

ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: FOOD SECURITY & AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS 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	

Rainfalls above average have resulted in a good harvest that will help address the diminished food stocks of farmers used up during the planting period, as well as the low dietary diversity.

General food support to the extremely vulnerable individuals as well as those suffering from moderate and acute malnutrition continued as planned. However support to the extremely vulnerable individuals was phased out in July 2010. Latest information on GAM rates and other nutritional indicators are not available for the reporting period as the joint food security and nutrition assessment is currently ongoing in Acholi.

Support to agricultural production has mostly been in the form of boosting the capacity of farmers to access inputs of their choice, use improved agronomic practices, process, store and market their produce through interventions like input vouchers and fairs, farmer field schools, construction of storage facilities, improving market access, etc. This explains the absence of information on the quantities and qualities of inputs received by the farmers since most of the inputs used this season were procured through fairs and other local input dealers.

Training for disaster preparedness and risk reduction will precede the development of district contingency plans both of which will be done in the remaining quarter.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: FOOD AND NUTRITIONAL SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

TARGET INDICATORS	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, agricultural inputs, etc provided per household	Access to household food stocks throughout the year
	Consumption of at least four out of 12 food groups per household per day	Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of <10%	Number of coordination meetings held and minutes produced at both the national and district levels	

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

TARGET INDICATORS	Two IPC outcomes/maps released per year	Existence of District Contingency Plan in each target district	Number of district local government staff trained on Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction

ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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The epidemic outbreak of hepatitis E in Kitgum and Pader districts, which broke out in 2007, has been under control with few sporadic cases being reported. The CFR for Kitgum and Pader district are 1.68% and 3% respectively. There is need to continue support the response to avoid spread of the epidemic to neighbouring district.

Lack of funds to support ISDR activities (reporting tools, airtime for communication and poor staffing) is affecting ISDR reporting compliance. There is need to continue supporting the government of Uganda in disease surveillance to enable early detection and prompt response to epidemics.

Performance in the area of HIV/AIDS is average in Acholi sub region.

Major gaps remain in the area of mental health and psychosocial support given the high prevalence rate of depression (54%) and PTSD (74%) among the IDPs. Neglected tropical diseases continue to pose serious challenges with little or no pertinent action on their control. The prevalence of nodding disease in Kitgum, Pader and Gulu has posed a serious challenge to the sector. Investigations on this disease to ascertain its cause was conducted in this reporting period and results are being awaited. The porous border with the neighbouring countries also remains a challenge by creating favourable ground for spread of outbreaks.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achievement of the three durable solutions

TARGET INDICATORS	Completeness and timeliness of IDSR reports	DPT3 coverage	Case fatality rate of disease outbreaks	Proportion of pregnant mother tested for HIV	Proportion of pregnant mothers positive to HIV receiving ART
	Proportion of people with advanced AIDS started on ART	Proportion of pregnant mothers receiving IPT2	Proportion of institutional deliveries	Proportion of planned meetings conducted.	

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

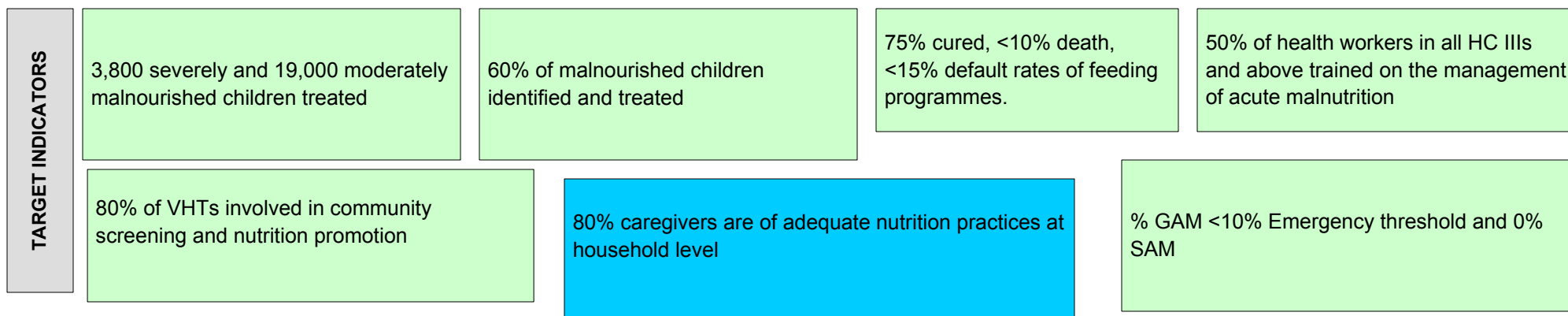
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4,410 children with SAM and 6,243 children with MAM were treated during the quarter with results largely within the targets. Admission was higher than expected but focus needed on supervision and quality control to ensure that admission criteria are being adhered to in targeted facilities. Training of health staff continues. VHTs are involved in screening and referral. Current nutrition survey for 2010 has been delayed, however, the planning of small scale nutrition surveys for 2011 is underway. Community based vulnerability system using RapidSMS is functional in four districts (Amur/Nwoya and Pader/Agago).

