

KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: EDUCATION SECTOR

MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

The progress chart operates in two levels: The text in each box expresses the indicators of the clusters and the colors show the trend, toward meeting the target by the end of 2010.

ON TRACK: Target already met or expected to be met	CHALLENGE / UNABLE TO MEET THE TARGET: This target is not expected to be met
MINOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in some areas	INSUFFICIENT DATA: Unable to monitor or indicator not applicable for this quarter
MAJOR GAPS: Programming challenges and/or gaps in delaying progress in many areas	

A combination of various factors restrains access to education for children in Karamoja, resulting in low enrolment numbers. This includes a semi-nomadic lifestyle, limited livelihood options requiring children to take up labour and general community attitudes towards the importance of education, putting it as a secondary activity to cattle-herding and domestic chores. Food insecurity as a result of a changing climate further sees parents to withdraw their children from school in order to seek for alternative livelihood within and outside the region.

Although both formal and non-formal education is provided, the quality is still poor and characterized by inadequate class rooms, overcrowded classes, inadequate/lack of furniture, water and sanitary facilities in schools, inadequate instructional materials, high pupil-teacher ratio, and inadequate support supervision by inspectorate department. There is need for regular support supervision and school inspections aimed at ensuring all schools meet the minimum standards and improving the learning environment in schools and centers.

Despite the implementation of Universal Primary Education (UPE) and Non Formal Education (ABEK), 60% of children remain out of school. Continuous dialogue and engagement with communities and leaders to discuss the factors that limit children's participation and attendance in school and plan holistic programming is important. This requires coordination among different stakeholders in order to avoid duplication of interventions.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, in respect and promotion of human rights and in planning appropriate development strategies in Karamoja.

TARGET INDICATORS	15% of children by gender-aged 3-5 years are enrolled in ECD centres	50% of school age children by gender enrolled in primary school	Number of children enrolled in non formal education centres
	Gender parity at access and completion levels in primary education	Pupil to latrine ratio by gender	33% of primary school teachers are female

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response

TARGET INDICATORS	Existence of contingency plan in each target district	Number of district, and sub-county staff trained on Disaster Risk Reduction and Response	Number of district and sub-county local governments and schools with Emergency in Education Disaster Risk Reduction and Response Plans
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KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS SECTOR

MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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The period of reporting coincides with the only growing season in Karamoja. The season has been close to normal, due to rainfalls above average. As a consequence, a good harvest has been expected, which would help address the diminished food stocks of farmers used up during the planting period, as well as the low dietary diversity. Following the good rains, rangeland condition has been good, and is expected to translate into good livestock body condition, readily available milk and favourable livestock/cereal terms of trade.

General food support to extremely vulnerable and severely food insecure households resumed mid-April with support continuing until the end of year. This support to the most vulnerable is intended to stabilize and reduce acute malnutrition rates, as the region transitions away from emergency food aid. Latest information on GAM rates and other nutritional indicators was not available for the reporting period as the joint food security and nutrition assessment is planned for Sep/Oct 2010.

Support to agricultural and livestock production has mostly been in the form of improving livestock health, increasing productivity, processing, storage and marketing capacity, water conservation, and early warning through interventions like livestock vaccination campaigns, farmer and agro-pastoral field schools, improving market access, dam desilting and construction, disaster risk reduction, etc.

Training for disaster preparedness and risk reduction will precede the development of district contingency plans both of which will be done over the next two quarters.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

To enhance food and nutritional security to save lives and alleviate suffering and kick-start livelihoods

TARGET INDICATORS	Percentage (80%) of livestock population vaccinated against trans-boundary livestock diseases and provided with supportive therapeutic care	Number of households supported (food aid and food security interventions)	Utilization of four acres of land per household per year (under normal rainfall pattern)	Quantity and quality of food, agriculture inputs, etc provided per household
	GAM rate of <10%	Access to household food stocks throughout the year	Consumption of at least four out of 12 food groups per household per day.	Number of food security assessments conducted

