. Gebrehana (gkg@actalliance.org)

ACT Web Site address: <http://www.actalliance.org>

Florine Jobin
Humanitarian Officer
ACT Alliance Secretariat

I. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

1. The Crisis

As of 30th June 2016, there were 310,569 South Sudan refugees in Uganda with 165,916 registered in Adjumani. The number of South Sudanese population crossing into Uganda has remained steady in the first 6 months of 2016 with an average daily arrival rate of 250-300 individuals. But following the crisis on 7th July and days of clashes in Juba, that have left tens of thousands of people displaced, and hundreds killed or injured, the refugee figure has increased significantly with a daily influx of about 3000 people with the trend declining to 1000 per day as at 17th August 2016. The fragile security situation in South Sudan and emergency of several rebel groups, with some new groups forcefully recruiting youths and looting properties of civilians and hunger situation is forcing the population to flee to Uganda seeking assistance and protection. 53,531 refugees were received in July 2016 with 32,146 in the next subsequent 2 weeks of August in 2016 indicating an urgent need for humanitarian assistance as the South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive through Elegu border point. Women and children who constitute up to 91% of the total influx are the most affected by the refugee crisis.

There has been a wide condemnation of the recent violence in South Sudan that has led to massive suffering of the masses by various world leaders including the UN, European Union, African Union and IGAD that have made calls for both parties to return to rule of law and abide by the agreement effecting the Transitional Government of National Unity. Besides the ongoing political violence and crisis, the scarcity of basic needs such as water, food, shelter and response to the psychosocial needs of the affected refugees become a concern if sustainable peace, security and stability will ever be achieved in South Sudan.

As of July 26th, the total number of South Sudanese refugees registered in Uganda (Refugee Information Management System) is at 229,176 spread out in the major settlements of Arua, Kiryandongo, Kampala and Adjumani which is hosting 165,916 refugees². LWF has been focussing on the Adjumani District to offer humanitarian assistance to the refugees at Elegu entry point, in the transit centre and several settlements which filled up following the continued influx since January 2016. All the refugee settlements in Adjumani are full to capacity. The recently opened site Pagirinya was full in less than a month with 27,348 refugee's way above the overall capacity of 17,500 refugees³. New sites in Adjumani (Agojo) and in Yumbe (Bidibidi) have been assessed and UNHCR is re-allocating refugees to those new sites. New arrivals report that border points are heavily guarded, with many refugees choosing to across the border through minor crossing points, such as Apiriti, Aweno Olwiyo, Ngom Oromo, or are crossing in to Uganda informally through the bush. Reportedly, people are being prevented from moving freely to Uganda from Juba by an increased number of checkpoints and road blocks. Others report their buses being robbed at gunpoint by armed militias. New arrivals reportedly flee from areas around Torit Country (Eastern Equatorial) and Juba (Central Equatorial).

Even if relative peace and stability returns to South Sudan, political tensions and mistrust will continue throughout 2016 due to the fragile nature of the political climate in South Sudan, and Uganda will continue to receive refugees hence the appeal to support the refugees.

2. Actions to date

2.1. Needs and resources assessment

LWF is providing assistance and protection to newly arrived refugees and continues to support the already established ones to regain self-sufficiency through a multi-sectoral interventions in Livelihood,

² Emergency update on the south Sudan refugee situation inter-Agency daily#10 22nd July 2016.

³ Uganda –South Sudan Refugee situation 16th August 2016.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Child Protection and Conflict Mitigation. The needs include; WASH, Health, NFIs, Shelter and Settlement, Emergency preparedness and psychosocial support.

Following the clashes in Juba on the 7th July 2016, LWF issued an alert for its entire staff at field level in Adjumani to prepare for the anticipated increase in the influx through Elegu entry point. Non-food items ranging from jerry cans, soap, water and blankets were mobilized to increase the capacity of Elegu collection point in accommodating the increasing numbers of refugees. Meanwhile, UNHCR and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) together with other implementing partners carried a further assessment of Pagirinya refugee settlement to ascertain the capacity and needs for refugees to be settled there. Preliminary findings indicated that the Pagirinya settlement could only take on 17,500 from the earlier anticipated 25,000 refugees.

By 24th July 2016, Pagirinya was already full and it is expected that the new arrivals will continue to come and that there is an urgent need to improve both living conditions in the identified sites in Bidi-bidi settlement in Yumbe. The reception centre and Elegu border point are over-stretched in terms of shelter, water, clothing and latrine coverage. Pagirinya transit sites have since been expanded to and turned into holding sites for refugees until new sites are identified. The need for promotion of hygiene and sanitation is necessary to prevent an outbreak of waterborne diseases in these overcrowded collection and transit centres at Elegu and Pagirinya respectively. In August, there was a cholera outbreak resulting from poor hygiene due to over-crowding. LWF together with other partners intervened to increase availability of Water and improve hygiene and sanitation.

With the children accounting over 70% of the total population, there is need for adequate resources as the un- accompanied minors and Persons with Special Needs (PSN) increase with the influx. Focus should also be put on nutrition screening for both children and pregnant women since these walked long distances before crossing into Uganda. While all response resources will now be focused on Pagirinya settlement in Adjumani, there is still need to prepare for the opening up of other settlements for these new arrivals to decongest Nyumanzi reception centre, Pagirinya holding centres and Elegu entry border point.

Shelter & Settlement and NFI

There are reports that majority of the refugees are allowed to cross into Uganda by the different militia groups manning checkpoints on condition for leaving their belongings ranging from clothes, utensils, water containers and beddings. However on arrival at Elegu, the refugees are registered to receive the vital non-food items comprising of soap, sleeping mats, blankets, cups, plate and sleeping mosquito's nets. 53,531 and 32,146 total refugee arrivals were relieved in July and August (up to 21st) respectively.

In order to promote better hygiene and sanitation, the refugees will need to be given soap to bath and wash both clothes and utensils. With the situation in South Sudan remaining consistently unstable, there is need to have a standby stockpile of core relief items to boost the current UNHCR stocks and to fill the gaps faced by many refugees.

The increased influx had over-crowded the reception centre and Elegu entry point and therefore increased the risk of spread of diseases among the refugees. With 5% of the new arrivals PSN/EVIs, there is a need to construct PSN shelters and find resting points from the harsh weather. With the filling up of Pagirinya, there is need to Scale-up holding capacity of Pagirinya transit centres, Elegu border point and plan for temporary shelter in the new settlements of Bidi-bidi in Yumbe and probably Agojo.

