

ACT Alliance

Appeal

UGA 221

Appeal Title:

Congolese Refugee Influx to Uganda

Appeal Budget	USD 1,068,880
Balance Requested:	USD 1,068,880

actalliance



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Project Summary Sheet					
Project Title	Congolese Refugee Influx to Uganda				
Project ID	UGA 221				
Location	Southwestern Uganda				
Project Period	<p>The project will be for a maximum of one year.</p> <p>Start Date 15 September 2022</p> <p>End Date 15 September 2023</p> <p>No. of months 12</p>				
Requesting Forum	<p>Name of ACT forum: ACT FORUM UGANDA</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td>The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal</td> </tr> </table>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The ACT Forum officially endorses the submission of this Sub-Appeal
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Requesting members	<p>The Lutheran World Federation (LWF),</p> <p>Finn Church Aid (FCA),</p> <p>DanChurchAid (DCA),</p> <p>Swiss Church Aid (HEKS)</p> <p><u>Lead implementing member</u></p> <p>The Lutheran World Federation (LWF)</p>				
Contact	Name	Jesse Kamstra			
	Email	jesse.kamstra@lutheranworld.org			
	Telephone	+256-772-721-335			
Local partners	<p>The requesting members will work with local Community leadership structures, District Local Government of Uganda, and National NGO (Non-Governmental Organizations).</p> <p>DCA (Danish Church Aid) will work with: (Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants CAFOMI, URCS (Uganda Redcross Society).</p> <p>HEKS will work with a local partner Regional Psycho social Support Initiative (REPSSI)</p>				
Thematic Area(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cash and Vouchers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Shelter and household items	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Camp Management	<input type="checkbox"/>	Food and Nutrition	

	<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster Risk Management <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Livelihood <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Health <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MHPSS and CBPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Advocacy																
Project Outcome(s)	<p>Outcome 1: Improved access to life saving WASH, NFI and shelter services for refugees and host communities (by LWF)</p> <p>Outcome 2: Enhanced protection of refugees and host community through provision of MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health, and peace building services (by LWF & HEKS)</p> <p>Outcome 3: Increased awareness of and accessibility to education in emergencies, meaningful engagement for children, youths, and their families (by FCA)</p> <p>Outcome 4: Improved household access to livelihoods opportunities in refugee and host communities (by DCA)</p>																	
Project Objectives	<p><i>The overall objective of this emergency response is to improve the lives and livelihoods of the affected Congolese refugees currently hosted in the Southwest Region of Uganda. This will be attained through the following objectives:</i></p> <p>Objective 1: To improve access to live saving WASH, NFI (Non-Food Items) and shelter services for refugees and host communities</p> <p>Objective 2: To enhance protection of refugees and host community through provision of MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health, and peace building activities</p> <p>Objective 3: To increase awareness of and accessibility to education pathways, meaningful engagement for children, youths, and their families</p> <p>Objective 4: To improve household access to livelihoods opportunities in refugee and host communities</p>																	
Target Recipients	Profile																	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 25%;">Refugees</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 25%;">IDPs</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 25%;">host population</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="width: 25%;">Returnees</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td colspan="7">Non-displaced affected population</td> </tr> </table>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees	<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population						
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	IDPs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	host population	<input type="checkbox"/>	Returnees											
<input type="checkbox"/>	Non-displaced affected population																	

	No. of households (based on average HH size): <u>33,984 HHs</u> ¹						
	Sex and Age Dis-aggregated Data:						
	Sex and Age						
	Sex	0-4	5-11	12-17	18-59	60+	Grand Total
	Male	14,826	8,826	5,934	21,102	993	51,681
	Female	15,051	8,874	4,893	20,226	1227	50,271
	TOTAL	29,877	17,700	10,827	41,328	2,220	101,952
Project Budget	USD 1,068,880						

Reporting Schedule

Type of Report	Due date
Situation report	15 January 2022. <i>First SitRep due quarterly</i>
Interim Report (narrative and financial)	15 March 2022.
Final narrative and financial report (60 days after the ending date)	15 November 2023.
Audit report (90 days after the ending date)	15 December 2023.

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

Account Name: ACT Alliance

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

Please note that as part of the revised ACT Humanitarian Mechanism, pledges/contributions are **encouraged** to be made through the consolidated budget of the country forum, and allocations will be made based on agreed criteria of the forum. For any earmarking, budget

¹ The average household size is estimated to be 3. The actual family size for those entered Uganda through Kisoro district is 1.9. However, we took estimation of family size 3 considering the demography might change and return to the normal range if Uganda receives the projected number of 100,000 Congolese refugees by Dec 2022.

targets per member can be found in the “Summary Table” Annex, and detailed budgets per member are available upon request from the ACT Secretariat.

Please inform the Director of Operations, Nancy Ette (Nancy.ette@actalliance.org) and Head of Humanitarian Affairs, Niall O’Rourke (Niall.orourke@actalliance.org) With a copy to the Finance Officer, Marjorie Schmidt (Marjorie.schmidt@actalliance.org) of all pledges/contributions and transfers, including funds sent direct to the requesting members. Please also be sure to inform us at the time of your pledge of any back donor or other specific requirements relevant to the donation. In line with Grand Bargain commitments to reduce the earmarking of humanitarian funding, if you have an earmarking request in relation to your pledge, a member of the Secretariat’s Humanitarian team will contact you to discuss this request. We thank you in advance for your kind cooperation.

For further information, please contact:

Africa

ACT Regional Representative, Elizabeth Kisiigha Zimba (Elizabeth.Zimba@actalliance.org)
Humanitarian Programme Officer, Caroline Njogu (Caroline.Njogu@actalliance.org)

Niall O’Rourke

Head of Humanitarian Affairs
ACT Alliance Secretariat, Geneva

BACKGROUND

Context and Needs

On 28th March 2022, heavy violence in Eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) erupted and fighting between the rebel group M23 and DRC government forces has caused an unprecedented large-scale influx of refugees into neighbouring Uganda districts through four main border/entry points—Bunagana in Kisoro districts, Busuanga in Bundibugyo district, Mpondwe in Kasese district, and Sabgoro in Kikuube district.

Out of the 62,008 Congolese new arrivals, about 70% (43,137) of them entered Uganda through Kisoro District. The holding capacity at Nyakabande transit centre of Kisoro district is overstretched, currently hosting 10,729 refugees as compared to its initial capacity of 7,200 populations.

As a result, this spontaneous refugee influx compounded with congestion at Nyakabande holding and transit center is significantly hampering the overall response to the protracted refugee situation in the country. In response to this increased influx, the Government of Uganda and its partners have launched a three-month Emergency Appeal, and only 4% of its USD 47.8 million funding requirement has been funded.

Globally Uganda is the third largest refugee hosting country², following Turkey and Colombia. By the end of July 2022, the country hosts more than 1.5 million refugees and asylum seekers originating from more than eight countries such as from South Sudan(60%), DRC(30%), Somalia, Burundi, Eritrea, and Ethiopia³.

