

## I. HIGHLIGHTS

- **AMID HEAVY RAINS, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS IN PARTS OF KARAMOJA AND TESO HAMPERED BY DETERIORATING ROAD CONDITIONS**
- **OVER 1,000 CHOLERA CASES REGISTERED IN KARAMOJA SINCE APRIL 2010**
- **90% OF IDPS IN NORTHERN UGANDA NO LONGER LIVING IN CAMPS, BUT LAND CONFLICTS AND LANDMINES IMPEDING RETURN IN SOME AREAS**

## II. SECURITY AND ACCESS

### SECURITY

The general situation in Karamoja remained fragile, according to the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). Cattle raids, including on protected kraals, particularly affected Moroto and Kotido, with some resulting in fierce clashes between the Uganda People's Defence Forces and the raiders. In South Karamoja incidents associated with food distributions involved theft of food and non-food items (NFIs), and attacks on food distributors as well as on food recipients. Following three road ambushes in Alerek sub-county of Abim District during the month, UNDSS issued an advisory limiting UN movement along the Abim-Kotido road to between 09.00Hrs and 16.00Hrs with effect from 28 June 2010. Three civilians were killed in one of those ambushes.

In northern Uganda, Amuru District officials and partners carried out a joint assessment in the wake of a violent land dispute that occurred in Koli village of Pabbo sub-county on 23 June. Preliminary findings indicated that one person was killed and several others injured in the dispute involving two clans. Some 40 huts were torched and many members of either clan had fled the village. Also of concern in the region during the reporting period were raids by illegally armed Karamojong, particularly in Pader District.

### Access

Heavy rains affected road conditions, leading to access constraints for humanitarian activity in parts of Karamoja. Deteriorating road conditions resulted in a temporary halt in food distributions, particularly in the low lying or remote areas located off the main access routes. The rains rendered roads leading to Nakwayae and Opongopong in Kotido District inaccessible, and left the Lomusian bridge entrance to Kaabong Town Council in a fragile state. Also affected were the Lobe – Lochom section of the Kotido – Kaabong highway and Alerek and Kapus on the Abim- Kotido road. The deterioration in road conditions resulted in diversion of traffic on the main route from Soroti, and prolonged travel time.

In Teso region, water logging was reported in Katakwi District, affecting nearly the entire sub-county of Ngariam and areas bordering Karamoja in Magoro and Adacan sub-counties. While no displacements occurred, the affected areas remained difficult to access and triggered concerns over the likelihood of crop failures.

## III. POPULATION MOVEMENT

The vast majority of internally displaced persons in northern Uganda have returned to villages of origin. As of June, 89 percent of all IDP camps in the Acholi region had been closed.

In Karamoja region, kraal populations continued to be mobile in search of pasture and water. However, following a cholera outbreak in the region, there have been concerns over the movement of such kraal populations. The index cholera case was traced to Apa Lopus kraal communities located in Kamoru parish of Payangara sub-county.

During May, over 700 Turkana pastoralists from Kenya reportedly moved into the escarpment areas at the border with Kaabong District. According to security sources, the pastoralist returned to Kenya in June.

## IV. HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

### EDUCATION

Heavy rains in Karamoja during the reporting period flooded classrooms and submerged latrines in four primary schools - Lumorumori, Lomorunyange, Kagat and Namatata in Namalu sub-county - in Nakapiripirit District. An assessment carried out on 29 June by the District Disaster Management Committee (DDMC) found that the schools' location in swampy or low lying areas rendered them vulnerable. In total, 25 schools in the district were deemed to be located in flood risk areas. In Moroto, the re-opening of schools for the second term was delayed for two weeks to

enable an assessment of their hygiene and sanitation status in light of a cholera outbreak in the district. One Early Childhood Development center in Moroto town remained closed following the outcome of the assessment. In Kotido, the district directed all schools without pit latrines to close due to concerns over the possible outbreak of cholera.

In Acholi region, most displaced schools had returned to original sites as of June 2010, save for one each in Gulu, Kitgum and Lamwo, and three in Amuru.

#### **FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS**

Vaccinations against *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia (CBPP) were concluded in all Karamoja districts in mid-May. The programme achieved coverage of 87 percent (770,000 cattle) for CBPP and 106 percent (1,500,000 shoats) for PPR, surpassing the 80 percent target. The sector indicated that it required additional resources to enable the vaccination of 700,000 goats against Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia (CCPP) and undertake emergency tick and worm control for animals.

The region continued to experience high food insecurity, with nearly half of its population receiving some food assistance during the reporting period.<sup>1</sup> Disruptions to food distributions in Nakapiripirit District persisted, including an incident in Rupa sub-county where scores of residents of a neighbouring village invaded a distribution point, leading to food losses. Distribution agencies in collaboration with the districts subsequently rolled out a process to address some of the issues relating to the identification of beneficiaries, starting in Moroto District. The process includes verification of beneficiaries of unconditional food aid and establishing village food management committees.