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response

TARGET INDICATORS	Release of two Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) outcomes/maps per year	Existence of Contingency plan in each target district	Number of district local government staff trained on Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction
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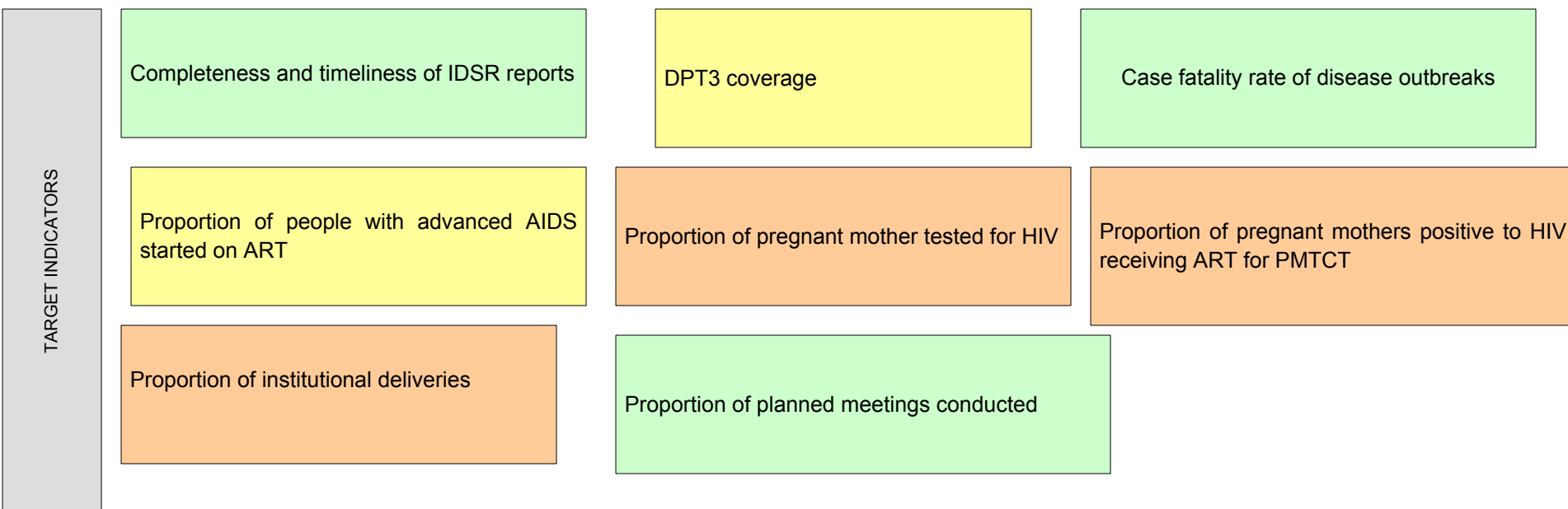
KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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Response to the outbreak of hepatitis E & cholera epidemics in Kotido, Moroto and Amudat district continued. The outbreak was first report in Moroto in April 2010 but later spread to Kotido and Amudat districts. As of 15 September 2010 a total of 1,417 cases including 28 deaths were reported: CFR = 1.9% (Moroto 649 cases with 11 deaths, Kotido 561 cases with 11 deaths and 207 cases with 6 deaths). Hepatitis E continues in Kaabong with an average of 7 cases reported daily. To date a total of 569 cases including 16 deaths are reported (CFR = 2.8%). The region continues to experience erratic supply of essential drugs like coartem. There is need to continue addressing humanitarian concerns in the region as well the factors which prompted, promoted and accelerated the spread of cholera and hepatitis E.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, in respect and promotion of human rights and in planning appropriate development strategies in Karamoja.



KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: NUTRITION SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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During the quarter 2,729 children with severe acute malnutrition were treated. The numbers of children identified and treated in the region is on the increase. Over 70% of health workers have been trained on management of acute malnutrition. Both cure rate and defaulter rates were below minimum sphere standard. High defaulter rate attributed to weak community component for IMAM and delayed VHT selection process. Intensified monitoring and supervision is planned to strengthen and scale up treatment of severe malnutrition.

The surveillance system has been established data was gathered in May and August. In addition, health workers trained on implementation. The major gap is having qualitative data on the knowledge, attitude and practices of caregivers on adequate nutrition practices.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

Provision of Basic services for the detection, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished children.