In response to the refugee influx, the Government of Uganda represented by Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), United Nation for High Commissioner (UNHCR), other UN (United Nations) Agencies, and International and Local Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) participating in the refugee operation have launched a country-wide Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan (UCRRP). This plan aims to respond to challenges in a holistic, comprehensive, and integrated manner to achieve its strategic objectives: maintain asylum space, provide life-saving assistance, improve access to public services, strengthen co-existence and self-reliance, and pursue durable solutions.

Despite this ongoing coordinated effort by the Government and its partners, funding constraints remains to be the major hindrance to the humanitarian response in the country. For instance, only 49% of funding requirement of Uganda's refugee response plan was met for year 2021⁴ while only 18% is so far available for 2022⁵.

The volatile and unstable security situation in the DRC and in South Sudan continue to cause displacement of large populations in and from both countries. As a result, Uganda continues to receive more refugees from DRC and South Sudan. According to the UNHCR and OPM registration report, by mid-August 2022, a total of 92,338 new arrivals (62,008 from DRC and

² <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

³ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

⁴ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/94583>

⁵ <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/92408>

30,330 SS) have been received since January 2022.

Uganda follows a progressive refugee policy where refugees are allocated a plot of land both for construction of their own shelter and cultivation of gardens. With the protracted nature of the Congolese displacement situation, some settlements are full whilst others are reopening to new arrivals or expanding land. Currently, the newly arriving Congolese are hosted in the following refugee settlements; Rwamwanja settlement in Kamwenge district hosts 83,942 refugees, while Kyangwali settlement of Kukubee district and Nakivale refugee settlement of Insigro district host 124,606 and 155,132 refugee populations, respectively.

Community Consultations

Partners conducted needs assessments using the UNHCR needs assessment tool of Age Gender Diversity (AGD) approach to collect information relating to services provided, needs and priority gaps. Similarly, ongoing engagement with communities and missions to the border points have helped shape this intervention. FCA conducted a mission to Kisoro border point at the end of July to consult with key stakeholders and communities for appropriate response mechanisms.

Accordingly, this response will address the most immediate needs at border points and the settlements.

Below is key highlighted unmet needs and gaps specific to the border areas which are resulting to risks brought about by the congestion at holding centres, spontaneous returnees, and camping along roadsides and border points.

Unmet Needs

The additional influx has widened the unmet basic needs in sectors such as food, WASH, education, protection, gender, livelihoods, and peaceful co-existence. With tens of thousands still at the border points where only basic services are provided, this situation is unprecedented for humanitarian response actors who have been working with refugees in a protracted refugee situation such as in Uganda.

Despite the encouraging refugee policy in Uganda, a high number of new arrivals refuse to relocate to the settlements and remain in and around the transit and holding centres in border districts. Over 10,000 are reported to have settled independently within host communities or scattered along border areas and markets in Kisoro district alone, whilst some are reported to cross the border daily or regularly for work or examinations and return to Uganda for shelter and protection during the night.

Deterioration of basic shelter, health, and WASH services, causing increased risk of disease outbreaks, malnutrition, and deteriorating living conditions

WASH

The situation at Nyakabande holding centre and transit centre is worsening with overcrowding, as the de-congestion to settlements is happening at a slow and insufficient pace. This causes major gaps as many refugees cannot access water and sanitation /hygiene services. Supply of safe water is below SPHERE standards. There is open defecation and this is likely to cause major hygiene risks.

Child Protection and Gender

Children are at risk of facing major protection risks as many (1,253¹) are unaccompanied and separated minors identified to be in need of assistance. Children and youth lack engaging activities at the holding centre and as a result, this is causing many to engage in negative coping mechanisms. There is also a high number of Gender Based Violence cases reported.

At least 61% of the new arrivals are children, but no formal education services are or must be offered in the holding centres. Loss of education for children, lack of opportunities for youth cause permanent erosion of protection future leadership and livelihoods systems.

Peace

As the holding centre initially was meant to be a temporary solution, host communities and local authorities are becoming increasingly reluctant towards hosting the refugees and burdened by the prolonged situation, and tension is increasing despite efforts to sensitize the communities with peaceful co-existence messaging.

Shelter Response

Inadequate access to shelter has caused major health risks, but also increased GBV cases, undermining protection, and dignity specifically for women and girls who account for 84% of the People Of Concern. In Kisoro alone, a total of 1,330 GBV cases have been reported and 1,217 (842M, 375F) unaccompanied minors, 497 (208 M, 289 F) separated children and 193 (85 M, and 109 F) children at risk have been identified.

Psycho-social support

Increase in common mental health conditions (2,037 registered, such as forms of depression, trauma, anxiety etc.) and negative coping mechanisms for idle youth, including return to armed groups and thereby prolonging this conflict and displacement driven humanitarian crisis

Family Reunification

Disruption of family relationships including family conflicts, separations, and competition over scarce resources among refugees and with host communities, thereby causing deterioration of peaceful co-existence

Accordingly, the following were identified as priority needs from needs assessment and sector meetings ;

i) Food

Despite ongoing efforts to provide emergency food rations to persons of concern, WFP (World Food Programme) warned in June 2022 that further food cuts are imminent in Uganda, and this follows the previously made 40% cut on basic survival ration that was provided for in February 2021. Access to food is a clear pull factor for the new arrivals - an assessment of new arrivals in Nakivale settlement by Education in Emergencies (EiE) partners in April 2022 revealed that more than 50% of the respondents reported food to be the key factor affecting decision to go to school¹⁰; this testifies further to the need for a multi-sector response.

Several other humanitarian partners and UN agencies attempt to support, but the emergency response plan has only been funded at 4%. Further emergency food reduction would expose

refugees to additional protection risks and would undermine their resilience to cope and settle, and for some, even survive.

ii) WASH

There is inadequate water supply, poor hygiene and sanitation practices, and lack of solid water management facilities both at reception centres and settlements where new arrivals are relocated. Water supply is below the Sphere Standard of 15 lit UNHCR WASH Gap Analysis of July 2022ⁱⁱ. This situation requires water tracking, construction of more water reservoirs and extension of water pipelines at reception centres, and drilling of hand-pump boreholes at settlements.

Due to inadequate latrine facilities, open defecation is common, posing risk of water-borne disease outbreaks. Solid water management is the other concern that needs to be addressed through community awareness raising and provision and construction of solid waste management kits and pits.

iii) Reception centres management gaps

Reception centres are overcrowded and operating beyond their capacity. For instance, the holding capacity at Nyakabande transit centre, Kisoro district, is overstretched as it is hosting more than double of its holding capacity. Therefore, there is a need to increase the capacity of reception centres by providing additional shelter and other relevant facilities (such as latrines, water supply, health facilities and hot meals services).

iv) Protection assistance gaps

As women and children are most of the refugee population (84%), there is a need to enforce protection measures for them. For example, in Nyakabande holding centre in Kisoro, 61% of the population are children. As this is the case, the probability of GBV (Gender Based Violence) and poor child protection measures is high as there are at least 1,253 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) who need immediate assistance at Kisoro holding centre for example. Provision of need-based protection support are rarely met because of funding limitations. Despite increasing demand for MHPSS (Mental Health and Psycho social support) in Kisoro, LWF (Lutheran World Federation) was forced to interrupt its MHPSS services to the People Of Concerns due to unavailability of funding. So far, other partners are trying to set up Child Friendly Spaces for youth and children and have not yet started organizing activities for the children.