WASH:

There is urgent need to increase water supply and sanitation facilities for the settlements for longer-term displaced families. With the influx increasing due to unreliable peace in South Sudan, there is likely to be strain on the water and sanitation facilities especially at the reception centre at Nyumanzi and Elegu Entry point. At the same time, there is need to establish water and sanitation facilities in the new settlement of Pagirinya as refugees are settled there to meet the Core humanitarian Standards. There is

need to also rehabilitate other water sources in the refugee settlements which might have broken down due to the over-strain. With some of the refugees resettled directly to Pagirinya, temporary sanitation and hygiene structures such as communal latrines and bathing shelters will have to be set-up to minimise the risk of outbreak of epidemic outbreaks like cholera. Whereas number of litres/p/day in Pagirinya settlement stands at 18/p/day, below UNHCR standard of 15/p/day in Bidi-Bidi settlement which stands at 11.70/p/day. It's expected to worsen as more refugees are moved from the reception centre to the settlement necessitating the need for more interventions to improve safe water access. Likewise latrine coverage is lower in in Bidi-bidi settlement with 84 persons/latrine way above recommended 50 persons/latrine⁴

Access to water, hygiene and sanitation facilities is a priority and urgent need for the affected persons in and around the settlements.

Peace and Conflict resolution:

The conflict assessment carried out in the four settlements of Ayilo¹, Boroli and Nyumanzi in Adjumani district in February 2016, indicated land conflict, conflict at water sources and cultural differences as core issues contributing to the conflicts in the settlements and among the communities. For instance, it was established that there were 30 tribes in the South Sudan and their differences have extended to communities in the settlements. These conflicts are more common in situation where new arrival refugees are settled as they search for resources like water and land to grow crops .The animosity between the Dinka and the Nuer will most likely continue to manifest itself while in Uganda and could spread to local tribes. That provides an insight that refugees must be supported to co-exist within the settlement and with the host communities for the new arrival refugees in Pagirinya and in Yumbe district.

The efforts to improve avenues that bring about peaceful co-existence have been limited in scope and the refugees in the new settlements need to be dialogued with to close gaps that contribute to conflicts in their communities. The peace structures in the communities such as their leadership needs to be strengthened so that the earlier gains are replicated in other communities so that the own up initiatives to address fundamental barriers to peace and protection.

Protection.

On arrival into the settlements, the refugees are faced with a lot of psychosocial problems manifested in depression, grief and at most sadness following the traumatic experiences during the violent periods back in South Sudan following the death of loved ones and loss of property. Women and children are historically potential victim of violence during flight especially in Africa where sexual violence is use as a weapon of war. Children are either separated from their parents or are orphaned in the process of fleeing the conflict. These children go through traumatic situations yet there is no one to give them support. These challenges are being addressed through child counselling, Family re-unification and providing shelter for UAMs. Through this appeal, the children in need will received both material and foster support.

Education

In 2015, Sustainable Development Goals were adopted including Goal 4: to ensure that by 2030 all girls and boys have access to complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education. Without vital action to reach and teach those affected by emergencies and protracted crises like the one in South Sudan, the world will fall far short of that goal. In the lead-up to the first ever World Humanitarian Summit, repeated calls were made for education and learning to be central to humanitarian action, and for guarantees that no child's right to education be disrupted or interrupted by conflict or disaster. However, the ongoing conflict in South Soudan seems to make this dream farfetched.

⁴ South Sudan Refugee Situation-new Influx (sector) indicators- 12th August 2016

When humanitarian crises like the one in South Sudan turn the children's world upside down, lack of access to education adds to the risks to their protection and wellbeing. When the crises hit, children were forced to move repeatedly, interrupting their access to schooling. There is usually no planning in South Sudan for what will happen to their education, especially if armed conflict continues. Often children affected by humanitarian crises lose access to education for long periods of time. In the poorest communities, a child who hasn't gone to school for more than a year is likely to never return to the classroom again. This disruption has long-term impacts on children, their teachers, and their communities, making it harder to rebuild education systems, and damaging communities' longer term development prospects. Since the outbreak of the conflict, over 85,000 children have been displaced in Uganda and have found home in Adjumani refugee settlement. FCA has been a major actor since 2015 by providing Education in Emergency services to South Sudanese refugees. FCA has ensured that inclusive education especially to children with disabilities is made a priority. FCA as a result has constructed 4 classrooms in addition to capacity building of 100 teachers in inclusive education. To date 181 children with disabilities have been enrolled and supported at Pakele Primary school in Adjumani. In the wake of renewed fighting, FCA is constructing six classrooms at Pagirinya, the new settlement which was recently opened for the new influx. FCA will further provide 2 latrine blocks and 100 desks. Despite this support, the demand is growing. With this Appeal, FCA wishes to construct additional 12 classrooms, 25 latrine stances, and supply 450 desks and provide the much needed scholastics materials, including capacity building of 450 teachers in a bid to enable more refugee children to access education.

2.2. Situation analysis

As at 20th August 2016, Pagirinya is extremely full with about 29,000 refugees and it is expected that the new arrivals will continue to come and there is an urgent need to improve conditions new site/s or consider expansion of the existing ones. The reception centre and Elegu border point are over-stretched in terms of shelter. The reception centre and Elegu border point were over-stretched in terms of shelter, water, clothing and latrine coverage. Pagirinya transit sites have since been expanded to and turned into holding sites for refugees. The need for promotion of hygiene and sanitation is necessary to prevent an outbreak of waterborne diseases in these overcrowded collection and transit centres at Elegu and Pagirinya respectively. In August, there were 55 suspected cases of cholera of which 53 have been successfully treated and discharged. A multi-sectoral rapid response task force continues to monitor the situation especially in the over-crowded reception facilities.

With the children accounting over 70% of the total population, there is need for adequate resources as the un-accompanied minors and Persons with Special Needs (PSN) increase with the influx. Focus should also be put on nutrition screening for both children and pregnant women since these walked long distances before crossing into Uganda. While all response resources will now be focused on Pagirinya settlement in Adjumani, there is still need to prepare for the opening up of other settlements for these new arrivals to decongest Nyumanzi reception centre, Pagirinya holding centres and Elegu entry border point.

2.3. Capacity to respond

In the LWF Global Strategy 2012-2017, there is a shift to strengthen LWF emergency response with a strategic commitment to support the country programs to ensure high program quality and usage of resources to support the most vulnerable persons in need of humanitarian assistance. As founding member to ACT Alliance, LWF has been able to solicit for funds to support country programs to make quick and timely responses to emergencies across the world through the ACT alliance mechanism as was the case when LWF Uganda was among the first humanitarian agencies to respond when South Sudan refugees fled into Uganda.

Over the years, LWF Uganda has built gained experience and therefore built human capacity to respond to humanitarian needs by having technical staff that offer strategic directions and participate in national

platforms that steer the progress of the humanitarian agenda. In Adjumani emergency office, LWF has the necessary physical, human and materials/equipment needed to provide fulltime support to the implementation of a wide scale emergency response whenever need arises in any location of Uganda. LWF has been implementing emergency response projects through ACT appeals in Kamwenge, (Rwamwanja) and Adjumani since 2012 supporting majorly Congolese and South Sudan refugee influxes. LWF major strength is mainly due to swiftness and management competencies of the administrative, finance, logistical and technical units of the organisation.

2.4. Activities of forum and external coordination

Just like in previous Appeals, LWF worked with the Uganda Joint Christian Council a member of the ACT Forum, whose major focus was on peace and conflict resolution. In the framework of the ACT Uganda forum, LWF also coordinated extensively with the other forum members through information sharing and strategic planning. In this current appeal, LWF shall continue to collaborate with the UJCC to ensure that peace building initiatives are further strengthened as well as FCA to implement education related interventions since the children constitute to about 64% of the total refugee population.

