



150 route de Ferney, P.O. Box 2100
1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Tel: 41 22 791 6033 Fax: 41 22 791 6506
e-mail: act@act-intl.org

Coordinating Office

Appeal

Northern Uganda

Assistance to IDPs in Northern Uganda – AFUG 61 Appeal Target: US\$ 4,621,506 *Balance Requested from ACT Alliance: US\$ 3,861,506*

Geneva, 2 January 2006

Dear Colleagues,

This ACT Appeal submitted by the ACT members the **Lutheran World Federation (LWF)** and the **Church of Uganda (COU)** to provide emergency response and relief to an estimated 1.4 million IDPs living in camps in Northern Uganda. These IDPs live in approximately 200 camps that often do not meet even the most basic needs of displaced persons. This situation is made even more difficult by the ongoing violence, which is ever present and is propagated by the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) and the Karimojong. New IDPs are created on a regular basis and existing IDPs are forced to move to other IDP camps because of insecurity.

This Appeal focuses on a multi-sectoral approach that provides the LWF and COU the ability to respond to the varying emergency needs of the IDPs. This approach incorporates the input of the local authorities, the staff and the IDPs into determining the specific needs and response. Sectors incorporated into this Appeal include water and sanitation, food security, non-food items, psychosocial support, peace building and HIV/AIDS awareness. The focus of all the activities in this Appeal is on identifying the most vulnerable or high-risk individuals and providing them with support.

This Appeal is a joint ACT appeal by COU and the LWF Uganda and is for 12 months from 2 January, 2006 to the 31 December, 2006. Both the LWF Uganda and the COU hope for peace in 2006, and if peace is achieved, the COU and LWF Uganda will use the support in this Appeal to assist the IDPs to return to their respective homes.

ACT is a global alliance of churches and related agencies working to save lives and support communities in emergencies worldwide.

The ACT Co-ordinating Office is based with the World Council of Churches (WCC) and The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) in Switzerland.

Project Completion Date: 31 December 2006**Summary of Appeal Targets, Pledges/Contributions Received and Balance Requested**

	LWF	Church of Uganda	Evaluation	Total US\$
Appeal Targets	3,679,980	919,626	21,900	4,621,506
Less: Pledges/Contr Recd	410,000*	350,000	0	760,000
Balance Requested from ACT Alliance	3,269,980	569,626	21,900	3,861,506

*Excludes expected contributions - Euro 262,000 (from BMZ/DEA) and US\$440,000 (from OFDA/LWR).

Jenny Borden
Interim Director, ACT Co-ordinating Office

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **Church of Uganda / Planning, Development and Rehabilitation Department (COU/PDR)**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

Church of Uganda (COU) is a member of ACT and their Planning, Development and Rehabilitation Department (PDR) will be implementing this appeal in collaboration with the Diocesan Relief and Resettlement Committees in the areas of operation. PDR has implemented emergency relief, rehabilitation and development programmes in Uganda since 1974. During their 31 years experience, PDR has implemented 10 medium-term integrated grass-root development programmes and 22 short-term emergency programmes including the two most recent ACT Appeals AFUG-31 and AFUG-51 which provided assistance to Northern Uganda.

COU/PDR is fully aware of and committed to adhering to ACT's principles and guidelines, the Humanitarian Code of Conduct and willing to work according to Sphere Standards. A workshop has been held on these issues in 2005 and will continue to be an on-going process. Additionally, COU/PDR adheres to its own Code of Conduct and Christian values of mercy, love, respect, compassion, transparency/accountability, trust, non-discrimination and justice.

III. DESCRIPTION of EMERGENCY SITUATION

Background

For the last 20 years, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) has continued to terrorize the people of Northern Uganda in the area commonly called Acholi-land. LRA have carried out wanton destruction of properties, killed many thousands and maimed many others in the most brutal manner. Additionally, they have become notorious in abducting children – the boys forced into being child soldiers while the young girls become sex slaves.

This protracted insurgency of the LRA in Northern Uganda (Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts) has intensified and expanded to affect the districts of Lira, Apac, Katakwi, Soroti, Kumi and Kaberamaido in the Northeastern part of the country resulting in massive displacement of more than 1.4 million people. (*Source: OCHA*)

In late 2004, the former minister in-charge of pacification for Northern Uganda commenced peace negotiations with the LRA. In spite of the support of the Government of Uganda, international community and the hopes and prayers of people all over the world, the negotiations failed. Since then the situation has been further complicated by the International Criminal Court in The Hague issuing arrest warrants for 5 senior LRA members. Despite these arrest warrants, the security situation in the region and surrounding areas seems to be deteriorating with the recent murders of 5 aid workers and 2 British nationals.

ACT Appeal AFUG-51 implemented by COU/PDR in 2005 aimed at securing support of US\$981,354 from ACT partners to reduce the suffering of 280,000 IDPs in Northern Uganda. As of the end of October 2005, the response to the appeal was 48.5% with Church of Sweden/SIDA being the major donor. In spite of the late response, implementation strategies were developed to ensure that items included in the Crisis Phase response would be distributed prior to the end of December 2005. Thus far, relief items have been distributed to 14,788 households (68,612 beneficiaries) in the districts of Lira and Apac. At present food, non-food items, blankets, sanitary wear and educational materials are being distributed in the districts of Pader, Kitgum and Gulu. It is also planned that four boreholes will be drilled and eight pit latrines constructed prior to the end of the year. Lessons learned during the implementation of the crisis response have been integrated into the proposal for ACT Appeal AFUG-61.

The Northern Uganda Emergency Relief and Resettlement Programme – ACT Appeal AFUG-61 – is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral and integrated emergency intervention tapering into resettlement and development in anticipation of peace returning to the region in the foreseeable future. Additionally, this appeal will address COU/PDR's broader emergency plans in Northern Uganda by providing continued humanitarian assistance; supporting gradual resettlement of IDPs to their home areas; implementing reconciliation programmes as the security situations improves; and through advocacy and lobbying COU/PDR will continue to focus attention on the efforts of IDPs for a peaceful resolution to the conflict.

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of the PROPOSED RESPONSE

Current situation in the area of proposed response

The situation and circumstances that led to the issue of the appeal in 2005 continue with over 1.4 million people still displaced in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira, Apac, Katakwi, Soroti and Kaberamaido districts.

The majority of this displaced population has been living in camps for Internally Displaced People (IDPs) for almost two decades where conditions are crowded, congested and deplorable - and presently are dependent on food aid for basic survival. The severe water and sanitation crisis continues to cause weekly deaths from preventable waterborne diseases while the escalating cultural and moral degradation leading to high levels of drug abuse and early sex contributes to the increase in cases of HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. The UN Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs in its August 2005 Report, estimates that 1,000 people die per week in Northern Uganda due to appalling conditions in the IDP camps.

The Government of Uganda (GOU) has recently initiated a programme to decongest IDP camps with the objective of establishing smaller camps throughout the districts. Pabbo IDP Camp in Gulu district is host to a staggering 60,000 people whose living conditions can best be described as horrendous-characterised by overcrowding of huts leading to congestion and appalling health and sanitary conditions. Therefore, decongestion programme is a strategy to create smaller IDP camps which will hopefully be a gradual step to move IDPs to the vicinity of their villages for resettlement.

The decongestion policy resulted from dialogue between GOU and local leaders to solve the problems of camps with over crowded populations, appalling health conditions and insufficient water and sanitation facilities. It is hoped that by establishing smaller camps the IDPs will have better access to amenities and more land for cultivation. This programme recently commenced in the district of Gulu.

In the meantime, insecurity continues with LRA rebels attacking individuals not living in camps, killing people when searching for food, ambushing humanitarian relief vehicles and killing foreign nationals.

Impact on human lives in the area of proposed response

The impact on human lives in the area of proposed response is immeasurable. People living in the congested IDP camps in Northern Uganda are deprived of the most basic humanitarian needs and situations now exist where children born in IDP camps are bearing children – never having known a decent place that they could call home.

Unnatural conditions also exist in camps where people cannot work to produce their own food; thus many are idle which can lead to vices including drunkenness, immorality and breakdown of normal cultural practices.

The coping mechanisms for food shortages include limiting eating to one meal a day and a reduction in the quantity eaten per meal. Many times the elderly give their limited share of food to the young and resort to wild leaves, fruits and tubers which previously would not have been considered food.

Additional impacts on human lives include:

- Abject poverty now described as '*chronic*', has increased to 67% as compared to national average of 22%;
- Exceptionally high incidence of HIV/AIDS is reported (24% prevalence rate in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts; 22% in Apac, Lira and Teso sub-region) – which is three times the national prevalence rate of 6.7%;
- The number of female-headed households has increased drastically due to the death of adult males who have been caught in the conflict and killed;
- Due to the high incidence of famine, many young girls have been forced into sex trade due to hunger;

- Poor education standards due to few schools operate normally and parents/guardians lacking funds for school fees and other scholastic needs.

Source: COU/PDR Needs Assessment Survey, UN Development Report 2004 and First Uganda Chronic Poverty Report 2005.

Description of the damages in the area of proposed response

Buildings: Most buildings have been extensively damaged. Schools with grass roofs have been burnt; and physical damages have been inflicted on permanent schools and health centres with many facilities totally destroyed. Additionally, abandoned schools have reached an advanced state of decay due to lack of maintenance and bush fires.

Roads, Bridges and Communications: Many roads have grown into bush and bridges eroded due to lack of maintenance - and what used to be feeder roads are now impassable. Major trunk roads are graded on a regular basis by Government under heavy military supervision to enable delivery of emergency relief supplies to IDP camps.

Communications in Northern Uganda is erratic. Many areas can only be accessed through military convoys while some IDP camps can now communicate through mobile phones.