During an FCA scoping mission to Kisoro, stakeholders including UNHCR, and NRC highlighted the lack of youth engagement activities as paramount.

v) Emergency livelihood gaps

The displacement has caused loss of household incomes and livelihoods. Crop cultivation has been the main source of food and income before their displacement for the refugees. According to group discussions held among the communities, supporting refugees with emergency livelihood interventions such as seeds, farm tools, and multipurpose cash is critically important for their recovery in refugee settlements. After completing registration in the transit and holding centres, the refugees need to be enabled to start farming through the provision of seeds and tools and other means of livelihood support as they relocate to the settlements.

vi Temporary Shelter and NFI Support

As refugees do not come with basic household items, they urgently need shelter and Non-Food Items support to help them to settle down during the initial phase of resettlement.

Some of the basics Non-Food Items (NFIs) required include the provision of Jerrycans, kitchen sets, basins, hygiene kits (sanitary kits and soap) and shelter kits (plastic sheets, shelter poles etc.). Neither UNHCR nor other partners can provide these non-food items due to limited funding.

Vii) Education gaps

Among refugees in Uganda, secondary education has a gross enrolment of only 11%, indicating a high number of idle youths, with a major drop in enrollments already seen from P4 (primary grade 4). This is majorly caused by girls dropping out when they reach reproductive age, despite vast amounts of efforts by education actors. Early Childhood Development is not offered by the government, and thus all Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in Uganda and in the settlements are run by privately organizations or by communities. In the refugee settlements, the gross enrollment rates (GER) for ECD are only 45%. With major gains at primary education level, the refugees access primary education with a GER at 85%, indicating major gaps at ECD and secondary levels.

But due to the temporary nature of transit and holding centres, no formal education services are provided, as this is considered to further encourage longer term stay. Lack of activities for children and youth, and prolonged stay in the holding centre causes additional challenges and pulls especially the younger people into negative coping mechanisms.

Education in Emergencies (EiE) partners and protection partners provide some basic services in the holding centre, like psycho social support services for children and youth through structured play and games in child friendly spaces. An ad-hoc education level profiling of 8–18-year-old is conducted as part of level 1 registration. For a stronger and more sustainable pull of new arrivals towards the settlements, awareness raising on the education pathways and provision of services in the settlements need to improve. EiE partners need to ensure that the quality of education in the settlements is appealing, ensuring children and youth return to learning.

Majority of new arrivals relocate into the Nakivale settlement, and major gaps in the settlement are identified particularly in secondary education services. Of the current population in the settlement, only 1,490 out of a potential 21,736 children (13-18 yrs.) Are enrolled in only two available secondary schools. Similarly, at ECD level, only 8,072 out of the 16,025 registered 3–5-year-old are enrolled in ECD. To improve access to and quality of learning, construction of new classrooms and equipping the classrooms will improve learner:classroom ratios.

Education in Emergencies will include a peace education component and the provision of teaching and learning material as this will address the most urgent EiE needs for children.

This will improve living conditions/De-congest the receiving settlements/ holding centres and assist to protect children in both refugees and local communities.

Viii) Health and reproductive health gaps

With the population demography showing more children and women arriving, family and social

structures being disrupted, and educational and social services discontinued, child-bearing risks can be compounded for children, adolescents, and young persons (10 – 25 years) due to increased exposure to forced sex, increased risk taking and reduced availability of and sensitivity to Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services. To address the specific SRH needs of adolescents and young persons in the emergency phase, the Inter-agency Working Group on Reproductive Health in Crises has also developed a chapter on ASRH in the Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings (IAFM).

Capacity to respond

The collective capacity of the ACT (Action by Churches Together) Forum Uganda and the partners involved in this appeal is that of multi-sector complementary and long-term presence in the areas of intervention. With its close consultations with faith based organization, churches and local communities, the partners receive great acceptance on the ground and are well positioned to ensure sustainability. The ACT Forum Uganda members have a wide range of competences and sector specific expertise to contribute to the response.

LWF

LWF has a regional hub in Nairobi that supports LWF's country programs by providing technical support to provide a strong capacity to respond and implement emergency interventions in Uganda as well as in other countries of operation. LWF has had experience of implementing some of the biggest refugee camps in Africa such as Dadaab and Kakuma camps in Kenya.

In Uganda, LWF is the leading multi-sector partner in Adjumani, Palorinya and Lamwo settlements and has continuously played a key role since their establishment in January 2014, December 2016, and April 2017, respectively. LWF has been implementing a multi-sector, multi-donor and multi-year humanitarian assistance tailored for relief and recovery of refugees and host communities. Through its country strategy, LWF Uganda commits to extend its humanitarian support for the next six years in these three districts.

In addition, LWF has been working in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali since 2012 and 2017 respectively in response to the Congolese refugee influx with valuable support from ACT Alliance, UNHCR, Bureau of Population and Migration (PRM), ECHO and other donors.

LWF has a strong local presence that is inclusive and diverse in all settlements/zones and the wider host community.

Beyond provision of humanitarian assistance to the PoCs in refugee hosting districts, LWF Uganda has employed 530 staff (125 in Adjumani, 120 in Moyo and 62 in Lamwo districts). 80% of the staff members are local – from West Nile and Northern Uganda. Besides, LWF works with 800 volunteers who receive some monetary incentives. In addition to employment opportunities, LWF supports the local economy by creating access to services and market opportunities; engaging youth in skills development and labour-intensive public works; and contributing to economic and infrastructure development of refugee hosting districts.

Moreover, LWF exhibits professionalism, commitment, transparency, and accountability. Due to these and more other qualities, LWF has gained strong recognition and local acceptance among the refugees, the host community, and the district local governments. Our acceptance with PoC, the host government, and UNHCR, encourages us to capitalize on our strength and drive us for continuous improvements both for partnership and delivery of our services. It also allows for most effective, efficient, and relevant service delivery. LWF has repeatedly been able to continue work unaffected by community conflicts that have hindered other service providers'

implementation.

Finn Church Aid (FCA) is Finland's largest international aid organization with more than 70 years of experience in development cooperation and humanitarian assistance. FCA specializes in supporting local communities in three priority areas: Right to Quality Education, Right to Livelihood, and Right to Peace, operating in 12 countries worldwide. FCA brings best practices from the Finnish education system, and strong expertise in education in emergencies (EiE).

With over 40 years of experience in Uganda, and 10 years of self-implementation with presence in 6 refugee settlements, FCA Uganda has strong experience and expertise in both education and livelihoods sectors in the Ugandan refugee response. FCA implements a wide range of education programmes, from Early Childhood Development (ECD), Primary, Secondary, Vocational education, Accelerated Education Programme (AEP), Special Needs Education (SNE) and university scholarships. FCA is co-lead of the national Education in Emergencies Sector Working Group with UNHCR and Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), and represents NGOs in the national Education Response Plan (ERP) secretariat. FCA is also a member of the Livelihoods Working group and has strong education and livelihoods staff both globally and locally, complemented with the Teachers without Borders network of Finnish education specialists, who support FCAs (Finn Church Aid) field teams in teacher training and quality enhancement, as well as peace education.