II. PROPOSED EMERGENCY RESPONSE

1. Target populations, and areas and sectors of response

ACT member	Sector of response	Geographic area of response	Planned target population										
			0-5		6-17		18-65		+ 65		Totals		
LWF	Shelter & Settlement and NFI , WASH, Protection, peace and conflict resolution		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
		Pagirinya	*Daily arrival figures since 1st July 2016 are based on manual emergency registration or head-counts/wrist banding. Confirmed figures will be available as the new arrivals undergo biometric registration (RIMS), managed by Uganda government (OPM)										27,348
FCA	Education in Emergencies (EiE)	Bidi											18,876
Totals (in individuals):													46,2245

* With an average of 1000 new arrivals daily, the estimated total number of beneficiaries is subject to change.

2. Overall goal of the emergency response

2.1 Overall goal

To contribute to the improvement in the standards of living of the affected refugees to ensure restoration to dignified life.

2.2 Outcomes

⁵ Uganda Emergency update on the South Sudan Refugee situation Inter-Agency Daily #30|19th-22nd August 2016.

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The ACT Alliance secretariat is certified with the Humanitarian Accountability Partnership's 2010 HAP Standard for accountability and quality management.

LWF

Outcome 1: South Sudanese refugees are supported to live in satisfactory and dignified conditions

Outcome2: South Sudanese Refugees and host community are supported to access safe and sufficient water and hygiene and sanitation facilities

Outcome 3: South Sudanese's refugees in Adjumani are facilitated to establish and access social protection systems and referral pathways to restore dignity and social wellbeing of People of Concern (PoC).

Outcome 4: South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani are supported to strengthen mechanisms that enhance peaceful co-existence while build capacity of communities to mitigate dividers and promote community peace building.

FCA

Outcome 5: South Sudanese refugee children of school going age at the new sites in Adjumani refugee settlement have access to primary education in safe learning spaces by December 2016.

3. Proposed implementation plan**Narrative summary of planned intervention**

Outcome 1: South Sudanese refugees are supported to live in satisfactory and dignified conditions.

The on-set of the recent violence in South Sudan on 7th July 2016 has displaced thousands of refugees both internally and in neighbouring countries like Uganda. The outbreak of the violence in Juba appears to have tipped the scales against an imminent political a solution to the South Sudan conflict. Based on the fact that all age groups are affected equally by the conflict, LWF uses a multi-sectorial approach that recognises the needs of all categories of refugees including the vulnerable groups such as the persons with special needs, the children and women, elderly and widowed to have a holistic intervention encompassing WASH, shelter relief items and core-relief items like soap and utensils. To ensure refugees live in dignity, LWF ensures that the refugees receive core relief items and shelter making materials with dignity.

- Procure and distribute 1000 cartons of soap and detergents
- Procure and distribute 2000 blankets for PSN/EVI's
- Procure and distribute 50 bails clothes to the UAM/EVI
- Procure and distribute kitchen kits
- Procure construction poles
- Construct shelter for EVIs/PSN
- Construct communal shelters

Outcome 2: South Sudanese Refugees and host community are supported to access safe and sufficient water and hygiene and sanitation facilities

LWF recognizes the need to meet the different needs and capacities of refugees and host communities. To maintain an acceptable standard of hygiene and sanitation and meet the SPHERE standards, more households need to have access to adequate sanitation facilities in both the refugee and host communities. With the crisis in South Sudan leading to much influx in Uganda, many refugees are over-crowded straining the available toilets and showers. Currently, the number of portable litres/person/day stands at 18/p/d in Pagirinya settlement and 17/p/d on Pagirinya I and II RC unlike in the new

settlement of Bidi Bidi is 11.70 l/p/day and latrine coverage at 84 persons/latrine all below the accepted Sphere standard of 15l/p/d and 50 persons/latrine.⁶ There were reports that many refugees entering Uganda through Elegu were robbed off their belongings by armed groups. The influx has strained the services rendered to the refugees especially the WASH interventions that resulted into an outbreak of Cholera due to over-congestion in the reception centres. 45 cases were identified (44 South Sudanese refugee and 1 Ugandan National) of which 42 were treated and discharged.⁷ Therefore much investment is needed in the construction of toilets and showers to improve on the hygiene at the reception centres and subsequently in the refugee settlements to prevent an outbreak of cholera while hygiene promotion will be central at sensitizing the new arrivals while focusing on disease preventing behaviors. More skilled personnel will have to be recruited to support the existing staff attached to the settlements to ensure that the new arrivals have positive hygiene practices. Access to water is paramount to maintain personal hygiene and safe food chain.

To accomplish this objective, LWF shall carry out the following activities:

- Drill 8 boreholes in the new settlements
- Train 8 water user committees
- Rehabilitate 5 boreholes in Adjumani in the host communities in Adjumani
- Procure and install plastic water storage tanks
- Motorize one borehole
- Construction of communal latrines and bath shelters at the reception centres in proposed new settlements Promote appropriate water and hygiene sensitisations
- Train the hygiene promoters on UMOJA methodology
- Conduct monthly house to house hygiene and sanitation monitoring to facilitate community sensitisations
- Construct 250 PSN latrines
- Procure latrine digging kits

Outcome 3: South Sudanese's Refugees in Adjumani are facilitated to establish and access social protection systems and referral pathways to restore dignity and social wellbeing of People of Concern (PoC).

In the previous Appeal, LWF focused on improving the community based psychosocial wellbeing of the vulnerable persons in target refugee population by employ the robust psychosocial approach geared towards community empowerment, resilience building and psychosocial group interventions. With the Community Support Structures oriented on fundamental psychosocial helping skills like psychosocial therapy, coping strategies, stress management techniques, LWF will now aim at strengthening the functionality the community psychosocial systems by focusing on more assessments of traumatized persons in the communities using community structure before referral for further specialized care. Following the assessment, those individuals with psychosocial needs but not severe will be with income generation projects to increase their income, provide job opportunities and reduce the psychosocial stresses. To achieve this psychosocial objective and technical implementation approaches described above, LWF will implement the following activities;

- Conduct dialogue meetings with traditional leaders and opinion leaders.
- Provision of material support to vulnerable children
- Provide material support to foster families
- Conduct regular community based awareness raising campaigns on how to address children's concerns.
- Support coordination meetings with district and partners on referral pathway for Children
- Identification, training and Mentorship child protection peer educators and promoters

⁶ Uganda Emergency update on the South Sudan Refugee Situation Inter-Agency Daily #28| 17th August 2016

⁷ Uganda Emergency update on the South Sudan Refugee Situation Inter-Agency Daily #28| 17th August 2016

- Establish and support community child protection committees

Outcome 4: South Sudanese Refugees in Adjumani are supported to strengthen mechanisms that enhance peaceful co-existence while build capacity of communities to mitigate dividers and promote community peace building.