Pipeline breaks affected plans to phase off food distributions in the Acholi region during June. Generally, food production in the region has greatly improved, with harvests from the first planting season increasing market supply and leading to a reduction in prices by as much as 60 percent for some foodstuff. Tractors provided by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) facilitated the opening of 824 acres of land in Gulu and 1,000 acres in Amuru. Meanwhile, in response to the invasion of the deadly Congress weed, Pader district and partners started a community sensitization campaign. The district also planned to write to the Ministry of Agriculture to request chemicals for spraying. The weed, which has been discovered in 12 other districts in the country, is reputedly one of the world's most dangerous and is known to harm crop, animal and human health.

#### **HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS**

An outbreak of cholera was first reported in Moroto District on 21 April 2010. A couple of weeks later, Amudat District reported its first case, followed shortly after by Kotido District. By the end of June, a cumulative 641 cases including 11 deaths had been registered in Moroto, 103 cases and two deaths in Amudat, and 376 cases and nine deaths in Kotido. In Moroto, all 11 sub-counties had reported at least a case, although Nadunget, Rupa, South Division and North Division remained the most affected. However, beginning in mid-June, no new cases were reported in the district, raising expectations that the outbreak would soon be under control. In Amudat, all three sub-counties had been affected, with Amudat sub-county accounting for half of all cases by the end of June. In Kotido, Nakapelemoru sub-county with 216 cases and Panyangara sub-county with 112 cases were worst hit, but only two of the district's six sub-counties remained unaffected. Response to the outbreak faced several constraints, including slow progress in enforcing public health laws, low participation of local leaders in social mobilization, and the rains, which were conducive to further disease spread as well as to deterioration in access road conditions. For Amudat in particular, cross-border population movements were of concern, given that the disease had long been confirmed in neighbouring North Pokot District of Kenya.

According to the Ministry of Health, a cholera outbreak also occurred in the eastern districts of Pallisa (48 cases), Kayunga (116 cases and 9 deaths), Butaleja (18 cases and 1 death), and Tororo (44 cases and 11 deaths). By the end of June, the epidemic had been successfully contained in all four districts.

The Hepatitis E outbreak in Karamoja remained uncontained, with a total of 511 cases and 15 deaths reported since the disease broke out in August 2009. Kaabong, the most affected district with a cumulative 484 cases and 15 deaths, registered an average of eight cases per week during the reporting period, while Kotido (18) and Abim (6) accounted for 24 cumulative cases. Kaabong Rural, Sidok, Kaabong Town Council and Kalapata were the most affected sub-counties as of June 2010. No new cases have been reported in any of the South Karamoja districts since 15 March. Cumulatively, Moroto had registered 23 cases and one death, while Amudat and Nakapiripirit had not registered any case.

In northern Uganda, Hepatitis E remained largely under control. Three new cases were reported in Epidemiological Week 18 and one case in Week 23 in Akwang sub-county in Kitgum District. As of this reporting, a total of 10,603 cases and a cumulative death toll of 168 had been registered since the onset of the epidemic in October 2007.

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<sup>1</sup> FEWSNET, *Uganda Food Security Outlook Update*, June 2010

The high incidence of malaria and stockouts of anti-malarial drugs continued to be of concern in both northern Uganda and Karamoja. Cases in South Karamoja districts reached 25,128 in May 2010, compared to 22,552 cases in April. Also in South Karamoja, a rising trend of dysentery was noted during May, with a total of 1,070 cases against 945 cases in April. Bokora County in Moroto and Moruita sub-county in Nakapiripirit registered the highest incidence of the disease.

During the reporting period, preliminary results of the second round of a nutrition surveillance pilot carried out between 7-15 May 2010 indicated an increase in Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates across all Karamoja districts save Nakapiripirit. The most significant increase was noted in Kaabong, which also registered an increase in Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) alongside Abim and Moroto.

INDICATOR	Moroto (N=312)	Kotido (N=343)	Kaabong (N=292)	Nakapiripirit (N=288)	Abim (N=302)
<b>Global Acute Malnutrition</b> W/H < -2 z and/or oedema	<b>14.7%</b> (9.6%-21.9%)	<b>10.8%</b> (7.6%-15.1%)	<b>13.0%</b> (9.1%-18.2%)	<b>9.0%</b> (6.5%-12.5%)	<b>8.3%</b> (4.8%-13.9%)
<b>Severe Acute Malnutrition</b> W/H < -3 z and/or oedema	<b>3.5%</b> (1.9%-6.4%)	<b>1.5%</b> (0.6%-3.3%)	<b>1.4 %</b> (0.4% - 4.6%)	<b>1.0%</b> (0.3%-3.2%)	<b>2.6%</b> (1.2%-5.9%)

Source: ACF, May 2010

### PROTECTION

Nearly 90 percent of the displaced population in northern Uganda had left the camps as of June 2010, and a total 108 of the 121 officially recognized IDP camps in the Acholi region had been closed. The remaining 13 camps (1 in Gulu, 4 in Pader, 3 in Kitgum and 5 in Lamwo) were the subject of protection concerns, specifically relating to land.