FCA supports a comprehensive package of software and hardware activities at all education levels, including construction, teacher salaries, teacher training and continuous professional development, provision of education material, co-curricular activities, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) education and child protection referral pathways, career guidance and counselling, and facilitation of equation of documents for teachers, students, examinations and university scholarships. FCA has an office in Rwamwanja since 2015 and presence in Kisoro, and accounts for close to 300 staff across the 8 offices in Uganda.

DanChurchAid (DCA) engages with vulnerable individuals and communities in Uganda to better overcome and protect against shocks and disasters. We work to ensure that people's basic needs are met in times of crisis and walk with them on the journey towards sustainable and green livelihoods and equal rights.

DCA Uganda primarily works in three thematic areas, with a strong focus on women and youth, namely Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, Build Resilience and Fighting Extreme Inequality. The Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus programme supports refugees, displaced persons, and refugee hosting communities to access immediate lifesaving assistance and to participate in long-term, development interventions for self-reliance and sustainable livelihoods. The main interventions include cash transfers, Financial Inclusion (linking Village Savings and Loans Associations to financial institutions), supporting agricultural value chains, including equitable access to markets, and promoting energy and environment conservation. This is in addition to promoting peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities.

DCA Uganda supports marginalized women, men and youths increased access to land and other natural resources in a climate and environmentally responsible way. The aim is to enable the marginalized groups to improve their income and food security, as well as to build economic, social, and environmental resilience. Key interventions include advocacy on land rights and pro-poor land policies, as well as supporting improved production and productivity of agricultural value chains, inclusive access to markets, and effective private sector engagement. This is in addition to promoting climate resilience and agro-ecology, disaster risk reduction, green

livelihoods, financial inclusion, and youth empowerment (empowering youth with skills).

DCA Uganda works with partners to ensure that marginalised persons participate in and influence decision-making processes and hold duty bearers accountable in upholding human rights and in securing equitable and sustainable development. Key interventions include advocacy on Gender Justice and Social Justice, peaceful co-existence, social cohesion and inclusion, Social Accountability, and Business and Human Rights.

DCA strongly believes in the strength of collective and coordinated effort and is a proud member of the ACT Alliance. DCA will continue to leverage our membership of the ACT Alliance from local to global levels to achieve more and better impact through the power of the collective, while also strengthening the reach, impact, and significance of the ACT Alliance in global debates.

HEKS/EPER follows a human rights-based approach in its operations toward more equitable, peaceful, and resilient societies to facilitate systemic change in governance and to overcome social, political, and economic hardships both in crises and development. In its triple nexus approach, HEKS/EPER empowers vulnerable people, communities, and civil societies to promote the responsibility of right holders and accountability of duty-bearers.

HEKS/EPER have undertaken a multi-sector project (WASH, Livelihoods, and conflict Transformation) in West Nile among the South Sudanese refugees (in Adjumani, Palorinya and Bidibidi refugee settlements) and Rwamwanja among the DRC, Rwandan and Burundian refugees, and host communities.

HEKS/EPER since its official inception in Uganda has had presence in Southwestern Uganda and West Nile region settlements through its partners in the three pillars of the triple nexus (humanitarian development and peace). In 2020, HEKS/EPER increased its capacity and started a co-implementation with one of its national partners in West Nile region namely Community Empowerment for Rural Development - CEFORD, on a livelihoods and conflict transformation with its own funds. It established a mobile and responsive team of 09 staff with a sub-office in Yumbe, well established and equipped to respond to any emergency situations and needs across the refugee settlements in Uganda. The 09 field and roving team are fully supported from Kampala based team of 04 staff from the Country Office.

RESPONSE STRATEGY

This project responds to the hazard of refugee influx and related conflicts between refugees and host communities as stipulated in the Act Forum Uganda Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan. This is a multi-sector response addressing the needs of specific age and gender including the sectors of WASH, protection, education, MHPSS and emergency livelihoods.

LWF has a well-established presence in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali Settlements and implements a multi sector refugee response with funding from UNHCR, PRM, ECHO, and other related agencies such as Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, and International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC). The ECHO funded Cash Consortium is providing multipurpose cash for vulnerable individuals both in Rwamwanja and Kyangwali refugee settlements while UNHCR fund supports

critical water supply interventions in Rwamwanja refugee settlements. Similarly, LWF established a satellite office for its operation in Nakivale refugee settlement and Kisoro holding centers with support of UNFPA and IOCC.

DCA Uganda is currently supporting the response with funding from ECHO under the Disaster Preparedness Response in partnership with Uganda Red Cross (UCRS) in Kisoro. With funding from FDN, DCA is currently working through local partner Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI) together with Kisoro District local government to support host communities in emergency WASH (Water distribution, sanitation/hygiene, sensitization), distribution of NFIs, Protection (child protection – referral, identification of unaccompanied children, legal services/complaints desk), shelter/ settlements support, psychosocial support (survivor support and mental health, GBV etc.).

FCA Uganda has a diverse grants base and sustainable multi-year partnerships with key institutional donors. FCA is UNHCRs (United Nation Higher Commission for Refugees) lead Implementing Partner (IP) for education in Rwamwanja, and manages the wide spectrum of education in the settlement from ECD to university level, including construction of schools, teacher housing and latrines, teacher salaries, teacher training and provision of teaching and learning materials, cash for education and Accelerated Education Programme (AEP). FCA has complementary funding from MFA Finland, ECHO, UNHCR and PRM in Rwamwanja, internal Disaster Funds in Kisoro, with presence in both locations, and projected funding from UNICEF in Nakivale. As the co-lead of the EIE Sector Working Group, FCA has a unique and strong position in the EIE field, with a close relationship with key stakeholders and opportunity to advocate for education related issues and further resource mobilisation.

The response targets the Congolese refugees at Kisoro holding centers and its surroundings and those who are settled and will settle in Nakivale, Rwamwanja and Kyangwali refugee settlements. The project will also support the host communities surrounding Nyakabande holding/transit center and host communities of Nakivale, Kyangwali and Rwamwanja refugee settlements. The WASH services will target all categories of refugee and host populations in specific locations (with limited water supply) while protection interventions will focus on vulnerable individuals such as children and women. Education support will reach children and families in both refugee and host communities. Emergency livelihood activities will target vulnerable individuals such as persons with specific needs (PSNs) while the peace building activities target both host and refugee communities to ensure their peaceful co-existence.

Local partners will continue playing key roles in community mobilization and awareness creation efforts. As such the local faith-based structures will play a critical role for community based psychosocial support and peaceful co-existence. Other community structures will take part in identification and referrals of protection cases, and support in education outreach and sensitization (Village Education Committees). The project will establish and train water user committees who will remain responsible for maintenance of water facilities constructed under this response.

Based on the experience gained over the past two years, the ACT members will implement project activities with close observation of the Government Uganda's SOP for COVID-19 prevention and containment.