Homes: The damage to homes in Northern Uganda is beyond imagination. Over 47,000 homes were burnt by rebels; more than 70,000 homes destroyed by bush fires; at least 35,000 have collapsed due to lack of maintenance while their owners live in IDP camps; and more than 6,000 huts burnt in various IDP camps.

Damage to crops: Under normal circumstances, the average acreage per family in Acholi land would be five. It is estimated that under the present situation with the population living in camps, due to lack of land and the fear of rebels, an average household cultivates only ½ an acre.

Out of this greatly reduced area of cultivation, half of the crops are not harvested as they are either harvested or destroyed by the rebels and the rest left to rot in the field because of fear. People in the camps can only produce 5% of the food they require for survival, thus 95% of the food for IDPs living in camps must come from organizations like World Food Programme and other humanitarian agencies.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries estimates that at present, out of the 84% of land in the sub-region of Acholi that is arable, only 4% is being cultivated due to the insurgency. Famine is therefore a recurrent feature in every home amongst those living in IDP camps in Northern Uganda.

Environmental Degradation: Environmental degradation is taking place on a massive scale in and around towns, trading centres and IDP camps. Trees are cut indiscriminately for domestic fuel and as income generating activities to meet other domestic demands. As agricultural activities are restricted to a radius of 2 kms from IDP camps, over cultivation and soil degradation is most evident. Bush fires set by Government soldiers to flush rebels from suspected areas have also contributed greatly to the environmental degradation of the area.

Source: COU/PDR Needs Assessment Survey.

Security situation in the area of proposed response

Security has improved considerably with the return of peace in Southern Sudan under the authority of the Sudanese Peoples's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLA/M). Although SPLA/M has forced the main bulk of the LRA rebels to be on the run to the DRC, the situation remains very fluid and difficult to predict. The possibility of rebel ambushes remains high as recent attacks on humanitarian relief convoys and foreign nationals testify. Protection by Government forces continues to be limited as they remain over-stretched and stressed.

On October 25th and 26th, elements of the LRA carried out three road ambushes of vehicles belonging to international aid organisations. The attacks occurred in Lira, Kitgum and Pader districts where five aid workers were murdered. Following these attacks, 15 humanitarian organisations suspended operations in the rural areas of the North. (*Source: Recent press reports in New Vision*)

In certain areas in the North improved security has enabled some organisations to resume their relief efforts but the element of fear amongst aid workers remains. Some organisations have security policies to guide them as to “if and when” they can operate. These horrific developments have forced aid and humanitarian organisations to launch an appeal to the United Nations to come out and provide peace-keeping forces to protect the civilian population in Northern Uganda.

Additionally, in the beginning of November, two separate LRA attacks were implemented – one in the South Sudan near the border with Uganda and the other in the vicinity of Murchison Falls National Park. Each attack resulted in the murder of a British national. The LRA are reported to have threatened to kill any “white person” moving in the region. Agencies, organisations and embassies continue to strongly advise against visiting areas of Northern Uganda and Murchison Falls National Park.

It must also be mentioned that the incidence of armed robberies in urban areas of Northern Uganda has increased considerably.

Location for proposed response

The location for COU/PDR’s proposed response in Northern Uganda includes the districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira and Apac.

It should be noted that ACT members in Uganda have co-ordinated their proposed response so there will be no duplication or overlap.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Number and type

The Church of Uganda / PDR proposes to assist 200,000 IDPs in Northern Uganda including:

- 60,000 Members of Female Headed Households (12,000 households)
- 91,000 Youths
- 39,000 Members of Male Headed Large* Households (6,500 households)
- 10,000 Persons with Disabilities

*Households of 6 or more members.

Special attention will be given to malnourished children, the elderly, orphans, widows, pregnant women, lactating mothers, girls under 18 years of age, and those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS amongst the above categories of direct beneficiaries.

Location

The location for COU/PDR’s intervention for this appeal includes 44 individual camps in the five districts of Kitgum, Pader, Gulu, Lira and Apac in Northern Uganda. It must be noted that the locations of these camps and their individual populations are not stagnant. When security permits, households are continuously moving to areas closer to their original home villages. In addition, Gulu district has embarked on the Government’s policy of decongestion.

Criteria for the selection

In consultation with IDPs, Church leaders, elders, civic and government officials as well as other organisations working in Northern Uganda, the following criteria was established to identify and select target beneficiaries:

- The most vulnerable IDPs regardless of their religious affiliations.
- People infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

- Female headed households with special focus on those with malnourished children, the elderly, lactating mothers, widows and orphans.
- Youths – including female “night commuters”, victims of rape/defilement, returnees, and school drop-outs.
- Male headed households with large families dependent on food hand-outs.
- Persons with disabilities.

Number of targeted beneficiaries in Northern Uganda according to proposed assistance

CRISIS PHASE

Food Aid

- Maize Flour: 10 kg. will be distributed to 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000) --- 99,000 beneficiaries
- Beans: 5 kg. will be distributed to 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000)--- 99,000 beneficiaries

Non-food items

- Plastic Jerry Cans: 1,800 will be distributed to vulnerable female headed H/Hs including the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers and those infected with HIV/AIDS. --- 1,800 beneficiaries
- Plastic Basins: 2,000 will be distributed to vulnerable female headed H/Hs including the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers and those infected with HIV/AIDS.--- 2,000 beneficiaries

Food Security

- Hoes: 18,500 will be distributed to 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000)--- 99,000 beneficiaries
- Planting Material (cassava & potatoes): 4,625 bags will be divided and distributed to 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000) -99,000 beneficiaries
- Seeds: 0.5 kg. of assorted seeds will be distributed to 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000)---99,000 beneficiaries

○

Shelter

- Blankets: 10,000 will be distributed to vulnerable female headed H/Hs targeting the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers and those infected with HIV/AIDS.---10,000 beneficiaries.

Health Support

- Delivery Kits: 400 will be provided to vulnerable pregnant women---400 beneficiaries
- Sanitary Kits: 3,600 sanitary kits will be provided to female students. Each kit contains 2 panties, 5 tablets of soap and 1 metre of cotton cloth cut into 4 pieces. ---3,600 beneficiaries
- Mosquito Nets: 500 will be provided to the vulnerable targeting those infected with HIV/AIDS, pregnant women, lactating mothers and the disabled.---500 beneficiaries
- HIV/AIDS sensitization: will target the identified beneficiaries of this appeal but the total population of the individual camps will actually benefit from this component.---200,000 beneficiaries
- Kits (200) for HBC for HIV/AIDS work: Trained HIV/AIDS workers will treat those in need (10 per kit) amongst the beneficiary community.---2,000 beneficiaries
- Psycho-Social Support: will target those in most need - an approximate figure of 10,000 – 5% of the beneficiary population.---10,000 beneficiaries
- Counselling: will target those in need – about 1.25% of the beneficiary population---2,500 beneficiaries

Education

- Exercise Books: 4 exercise books will be distributed to 10,000 students attending the upper classes in primary schools (P4 to P7).---10,000 beneficiaries
- Mathematical Sets: The 1,000 mathematical sets will be distributed to 10% of the 10,000 pupils who are preparing for their primary leaving examinations. ---1,000 beneficiaries
- Brail Machine, Printer and Papers: These items will be given to the Gulu School for the Blind run by the

Church of Uganda Diocese of Northern Uganda.---50 beneficiaries.

Community Assistance

- Peace Training/Workshops: will take place (36 x 50 beneficiaries) with direct benefit to 1,800 beneficiaries.---1,800 beneficiaries
- Sports equipment: about 30% of youths will participate in sports oriented activities.---27,300 beneficiaries.

Sanitation

- It should be noted that activities in sanitation were included in the appeal for 2005 – which continue during the Crisis Phase of this appeal for 2006.

POST CRISIS PHASE

Food Security

- Oxen: A total of 200 oxen will be purchased that will form 100 ox-plough teams. Each team will be able to plough ground for around 30 H/Hs and thus (100 x 30 H/Hs x 5 = 15,000) ---15,000 beneficiaries.
- Ox-Ploughs: The 100 ox-ploughs are included in the above.
- Indigenous Goats: The 200 indigenous goats will initially benefit 200 H/Hs - thus 200 x 5 = 1,000 beneficiaries
- Hybrid Male Goats: 20 hybrid male goats will initially benefit 20 H/Hs – thus 20 x 5 = 100 beneficiaries.
- Cockerels: The 400 cockerels will initially benefit 600 H/Hs – thus 400 x 5 = 2,000 beneficiaries.
- Veterinary drugs: The above oxen and goats will benefit from veterinary drugs and back up facilities with no direct benefit to IDPs.
- Seeds: A total of 18,500 kg. of assorted improved agricultural seeds will be distributed to the 12,000 female headed H/Hs and 6,500 male headed H/Hs. (12,000 x 5 = 60,000 + 6,500 x 6 = 39,000) ---99,000 beneficiaries.
- Agricultural Extension Services: All beneficiaries will benefit from agricultural extension services – plus the IDP population as a whole in camps targeted.--- 200,000 beneficiaries.

Water & Sanitation

- Boreholes: It is estimated that 110 H/Hs will benefit from each of the 4 borehole facilities – thus 4 x 110 x 5 = 2,200 --- 2,200 beneficiaries.
- Wells & Springs: It is estimated that 170 H/Hs will benefit from each of the 10 wells and springs – thus 10 x 170 x 5 = 8,500 --- 8,500 beneficiaries.
- Water Users Committees---70 beneficiaries.
- Construction of Pit Latrines: Each pit latrine will have 5 seats/stalls. It is estimated that 30 beneficiaries will utilise each stall thus 4 x 5 stalls x 30 beneficiaries = 600 beneficiaries.
- Sanitation Workshops: A total of 20 sanitation workshops will be held – thus 20 x 50 = 1,000 beneficiaries.