LWF has implemented the peace building interventions in Adjumani aimed at enhancing peaceful co-existence between the refugees and the host communities through interventions that enable communities live in harmony such as conducting regular advocacy and monthly meetings and supporting community policing. At the moment, there are peace promoters whose capacity together with the community leadership are empowering and providing mitigating information on the community dividers that bridge conflict. To build on the earlier gains, LWF will still engage both the refugee and host communities in activities that bring about harmonious co-existence such as sports, use of music dance and drama.

In this appeal, LWF will conduct both sports and music, dance and drama competitions with each group involved required to have both refugees and nationals for eligibility. This will further bridge co-existence and break the barriers/dividers to peace in the communities. These groups will be mentored on the contemporary peace building initiatives upon which they will promote peace in their communities. Therefore, with support from LWF and in collaboration with the refugee welfare committees, each community will develop its response pathway to handle conflicts, violence and ethnic clashes. LWF will continue to partner with other peace building partners in Adjumani such as UJCC to consolidate the results from the earlier Appeals and strengthen the community peace building structures.

Activities to be conducted to achieve this objective include:

- Hold a monthly Feedback and Review meetings with community leadership in both the refugee and host communities.
- Conduct Quarterly Advocacy and lobbying for the settlement of land disputes and other emerging issues (with support from LWF legal team)
- Train 20 community leaders, women and youth groups in conflict management and psychosocial support
- Conduct monthly dialogue meetings in the settlements to enhance Conflict management.
- Facilitate inter/intra community Games to promote unity and harmonious existence
- Support the community leadership organize music, dance and drama competitions for harmonious co-existence. (inter-ethnic cohesion events)
- Training the community leadership in peace and conflict mitigation.
- Training on Refugee welfare community leadership on peaceful conflict mediation and human rights

Outcome 5: South Sudanese refugee children of school going age at the new sites in Adjumani refugee settlement have access to primary education in safe learning spaces by December 2016.

The July 2016 political crisis has led to the displacement of people and 64% of the refugees registered in Uganda are children below 18 years⁸. UNHCR and other Implementing partners have led interventions to ensure that that child refugees get time and age sufficient learning. This had a long term linkage to an enhanced literacy and life skills which translate into self-reliance. Following the recent July influx, the number of pre-primary age enrolled in pre- primary education stands at 34%, primary age enrolled in

⁸ Uganda-South Sudan refugee Situation 16th of August 2016

primary school at 45% and secondary at 10%⁹. This has resulted from strain on education service points arising from the increased number of children fleeing the war torn South Sudan.

FCA has been a major actor since 2015 by providing education in emergencies to South Sudanese refugees. FCA has ensured that inclusive education especially to children with disabilities is made a priority. FCA as a result has constructed 4 classrooms in addition to capacity building of 100 teachers in inclusive education. To date 181 children with disabilities have been enrolled and supported at Pakele Primary school in Adjumani. In the wake of renewed fighting, FCA is constructing six classrooms at Pagirinya, the new settlement which was recently opened for the new influx. FCA will further provide 2 latrines and 100 desks. Despite this support, the demand is growing since an average of 800 refugees is registered per day. Through the Appeal, FCA wishes to construct additional classrooms, latrines, supply of desks and provide the much needed scholastics, including capacity building of teachers in a bid to enable more refugee children attend school.

- Build accessible toilets/latrine blocks (5 five -stance latrine blocks)
- Construction of 6 classroom blocks (12 classrooms in total)
- Procurement of 450 student desks (3-seater)
- Provide access to inclusive learning & teaching materials
- Conduct 15 teacher trainings on crisis context¹⁰

⁹ South Sudan Refugee situation-New Influx (post 1st July 2016)

¹⁰ <http://www.ineesite.org/en/training-pack-for-primary-school-teachers-in-crisis-contexts>

3.1 Log frame

Project structure	Indicators	Means of Verification (MoV)	Assumptions
Goal: To contribute to the improvement in the living standards of the affected refugees to ensure restoration and dignified life.	Improved wellbeing of the refugees in Adjumani refugee settlements.	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment reports Project survey reports	
Shelter& settlement and NFI's Outcome 1: South Sudanese refugees are supported to live in satisfactory and dignified conditions	%of refugees able to access materials to meet their personal hygiene's needs. % increase of children below 17years enrolled in schools.	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment reports Project survey reports	<i>Availability of funds</i> <i>Political support for the project</i>
WASH Outcome2: South Sudanese Refugees and host community are supported to access safe and sufficient water and hygiene and sanitation facilities	% increase in latrine coverage % decline in water borne related diseases in the refugee communities. % improvement in Safe water coverage.	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment reports Project survey reports Inter-Agency WASH reports	Political support for the project Favourable climatic conditions. Availability of funds
Protection Outcome 3: South Sudanese's Refugees in Adjumani are facilitated to establish and access social protection systems and referral pathways to restore dignity and social	% of psychosocial related cases accessing support services through the community based referral services. % reduction in foster children neglect	Assessment reports UNHCR registers Peace promoter reports	Continued favourable policy on refugee settlement Political support for

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wellbeing of People of Concern (PoC).		Spot checks	the project
Peace Building and conflict resolution. Outcome 4: South Sudanese Refugees in Adjumani are supported to strengthen mechanisms that enhance peaceful co-existence while build capacity of communities to mitigate dividers and promote community peace building.	% reduction in community based conflicts reported to the community structures	Assessment reports UNHCR registers Police files Staff training reports Spot checks	Willingness of the refugee population to participate
Education. Outcome 5: South Sudanese refugee children of school going age at the new sites in Adjumani refugee settlement have access to primary education in safe learning spaces by December 2016.	% of learning institutions within the settlement reporting improved learning environment	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment records/reports	Political support from the district authorities. Continued favourable policy on refugee literacy programs
Outputs (Shelter& settlement and NFI's) Output 1.1: NFI items provided Output 1.2: Shelter conditions improved.	# of targeted HH who received NFIs 2,000 PSN/EVI received blankets 1000 cartons of soap and detergents distributed to refugees. # Households have increased assets for preparing and storing food, and for cooking, eating and drinking. # of shelters constructed # people accessing better shelter # EVI with shelter	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment reports Project survey reports Photos Spot checks NFI distribution lists.	<i>Willingness for refugees to participate</i>
Output WASH Output 2.1: Improved Access to safe water. Output 2.2: Improved Sanitation and Hygiene	# boreholes drilled or Rehabilitated # refugees accessing clean and safe water # communal latrines constructed # hygiene and sanitation facilities	UNHCR monthly reports Assessment reports Project survey reports Photos Spot checks	<i>Willingness for refugees to participate</i>