Impact

The overall goal is to save lives, alleviate suffering and support socioeconomic recovery and protection of newly arriving Congolese Refugees in Southwestern Uganda

Outcomes

Outcome 1: Improved access lifesaving WASH, NFI and shelter services for refugees and host communities (by LWF)

Outcome 2: Enhanced protection of refugees and host community through provision of MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health, and peace building services (by LWF & HEKS).

Outcome 3: Increased awareness of and accessibility to education pathways, meaningful engagement for children, youths, and their families (by FCA).

Outcome 4: Improved household access to livelihoods opportunities in refugee and host communities (by DCA).

Outputs**Outcome 1: Improved access live saving WASH and NFI/shelter services for refugees & host communities (by LWF)**

This response intends to attain this specific outcome through achieving the following outputs;

1.1) Water facilities constructed and benefitted 6,000 individuals (by LWF)

- 4 boreholes will be constructed to support both refugees and host community,
- 1000 households receive jerry cans for water collection and storage

1.2) Hygiene and sanitation promoted to reach and benefit 45,000 individuals (by LWF)

- 100 communal latrines constructed to benefit 16,000 individuals,
- 100 households supported with latrine construction kits,
- 10 community awareness sessions organised to ensure standard hygiene and sanitation practices,
- Construct 5 solid waste facilities at transit centers and marketplaces,
- 3000 girls and women of reproductive age receive sanitary kits.

1.3) Shelter and NFI kits provided to 1100 households (by LWF)

- 1000 households receive basic NFI & shelter kits,
- 100 PSN (persons with specific needs) households receive shelter support

Outcome 2: Enhanced protection of refugees and host community through provision of MHPSS, sexual and reproductive health, and peacebuilding services (by LWF & HEKS)**2.1) Provision of protection case management support (By LWF)**

- Provision of MHPSS support for 1300 individuals,
- Provide case management support for 1200 unaccompanied minors, separated children and children at risk to serve best interest,

- Support 500 GBV survivors with appropriate and client centered services,
- Provision of multipurpose cash vulnerable POCs with server protection risks.

2. 2) Intra-and Intergroup Relations are Improved (by HEKS)

- Conduct peaceful coexistence sensitization and awareness creation through (02) community policing, (02) radio talk shows and (02) community interactive theatre,
- Facilitate community members to organize (01) community dialogue and mediation using neighborhood assembly approach on key issues that affect them and their social-well-being,
- Conduct 5 days training for 50 community leaders- Conduct 5 days training for 50 community leaders- Local Councils (Cs), Refugee Welfare Council (RWC), in Early warning and Response (EW&R (Early warning and Response)), Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms,
- Conduct 3 days training for 50 Partners' and stakeholders on conflict-sensitivity,
- Provision of response kits' support towards the conflicting identify / social groups' joint practical action.

2.3) Access to Mental and Reproductive health and Psycho-social services (by HEKS).

- Conduct 5 days training for 50 service providers (peers, para-social workers, Health workers, and local leaders) to mainstream MHPSS and SRHR into Peace building and other interventions,
- Enhanced Psycho social care, trauma support, case management and SGBV (Sexual Gender Based Violence) for 900 refugees and host households,
- Mentor ship and coaching for the 50 service providers trained as TOTs (training of Trainers) in MHPSS case management,
- Training and mentor ship of 20 social connected groups,
- Empowerment and support Bi-weekly and monthly social connection /meetings,
- Support the Adolescent and youth people's SRHR groups to access preventive and curative reproductive health services,
- Conduct quarterly MHPSS collaboration meetings with Clinical partners to discuss the issues of referral and treatment of psychiatric children, women, young boys, and girls,
- Facilitate biweekly outreach clinics in both locations run by one Psychiatric clinical officer and a psychiatric nurse and Provide emergency treatment for 150 children with special needs.

Outcome 3: Increased awareness of and accessibility to education pathways and meaningful engagement for children and youth (by FCA)

3.1 Awareness of education pathways and engagement for newly arrived refugees in Uganda;

- Newly arrived children, youth and their family access information and guidance on the education pathways in the refugee settlements and Uganda broadly
- Newly arrived youth are meaningfully engaged and receive life skills, SRHR and Career Guidance and Counselling (CGC) at the FCA established Youth Engagement Centre in Nyakabande Holding Centre

3.2. Access to secondary education for newly arrived refugees

- Construction and equipment of 2 blocks of 3 classrooms for secondary education in Nakivale refugee settlement
- Provision of secondary education scholastics, teaching and learning materials for 300 newly arrived secondary learners and teachers

3.3. Improved conditions for children aged 3-5 in Early Childhood Development centres

- Provision of play and learning materials for ECD learners enrolled across 11 existing ECD centres in Nakivale, targeting 8,072 registered currently enrolled and new arrivals and enrolments

3.4. Peace and conflict sensitive education

- Peace education for children in Kisoro and conflict sensitive education teacher training for teachers in primary schools with new arrivals of Nakivale settlement, and 1,790 (1,490 current and 300 newly enrolled) secondary learners and secondary teachers

Outcome 4: Improved household access to livelihoods opportunities in refugee and host communities (by DCA)

This response intends to attain the following outputs;

4.1.1: Cash-based Support provided to 500 host communities households in Bunagana border area

- Conduct 1 mapping and 1 stakeholders' analysis meeting to identify and select beneficiaries
- 500 vulnerable households receive cash support for basic food items
- Conduct 3 basic financial literacy trainings (proper budgeting, saving, and spending) to 500 HHs
- Identify and support 500 youth through cash for WASH - youth involved in community cleaning, pit-latrines digging (hygiene promotion)
- Identify and support 5 community-led crisis response initiatives in the Bunagana border area.

4.1.2: Emergency Livelihood support provided to 500 Households (refugees and host communities)

- 50 community groups (including women and youth) formed and supported start up kits for livelihoods.
- 5 trainings conducted for 50 community groups (good agronomic, post harvesting handling, value addition practices)
- 20 groups (women and girls) supported on access to land to production and improved farm inputs (seeds, improved technology, implements etc.)
- Conduct 5 days training for 50 community leaders on climate change, DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) and to practice innovative appropriate farming methods.

4.1.3: Innovative energy and environment preservation support provided to 1500 refugees

- Conduct 5 days training for 100 youth and local leaders to mainstream renewable energy and innovative technologies in the settlement
- Conduct 5 training on the making, promotion and use of energy stoves and briquettes
- Support 500 HHs with innovative energy efficient and sustainable cooking stoves through e-vouchers
- Conduct 4 post distribution and monitoring support visits.

Exit Strategy

Overall, this response contributes to meeting the basic needs of refugees during joint effort towards decongesting the holding centres and ensuring proper relocation to settlements. For sustainability, it also aims to help the target community to gain lasting resilience through establishment and empowerment of the community structures, in that all interventions target 30% host communities as established in the REHOPE framework.

As such, the project, in collaboration with OPM and UNHCR, will identify and train different categories of community structures (such as refugee welfare committee, village education committees, water user committee, peace promoters, community para-counselors) who actively participate in matters affecting their lives.