Health Support

- HIV/AIDS Sensitisation: This activity will continue into the Post Crisis Phase down to the grass-root level where it will address village populations which will include the targeted IDPs from the Crisis Phase and others.--- 200,000 beneficiaries.
- Kits (150) for HBC for HIV/AID work: Trained HIV/AIDS workers will be utilise the kits treating those in need – (10 per kit) ---1,500 beneficiaries.
- Psycho-Social Support: Will continue to target those in most need – an approximate figure of 10,000 – 5% of the beneficiary population. ---10,000 beneficiaries.
- Counselling: Will continue to target those in need – an approximate figure of 1.25 of the beneficiary population.--- 2,500 beneficiaries.

Community Assistance

- Moral Rehabilitation Workshops: 20 workshops will be held thus 20 x 50 = 1,000 direct beneficiaries.
- Exchange visits: Inter-district exchange visits will have direct benefit to 100 IDPs.

Capacity Building

- Diocesan Staff Training: Diocesan staff at the field and district level will be trained in Finance and Administration.--- 20 beneficiaries.
Additional staff will also be trained in Emergency Management and Reporting. ---20 beneficiaries.
- Specific Skill Training Workshops: 3 workshops will be held where trainers will be trained (TOT) in entrepreneur skills, micro credit and agricultural production.---75 beneficiaries.

Summary

Crisis Phase

Food Aid.....	198,000 beneficiaries
Non-Food Items.....	3,800 beneficiaries
Food Security.....	297,000 beneficiaries
Shelter.....	10,000 beneficiaries
Health Support.....	219,000 beneficiaries
Education.....	11,050 beneficiaries
Community Assistance.....	29,100 beneficiaries

Post Crisis Phase

Food Security.....	317,100 beneficiaries
Water & Sanitation.....	12,300 beneficiaries
Health Support.....	214,000 beneficiaries
Community Assistance.....	1,100 beneficiaries
Capacity Building.....	115 beneficiaries

Note 1: Totals are not provided as beneficiaries included in the above are all part of the 200,000 IDP beneficiaries targeted in this appeal.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE and IMPLEMENTATION

Goal : To alleviate the suffering of the Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in selected camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Lira and Apac districts of Northern Uganda.

Objectives

The specific objectives of this appeal are:

- To assist 60,000 members of female headed households;
- To assist 91,000 youths;
- To assist 39,000 members of male headed large households;
- To assist 10,000 persons with disabilities; and

Activities

The following activities will be included to achieve the above objectives:

CRISIS

Food Aid

Distribution of maize flour and beans: During the Needs Assessment Survey, it was stressed that sufficient food for survival was one of the greatest issues. This is still the prevailing grim situation. Most IDPs are only able to produce 5% of the food they require. They must therefore depend on outside support from organisations for the remaining 95% required for survival. It proposed to assist the targeted 12,000 female headed households and 6,500 male headed households with 10 kg. of maize flour and 5 kg. of beans. This activity will provide a positive “kick-start” to the Appeal and give a boost to the sagging morale of these families.

Non-food Items

Plastic Jerry Cans (1,800) and Basins (2,000): Plastic jerry cans and basins are basic essential items required by all for survival in such deprived situations particularly for mothers - many of whom are forced to use the

containers they use for cooking food as well as for bathing. These will be distributed to the most vulnerable including the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers and those infected or affected by HIV/AIDS.

Food Security

Distribution of hoes, planting material and seeds: As stated in the Nutrition Component, food is the key to survival in the present situation in IDP camps in Northern Uganda. As IDPs now have access to arable land are located within 2 kms of the camps (protected by Government soldiers), a hoe, planting material (cassava and potatoes), and a ½ kg. of assorted improved seeds will be distributed to the 12,000 female headed households and the 6,500 male headed large households. It is hoped that this component will alleviate the immediate sufferings of hunger and also assist in directing beneficiaries to the path of self-reliance by cultivating food crops for their own consumption. An increase in food security could also reduce prostitution amongst girls who sell their bodies for sex in exchange for money to purchase food. One respondent explained her prostitution circumstance as: 'HIV/AIDS kills slowly but hunger kills quickly'. Food production could also reduce abductions among the boys who often fall prey to rebel ambushes while in search of food in the country side.

Shelter

Blankets: The network of IDP Emergency Relief & Resettlement Committees will be utilised in identifying 10,000 of the most vulnerable as recipients for blankets. Those targeted will specifically be the disabled, elderly, pregnant women, lactating mothers, orphans and those infected with HIV/AIDS.

Health Support

The Health Support Sector will be co-ordinated by COU/PDR's HIV/AIDS Programme Officer who will work through the individual Dioceses' health educators to the COU Parish levels in the IDP camps. Beneficiaries for Delivery Kits, Sanitary Kits, and Mosquito Nets will be identified by Church and camp leaders. Church and camp leaders will also mobilise the population in meetings related to HIV/AIDS sensitisation. At the same time, individuals will be selected for training in a 5- day residential Training of Trainers (TOT) workshop on HIV/AIDS and Psycho-Social Support. Training workshops will also be held for HIV/AIDS Home Based Care Providers and Counsellors. The workshops will be facilitated by experts within the district, Ministry of Health, TASO, and Uganda AIDS Commission. The HIV/AIDS Programme Officer and Dioceses' health educators will monitor the implementation of the Health Support Sector.

Delivery Kits: It is not uncommon for pregnant women to give birth with absolutely nothing to assist in their delivery - not even a cloth in which to wrap the new born infant. There are actual reports of mothers being forced to remove their only garment for wrapping the baby. Delivery kits included in this Appeal contain a pair of gloves, scissors, string, cotton wool, baby sheets, spirit of alcohol, baby shawl, soap and a plastic sheet. IDP committees in the various camps will identify 400 of the most vulnerable pregnant women as beneficiaries.

Sanitary Kits: The lack of sanitary wear in IDP camps for girls and women in their reproductive age is most problematic. Those most affected are girls going to school. A total of 3,600 of the most vulnerable girls will be identified to receive a sanitary kit. The sanitary kits will include 2 panties, 1 metre of cotton cloth cut into 4 equal pieces and 6 tablets of soap. During the Needs Assessment Survey, it was discovered that many school age girls do not have panties - and thus lack the necessary clothing where a protective pad could be fastened. The pieces of cotton cloth are washable and thus can be used again. The 6 tablets of soap will assist with personal hygiene and washing of the cloths. The Sanitation Kits will be distributed once during the crisis phase.

Mosquito Nets: Malaria is a severe health problem in Northern Uganda. Mosquito nets will be distributed to 500 of the most vulnerable - targeting those infected with HIV/AIDS, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

HIV/AIDS Sensitisation Programme: HIV/AIDS sensitisation workshops will be held in all five districts where participants from the various IDP camps will be trained and provided with tools for promoting HIV/AIDS awareness. Upon completion of the training, the participants will return to their camps and train others – resulting in a concentrated HIV/AIDS awareness campaign which will benefit the total population of the targeted camps. In an environment where sex is about the only form of entertainment, the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Northern Uganda is as high as 24% - three times the national prevalence rate of 6.7%. This issue must be addressed.

Kits for Home Based Care (HBC) for HIV/AIDS: A total of 200 Home-based Care Providers will be trained to provide care and support to People Living with AIDS (PLWA). At the end of the training, each trainee will be given a HBC Kit with first aid items for use when visiting patients. The kit will include some pain killers, cotton wool, gloves, anti malaria medication, bandages, plasters, disinfectant, soap, oral rehydration solution, septrin, Vaseline, a pair of scissors, razor blades and a polythene sheet sufficient for treating 10 PLWAs.

Psycho-Social Support: Life in Northern Uganda the last 20 years has been extremely difficult with the majority of the population concentrating on very basic survival. During this survival process, many have had experiences (particularly females) which have marred them for life and reduced them to a state of existing – but not really living. Many have experienced death of their loved ones, been physically maimed or forced to observe their children being raped and/or maimed. Additionally, there is a high incidence of HIV/AIDS and rape. As a consequence of experiences of this nature, there is a great need for psycho-social support. Training of trainers (TOT) workshops will train psycho-social workers from each of the five districts. These trainers, in return, will train others and establish groups and associations in their camps – victims can talk about their experiences and receive the moral support of fellow members.

Counselling: Workshops will also take place where carefully selected individuals from the five districts will be trained in the basic skills of counselling. Counselling services will be provided in this Appeal to address the most severe cases identified in the psycho-social support component.

Education

Exercise Books: Approximately 10,000 youths are currently attending the upper primary classes of P4 to P7. Four exercise books will be distributed to each of these students which will provide not only assistance but also encouragement to the students.

Mathematical Sets: Mathematical sets desperately needed for geometry studies will be provided to 1,000 students currently preparing for their Primary Leaving Examinations.

Braille Machine, Printer and Paper: Gulu School for the Blind run by the Church of Uganda Diocese of Northern Uganda is in desperate need of Braille equipment and paper. Due to its location, this school serves numerous IDP children suffering from blindness.

Community Assistance

Peace Training/Workshops: Peace training workshops will be held for representatives from IDP camps for all five districts organised by COU/PDR's Peace Programme. Upon returning to their camps, these representatives will share this information with the total population of their camp during meetings and informal discussions. Needless to say, during the 20 years since the start of the rebellion, much animosity has developed. This needs to be addressed if the population is to move forward towards a positive and productive life for themselves and their children. The Peace Programme will monitor this component at the grass-root level.