		Training reports	
Output 3. Protection Vulnerable children receive better protection	# children supported # peer educators involved in community sensitisation # Children fostered households supported.	Field observation visits Focus group discussions	
Output 3.1 Peace Building and conflict resolution. Conflicts mitigated	# No of Advocacy sessions conducted in both the refugee and host communities.	Project reports Photos Spot checks	
Output Education. Output 4.1: School Facilities provided	# latrine blocks constructed # Classroom blocks constructed. # of student disks procured and distributed.		
Output 4.2: Learning environment improved.	# constructed schools with adequate learning materials. # Teachers trained in refugee context.		
Activities for Shelter& settlement and NFI's <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and distribute 1000 cartons of soap and detergents • Procure and distribute 2000 blankets for PSN/EVI's • Procure and distribute 50 bails clothes to the UAM/EVI • Procure and distribute kitchen kits • Procure construction poles • Construct shelter for EVIs/PSN • Construct communal shelters 	List of Key inputs Personnel (Programs/Finance and support staff) Support groups (community leaders) Office Space (Accommodation) Internet access and communication gadgets Vehicle and Motorcycles Fuel and running costs service and good suppliers Stationery Needs Assessment reports		<i>Willingness refugees participate</i> <i>for to</i>

Activities for WASH <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill 8 boreholes in the new settlements • Train 8 water user committees • Rehabilitate 5 boreholes in the host communities in Adjumani and Yumbe. • Motorize one borehole • Procure and install Plastic storage tanks • Construction of communal latrines and bath shelters at the reception centres in proposed new settlements Promote appropriate water and hygiene sensitisations. • Train the hygiene promoters on UMOJA methodology • Conduct monthly house to House hygiene and sanitation monitoring to facilitate community sensitisations. • Construct 250 PSN latrines • Procure latrine digging kits 	<p>Personnel (Programs/Finance and support staff) Support groups (community leaders) Office Space (Accommodation) Internet access and communication gadgets Vehicle and Motorcycles Fuel and running costs service and good suppliers Stationery</p>	
Activities for Protection. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct dialogue meetings with traditional leaders and opinion leaders. • Provision of material support to vulnerable children • Provide material support to foster families • Conduct regular community based awareness raising campaigns on how to address children's concerns. • Support coordination meetings with district and partners on referral pathway for Children • Identification, training and Mentorship child protection peer educators and promoters. • Establish and support community child protection 		

Activities for Peace building and conflict resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold a monthly Feedback and Review meetings with community leadership in both the refugee and host communities. • Conduct Quarterly Advocacy and lobbying for the settlement of land disputes and other emerging issues (with support from LWF legal team) • Train 20 community leaders, women and youth groups in conflict management and psychosocial support. • Conduct monthly dialogue meetings in the settlements to enhance Conflict management. • Facilitate inter/intra community Games to promote unity and harmonious existence • Support the community leadership organize music, dance and drama competitions for harmonious co-existence. (inter-ethnic cohesion events) • Training the community leadership in peace and conflict mitigation. Training on Refugee welfare community leadership on peaceful conflict mediation and human rights 	Personnel (Programs/Finance and support staff) Support groups (community leaders) Office Space (Accommodation) Internet access and communication gadgets Vehicle and Motorcycles Fuel and running costs service and good suppliers Stationery	
Activities for education <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build accessible toilets/latrine blocks (5 five - stance latrine blocks) • Construction of 6 classroom blocks (12 classrooms in total) • Procurement of 450 student desks (3-seater) • Provide access to inclusive learning & teaching materials • Conduct teacher training on refugee context 	Personnel (Programs/Finance and support staff) Support groups (community leaders) Office Space (Accommodation) Internet access and communication gadgets Vehicle and Motorcycles Fuel and running costs service and good suppliers Stationery	

3.2 Implementation methodology

3.2.1 Implementation arrangements

The ACT Alliance members in Uganda through LWF and FCA will implement the different components of this project based on their area of expertise. FCA will focus on education while LWF will focus on Shelter & Settlement and NFIs, WASH and Protection. Uganda Joint Christian Council (UJCC) will support LWF peace building and conflict mitigation. The cordial working relationship and coordination will be vital in ensuring that there is no duplication of the activities.

LWF shall implement this emergency response to fill in the gaps that the UNHCR and other agencies would have realized in terms of supporting the new arrival refugees. Focus shall be in the locations of Elegu Entry point, Pagirinya and Bidi-Bidi settlement as well as other sites yet to be confirmed by OPM. Additionally LWF shall implement the project within the UNHCR led frame work of Refugees and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE), which aspires that Emergency Program, be a holistic program where Livelihoods support and capacity building is the corner stone of implementation to enhance service delivery and integrate the Local district development plans as part of the creative solutions.

3.2.2 Partnerships with target populations

To strengthen partnerships, LWF has strong established linkages and communication with key stakeholder's right from the duty bearers and the rights holders. For example to come up with this appeal, not only did LWF consult with the high level stakeholders, but also conducted grass roots needs assessment in with targeted beneficiaries from both OPM, UNHCR and district authorities from Adjumani and Yumbe local Government.

LWF further has a standard Operational Procedure (SoP) of cooperating with the District and other Local structures including Districts Chief Administrative Office(CAO), Residents District Commissioner(RDC), Local Council Chairpersons whose direct areas of operations will be an integral part of the project for the entire project period and if need be, beyond the implementation period. Mutual agreements will be made with the Refugee Welfare committees to ensure that the project activities are done in a free and fair way and without any form of discrimination by age, sex, gender or any other diversity.

3.2.3 Cross-cutting issues

In the implementation of this appeal, LWF will employ the following cross-cutting issues, also forming part of LWF Uganda country strategy.

Disaster Risk Reduction: LWF shall ensure that the project uses a basic integrated DRR approach by encouraging beneficiaries to give basic consideration to building resilient structures for homes. For example as per the livelihood activities, trainings on minimizing soil degradation, and protecting places where people store food from rains/floods etc. shall be emphasized to effectively reduces the risk of a future "disaster". For example during meetings activities/trainings LWF shall engage refugees to discuss, how they used to address risk for a prolonged dry period? What about too much rains, what did they do then? If they haven't farmed before, what they think could be done to prepare for the adverse effects of potentially extreme weather? Sharing experience about coping strategies between past and future.

Empowerment: The project will balance the need to save lives but also install the mechanisms for empowerment i.e. through investing in the knowledge base and assets that shall contribute to sustainability of this intervention. Women hold a key responsibility within the family households, hence; their views and opinions taken into account in all intervention designs.

Gender Justice and Human Rights: LWF globally envisions promoting human rights, peace, and reconciliation, and alleviating human suffering and addressing the root causes of social, economic, and gender injustice. As such the refugees shall be viewed as rights holders and all shall be treated equally regardless of their sex, religious beliefs and physical appearance and without any forms of discrimination.

Coordination: In practice, because virtually all of the NGOs active in Adjumani District are implementing agencies of the UNHCR it is UNHCR which effectively co-ordinates and indeed directs the activities of NGOs, including LWF Uganda. At present, given the special mandate for refugees of UNHCR, and the representation of the central government at the district level the Refugee Desk Officer, the formal responsibility of the District authorities under decentralization for the full range of facilities and services to the local population is, in fact, divided with these other government and non-government institutions.

3.2.4 Coordination

LWF coordinated with FCA and UJCC in development of this appeal in support of the outcomes of the various assessments done in conjunction with the refugee welfare committees, district authorities, OPM and other implementing partners responding to the emergency. The appeal implementing partners will work under the common ACT Alliance identity and have a joint visibility measures for all donors to this appeal. Mutual agreements will be made with the Refugee Welfare committees to ensure that the project activities are done in a free and fair way and without any form of discrimination by age, sex, gender or any other diversity.