Besides, the project will actively work with the District Local Government who includes refugee matters in its district development plan. It also coordinates the implementation of the proposed activities with UNHCR and OPM for smooth handover of the project activities. For example, all the WASH facilities and protection cases would be handed over to the WASH and protection implementing partners respectively through UNHCR/OPM, Similarly, all education facilities are designed, implemented, and monitored jointly with District Engineers, and completed structures are handed over to the District Local Government authorities.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Implementation Approach

This project will ensure that basic protection and socioeconomic needs of refugees and host communities are met through implementation of activities that adopt relevant implementation approaches including the following.

Right Based Approach; the response seeks to apply a rights-based approach, combining fundamental rights with practical ways of addressing WASH, protection, shelter, education, and livelihood gaps in partnership with local populations and duty-bearers. To ensure the rights are understood and fulfilled, respective ACT members will sensitize/train individuals, community structures, and institutions on the available services and rights as refugees in Uganda and foster the applicability of these through relocation to settlements.

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS); implementation of WASH activities will utilize the CLTS approach which is an innovative methodology for mobilizing communities to eliminate open defecation. Communities are facilitated to conduct their own appraisal and analysis of open defecation and take their own action to become open defecation free. At the heart of CLTS lies the recognition that merely providing toilets does not guarantee their use, nor result in improved sanitation and hygiene. CLTS focuses on the behavioral change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements – investing in community mobilization instead of hardware and shifting the focus from toilet construction for individual households to the creation of open defecation-free villages, raising awareness that even if a minority of people continues to defecate in the open everyone is at risk of disease.

Education in Emergencies (EiE); Education in Emergencies provides physical, psychosocial, and cognitive protection that can sustain and save lives in situations of crisis. Uninterrupted quality

education should be ensured at all education levels, including strong and meaningful community participation, provision of transitional learning spaces, provision of education material, teacher education and support to education authorities. FCAs EiE approach is based on a holistic approach to wellbeing, prioritising integrated ways of working with psychosocial support and child protection.

Community Based Protection (CBP) Approach; To proactively protect vulnerable individuals, families, and communities, ACT members will support building protective community-based structures and networks. The CBP approach empowers persons of concern (POCs) to demand and enjoy their rights safely and with dignity.⁶⁷ Therefore, this project will ensure active and meaningful participation of refugees at transit/collection points, reception centres and during the distribution of NFI during their relocation from reception centres to settlements. The PoCs will take part in leadership and complaint management.

Child Protection and Safeguarding; Conflict and displacement can cause serious impact on the physical, social, and emotional wellbeing of children. In the emergency context, improving wellbeing of children needs to be well integrated into the education activities. In school, children can feel less stressed and free from household worries. Partners will work closely with other Protection partners to ensure functional referral systems and specialized support to children with physical and mental barriers to accessing education.

Gender equitable approach; project activities will address the diverse needs of women, men, boys, and girls of diverse backgrounds, ensuring diverse groups have access to relevant information and are able to engage meaningfully. Women's participation and leadership will be supported at all project levels, including ensuring gender balance in staffing. UNHCRs Age, Gender, and Diversity (ADG) policy will be an important guidance on gender sensitive programming and monitoring.

Multi-sectoral and programmatic integration; actions within communities are inherently linked. For example, environmental issues, gender justice, and protection interconnect; and, therefore, our responses are integrated to maximize the impact of our interventions. Relief, rehabilitation, development, and disaster preparedness efforts are not always linear processes. Bridging the gap between emergency response and development is one of our top priorities. To maximize impact, this project will offer services of SGBV prevention/response, child protection, education, psychosocial support, WASH, shelter, and community-based protection in an integrated manner.

Participatory and Labor-Intensive approaches; Inclusion of all stakeholders at various levels in WASH while integrating the social and economic dimensions. Cash-Based Interventions will be adapted to stimulate communities to construct latrines, dispose wastes, among others. Community structures such as the WUC, hygiene and sanitation promoters, and Village Education Committees will be equipped and motivated to play their respective roles. Cash for Work approach will be considered for works in latrine construction, production of slabs, repair, and maintenance of the boreholes etc.

Advocacy: ACT members will use the ACT platform for joint multi-sector advocacy towards the DRC refugee response. Individually, LWF will engage in advocacy from local to national levels to lobby for subsidizing tariffs for water, as well as community action for operation and maintenance of water sources, whilst FCA will use its role as national co-lead of the EiE (Education in

⁶ IAWG on RH in Crises, "Chapter 4: Adolescent Reproductive Health," Inter-agency Field Manual on Reproductive Health in Humanitarian Settings (New York. 2010).

⁷ UNHCR Emergency Handbook – 4th Edition

Emergencies) SWG to lobby for additional funds towards the Education Response Plan.

Digital solutions; program will adapt digital tools to track WASH, health, education, protection, and livelihoods interventions, conduct training and monitor project interventions. This will contribute to improvement of data management. Monitoring systems and databases will ensure correct targeting and limit double counting of beneficiaries.

The ACT Uganda forum shall use regular updates to ensure that information and awareness of the situation reaches various stakeholders for collective fundraising. Each ACT member will continue to communicate and engage in advocacy platforms, with LWF as lead of the coordination and implementation of this appeal. Through its joint multi-sector expertise and response along all steps of displacement - from the border point through transit, holding centre and settlement, a strong foundation is laid to leverage additional resources.

Coordination arrangements among ACT members: the ACT Forum Uganda members have agreed to a shared responsibility in the implementation of the proposed response. The agreement is based on their sector expertise, physical presence, and the wider organizational capacity to respond to similar emergencies, and sector specific needs.

LWF and FCA have offices in Rwamwanja, and will host colleagues from HEKS in Rwamwanja, whilst a joint office for all partners will be rented in Nakivale, for smooth coordination and joint implementation.

DCA intends to work through local partners, CAFOMI, URCS and Kisoro District Local Government (DLG) to have effective outreach to the affected communities of Kisoro using volunteers and local leaders. Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) and Kisoro DLG are based in the area with offices, staff, and structures in the area.

HEKS/EPER will implement peace building and conflict sensitivity directly through its set structures and collaborate with its partner REGIONAL PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT INITIATIVE (REPSSI) on MHPSS and Sexual Reproductive Health Rights who has rich experience in mainstreaming Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and sexual reproductive health services into different programs including in humanitarian response at community level using the family centered approach in across Uganda. The respective response will be in settlements of Rwamwanja, Kyangwali and Nakivale.

The following table presents the agreed implementation arrangements among the members.