Sports Equipment: The component of sports equipment includes footballs for the boys and net-balls for the girls. Tournaments for the youth will be organised together with the training of referees to refresh players with the rules of the games. In the oppressive environment of an IDP camp, it is essential that the youths are encouraged to participate in constructive and positive activities. At the same time, they will be getting exercise, developing team spirit and learning the principles of good sportsmanship.

POST CRISIS PHASE

Food Security

Oxen and Ox-Ploughs: An input of 200 oxen and 100 ox-ploughs is included in this appeal. The 200 oxen will form 100 ox teams – which in turn will utilise the 100 ploughs. It is envisaged that these ox teams will then be able to till the land for up to 30 households, particularly the elderly and sick who lack the strength to prepare the soil for planting. The distribution of the oxen and ox-ploughs will be co-ordinated by the individual Diocese Relief and Rehabilitation Committees through District Relief Committees in conjunction with IDP Committees. An assortment of veterinary drugs will also be included for the support of this component.

Indigenous Goats, Exotic Male Goats, and Cockerels: Small animals are included in this Appeal with an input of 200 indigenous goats, 20 exotic male goats, and 400 cockerels. Distribution will once again be co-ordinated through the above committees for direct beneficiaries with the understanding that off-springs must be shared with neighbours – and thus the creation of indirect beneficiaries. This small animal breeding programme will provide an increased source of protein for the household but can also be an income generating activity and raise the general economic status of the family. An assortment of veterinary drugs will also be included for the goats.

Seeds: Assorted improved seeds (1 kg.) will be distributed to the 12,000 female headed households and the 6,500 male headed households in this post crisis phase of the Appeal. It is envisaged that by this phase, improved security will have permitted many families to return to their home areas. It is essential that seeds are made available to enable households to continue down the path of self-reliance and have food security. For those who are not as yet able to return to their villages, cultivation can continue in the protected areas surrounding their IDP camps.

Agricultural Extension Services: Extension services are essential for the success of this food security component. District agricultural/veterinary officers from the five districts will participate in a residential workshop which will review basic agricultural and veterinary techniques. The district agricultural/veterinary officers will then provide technical assistance to the beneficiaries in their individual districts. Their assistance will include basic principles of agriculture and assisting in the welfare of the oxen and small animals. A transport allowance will be provided to these district officers.

Water and Sanitation

Boreholes, Wells and Springs: The provision of water was identified as a crucial issue in the needs assessment survey and thus the inputs of four boreholes and 10 wells/springs are included in this Appeal. Although it is costly to drill boreholes, in some areas this is the only alternative to obtain water source. When possible, springs will be protected and shallow wells dug. These facilities will be co-ordinated by the existing Diocese, District and IDP committees so the maximum number will benefit from a source of potable water. Water User Committees will be established and trained at all 14 water sources to ensure sustainability.

Pit Latrines: The construction of four pit latrines is included in this Appeal. Each latrine contains five stalls/seats. In congested IDP camps, the need for additional sanitation facilities is huge. Through the existing co-ordination committees, the site for the 4 latrines will be selected. Committees will be established to ensure the maintenance of the facilities.

Sanitation Workshops*: Workshops will be held in the various IDP camps which will stress the basic knowledge on sanitation and hygiene. At present, many basic safeguards against diseases and illnesses are not being practised, thus resulting in high rates of sickness and even death.

*It should be noted that sanitation workshops included in activities in the Crisis Phase are funded under ACT Appeal AFUG-51.

Health Support

HIV/AIDS Sensitisation: The HIV/AIDS awareness campaign will continue in the Post Crisis Phase as the IDP population resettle in their home villages. As villages are quite scattered, it will be much more difficult to get groups together for meetings/workshops and for individuals to travel from village to village supporting this campaign. As this is such an important intervention, emphasis must be made to sensitise each and every person and “drive home” the message as frequently as possible in an effort to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS. Awareness campaigns will also continue in camps where IDP population has not as yet been able to return to their village areas.

Kits for Home Based Care (HBC) for HIV/AIDS: In the Post Crisis Phase an additional 150 HBC Kits will be provided to the trained HIV/AIDS Home Base Care Providers for the treatment of an additional 1,500 PLWAs.

Psycho-Social Support: The implementation of the psycho-social support component will also move from camps to villages in the Post Crisis Phase of the Appeal. Psycho-social workers will continue their work in facilitating the establishment groups, holding discussions, and providing moral and physical support. Psycho-social support will also continue in camps where the IDP population has not as yet been able to return to their village areas.

Counselling: As per the above two components, counselling services will also move from the camps in the Post Crisis Phase of the Appeal. Due to the distance factor, it will not be possible to take this service to the village level, but sessions will be held where required at the county level. As in the Crisis Phase, the most serious cases will be identified during the psycho-social component and referred for counselling.

Community Assistance

Moral Rehabilitation Workshops: Un-natural conditions and inhuman hardships have led some members of the population of IDP camps to resort to vices including drunkenness and immorality with a further breakdown of normal cultural practices. The traditional morals have been eroded and cultural values need to be rekindled.

The head of COU/PDR's Peace Programme will co-ordinate the implementation of the moral rehabilitation component of this Appeal that will commence with a 5-day residential TOT workshop for identified village elders, religious and community leaders. The workshop will include training in facilitating meetings where problems in moral decline are identified and discussed. This training will consist of possible approaches and solutions to the decline, based on basic moral principles, cultural practices and traditions. The skills of "mother mentoring" will also be included in the workshop following the Needs Assessment Survey which found that a large population of young single parents lack the knowledge and experience in these practices and thus unable to pass this information on to their children.

Following the workshop, village / religious leaders and elders return to their home areas where they will train other candidates - and thus create a larger number of individuals to promote moral rehabilitation. Members of this group will then hold meetings with the local population where their problems in moral decline can be identified, discussed and addressed. "Mother mentoring" relationships between young single parents will also be fostered. Representatives from the Peace Programme together with the Dioceses will monitor the progress of this component.

Exchange visits: Exchange visits from district to district are desirable for the promotion of various components including information and problem sharing, peace process, solidarity and counselling.

Capacity Building

Staff Training: Essential capacity building will involve the training of Diocesan staff at the field and district level in the skills of finance and administration at a 5-day residential workshop. Training will also be provided to Diocesan staff in emergency management and reporting during the workshop. This training will enable staff to better perform their duties in project implementation, emergency management and reporting - and increase the skill level at the field and district level.

Specific Skill Training Workshops: Training of Trainers (TOT) 5-day residential workshops will take place in agricultural production and the promotion of entrepreneur skills. These trainers will then return to their home districts and hold training sessions with others – thus getting the message down to the "grass-root level". Communities will then be able to discuss these areas which will hopefully result in stimulating experiments; and life could take on a whole new meaning. In addition, TOTs will also include the area of micro-finance. Although micro-finance is not included in this appeal, it is important for the population of this area to be introduced to the basic concept – as they might have the opportunity to apply for credits offered by other organisations.

Project implementation methodology

The Appeal will be implemented by COU/PDR in collaboration with the Diocesan Relief and Resettlement Committees of the Dioceses of Northern Uganda (for Gulu area of intervention), Kitgum (for Pader and Kitgum districts) and Lango (for Lira and Apac districts). Activities will also be co-ordinated and implemented in conjunction with the District Relief Committees and IDP committees. COU/PDR will re-deploy its Senior

Field Staff and the Senior Programme and Capacity Building Officer based in Lira in Northern Uganda, to be fully in charge of all the field operations. COU/PDR staff together with Diocesan staff will oversee the implementation and monitoring of this Appeal. The beneficiaries will be sensitised to know one another so as to help in mobilisation and implementation of the Appeal. The beneficiaries will also play a participatory role in monitoring, reporting and evaluation. The local community will help in identifying the most vulnerable individuals. They will also help in mobilisation during sensitisation, procurement of inputs, distribution and evaluation. The Church of Uganda PDR established Kanisa Procurement Services Ltd (KPS) in 1987 to handle all purchases on behalf of programmes funded by partners. It will also play an active role in procuring the required emergency relief and resettlement items based on value for money practices and integrity. Procurement of inputs will be through competitive bidding whilst giving preference to local suppliers based in the Northern region. The COU/PDR Field staff will be responsible for distribution of inputs, documentation, compilation of progress reports and accounting for all resources released to the field.

Inputs for project implementation

Staff: The following staff will be required for implementation of this appeal:

- Senior staff from PDR Headquarters for co-ordination and back-up support.
- Staff from PDR Headquarters and Zonal office based in Lira to participate fully in the implementation and monitoring of this appeal.
- COU/PDR field staff to be specifically re-deployed or recruited for this appeal.
- Staff of the Diocesan Planning and Development offices from Northern Uganda, Kitgum and Lango Dioceses.
- Members of Diocesan Emergency Relief and Resettlement Committees from the above three Dioceses.
- Staff at Archdeaconry and parish/camp levels who are members of Emergency Relief and Resettlement committees.
- Technical support for psychosocial work in the camps and communication and reporting.

Equipment: Computers, printers and furniture for two field offices have been included in the attached budget under Capital Costs. One photo copier will also be included.

Transport: Hire of lorries for the transport of emergency items has been included in the budget at a lump sum per month. The purchase of four motorcycles and the running costs for 12 months for three 4WD vehicles and the 4 motorcycles is also included in the budget.

Visibility: Visibility will be an input included in all sectors of the Appeal. In addition to making Action by Churches Together International visible to all, it will serve as a security factor for all aid workers involved in the implementation of the appeal.

Planning assumptions, constraints and prioritisation

Assumptions: We have assumed that the insurgency will not escalate to prevent distribution and other activities of the Crisis Phase of the appeal. If this assumption is violated, then we shall rely on military convoys to realise our objectives.