3.2.5 Communications and visibility

LWF generally promotes open communication channels through upward and down structures in line with the principle to speed accurate sharing of information and thus shall ensure that in this project the ACT Alliance brand is kept vibrant.

The Communication channels for this intervention shall include reports Sitreps, progressive reports, alerts, stakeholders physical engagements, LWF website updates, use of banners/sign posts translated in the local language and stories and radio announcements whenever deemed necessary. All these have been factored into the budget. These will help in publicizing the emergency and showing progress, challenges and gaps existing in the project. Visibility shall be ensured by always mentioning the ACT Alliance, and by co-branding facilities, working environments, web sites, reports, staff clothing's with the logo and brand name LWF and ACT Alliance. A communication person shall be recruited to ensure the programs visibility by managing the process of website updating, social media platform such as twitter.

3.2.6 Advocacy

LWF and the ACT Alliance in Uganda view advocacy as an important and complementary means of ensuring effective protection of the communities in the emergency context. As such, reference shall be made to the ACT advocacy policy and procedure to determine the need to either facilitate the refugees and the communities to advocate for themselves rather than acting as the main public advocacy actor. The advocacy strategies shall include public advocacy, private dialogues, public campaigns and development education. LWF shall use these methods because the project will view the refugees as rights holders with the right to humanitarian support, as opposed to just requiring human needs. In the same regard special considerations shall be made to ensure advocacy up lifts the plight and human rights of women whose status is normally undermined and risk more vulnerability during emergency and humanitarian crises.

3.2.7 Sustainability and linkage to recovery – prioritization

In line with the RE-HOPE frame work developed by UNHCR, LWF shall ensure that this project creates opportunities for self-sustaining initiatives for the refugees and the supported populations. For example as opposed to activities that are one-off efforts, the project has opted to plan activities that have a larger impact on communities, with investments in knowledge building as opposed to hand-outs.

There shall be continued linkages to other services provided and duty bearers from the notion that ACT alliance via LWF is not in position to provide all the necessary support.

3.2.8 Accountability – complaints handling

LWF shall ensure strong adherence to humanitarian principles by practicing the acceptable emergency response norms fitting of international standards. Some staff has been trained on emergency response where knowledge

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and skills on the humanitarian principles have been learnt. Besides that, the LWF Geneva office in liaison with the LWF Emergency HUB based in Nairobi shall continue to offer technical support and guidance to ensure humanitarian principles are adhered to and incorporated into policy documents, project proposals and planning.

LWF/DWS has developed or endorsed a number of policies and procedures, which guide the emergency response (and development) of its country programs. These include:

- Code of conduct of the international Red cross and Red Crescent movement and international Non-Governmental Organizations in Disaster relief
- Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS) Manual
- SPHERE Humanitarian charter and minimum standards in disaster response
- LWF code of conduct regarding abuse of power and sexual exploitations
- LWF/DWS complaints Mechanisms policy and procedure
- LWF/DWS Emergency manual
- LWF/DWS Rights Based Empowerment Guidelines

3.3 Human resources and administration of funds

Overall coordination of the appeal will fall under the responsibility of LWF Program Coordinator and managed by the LWF Team Leader for Adjumani sub-program. The Team leader reports to the both to LWF Kampala who in turn report to the ACT alliance Uganda forum. The funds from this appeal, allow the LWF to contribute to the restoration of dignity and build resilience to the affected refugees to ensure early recovery to live life in dignity. The administration of funds is based on the finance and administration manuals of the different implementing act partners and procedures relating to finance, procurement, administration and program management. At LWF, the Country Representative is assisted by the Program Coordinator who works together with the Finance Manager and the Administration/Human Resources Manager in ensuring conformity to the LWF procedures and staff performance.

3.4 Planned implementation period

The period of implementation is 1 year from 1st October 2016 to 30 September 2017.

3.5 Monitoring, reporting and evaluation

The ACT Uganda forum members will from time to time organize joint monitoring visits to the project area to assess the progress of implementation. Monitoring and Evaluation Manager at LWF will take the overall responsibility to monitor project activities in Adjumani with the help and support of all staff working in the sub-program, according to the work plan and logical framework. Narrative and financial monthly reports will be used to monitor and evaluate progress and to provide appropriate and timely recommendations to improve project implementation. LWF as the main implementing partner will invest in rigorous data collection – both quantitative and qualitative.

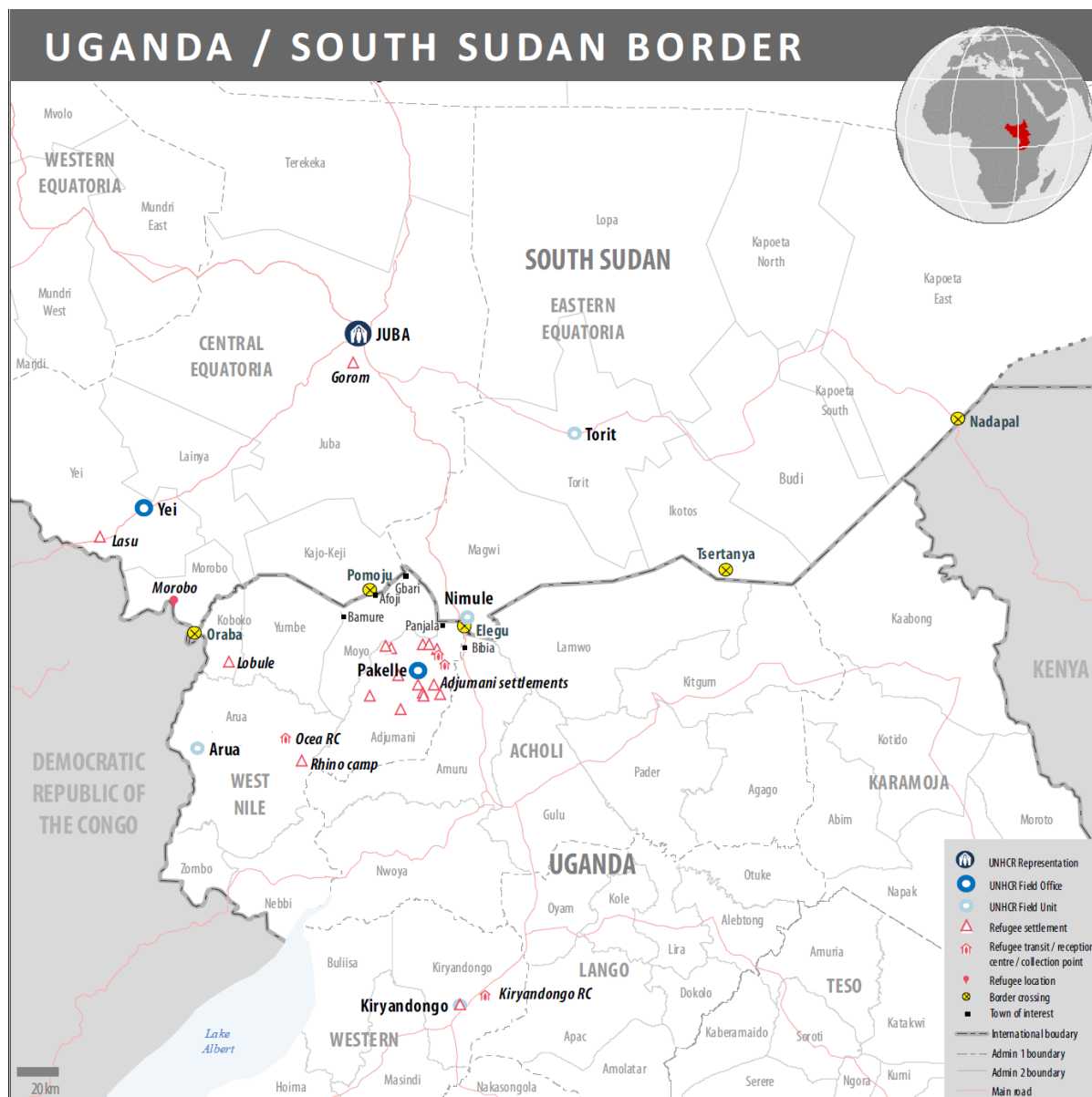
Monitoring and evaluation will be an ongoing process which will involve a high degree of community participation through their structure. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted through regular site visits by section and district department heads and monthly and quarterly data collection from the project beneficiaries to assess progress on a timely basis and generate reports. Monthly ACT forum meetings will be used to update the ACT Uganda forum members on progress. Monthly inter-agency and district meetings, ACT reporting monthly, quarterly, annual monitoring, reports will be compiled by the team leaders in Adjumani and submitted to the ACT Secretariat.