Name of ACT Member	Proposed Intervention	Geographical location
LWF	Safe water supply	
	1. Water Pipeline extension	Kisoro/Kyangwali/Rwamwanja
	2. Construction of water distribution points	Kisoro

	3. Installation of water tanks	Kisoro
	4. Drilling of boreholes	Nakivale/Kyangwali/Rwamwanja
	Hygiene and sanitation	
	1. Community sensitization and awareness raising	Kisoro/Nakivale
	2. Construction of communal latrines	Kisoro/Nakivale
	3. Construction of household latrines	Nakivale
	4. Construction of solid waste banks/pits	Kisoro/Nakivale
	5. Provision of sanitary kits	Kisoro/Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Protection	
	Distribution of basic NFI & shelter kits	Nakivale
	Support PSNs with shelter	Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Provision of MHPSS support	Kisoro/Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Case management support for UASC/CR with appropriate services that meets their interest	Kisoro/Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Identify and support GBV survivors with appropriate and client centered services	Kisoro/Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Emergency cash for protection (one off)	Nakivale/Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Peace/Health	
HEKS	Peace building and conflict sensitivity	Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	Sexual and reproductive health right	Rwamwanja/Kyangwali
	MHPSS	Nakivale
	Education	
	Education pathway awareness	Kisoro/Nakivale
	Life skills, and youth friendly interventions	Kisoro/Nakivale
FCA	Construction and equipment of classrooms at secondary education levels	Nakivale
	Provision of scholastic, teaching and learning materials for secondary	Nakivale
	Equipment and play materials for ECD centres	Nakivale
	Teacher training Conflict Sensitive education and peace education	Kisoro/Nakivale
	Livelihoods	
DCA	Cash for work identify and support youth involved in community awareness creation, restoration of the natural environment	Nakivale/Kisoro
	Emergency Livelihoods identify vulnerable households for meet immediate food support and engage HH in productive livelihood activities	Nakivale/Kisoro

Distribution of basic NFI and shelter kits identify PSN to support with NFIs	Kisoro
Energy saving stoves and briquettes Support HH with Innovative energy efficient and sustainable cooking stoves	Nakivale
Cash for WASH identify and support youth involved in community cleaning, pit-latrines digging (hygiene promotion)	Kisoro

Coordination with other partners: in addition to the above agreed implementation arrangements among ACT members, all members will actively participate in the ongoing coordination and inter-agency meetings led by UNHCR, OPM and ministries at national and district levels. LWF is an active player in coordination of WASH, Protection and Reception center managements while co-leading the AAP coordination at national level. Similarly, FCA is the national co-lead of the EiE Sector Working Group jointly with UNHCR and MoES.

The partners will ensure close coordination with key stakeholders, namely; UNHCR, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), District authorities, as well as Refugee Welfare Committees (RWCs), Village Education Committees (VECs), Village Health Teams (VHTs), Water User Committees, and other community-based groups such as women and youth groups, at settlement and/or zonal level. Monthly meetings at settlement level with all these key stakeholders facilitate transparency and accountability in the refugee operations and front for addressing emerging issues jointly and sustainably.

Implementation Arrangements

Project Consolidated Budget

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
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3	Requesting Forum/Country		ACT Uganda Forum				
4	Appeal Number:		UGA221				
5	Appeal Title:		Congolese Refugee Influx to Uganda				
6	Implementing Period:		15th September 2022-15th September 2023				
8	EXCHANGE RATE: local currency to 1 USD						
9	Budget rate (please input exchange rate here)		0,00026400				
10	Please use exchange rate from this site:		http://www.floatrates.com/historical				
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Project Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) is a core component of the response. Overall, the implementation of this response will be led and coordinated by LWF Uganda where the senior management team will oversee the implementation of the response. The response will establish a Project Monitoring Unit (PMU) that constitutes one monitoring and evaluation officer from each member. This PMU will be coordinated by the LWF MEAL Manager. A comprehensive project monitoring plan will be developed, covering key indicators, data collection and analysis, and plans for assessments and surveys to support learning.

At the start of the response, the log-frame will be used to ensure implementation of the proposed activities and measurement of progress towards outcomes and outputs. To ensure fast data collection and analysis, in addition to the usual data collection tools, mobile technology including Smart Phones and KoBoToolbox will be used. From this, regular narrative and financial reports are compiled to evaluate progress and provide recommendations to improve implementation. Partners will specifically ensure that protection mainstreaming tools are integrated into existing MEAL plans and tools, and that reporting is in line with UNHCRs Activity Info reporting. The project will employ data collection methods and tools like interviews and household visits, feedback sessions with community members, conduct regular monitoring and field visits, mid-term review

sessions with UNHCR, as well as post-distribution surveys. School level monitoring will be partly done jointly with the District Education Officers, inspectors of schools, community leaders, UNHCR and other education and protection partners.

Internal review and evaluation processes are also integrated throughout the response. An external final evaluation will be conducted to determine the extent to which the response is effectively achieving objectives, to examine the relevance/appropriateness, efficiency, and sustainability of the action, to document lessons learned and to give recommendations for future action.

Given the consortium commitment to enhancing stakeholder engagement, key stakeholders and beneficiaries will be involved in MEAL (Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning) processes, including beneficiary selection process and post distribution monitoring. The MEAL framework will emphasize collection of gender disaggregated data and monitoring against desired gender equality outcomes and have full beneficiary lists and database sharing to ensure proper targeting and avoid double counting and reporting. Quarterly forum member meetings will be held with partners and stakeholders to review progress and budget expenditure, lessons learned, challenges and recommendations for improvement or scaling up.

An internal project kick-off meeting will create common understanding among staff on project goals, lessons learned and key achievements, and feedback through agency specific complaints response mechanisms and the UNHCR FRRM system will inform ad-hoc adjustments and decision-making.

Safety and Security plans

There is no significant safety and security threat in Uganda. The Government of Uganda is providing security to refugees and humanitarian actors in all refugees receiving and hosting districts. Besides, there is a safety and security coordination forum to ensure early identification of threats and risks. All the ACT Forum Uganda members are part of the national safety and security working group. The meeting takes place monthly and provides an avenue to discuss safety and security issues that matter for the humanitarian actors across the country. Both LWF and FCA have regional safety and security advisors who ensure standard safety and security measures are in place and implemented. All members have a safety and security focal person in all its operations including their Kampala Office for timely identification of safety as well security risks and engage individual and management to take appropriate and timely measures. The members also have safety and security plans including evacuation plans.

PROJECT ACCOUNTABILITY

Does the proposed response honour ACT's commitment to safeguarding including PSEA? All staff and volunteers of requesting members, particularly those involved with the response, will be required to sign the requesting members' Code of Conduct. If you do not have one, members can use [ACT's Code of Conduct](#).

Yes

No

As ACT Alliance secretariat is CHS certified, ACT appeals will be



implemented with adherence to CHS commitments.

Code of Conduct

Each implementing member of ACT Forum Uganda has a Code of Conduct policy where every staff member and volunteers read, understand and sign to abide by the policy. At the hiring process, reference check is a mandatory practice to ensure entry of the right person to our humanitarian taskforce. In addition, all members abide by the ACT Alliance Code of Conduct Policy that guides what should be done and not. In case of violation of the code of conduct, proportional and appropriate measures will be taken as per the code of conduct policy and Labor Act of Uganda Government.

The members inform their beneficiaries and community on the existing code of conduct policy. Every member also provides training on Code of Conduct to their respective staff members, community volunteers and community leadership structures.