We have also assumed that the various peace initiatives will once more commence and result into a peaceful negotiated settlement of the Northern Uganda insurgency to enable the IDPs to return to their villages of origin. This will enable us to implement the Post Crisis Resettlement Phase. This Appeal has been designed in such a manner that should the peace initiatives fail, this resettlement phase can still be effectively implemented as the targeted beneficiaries now have some access to arable land within 2 kms of their IDP camps protected by Government soldiers.

Constraints: The Government of Uganda has recently initiated a programme to decongest IDP camps as a gradual step to move IDPs to the vicinity of their villages for resettlement. This decongestion process could be of concern if resettlement is not based on a voluntary basis.

Prioritisation: If full funding of the Appeal is not received, priority will be given to Crisis Phase – namely food and assistance for the most vulnerable including HIV/AIDS patients, the very elderly, pregnant women and nursing mothers, persons with disabilities, female-headed households and orphans.

Implementation Timetable

The duration for implementation of this appeal is one year commencing from when funding becomes available.

Transition or Exit strategy

This Appeal has been designed to address the immediate crisis of providing emergency relief assistance in meeting the basic needs of the most vulnerable IDPs. With the hope that peace will return to the Acholi region during the period of implementation, COU/PDR will embark on a phase of resettlement and rehabilitation. If the peace process continues to be delayed, IDPs will be assisted to embark on a resettlement phase using arable land within the 2 km. radius of IDP camps which is protected by Government soldiers. This practice is already operating in relatively peaceful areas of Acholi sub-region. Depending on the progress of the peace process, COU/PDR will incorporate IDPs in its normal development programmes supported by various ecumenical partners through the Round Table Resource Sharing mechanism.

VII. ADMINISTRATION and FINANCE

Administration

Overall implementation is co-ordinated and supervised by the Co-ordinator, Church of Uganda Planning, Development and Rehabilitation Office (PDR) based in Kampala in close conjunction with:-

- PDR Zone Officers based in Lira and field staff to be deployed in Guru and Kitgum;
- Staff of Planning Offices from Northern Uganda, Kitgum and Lango Dioceses;
- Members of Diocesan Emergency Relief and Resettlement Committees from the above Dioceses;
- District Emergency and Relief Committees of Kitgum, Gulu, Pader, Lango and Apac districts.
- Members of IDP Camps Emergency, Relief and Resettlement Committees.

COU/PDR Field Staff will participate in distribution of programme inputs, documentation, compilation of progress report and accountability for all programme resources.

Finance

Financial management, control and reporting will be directed by the COU/PDR Head of Finance and Resource Management together with his team, including the Senior Operations Accountant, who will ensure that prudence in all the processes of procurement, distribution, conducting of workshops and training and any other activities related to emergency funds.

Head of Internal Audit Unit for PDR will promote value for money practices; and ensure effective accountability and transparency in all processes and/or activities pertaining to emergency funds. Duties of Internal Audit Unit include monitoring of field financial transactions; reviewing interim and final financial reports; monitoring procurement; and reviewing procurement bidding documents.

COU/PDR's external auditors will conduct an independent review during the implementation of the Appeal and at the end of the programme.

VIII. MONITORING and REPORTING

Monitoring

Church of Uganda's PDR has an extensive structure linking it step by step from the provincial level to the levels at the diocesan, archdeaconry, parish, congregation, and families to individuals. These structures exist in all the Church of Uganda Dioceses including Northern Uganda, Kitgum and Lango. Effective monitoring of implementation will therefore be continuously carried out using the above structures in a participatory and transparent manner to ensure that the set objectives are realised according to budget and within an acceptable time frame. The staff of PDR headquarters, zonal staff and Diocesan Planning and Development Officers will

play an effective role in the monitoring of this programme. COU/PDR field staff for this programme, based in Gulu, Kitgum and Lira districts, will be expected to take the lead in ensuring that all the major stakeholders monitor the programme effectively in order to achieve maximum results.

Reporting

Interim narrative, statistical and financial reports will be produced by COU/PDR. Quarterly reports will be prepared by COU/PDR field staff and submitted to PDR head office.

Evaluations

The Appeal will be internally evaluated to establish the performance, effectiveness, efficiency, relevancy and impact on the intended direct and indirect beneficiaries. If an external evaluation is required, assistance from ACT will be requested.

Reporting Schedule:

- **Interim narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 July 2006 within one month following mid-term of project.**
- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 28 February 2007 within two months of end of project.**
- **The final audit report will be sent to the ACT CO no later than the 31 March 2007.**

IX. CO-ORDINATION

Co-ordination within the project

COU/PDR has an elaborate and effective structure for the co-ordination of its activities. The Co-ordinator of PDR will use the same structure to ensure effective co-ordination of this Appeal.

Co-ordination with other ACT members

The Church of Uganda co-ordinates its activities with Lutheran World Federation (LWF) - the other ACT member operating in Uganda. Quarterly meetings are held between COU/PDR and LWF in Kampala and at the district level to share experiences, avoid duplication, co-ordinate/collaborate activities and to ensure that ACT's assistance has as great an impact as possible.

Co-ordination with other organisations in the area of intervention

PDR will co-ordinate with other organisations in their area of operation by attending general co-ordination and sector meetings.

X. BUDGET

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
CRISIS PHASE				
<i>Food Aid</i>				
Maize Flour	Kgs.	200,000	0.46	92,000
Beans	Kgs.	100,000	0.46	46,000
<i>Non-Food Items</i>				
Plastic Jerry cans	Pieces	1,800	1	2,520
Plastic Basins	Pieces	2,000	1	2,800
<i>Food Security</i>				
Hoes	Pieces	18,500	2	42,550
Planting Material (Cassava & Potatoes)	Bags	4,625	3	13,875
Improved Agric. Seeds (Assorted)	Kgs.	9,250	2	18,500
<i>Shelter</i>				
Blankets (Simba)	Pieces	10,000	6	60,000
<i>Health Support</i>				
Delivery kits for pregnant women	Kits	400	6	2,400
Mosquito nets	Pieces	500	8	4,000

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
Sanitary Kits for School Girls	Kits	3,600	3	10,800
HIV/AIDS Sensitization	Nos.	18	857	15,426
Kits for HCB for HIV/AIDS work	Nos.	200	60	12,000
Counseling	Nos.	18	857	15,426
Psychosocial training of trainers	month	3	1,715	5,145
Psycho-Social Support	Nos.	18	857	15,426
Education				
Exercise Books	Nos.	40,000	0.11	4,571
Mathematical sets	Nos.	1,000	0.86	857
Brail Machine & its Printer	Nos.	1	2,858	2,858
Brail Papers	Nos.	50	30	1,500
Community Assistance				
Peace Training/Workshops	Nos.	24	857	20,568
Sports Equipment	Nos.	6	857	5,142
Sub-Total				394,365
POST CRISIS PHASE				
Food Security				
Oxen	Nos.	200	300	60,000
Ox-Ploughs	Nos.	100	81	8,100
Indigenous Goats	Nos.	200	25	5,000
Exotic He-Goats	Nos.	20	174	3,480
Cockerels	Nos.	400	8	3,200
Livestock Drugs & Back up facilities	Nos.	100	18	1,800
Improved Agric. Seeds	Kgs.	18,500	2	37,000
Agriculture Extension Services (50%)	Months	12	428	5,136
Water and Sanitation				
Drilling Boreholes	Nos.	4	11,250	45,000
Water wells & springs	Nos.	10	1,715	17,150
Training of water user committees	Nos.	4	1,000	4,000
Promotion of Hygiene & Sanitation Practices Workshops	Nos.	5	572	2,860
Visibility programmes	Lumpsum	1	2,000	2000
Community Assistance				
Moral Rehabilitation Workshops	Nos.	20	572	11,440
Exchange Visits	Nos.	7	1,143	8,001
Health Support				
HIV/AIDS Awareness		20	858	17,160
Psycho-Social Support		20	858	17,160
Counseling & Training	Nos.	20	858	17,160
Kits for HCB for HIV/AIDS work	Nos.	150	60	9,000
Capacity Building				
Diocesan staff Training (Finance and Administration)	Nos.	6	572	3,432
Emergency management & reporting	month	3	1,715	5,145
Specific Skills Training workshops (Entrepreneurship, Micro Credit and Agricultural improvement)	Nos.	3	1,143	3,429
Sub Total				286,653