TARGET INDICATORS	7,500 severely and 35,000 moderately malnourished children treated	60% of malnourished children identified and treated	75% cured, <10% death, <15% default rates of feeding programmes	50% of health workers in all HCIIIs and above trained on the management of acute malnutrition
	80% of VHTs involved in community screening and nutrition promotion.	60% caregivers are of adequate nutrition practices at household level	% GAM <10% Emergency threshold and 0% SAM	

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response

TARGET INDICATORS	Number of additional health workers trained and implementing the nutrition surveillance system	Functional nutrition surveillance system in Karamoja with regular nutrition data (minimum of three rounds in the year)	100% of planned monthly coordination meetings held
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KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: PROTECTION SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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There is some improvement in the capacity of state actors to respect and respond to human rights violations. Through advocacy, they try as much as possible to respond to or refer human rights cases to the appropriate authorities for redress. This development can be partly attributed to better coordination on protection and human rights issues. Child Protection Committees, GBV Working Group, District Protection Sector Working Groups, and Regional Protection meetings are regularly taking place. Protection concerns are raised for the attention of service providers. Other general improvements in the capacity of state actors to respect and respond to human rights violations have occurred at the levels of district human rights desks, child and family welfare units of police, probation services, community-based services, and Civil-Military Cooperation Centers (CMCCs).

With the current UPDF military operations in Karamoja region, there is a continued need for an active engagement between human rights/protection actors and the UPDF. During the reporting period, UPDF in Kotido, Moroto and members of the Special Forces were trained in key child protection considerations when dealing with/in contact with children. One of the principal challenges facing the UPDF, police and other actors in Karamoja is upholding rights and implementing agreed protocols during disarmament exercises. For instance, 100% of juveniles who are remanded are mixed with adults in detention spaces due to lack of separate remand spaces for children. To this end, District Local Governments have received funds to enable the police to separate juvenile offenders from adults when in detention spaces.

GBV indicators were amended to capture percent of Health Centers (HCs) with acceptable minimum capacity to effectively respond to GBV cases. In the process, the livelihoods indicator was removed for want of CAP funding for this activity.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, in respect and promotion of human rights and in planning appropriate development strategies in Karamoja.

TARGET INDICATORS	100% of rape survivors who report and are eligible for PEP accessing post-rape services	100% of vulnerable women and girls benefit from livelihoods support	Number of extremely vulnerable children (boys/girls) identified and supported by child protection community based interventions at sub-county level
	Improved capacity of state actors to respect human rights of right holders and respond to incidents of human rights violations	Improved human rights response capacity by right holders	Number of cases of human rights violations related to the disarmament process with an effective response to victims by the UHRC and UPDF has increased (Baseline 2008/09)

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.

TARGET INDICATORS	District capacity to address emergency protection concerns and violations is strengthened
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KARAMOJA SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: WASH SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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The water and sanitation services in Karamoja continue to improve, though they are still below the national average. There is need to support the districts to continue improving in all aspects of the water and sanitation sector. Significant improvement has been realized in household and institutional sanitation, but surveys to record the improvement are yet to be done in most of the districts. The same challenges exist for coverage and functionality of other WASH services. It is important that the districts are supported in data management to be able to acquire reliable data for planning and implementation.

There is also need to support the region with completion of emergency preparedness and response plans that are mostly in draft form, especially given the outbreaks of Cholera and Hepatitis E in the region.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, in respect and promotion of human rights and in planning appropriate development strategies in Karamoja.

TARGET INDICATORS

% of population with access to safe water within 1.5 km – target 65%

% of population with access to household latrine – target 10% increase over 2009 level

Pupil to latrine stance ratio in primary schools – target 10% reduction from 2009

% of water facilities with functional water and sanitation committees – target 10% increase from 2009

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.

TARGET INDICATORS

Five districts with functional DWSCCs

Five districts with Emergency Preparedness Plans with completed WASH components

Five districts with functional systems for O&M of water facilities

100% of sub-counties with fully trained, equipped and functional hand pump mechanics