Safeguarding

Three members, namely LWF, FCA and DCA are the UNHCR implementing partners in Uganda's refugee response. LWF is the UNHCR Implementing Partner (IP) for Protection interventions including GBV prevention and response as well as Child Protection. Similarly, FCA is the education IP in 3 settlements, including Rwamwanja. Safeguarding the population we serve, particularly the children and women, is at the core of our implementation strategy. For instance, LWF has identified and trained community structures such as Child Protection Committee and GBV Activists who play paramount roles in community mobilization and awareness creation, identify, and refer cases, and provide community level instant response. Similarly, FCA include training in child protection and safeguarding into all programming, usually targeting teachers, other education staffs, Parent and Teacher Association (PTA) members, parents, community leaders etc., for safeguarding beyond school level. Schools have Child Protection focal points. All staff members of the ACT forum read and sign the Child Protection Policy which is to safeguard children while the PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse) policy along with Code of Conduct to safeguard both children and women we serve. Moreover, for all ACT members, the external consultants and services providers are also required to sign these policies to ensure safety of children and women. This includes casual laborers on the ground under construction works.

Conflict sensitivity / do no harm

The response will employ a conflict sensitive and Do No Harm approach to ensure that early warning actions benefit all concerned. It will integrate principles of the approach at all stages of project implementation, monitoring, and reporting. Partners' needs assessments include a gender analysis. Gender equality will be integrated such that: men, women, girls, and boys benefit from (and are not disadvantaged by) the assistance. Capacity of ACT members will also be built by increasing awareness of the position/role they play in each context and acknowledging their own biases. Attention will be given to assessing potential areas for conflict resolution and response. Activities will be defined clearly for clarity and common understanding from stakeholders involved to minimize aggravating conflict. This extends to understanding the impact of the response,

including unintended outcomes.

To promote a culture of peace through education, FCA has been using classrooms as platforms for conflict mitigation and conflict resolution. Teachers and school staff will be in key positions in mitigating and resolving conflicts that might arise between children from different refugee groups and between refugees and host community members. Peace education provides guidance to teachers on how to promote a culture of peace in the classroom. Through different methodologies (role-playing games, discussions, interviews, pedagogical visits) teachers can help students to recognize that cultural diversity can bring divisions, demonstrate how to handle these divisions and conflicts in a peaceful manner and how to become active peace actors in their classrooms and communities. Teachers are responsible for promotion of gender equality and equal treatment of girls and boys in classrooms, and the training will help them to demonstrate how gender discrimination and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) can negatively affect peaceful co-existence in and out of the classroom.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse reported incidences will be recorded. Designated staff will ensure these are addressed and in managing sensitive incidents, consideration will be given to ensure appropriate response. Key action activities will help ensure that environmental impacts are not aggravated. The members also have organization commitments to limit environmental impact and other similar social and environmental safeguarding procedures. Existing gender inequalities and unequal power relationships should not be perpetuated through the Action. Therefore, women, youth and marginalized groups will be prioritized for engagement and capacity building interventions to ensure that they actively participate and benefit from the Action. In addition, planned field monitoring visits will aid in identifying emerging gender related issues affecting men, women, and youth engagement that need to be addressed.

Effective and efficient emergency response is designed and implemented in a way that supports shifting towards early recovery and then, longer-term development. Different sector activities are building on cross-cutting frameworks such as the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus, Durable Solutions Programming and promotion of Social Cohesion/Stability and the Uganda 30/70% resource allocation to the host and refugees assistance.

Complaints mechanism and feedback

As CHS certified organizations, each ACT Forum Uganda members are required and committed to practice the highest standards of quality management and accountability towards crisis affected populations, including their ability to file a complaint, and be heard. Each ACT Forum Uganda member has a clear complaint response mechanism and has practiced for more than 5 years. For instance, LWF is the co-lead of Uganda's AAP Working group. This existing and functional mechanism helps the community and project staff members to clearly understand their rights and obligations. In such a way, any concerned individual or community that benefits from the project can raise their grievance or any concern. Similarly, thereafter, the management of each member has an obligation to review the received complaint and take proportional action as per the complaint response mechanism procedure and HR policy.

Moreover, the target beneficiaries in all target locations will be informed of how to complain through the complaint and feedback mechanisms in place, their entitlement to do so and the complaint

handling focal person contact. Complaint and feedback mechanisms utilized will include suggestion boxes, a community level complaint committee, and a hotline number. In addition, communities within refugee settlements will be introduced and encouraged to use the hot lines provided by UNHCR. This directs to the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which augments the existing information sharing systems and provides a safe, accessible, and reliable communication channel to refugees

Furthermore, protection staff working for grant beneficiaries will work closely with local authorities and service providers to resolve cases at community level and facilitate referral procedures. In addition, findings from the feedback and complaints mechanism will be included in the regular Action reporting to assess whether such activities are still relevant to the needs of the stakeholders.

Communication and visibility

This response will always promote our co-branding policy and comply with its requirements. The project will recognition ACT Alliance as a donor by displaying the visual identity of ACT Alliance at project sites and on all assets, IEC materials, advocacy materials, media outreach and clothing, videos and photos, and social media posts. A sufficient budget line for this has been incorporated.

The response will ensure the existence of regular and timely reports to donors. Some of the communication to donors includes; project progress reports, situation/alert updates, and human stories that will be directly shared to the donors and/or by posting them on members' Web Site.

Annexes

Annex 1 – Summary Table

	The Lutheran World Federation	FinChurchAid	DanChurchAid	HEKS																																																																																																
Start Date	15 September 2022	15 September 2022	15 September 2022	15 September 2022																																																																																																
End Date	15 September 2023	15 September 2023	15 September 2023	15 September 2023																																																																																																
Project Period (in months)	12	12	12	12																																																																																																
Response Locations	Kisoro Reception Center; and Nakivale, Rwamwnja and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements	Kisoro Reception Center; and Nakivale, Rwamwnja and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements	Kisoro Reception Center; and Nakivale, Rwamwnja and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements	Kisoro Reception Center; and Nakivale, Rwamwnja and Kyangwali Refugee Settlements																																																																																																
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Targeted Recipients (Per sector)	45,000 individuals (WASH and NFIs)	11,350 individuals (Education)	5,200 Individuals (Livelihoods)	4,450 (MHPSS and Public Health)																																																																																																
Requested budget (USD)	US\$ 352,244	US\$ 275,108	US\$ 276,421	US\$165,107																																																																																																

Annex 2 – Security Risk Assessment

Principal Threats:

Threat 1: Flood.

Threat 2: Click here to enter text.

Threat 3: Click here to enter text.

Threat 4: Click here to enter text.

Threat 5: Click here to enter text.

Place the above listed threats in the appropriate corresponding box in the table below. For more information on how to fill out this table please see the ACT Alliance Security Risk Assessment Tool (<http://actalliance.org/documents/act-alliance-security-risk-assessment-tool/>)

<i>Impact</i>	Negligible	Minor	Moderate	Severe	Critical
<i>Probability</i>					
Very likely	Low Flood.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
Likely	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	Very high Click here to enter text.
Moderately likely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.	High Click here to enter text.
Unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.	Medium Click here to enter text.
Very unlikely	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Very low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.	Low Click here to enter text.

ⁱ UNHCR Emergency Update for Kisoro (17th July 2022)

ⁱⁱ UNHCR WASH Gap Analysis of July 2022