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
TRANSPORT, WAREHOUSING AND HANDLING				
Hire of Lorries for Transporting Items	Trips	24	1,800	43,200
Running costs for 3PDR Vehicles	Month	12	1,500	18,000
Storage, loading and off loading	Month	10	750	7,500
Transport of items to distribution point	Trips	30	300	9,000
Motorcycle running costs	Month	12	400	4,800
Motorcycles	Cycles	4	4,000	16,000
Per diems for travel to & from Kampala	Nights	170	40	6,816
Air travel to Kitgum & Pader	Flight	12	400	4,800
Sub Total				110,116
DIRECT PROGRAMME STAFF COSTS				
Programme Coordinators-3 (25%)	Month	12	343	4,116
Psycho social workers-3 (25%)	Month	12	300	3,600
Accountants -3 (30%)	Month	12	180	2,160
Community Dev. Officers-3 (60%)	Month	12	462.86	5,554
Community Dev. Assistants-10(50%)	Month	12	714.29	8,571
HIV/AIDS Workers-10 (40%)	Month	12	571.43	6,857
Peace Animators & Traineers-9(40%)	Month	12	514.29	6,171
Cashiers-3 (25%)	Month	12	128.57	1,543
Drivers-3 (40%)	Month	12	137.14	1,646
Security Guards-3 (25%)	Month	12	77.14	926
Store Keepers-3 (25%)	Month	12	77.14	926
Office attendants-3 (25%)	Month	12	64.29	771
Secretaries-3 (30%)	Month	12	128.57	1,543
Internal Audit Assistants-3 (25%)	Month	12	128.57	1,543
Sub Total				45,927
PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION, OPERATION AND SUPPORT				
(PROGRAMME CO-ORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION)				
Co-coordinator, COU/PDR (25%)	Month	12	343	4,114
Deputy Co-coordinator & HPP (40%)	Month	12	457	5,486
Head of Finance and Res. Mgt (30%)	Month	12	309	3,703
Head of Internal Audit (20%)	Month	12	206	2,469
Senior Operations Accountant (30%)	Month	12	274	3,291
Head of Peace Programme (30%)	Month	12	274	3,291
Head of HIV/AIDS Programme (30%)	Month	12	274	3,291
Senior Personnel Officer (20%)	Month	12	160	1,920
Senior Zonal Prog. Officer (N)-(50%)	Month	12	457	5,486
Senior Audit Assistant (30%)	Month	12	137	1,646
Secretaries (3)- (40%)	Month	12	549	6,583
Drivers (2)-(60%)	Month	12	411	4,937
Office Maintenance costs	Month	12	114	1,371
Bank Charges	Month	12	171	2,057
Stationery	Month	12	114	1,371
Telephone, Fax & E-mail	Month	12	57	686
Electricity and Water	Month	12	57	686
Report Productions	Month	12	114	1,371

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
Office Assistant (30%)	Month	12	103	1,234
Sub Total				54,994
CAPITAL COSTS				
Laptop Computers & Printers	Nos	2	2,000	4,000
Desktop computers & Printers	Nos	2	2,285.71	4,571
Furniture for 2 Field Offices	Packages	2	4,000	8,000
Photocopier	Nos	1	3,000	3,000
Sub Total				19,571
AUDIT AND EVALUATION				
Audit of the project activities	Lump sum	1	4,000	4,000
Evaluation	Lump sum	1	4,000	4,000
Sub Total				8,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>919,626</u>

I. REQUESTING ACT MEMBER

- **The Lutheran World Federation/ World Service**

II. IMPLEMENTING ACT MEMBER & PARTNER INFORMATION

The Lutheran World Federation, Department for World Service (LWF/WS) has implemented emergency relief and development programs in Uganda since 1979, subsequent to an invitation by the Church of Uganda to respond to the drought effects in the Karamoja region. In addition to emergency response, the LWF Uganda/Sudan has been successful in strengthening capacity of community-based organisations/ groups, local institutions and local government structures to undertake sustainable development initiatives to meet the needs of their respective communities/districts; responding to the specific needs of marginalised individuals, families and communities affected by harsh climatic conditions, man-made or natural disasters, HIV/AIDS or other socio-economic constraints. The LWF Uganda has also fostered effective and efficient development and use of resources through awareness campaigns, training, participatory planning, implementation, co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation. An emergency response program to support resettlement and reintegration of returnees, internally displaced persons and the host community to enable them restart their normal lives, and further live in dignity, was recently re-launched for the second year in August 2005 in Ikotos, Equatorial region, South Sudan.

III. DESCRIPTION of the EMERGENCY SITUATION

Because of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Karamojong, the security situation in northern Uganda has remained relentlessly violent for more than 20 years. The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), as a result of these LRA rebel activities and the Karamojong, is presently estimated at 1.4 million people - the majority being women and children. Approximately 140,000 IDPs in Katakwi and another 310,000 IDPs in Kitgum and 319,000 in Pader district*, respectively are domiciled in the IDP camps. The IDPs in Adjumani district (approximately 20,000 persons) have mostly live with relatives in their respective communities. The standard of living in the IDP camps and the sub-counties that host IDPs in Adjumani, Katakwi, Pader and Kitgum districts is worrying because of the absence of education and health facilities, wide spread waterborne diseases, malnutrition, depletion of food stocks, lack of farm tools and inputs, poor sanitation, inaccessible water points, congestion and broken boreholes as a result of over-used. An additional problem is the increase cases of abuse of women and girls caused by crowded conditions in the camps, women walking long distances to get water and increased alcohol consumption by men who have nothing else to keep them busy with. This situation has been worsened by the poor crop yields during the two growing seasons in 2004. It affected the availability of food in 2005 and it is anticipated that the effects will continue into 2006.

The fear of LRA abductions of women and children has resulted in the relocation of approximately 44,000¹ children each night from their respective homes to nearby towns to seek shelter and security. These children are commonly referred to as "night commuters". This is a large problem in Kitgum and Pader where shelter, sanitary facilities and water are needed to assure a safe environment for these commuters.

This overall situation has created an acute humanitarian crisis in Northern Uganda including in the four proposed project areas. The IDPs needs in the districts of Adjumani, Katakwi, Kitgum and Pader are still great which call for immediate interventions.

This Appeal is launched to support the IDPs by providing emergency preparedness and response in Adjumani, Pader, Katakwi and Kitgum districts in Northern Uganda. If conflict is reduced, LWF Uganda will use this Appeal to support resettlement and reintegration of IDPs in their respective communities.

1 UNICEF Northern Uganda Humanitarian Situation Report – October 2004

*Compiled by the WFP Uganda Pipeline Unit 2 – 5th August, 2005

IV. DESCRIPTION of the SITUATION in the AREA of PROPOSED RESPONSE

The proposed LWF emergency program for IDPs in Northern Uganda for 2005/2006 is an integrated, multi-sectoral humanitarian intervention comprising components of food security, shelter, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS awareness and malaria prevention, psychosocial and emergency preparedness.

Overall Goal

Reduced human sufferings of internally displaced persons in Katakwi, Pader, Kitgum and Adjumani districts, through an emergency preparedness and response program which combats the consequences of human made disaster caused by the ongoing conflict.

Objectives:

- Increased access to safe and clean water for the IDPs and host communities in Northern Uganda, particularly in Adjumani, Katakwi, Pader and Kitgum districts.
- Increased access to relief assistance (food and non-food items) for IDPs including the night commuters in Adjumani, Katakwi, Pader and Kitgum districts.
- Increased access to food for IDPs in Kitgum, Katakwi, Pader and Adjumani districts.
- Provide safe shelters with access to clean water and sanitation facilities for up to 200 night commuters.
- Increased food security for IDPs in Adjumani, Katakwi, Pader and Kitgum districts
- Provide HIV/AIDS awareness to IDPs, teachers and other community leaders.
- Provide psychosocial and social economic support to IDPs to help them resettle into their communities.
- Establish an emergency preparedness mechanism/ system that will enable the project to effectively respond to emergencies.

V. TARGETED BENEFICIARIES

Direct Beneficiaries

This Appeal targets approximately 650,000 internally displaced persons in the IDP camps particularly women and children in the Katakwi, Pader, Kitgum and Adjumani districts. About 60% of the IDP population are female.

Criteria used for selecting beneficiaries:

Beneficiaries receiving NFIs and food security support are the most vulnerable families and individuals selected by LWF project staff, the network of community leaders and members of the IDP community. Special efforts will be made to provide assistance to children, the elderly, lactating mothers and female-headed households.

The most vulnerable communities will be the primary beneficiaries of the borehole drilling and rehabilitation projects. The beneficiary selection will be carried out with consultations with the IDP communities, the sub-county administrations and the local councillors. Beneficiaries of the training programs (for Water User Committees and pump mechanics) will be selected based on consultations with the communities. Children who are night commuters will be provided with a safe place to stay. IDPs who have a high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS will be targeted for the awareness and prevention training.

Indirect Beneficiaries:

These will include the host population in Northern Uganda, with an initial focus on the IDP host districts in Adjumani, Katakwi, Pader and Kitgum. There are an estimated 1.2 million persons living in these areas.

VI. PROPOSED EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE & IMPLEMENTATION

Major Activities:

- Drilling and rehabilitation of boreholes (standard and motorised)
- Support in food security
- Providing shelter for night commuter children
- Community Training/ Capacity Building/Emergency Preparedness
- Distribution of relief items including mosquito nets
- Provision of a resettlement package for IDPs returning to their homes
- Rights-based advocacy and gender integration
- Hygiene/ sanitation education and promotion
- Project monitoring and evaluation
- Staff capacity building/ development through tailor made courses/ training
- Psycho/Social Support to the communities
- HIV/AIDS awareness and sensitisation

Expected outcome and type of assistance:

Outcome 1: Increased access to clean and safe water and hygiene training

- 40 boreholes drilled
- 3 motorised boreholes drilled and developed
- 50 bore holes rehabilitated
- 93 water user committees trained (9 community members/committee) or retrained and management/ maintenance of WATSAN facilities
- Hygiene clubs implemented (about 10 communities)
- 10 rain water harvesting systems in 10 primary schools
- 10 institutional latrines in 10 primary schools

Outcome 2: Increased access to basic household items and school materials

- 10,000 sets of domestic utensils provided to the most vulnerable households
- 10,000 blankets provided
- 10,000 mosquito nets provided
- 2,500 pupils provided with exercise books, pens, pencils and mathematical sets
- Sanitary wear provided for 200 schoolgirls who are above 11 years old

Outcome 3: Increased access to food

- 960 MT of food

Outcome 4: Safe Sleeping areas for night commuters

- 2 units will be constructed

Outcome 5: Increased food security

- 300 pairs of oxen
- 1,000 ox-ploughs
- 10,000 agricultural sets
- 600 MT of plant cuttings
- 30 MT of assorted seeds
- 200 improved breed of goats and 750 local goats

Outcome 6: Increased HIV/AIDS awareness

- 100 Sensitisation/Awareness meetings will take place in IDP camps
- 80 AIDS educators will be trained

Outcome 7: Provision of psychosocial support

- 120 Counsellors will be trained
- 12 Counselling centres will be established

Outcome 8: Emergency preparedness

- An emergency preparedness committee comprises seven members who are equipped with relevant skills, knowledge and necessary facilities to effectively respond to emergencies.
- An emergency preparedness policy and guidelines developed by the committee and shared with the field.