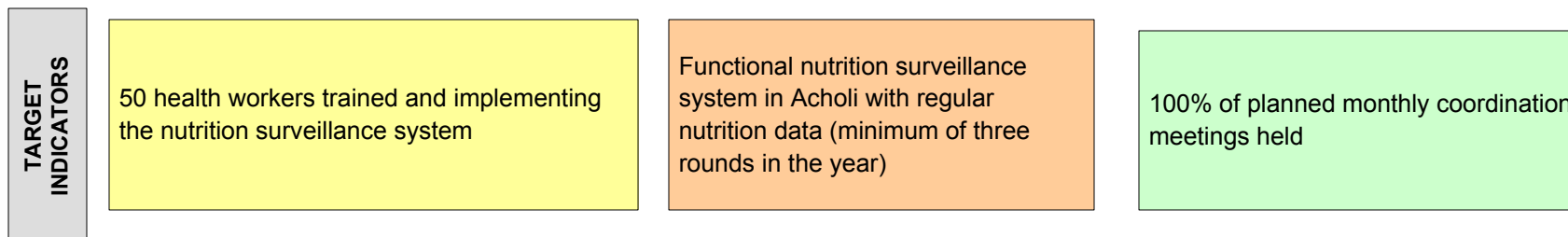
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achievement of the three durable solutions



CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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



ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: PROTECTION SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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An estimated 76,836 IDPs remain in camps. Another 114,701 have left the camps for transit sites. They continue to face displacement-related protection constraints and vulnerabilities requiring community-based as well as targeted assistance. A durable solutions assessment is planned for later this year.

In 2009, an estimated 10,190 persons with extreme and multiple vulnerabilities were identified in a joint assessment with implementing partners and local leaders. 4,000 of these Extremely Vulnerable Individuals/Persons with Specific Needs (EVI/PSNs) are being supported with community-driven initial reintegration assistance in shelter/latrine and livelihoods safety nets.

Land disputes comprise the single biggest obstacle to the achievement of sustainable durable solutions. Documented and reported cases disproportionately afflict widows and orphans across the Acholi sub-region. The situation is compounded by weak formal and informal adjudication and enforcement mechanisms and allegations of corrupt practices.

Camp phase-out activities including clean-up, assessments, feedback sessions, closure/de-commissioning and transformation continue in areas still hosting camps across the sub-region. Five more IDP camps in Lamwo district would have been phased out and undergoing transformation were it not for the presence of landmines and UXOs in potential return and resettlement areas. Another impediment to the momentum of camp closures is insecurity along areas bordering the Karamoja sub-region, to wit, Agago (carved out of Pader district) and Kitgum districts. A final constraint to camp closure is inter-clan land disputes (Arum, Mucwini and Corner Agula camps).

Child neglect (27%), domestic violence (13%), and physical abuse (14%) remain widespread. There is a growing tendency among agencies and community groups to only record cases that have the possibility of being addressed instead of the actual number of eligible cases. This under-reporting gives a deceptively high response rate and, thus, skewed picture of prevailing realities.

GBV efforts were focused on monitoring and reporting the percentage of survivors accessing post rape care, and the percentage of Health Centres (III and above) with the minimum acceptable package essential for an effective response. Huge gaps remain in the percentage of survivors accessing post-violence. No data was collected for the livelihoods indicator due to the total exit of partners supporting livelihoods for vulnerable women.

Justice, Law & Order Sector (JLOS) State institutions and actors continue to experience challenges in effectively managing human rights issues, including preventing and responding to human rights violations.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES - *to supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achievement of the three durable solutions*

TARGET INDICATORS	Number of PSN/EVIs supported to achieve durable solution	Number of camps closed/ transformed into viable communities	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 number of children 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	

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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ACHOLI SUB REGION CONSOLIDATED APPEAL 2010 UGANDA: WASH SECTOR MAY-AUGUST PROGRESS CHART

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The water and sanitation services in the return areas remain low – access to potable water is at 32%, 55%, 63% and 50% respectively for Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts lower than the national figure of 65% as reported in the Sector Performance Report of 2009. Functionality of the facilities is 78%, compared to 83% nationally (SPR 2009), thus bringing the **effective** access to potable water to 25%, 43%, 39% and 49%. Latrine coverage was between 29% and 36% according to the 2009 Sector Performance Report and has since shown little improvement. Limited funding has been received by NGO partners for intervention in the WASH sector; it has been inadequate to meet the high demand for WASH services in the return areas. There is therefore still need for sustained intervention in the return areas in Acholi.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC SERVICES

To supplement government efforts to provide basic services that save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions for achievement of the three durable solutions

TARGET INDICATORS	Average access to safe water in IDP camps and transit sites – target is 15 l/p/d	% of population with access to safe water within 1.5 km in areas of return – target 65%	% of population with access to household latrines in areas of return – 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	Four districts with functional DWSCCs	Four districts with emergency preparedness plans with completed WASH components