District	Camps officially recognized by the government	Camp/s not meeting 50% return Phase-out criteria as of May 2010	Camps closed/Decommissioned in 2009	Camps closed/Decommissioned in 2010	Total Camps closed/Decommissioned
Gulu	31	1	16	14	30
Amuru	34	0	0	34	34
Pader	31	4	4	23	27
Kitgum	11	3	5	3	8
Lamwo	14	5	1	8	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>108</b>

Source: UNHCR, May 2010

In spite of the progress in IDP returns, a sizeable number of persons have been unable to leave the camps, particularly the extremely vulnerable (EVI) and People with Special Needs (PSNs). A profiling report in May indicated some 4,780 EVIs/PSNs still in camps and former camps.<sup>2</sup> Land disputes, some of which have been violent, remained one of the major factors impeding return or access to land in the region. In Pader District, the gravity of such disputes prompted the Minister of Lands to undertake a fact finding mission to the village of Olyelowidyei in Kotomor sub-county, where 2,000 people have been unable to access their ancestral land. Land disputes were also registered in Laminacwida village in Puranga sub-county as well as in Acholpii.

Landmines and unexploded ordnances constitute another impediment to return, especially in Lamwo District where some 444 households (1,729 individuals) originally from the most affected sub-counties of Agoro and Lokung remained in camps. Demining activities were ongoing in these areas.

### **Human Rights and Rule of Law:**

Long detention in police cells beyond the mandatory period continued to be reported across all districts in Karamoja. In northern Uganda, the police and the Prisons Service expressed concern over the poor condition of police cells and prison wards in Kitgum and Amuru districts, specifically the lack of basic items like eating utensils and blankets, and poor sanitary facilities. In Kitgum (and the new district of Lamwo), the absence of a resident Chief Magistrate was also been cited as a major impediment to the execution of justice.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR, *PSN Profiling Report*, May 2010

**Mine Action:**

During the reporting period, the Uganda Mine Action Centre (UMAC) completed demining activities in Lelabul village and in areas along the border with Sudan in Lokung sub-county of Lamwo District. Some 217 mines have been safely destroyed in UMAC's area of operation.

**Child Protection:**

A total of 285 Karimojong children formerly living on the streets of Kampala were returned on 14 May and transferred to a transit centre in Longalom Primary School in Moroto District. Subsequently, 146 of the children were reunified with their families in Iriiri, Matany, Lopei, Lokopo and Ngoleriet sub-counties.

**Gender Based Violence (GBV):**

Continuous assessments by sector partners in northern Uganda have indicated the need for more counsellors for GBV survivors, further advocacy to ensure that survivors access free medical attention at referral hospitals and that service providers do not abscond from duty. Meanwhile, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for GBV were approved by the Kitgum District Council and circulated to partners as a reference guide, while the draft document awaited confirmation by the Gulu District Council.

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Key activities under the sector were directed towards provision of safe drinking water in the return villages in Acholi region. These efforts complemented the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP), whose funds have facilitated borehole drilling. Nevertheless, safe water coverage in the region remained extremely poor. For example, access to safe water sources within a one kilometre radius in rural areas in Gulu stood at only 28 percent. In Karamoja, mobile latrines were dispatched to the four primary schools in Nakapiripirit that were affected by flooding and waterlogging.

**VI. FUNDING**

At the end of June, the 2010 Consolidated Appeal for Uganda (CAP 2010) was 31 percent funded with \$62,762,541 in commitments and \$1,127,321 in pledges. Multi-Sector, Food and Coordination were the highest funded sectors. With 40 percent of realized funds consisting of carry-overs, the current Appeal remained the least funded of all CAPs at a corresponding stage in the last six years. Launched in December 2010, the Uganda CAP 2010 sought \$197 million to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs of up to two million vulnerable individuals across the Acholi, Teso, Karamoja and refugee-hosting regions. Following the conclusion of the Mid-Year Review process for the Appeal in June, a revised \$184 million was expected to be launched in July 2010.

**VII. THE MONTH AHEAD****KAMPALA MONTHLY SECTOR SUPPORT GROUP MEETING SCHEDULE**

	<b>Monday</b>	<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Wednesday</b>	<b>Thursday</b>	<b>Friday</b>
<b>Week 1</b>	Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS SWG 14.30 at WHO	GBV SWG** 10.00 at MGLSD	Child Protection SWG 10.30 at UNICEF	Education SWG* 9.00 at SCIUG	
		Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods 14.30 at FAO		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene SWG 14.00 at MOWE	
<b>Week 2</b>	Heads of SSG 11.15 at OCHA				HCT in Uganda 10.00 at OCHA
<b>Week 3</b>	Protection SWG 14.30 at UHRC				
<b>Week 4</b>			Contact Group*** 14.30 at OCHA		

\* Education Sector will meet on a bi-monthly basis in 2010: in January, March, May, July, September and November

\*\* GBV Reference Group meets quarterly: March, June, September and December

\*\*\* Contact Group will meet on a monthly basis in 2010, on the last Wednesday of each month.

## VIII. CONTACTS

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