Implementation Description and Strategy:**Outcome 1****Increased access to clean and safe water and improved hygiene for IDPs and returnees:**

Due to the rapid population growth in the IDP camps and in spite of prior LWF interventions in Katakwi and Adjumani, the amount of safe water available for the IDPs is still far below the SPHERE standards. In Kitgum and Pader, due to the insecurity, the IDPs are confined to camps that do not have the capacity to meet the population's water needs. In this Appeal, the villages and camps where boreholes are most needed will be identified, in consultation with the local district water office, the IDPs, the local chiefs and the local council leadership. The work will be contracted to private firms who have experience in drilling boreholes in Northern Uganda. Contractors are selected by a tender committee that consists of at least three senior LWF staff. The tender committee follows district guidelines on selecting contractors. The contractors are supervised by the LWF Water and Sanitation officer and the District Water officer.

LWF staff will involve beneficiaries in all aspects of project implementation. Capacity building, mainly through training of beneficiaries in operation and maintenance of water and hygiene facilities will therefore be upheld.

The LWF Uganda also continues to respond to the displacement of people in Northern Uganda. This Appeal provides multi-sectoral support to these new IDPs and the ability to quickly respond to emergency water needs. Three mobile water delivery tanks and temporary storage tanks will facilitate the delivery of clean and safe drinking water to the IDPs. This emergency water system bridges the gap until a more permanent source of water can be identified.

Training of Water User Committees and Health Clubs:

With guidance from the project field staff, each community will select up to nine members who will ensure that water and sanitation facilities are well maintained and that hygiene is observed. These people will be provided with up to five days of training using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools that focus on issues that relate to environmental health e.g. digging rubbish pits for solid waste disposal, digging pit latrines, safe water chain and maintenance of hygiene around homes. In addition, project staff will highlight to the beneficiaries the dangers of harmful behaviour in relation to environmental health, with the hope that they will be able to make informed decisions.

Outcome 2**Increased access to basic household items and scholastic materials:**

The project will procure, transport, store and distribute basic household items. These include sets of domestic utensils (2 saucepans, 1 jerrycan, 6 plates and 6 cups), a blanket and a mosquito net. Along with nylon mosquito nets, arrangements are being considered to procure cotton material locally so that local tailors can be contracted to sew mosquito nets for distribution to the targeted beneficiaries. It is hoped that this approach will support local individuals and groups in the local economy and will also help to build local capacity.

Increased ability for children to attend school:

Unfortunately, students in the IDP camps do not have easy access to exercise books, pens, mathematical sets and pencils because they are not generally available and, if they are available, there is lack of money to buy these items.

Adolescent schoolgirls also face the difficulty in maintaining good sanitation during their menstruation period, and many end up staying home until their period is over. The project proposes to procure sanitary wear to support such girls. The scholastic materials along with sanitary wear will be distributed to all appropriate school children within the project areas.

Outcome 3

Increased access to food:

Local staple foods will be procured and distributed to food insecure households within the project areas.

Outcome 4

Safe sleeping areas for children who are night commuters:

There are over 40,000 children that leave their homes every night in northern Uganda. These children move into towns which provide protection from abduction, but this migration causes other potential problems. The children often sleep in open areas that are insecure. This is dangerous, particularly for girls. Malaria as well as sanitation and access to water are also major problems faced by these children. The shelters that are proposed would provide single sex shelters with access to water and sanitation facilities. It will also be protected with mosquito nets/screens.

Outcome 5

Increased food security:

In the LRA and Karamojong affected areas, most of the local people lost their farm tools as they escaped the rebels. Most IDPs also sold their livestock at give-away prices to avoid the inconvenience of running away with them. Ox-cultivation is the mainstay of the Northern Ugandan farming communities. However, the farmers no longer have the oxen for ploughing nor do they have the relevant tools like ox-ploughs, hand hoes, pangas and axes for working on their farms. In some areas, the local people are proposing to put themselves in groups of 5 households to benefit from a pair of oxen and 1 ox-plough. This way, they will be able to plough in turns and produce their own food instead of relying on relief handouts. Additional ox-ploughs would be provided to other vulnerable households amongst the LRA affected communities on the understanding that they will work co-operatively with their neighbours to find their own oxen (It is not uncommon for communities to have oxen but not the plough). The hand hoes, pangas and axes will be distributed to 5,000 most vulnerable households in affected areas.

Each vulnerable household will receive appropriate seeds and cuttings. Vulnerable IDP groups will be provided with improved breed of goats (2 male goats) and 10 female locally bred goats for the purpose of cross breeding.

Outcome 6

Increased awareness of HIV/AIDS:

The IDP camps in Northern Uganda have created a situation where the environment is very conducive to the spread of HIV/AIDS. The crowded conditions, young people who have too much time on their hands and the extreme poverty are all indicative of the possibility of increased sexual activity and increased risk of HIV/AIDS. This Appeal provides the LWF Uganda with the resources to provide HIV/AIDS awareness programs for the IDPs in Kitgum, Adjumani and Pader districts (Katakwi already has a program on HIV/AIDS awareness). These awareness programs provide information on how HIV is spread, but more importantly on how to protect oneself from contracting the disease.

Outcome 7

Psycho/Social support for the IDP communities:

This community based program is meant to identify the psychosocial needs of the communities (through the needs assessment). Through the training of psychosocial workers in the communities and by providing centres for IDPs to receive support, this emergency response program will support the community and individuals in recovering and regaining their ability to be fully functional. This program builds on the local resources of the community through the creation of networks for psychosocial support.

Outcome 8

Emergency preparedness:

The project is in the process of developing an emergency preparedness mechanism/ system that will enable effective response to emergencies. An emergency preparedness committee which consist of seven members

was established in 2005. Each field project is represented by at least one staff, who also serves as the project focal person on emergency related issues. The committee is responsible for the development of an emergency preparedness policy and guidelines. While the process of developing the relevant documents is still ongoing, the project will continue to strengthen the capacities of the seven committee members through relevant training and provision of the necessary communication equipment to respective projects for effective communication.

Implementation timetable: The project will be implemented from the 1 January, 2006 to 31 December, 2006.

Long term development effects

The project will have long- term developmental effects in almost all of the areas of this emergency response. Water user committees are trained to care for the water points, livestock will be improved, farmers will be provided with the oxen and tools they need for cultivation for food security and the psychosocial support and HIV/AIDS programs will train people in the community. The Appeal focuses on local participation, for example, the communities and the local authorities are involved in the implementation of the psychosocial support program, locations for the water points and sanitation facilities and decisions on food and food security. This project is also gender sensitive - women participate in a meaningful way in the decision processes and the implementation. Also, women will be the focus for training in the area of psychosocial support in the IDP camps.

LWF works with local communities to ensure that its projects do not have a detrimental effect on the people.

Possible risks and alternative strategies

Due to the ongoing conflicts with the LRA and the Karamojong, the situation remains variable on a day-to-day basis. This means that the work with the communities may be disrupted and this has happened in the past. Historically the crisis will pass and work resumes. On the other hand if there is peace, the Appeal may change its focus from the IDP camps to the areas where IDPs return to.

The major critical factors for success include access to the needed resources, involving the local authorities and communities in the processes, prioritising needs based on the communities' input and the ability to react to changing situations.

Transit and Exit Strategy

Community participation and capacity building will be key components of this program. It is the intention of the LWF to facilitate the sustainability of activities through the local authorities and the communities. Working with the community to "own" the project is an ongoing focus in this emergency response program. This is done in a number of ways including having the community contribute labour or material to the project, setting up community committees, capacity building in the community and in some cases having a written agreement with the IDP community to define their role and the role of the LWF.

All of LWF's work is directed at building sustainability through the local authorities and the IDP communities.

VII. ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

The implementation of this Appeal will become part of the operational structure of the LWF/WS in Uganda. The program co-ordinator of this project will report to the LWF Representative in Uganda. All funds that are received are accounted for through the financial systems that are in place for all of the LWF programs in Uganda. Formal procedures are in place for the transferring of funds, purchasing equipment and supplies and use of resources.

The LWF Representative signs the funding/co-operative agreements

VIII. MONITORING, REPORTING & EVALUATIONS

Monitoring of this ACT Appeal will be done through the LWF Program Manager, the LWF Finance Manager and the Program Co-ordinators. Monitoring will be based on the goals, objectives, prioritised activities and

funding of the program. Regular site visits, which include discussions with partners, local officials and beneficiaries, will be made.

Evaluation of the implementation of the Appeal will be based on the objectives achieved as well as on the capacity building of local members who will assume the responsibility for the activities.

Reporting Schedule:

- **Interim narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 31 July 2006 within one month following mid-term of project.**
- **Final narrative and financial reports due at ACT CO by 28 February 2007 within two months of end of project.**
- **The final audit report will be sent to the ACT CO no later than the 31 March 2007.**

IX. CO-ORDINATION

The LWF co-ordinates its activities with the Church of Uganda (COU) as the other ACT member in Uganda through the ACT Forum in Uganda.