III. THE TOTAL ACT RESPONSE TO THE EMERGENCY

	Donor	Project Title	Approved/ Expected/ Planning Budget	SECTORS	Project objectives	Start date	End date	Project Duration
1	Danish Church Aid(DCA)	(Humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese refugees in Adjumani settlement)Supplementary feeding program	1,065,163,560 UGX	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition • Food security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective 1: 4,000 households including 1,000 children under 5 years of age, pregnant and breast-feeding women in Adjumani refugee settlement have improved food security and nutritional status • Objective 2: 1,300 households including 300 people with special needs (PSNs) and 1,000 women have access to adequate shelter and sufficient and culturally appropriate non-food items to meet their basic needs • Objective 3: 4,500 persons (including 1,500 from host community) have safe and equitable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal/ domestic hygiene 	Jan 2016	Dec 2016	(one year)
2	Population, Refugee and Migration (PRM)	Protection and sustainable solutions for South Sudanese and Congolese refugees in Uganda.	3,140,571 USD *(Shared with Rwamwanja)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection • SGBV • Community Services • Livelihoods 	<p>Objective 1: Increased access to GBV prevention and appropriate response services for South Sudanese and Congolese refugees</p> <p>Objective 2: Increased sustainable access to clean water and improved sanitation</p> <p>Objective 3: Enhanced social cohesion among refugees and/or host communities in Adjumani and Rwamwanja settlements</p> <p>Objective 4: Improved economic opportunities and self-reliance among host and refugee communities in Rwamwanja and Adjumani</p>	July 1, 2016	June 30, 2018	36 months
3	Bread for the World	Improved prospects for sustained mental and physical help among refugees and host community in Adjumani	1,020,065 EUR(2015)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food & Nutrition • Environment • Psychosocial Support 	<p>Objective 1: Improved food and nutrition security among 3,000 South Sudanese refugees and host community households in Adjumani by 2015</p> <p>Objective 2: Increased environmental protection among 3,000 targeted refugee and host community households.</p> <p>Objective 3: Increased access to psychosocial support among 3,000 refugees and 1500 people in the host community</p>	May 2015	March 2018	3 years
4	Canadian Lutheran World Relief	WASH, NFI, Livelihoods and Shelter Support for South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Adjumani district.	1,033,315 CAD (Canadian Gov. DFATD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WASH • NFI • Livelihoods • Shelter 	<p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to safe drinking water for refugee and host communities in Adjumani district. • Increased access to sanitation facilities (latrines and hand washing facilities) for refugees in Adjumani district. • Increased awareness on healthy hygiene and sanitation practices for refugees and host communities in Adjumani district. <p>NFIs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved equitable access to essential non-food items for refugees in Adjumani district <p>Livelihoods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased access to agricultural training and inputs to improve food security for refugees and the host community in Adjumani district • Increased awareness on environmental conservation for refugees and the host community in Adjumani district <p>Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to appropriate shelters for PSNs in Adjumani district 	April 2016 –	March 2017	1 year

IV. APPENDICES TO THE APPEAL DOCUMENT

Appendix 1: Map



**Data subject to change because Daily arrival figures since 1st July 2016 were based on manual emergency registration or head-counts/wrist banding. Confirmed figures will be available as the new arrivals undergo biometric registration (RIMS), managed by Uganda government (OPM)*

Appendix 2: Budget for each requesting member**1. Lutheran World Federation (LWF)**

Requesting ACT member:	Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Finn Church Aid (FCA)				
Appeal Number:	UGA161				
Appeal Title:	Influx of South Sudanese Refugees.				
Implementing Period:	August 1 st 2016 to 31 st July 2017.				
					Appeal
					Budget
<u>INCOME</u>					USD
INCOME- FIRM PLEDGES (made both through ACT Secretariat and directly)					-
Date	Donor Name				
	Lutheran World relief				14,600
	Canadian Lutheran World relief				15,059
	Primate's World relief and development fund				23,216
	Dan Church Aid				
TOTAL INCOME					52,875
1. Lutheran World federation (LWF)					
Description	Type of Unit	No of Unit	Unit cost	Total Budget (Ugx)	Total USD
Outcome 1: Reception conditions improved for South Sudanese Refugee to enable them live a dignified life (NFI and Shelter & Settlement)					
Procure and distribute 1000 cartons boxes of soap and detergents	cartons	1,508	60,000	90,480,000	27,418
Procure and distribute 50 bails of clothes to the UAMs	pieces	50	1,100,000	55,000,000	16,667
Procure and distribute kitchen sets	Lump sum	3,000	50,000	150,000,000	45,455
Procure construction poles	Lump sum	4,000	9,000	36,000,000	10,909
construct communal shelters	shelter	4	11,000,000	44,000,000	13,333
Subtotal NFI and Shelter & Settlement				375,480,000	113,782
Outcome 2: Refugees are supported to access safe and sufficient water and hygiene and sanitation facilities					
Drill 8 boreholes in the new settlements	boreholes	8	19,000,000	152,000,000	46,061
Train 8 water user committees	committees	8	300,000	2,400,000	727
Rehabilitate 8 boreholes in host communities in Adjumani and the new settlements.	boreholes	8	6,200,000	49,600,000	15,030
Establishment of 10 water storage tanks	Tanks	10	4,105,000	41,050,000	12,439
Construction of temporary communal latrines and bath shelters at the reception centres in proposed new settlements, Elegu boarder point and in Pagirinya.	latrines	50	1,000,000	50,000,000	15,152