X. BUDGET

ESTIMATED BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
CRISIS PHASE				
Water and Sanitation				
Drilling boreholes	Borehole	40	11,250	450,000
Drilling & Development of motorised boreholes	Borehole	3	75,000	225,000
Rehabilitating boreholes	Borehole	50	2,500	125,000
Rain Water Harvesting Systems	Catchment	10	3,000	30,000
Construction of Institutional Latrines	Latrine	10	4,000	40,000
Emergency water delivery systems	Tank	3	10,000	30,000
Training communities in sanitation	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000
Hygiene Clubs/Plan/Implement/Evaluate	Lumpsum	10	1,000	10,000
Training pump mechanics	Training	5	2,000	10,000
Purchase tool kits for repairing boreholes	Tool Kits	45	750	33,750
Staff training/Capacity building	Training	4	2,500	10,000
Visibility Programs	Lumpsum	1	3,000	3,000
Sub-total Water & Sanitation				996,750
Non-Food Items				
Domestic Utensils	Set	10,000	6	60,000
Blankets	Pcs	10,000	5	50,000
Mosquito Nets	Pcs	10,000	8	80,000
Educational Materials	Set	2,500	5	12,500
Plastic Sheetings	Sheets	1,500	25	37,500
Tarpaulins	Tarpaulin	1,500	30	45,000
Soap	Cartons	300	30	9,000
Sanitary Wear	Rolls	200	47	9,400
Sub-total Non-Food Items				303,400

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
Food Aid				
Food for Host Comm./IDPs & Emergency Resp.	MT	960	290	278,400
Sub-total Food				278,400
Temporary Shelter				
Shelter for night commuters	Shelter	2	18,000	36,000
Sub-total Temporary Shelter				36,000
TOTAL CRISIS PHASE				1,614,550
POST CRISIS PHASE				
Food Security				
Agricultural Sets (Hoe,Panga,Axe)	Sets	10,000	9	90,000
Oxen	Pair	300	302	90,563
Ox plough	Plough	1,000	81	81,250
Improved Goats	Goat	200	174	34,884
Local Goats	Goat	750	25	18,750
Assorted Seeds	MT	30	4,200	126,000
Cuttings for planting	MT	600	294	176,400
Community training in Agriculture	W/shop	50	500	25,000
Sub-total Food Security				642,846
HIV/AIDS Awareness				
Consultative Workshops	W/shop	40	100	4,000
Sensitization Meetings	Meeting	100	100	10,000
Printing of learning materials/posters	Lumpsum	2	3,000	6,000
Procurement of condoms	Box	300	50	15,000
Support to drama groups	Group	20	250	5,000
Training of AIDS Educators(10days)	Person	80	100	8,000
Sub-total Food Security				48,000
Psychosocial Support				
Assess psychological Needs	Lumpsum	2	30,000	60,000
Train Community Counselors (40 days)	Person	120	1,200	144,000
Establish Counseling Centers	Center	12	2,000	24,000
Transport. for comm. mtgs/home visits(bicycles)	Counselors	120	120	14,400
Sports & Other Activities/Playgnds-25 interv.	Intervention	35	1,000	35,000
Networking Activities	Lumpsum	2	2,000	4,000
Counseling Materials	Lumpsum	2	12,000	24,000
Sub-total Psykosocial Support				305,400
Capacity Building & Peace & Reconciliation				
Strengthen local partners	Lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000
Staff and Community Training in P&R	Training	24	1,500	36,000
Community Disaster Management training	Training	6	2,500	15,000
Activities related to Peace and Reconciliation	Lumpsum	8	40,000	40,000
Sub-total Capacity buidling				121,000

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
Transport Storage and Handling				
4WD hire (3 vehicles lease)	Month	12	6,000	72,000
4WD Pickup hire	Month	12	3,750	45,000
4WD running costs (4 vehicles)	Month	12	2,000	24,000
Motorcycles hire (12M/cycles lease)	Month	12	4,800	57,600
Motorcycle running costs (12M/cycles)	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Per diems for travel to / from Kampala	Day	216	40	8,640
Transport of Food & NFIs from Kila to projects	Trip	30	1,800	54,000
Transport of Food & NFIs to distribution points	Trip	40	300	12,000
Warehousing costs	Month	12	750	9,000
Staff Air travel	Flight	24	200	4,800
Sub-total Transport & Handling				301,440
Project staff costs				
Program Coordinators(2)	Month	12	6,000	72,000
Project Managers (3)	Month	12	2,250	27,000
Project Administrators (3)	Month	12	1,500	18,000
Project Accountants(3)	Month	12	1,800	21,600
Project Officer(3)	Month	12	1,500	18,000
Project Assistants(10)	Month	12	3,000	36,000
Water Engineer	Month	12	1,000	12,000
Accounts Assistants (3)	Month	12	900	10,800
Drivers(3)	Month	12	900	10,800
Day & Night Guards(12)	Month	12	1,800	21,600
Office Assistants(3)	Month	12	450	5,400
Secretary(3)	Month	12	960	11,520
Stores Keepers(3)	Month	12	960	11,520
Monitoring Consultant	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Sub-total Project staff costs				290,640
Project Office Communications and Operations				
Stationery	Month	12	900	10,800
Office furniture	Lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000
Office / residence rent & utilities	Month	12	3,000	36,000
Telecommunication (email/phone/fax)	Month	12	1,200	14,400
Bank Charges	Month	12	450	5,400
Office/Compound Development	Lumpsum	1	35,000	35,000
Sub-total				106,600
TOTAL POST CRISIS PHASE				1,815,926
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				
Generator	Generator	1	7,000	7,000
Laptop Computers & Accessories	Laptop	3	1,800	5,400
Rubhall (Storage)	Rubhall	4	18,000	72,000
Photocopier	Photocopier	1	1,800	1,800
Communication Equip. (Satphone/Codan/Handsets)	Lumpsum	1	15,000	15,000
TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE				101,200

<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit Type</u>	<u>No.of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US \$</u>	<u>Total Budget US\$</u>
IN-COUNTRY CO-ORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION				
Representative (20%)	Month	12	2,024	24,288
Regional Finance Controller (15%)	Month	12	563	6,756
Programme Manager (25%)	Month	12	404	4,848
Finance Manager (20%)	Month	12	325	3,900
Admin/Human Resource Manager (20%)	Month	12	202	2,424
Programme Accountant (20%)	Month	12	158	1,896
Procurement Officer (30%)	Month	12	215	2,580
HIV/AIDS Project Officer (50%)	Month	12	750	9,000
Rights Based Advocacy Officer(50%)	Month	12	750	9,000
Accountant(25%)	Month	12	153	1,836
Accounts Assistant (20%)	Month	12	62	744
Administrative Assistant (25%)	Month	12	86	1,032
Kampala Shared Office Costs	Lumpsum	12	5,000	60,000
Peace & Reconciliation Officer (50%)	Month	12	750	9,000
TOTAL IN-COUNTRY CO-ORDINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION				137,304
AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				
Audit fees	Audit	1	4,000	4,000
Evaluation and Reporting	Lumpsum	1	7,000	7,000
TOTAL AUDIT, MONITORING & EVALUATION				11,000
TOTAL EXPENDITURE				<u>3,679,980</u>

EVALUATION

I. BACKGROUND

Large scale humanitarian needs persist in northern districts of Uganda as a result of the rebel LRA's (Lord's Resistance Army) attacks on the civilian population in a conflict which has now lasted nearly 19 years. 91% of the population in the worst affected region (Acholiland) is now living in displaced camps. Karamoja, previously quiet, is now home to daily attacks due to the initiative to disarm the Karamoja people by the Ugandan army. This marks a shift in insecurity to north-eastern Uganda. There are now 1.6 million IDPs and above 225,000 refugees in northern Uganda. Some of the most worrying health statistics have appeared in recent weeks showing the highest mortality rates seen in northern districts in the past 3 years. The Government's increased military offensive to defeat the rebels has resulted in fewer rebel attacks on the camps.

As the 2006 Appeal will be the fourth ACT appeal for Northern Uganda, it is considered that a review of the ACT involvement in this crisis is needed in order to define its relevance, impact and way forward.

II. OBJECTIVES

The overall objective is to evaluate the ACT emergency response in Northern Uganda to determine its relevance and impact in relation to the needs of the affected population and to help the ACT members in Uganda and the ACT Alliance to define the way forward in responding to this emergency.

III. DESCRIPTION

This evaluation will be prepared following the ACT evaluation guidelines and mechanisms. The evaluation will be a participatory process and the members in the field will be involved in the whole process.

The evaluation will focus on the implementation of the AFUG61 appeal.

Evaluation team

Two external evaluators - one expatriate and one local.

Timeframe

Twenty (20) days in the second half of 2006.

Preparation of the evaluation	4 days
Briefing with the implementing members	1 day
Visits to projects in the field	8 days
Interviews with staff of the implementing members and other organisations in the country	2 days
Debriefing workshop	1 day
Report preparation	4 days

IV. BUDGET

<u>Description</u>	<u>Type of Unit</u>	<u>No of Units</u>	<u>Unit Cost US\$</u>	<u>Budget US\$</u>
Consultant fees				
Team leader – International	days	23	400	9,200
Team member – National	days	18	200	<u>3,600</u>
Subtotal				12,800
Travel				
International travel	Trip	1	2,000	2,000
Travel to Northern Uganda	Trip	6	200	<u>1,200</u>
Subtotal				3,200
Accommodation and meals				
International	days	13	120	1,560
National	days	7	120	<u>840</u>
Subtotal				2,400
Other expenses				
Debriefing workshop	Lump sum			500
Visa and other travel expenses	Lump sum			500
ACT CO participation in debriefing	Lump sum			<u>2,500</u>
Subtotal				3,500
TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE				<u>21,900</u>