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Promote appropriate water and hygiene sensitisations.	communities	10	1,300,000	13,000,000	3,939
Motorise 1 borehole at Pagirinya	Lump sum	1	89,000,000	89,000,000	26,970
Construct 250 latrines for PSN households (slabs, treated poles)	Lump sum	250	90,000	22,500,000	6,818
Procure and distribute latrine digging kits	kit	250	124,000	31,000,000	9,394
Conduct monthly house to house hygiene and sanitation monitoring to facilitate community sensitisations.	visits	576	25,000	14,400,000	4,364
Construct permanent latrines at the holding centres	latrines	4	24,000,000	96,000,000	29,091
subtotal WASH				560,950,000	169,985
Outcome 3: Refugees in Adjumani in are facilitated to scale up the social protection systems and referral pathways to restore dignity and social wellbeing of PoCs					
Conduct dialogue meetings with traditional leaders and opinion leaders.	Quarterly	4	750,000	3,000,000	909
Provision of material support to vulnerable children	Lump sum	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	9,091
Provide material support to foster families	monthly	1	30,000,000	30,000,000	9,091
Conduct regular community based awareness raising campaigns. On how to address children's concerns.	quarterly	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	2,424
Support coordination meetings with district and partners on referral pathway for Children	Lump sum	1	2,500,000	2,500,000	758
Identification, training and Mentorship child protection peer educators and promoters.	Lump sum	1	4,000,000	4,000,000	1,212
Establish and support community child protection committees.	Lump sum	2	3,000,000	6,000,000	1,818
subtotal Protection				83,500,000	25,303
outcome 4: Refugees in Adjumani are supported to strengthen mechanisms that enhance peaceful co-existence while build capacity of communities to mitigate dividers and promote community peace building					
Hold a monthly Feedback and Review meetings with community leadership in both the refugee and host communities.	monthly	12	250,000	3,000,000	909
Conduct Quarterly Advocacy and lobbying for the settlement of land disputes and other emerging issues (with support from LWF legal team)	quarterly	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,212

Train 20 community leaders, women and youth groups in conflict management and psychosocial support.	Lump sum	1	8,000,000	8,000,000	2,424
Conduct dialogue meetings in the settlements to enhance Conflict management.	Quarterly	4	1,000,000	4,000,000	1,212
Support the police to conduct Orientation of community leadership on community policing.	Quarterly	4	2,000,000	8,000,000	2,424
Facilitate inter/intra community Games to promote unity and harmonious existence	Lump sum	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	6,061
Support the community leadership organize music, dance and drama competitions for harmonious co-existence. (inter-ethnic cohesion events)	Lump sum	1	20,000,000	20,000,000	6,061
Training the community leadership in human rights, peaceful conflict mediation and conflict mitigation.	Lump sum	1	7,000,000	7,000,000	2,121
Subtotal community peace building				74,000,000	22,424
Other sector related direct costs					
Project Officer (100%)	Monthly	12	3,400,000	40,800,000	12,364
Emergency Program Officer (70%)	Monthly	12	2,730,000	32,760,000	9,927
Field Extension workers (3)	Monthly	36	1,400,000	50,400,000	15,273
Hygiene Promoters (20)	Monthly	240	300,000	72,000,000	21,818
UJCC staff costs	Monthly	12	4,000,000	48,000,000	14,545
Communication/visibility cost	Lump sum	1	4000000	4,000,000	1,212
Travel & Perdiems	travels	100	85000	8,500,000	2,576
Sub-Total Staff related direct Assistance				256,460,000	77,715
Direct total Assistance				1,350,390,000	409,209
Transport and Warehousing & Handling					
Compound and warehouse Security (2%)	monthly	12	60,000	720,000	218
Truck hire.	Lump sum	1	3,000,000	3,000,000	909
4WD running costs repair & maintenance	monthly	12	1,500,000	18,000,000	5,455
4WD and light truck cost recovery km charge out	/km	24000	1,650	39,600,000	12,000
Motorcycle running costs(2)	unit	12	200,000	2,400,000	727
Total Transport and Warehouse handling				63,720,000	19,309
CAPITAL ASSETS (over US\$500)					
Motor Cycle(2)	unit	2	13,600,000	27,200,000	8,242

laptop computers	pieces	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	606
TOTAL CAPITAL ASSETS				29,200,000	8,848
TOTAL DIRECT COST				1,443,310,000	437,367
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Staff Salaries (In-Country Coordination and Implementation)			-		
Representative (10%)	monthly	12	4,089,548	49,074,576	14,871
Kampala Finance Team (9%)	monthly	12	789,862	9,478,344	2,872
M&E program officer (21%)	monthly	12	580,095	6,961,140	2,109
Communications Fellow/intern (100%)	monthly	12	1,000,000	12,000,000	3,636
Kampala shared office costs (9%)	monthly	12	4,200,000	50,400,000	15,273
Office compound Improvement	Lump sum	1	60,000,000	60,000,000	18,182
Stationery	Lump sum	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	606
Office Consumables & utilities maintenance (30%)	Lump sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	303
Bank charges	Lump sum	1	1,000,000	1,000,000	303
LWF Emergency Regional Hub support/coordination	Lump sum	1	6,000,000	6,000,000	1,818
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL ,ADMIN & SUPPORT				197,914,060	59,974
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION					
Quarterly Project Monitoring and Evaluation by the Act Uganda forum	Lump sum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,515
Continuous Performance Improvement sessions	Lump sum	1	5,000,000	5,000,000	1,515
Audit fees	Lump sum	1	2,000,000	2,000,000	606
Sub-Total Audit, M&E				12,000,000	3,636
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) – 3%					
Total appeal without ICF				1,653,224,060	500,977
International Coordination Fee - 3%				49,596,722	15,029
Total Appeal Expenditure				1,702,820,782	516,006
Budget Rate			1USD=3,300UGX		

2. Finn Church Aid (FCA)

Outcome 5: South Sudanese refugee children of school going age at the new sites in Adjumani refugee settlement have access to primary education in safe learning spaces by December 2016 (Education)					
Build accessible toilets/latrine blocks (5 five -stance latrine blocks)	Latrines	5	10,000,000	50,000,000	15,152
Provide access to inclusive learning & teaching materials	Materials	450	135,850	61,132,500	18,525
Construction of 6 classroom blocks (12 classrooms in total)	Classrooms	6	110,000,000	660,000,000	200,000
Procurement of student desks (3-seater)	Desks	216	400,000	86,400,000	26,182
Conduct teacher training	Persons	15	3,630,000	54,450,000	16,500
Subtotal Education				911,982,500	276,358
Other sector related direct costs					
staff costs	Lump sum	1	39,010,950	39,010,950	11,822
Total direct assistance				950,993,450	288,180
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT					
Admin costs	Lump sum	1	39,010,950	39,010,950	11,821.50
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION	0	-	-	-	-
Total appeal without ICF				990,004,400	300,001.33
INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION FEE (ICF) - 3%				29,700,132	9,000
Total Appeal Expenditure				1,019,704,532	309,001