

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
FOOD SECURITY and AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
ACHOLI SUB-REGION

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

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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, alleviate suffering and kick-start livelihoods.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Number of households supported (food aid and food security interventions)	ON TRACK	99,952 (approx. 20,000 h/h) reached with 3,654 mtn of food aid
Utilization of four acres of land per household per year (under normal rainfall pattern)	ON TRACK	¹ Average land utilization/cropped per HH = 5.6 acres <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • < 2 acres = 4% of HHs; • >2<4 acres = 32%; • >4<6 acres = 25%; • >6 acres = 39%
Quantity and quality of food, agricultural inputs,	ON TRACK	3,654 mtn of food distributed, of the following items:

¹ Amuru, Kitgum and Pader districts

etc provided per household		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize meal – 265 grams per person per day (g/p/d) • Pulses - 50 g/p/d • Vegetable oil - 25 g/p/d • CSB - 30 g/p/d • Salt - 5 g/p/d
Access to household food stocks throughout the year	ON TRACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beans: 31% of HHs – 149.9Kg; • Cowpeas: 3% - 117.4Kg; • Greengrams: 2% - 156.1Kg; • Groundnuts: 34% - 220.6Kg; • Maize: 22% - 158.2Kg; • Millet: 31% - 121.7Kg; • Pigeon peas: 9% - 46.0Kg; • Simsim: 36% - 63.7Kg; • Sorghum: 61% - 175.6Kg; • Soybeans: 3% - 61.9Kg; • Sunflower: 4% - 47.3Kg
Consumption of at least four out of 12 food groups per household per day	ON TRACK	Average household dietary diversity score (HDDS ²) = 3.88 HDDS < 2 = 18% of HHs; 3 – 4 = 49%; 5 – 6 = 28%; > 6 = 4%
Global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of <10%	ON TRACK	Assessment has been initiated.
Number of coordination meetings held and minutes produced at both the national and district levels	ON TRACK	7 meetings each in Kampala and in Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts.

CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

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

Two IPC outcomes/maps released per year	ON TRACK	National IPC map/analysis templates released in May
Existence of District Contingency Plan in each target district	INSUFFICIENT DATA	
Number of district local government staff trained on Disaster Preparedness and Risk Reduction	INSUFFICIENT DATA	

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
HEALTH AND HIV/AIDS SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
ACHOLI SUB-REGION

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Each food group mentioned by the household was assigned a value of 1, and the sum for all groups computed to obtain the household dietary diversity score (HDDS). The average HDDS for the sample population was obtained by dividing the sum of the HDDS, and dividing by the number of households in each sample (Average HDDS = Sum(HDDS)/Total Number of households).

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 IDSR activities (reporting tools, airtime for communication and poor staffing) is affecting IDSR 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 save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions to achieve Durable Solutions.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Completeness and timeliness of weekly IDSR reports	MINOR GAPS	Gulu, Amuru and Lamwo have a compliance rate of 85% while Kitgum and Pader is below 80%.
DPT3 coverage	MINOR GAPS	DPT 3 coverage for Kitgum stands at 57%. This is extremely low from the recommended 85% in HSSP II. The main reason is lack human resources and financial support. However the coverage in Gulu and Amuru is above 80%.
Case fatality rate of disease outbreaks	ON TRACK	The epidemic outbreak of hepatitis E is in Kitgum and Pader district has a case fatality rate of 1.68% and 3% respectively.
Proportion of pregnant mother tested for HIV	ON TRACK	The proportion of pregnant mothers tested for HIV in Kitgum in all districts is more than 80%.
Proportion of pregnant mothers positive to HIV receiving ART for Prophylaxis	MAJOR GAPS	The proportion of positive pregnant mothers receiving ARV for prophylaxis is high in Gulu (>50%) and low in Kitgum and Pader (<10%). The low figures in Kitgum and Pader district could be a result of lack of ARVs and the few centres offering ARV. There is need to support government of Uganda to scale up the services.
Proportion of people with advanced AIDS started on ART	ON TRACK	In Kitgum 46% of the people living with HIV are on ARVs.
Proportion of pregnant mothers receiving IPT2	MAJOR GAPS	Currently only 33% of the pregnant mothers receive prophylaxis treatment. The target is 80%.

Proportion of institutional deliveries	MAJOR GAPS	33% deliver in an institution, and slow progress is registered. The target is 50%.
Proportion of planned meetings conducted	MINOR GAPS	60% of meetings have been held. The target is 80%.
2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA NUTRITION SECTOR Monitoring Report for May - August ACHOLI SUB-REGION		
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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: 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 save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions to achieve Durable Solutions.		
3,800 severely and 19,000 moderately malnourished children treated	ON TRACK	During this quarter a total of 4,410 children with SAM have been treated in Acholi: 3,550 children with SAM in OTC and 860 in TFC. Annual Target set for SAM has been exceeded. 6,243 children with Moderate Acute Malnutrition treated in SFP
60% of malnourished children identified and treated	ON TRACK	4,410 children with SAM targeted in the region have been identified and treated during this quarter of 2010. Set 60% target exceeded by 56%. 116% of malnourished children identified and treated. Overall SAM admission numbers are higher than expected but there are some questions about how strictly admission criteria are being adhered to. Supervision and monitoring has been enforced
>75% Cure; <10% death, <15% default rates of feeding programmes	ON TRACK	TFC: Cure rate = 82%; Default=6.9%; Death = 2.6 % OTC: Cure rate = 76%; Default = 12.8 % and Death = 1.0% SFP: Cure rate = 74.5%; Default = 24.5% and Death = 1.5% High defaulter rate experienced SFP

50% of health workers in all HCIIIs and above trained on the management of acute malnutrition	ON TRACK	Regional Average = 45% of health staff are trained in IMAM
80% of VHTs involved in community screening and nutrition promotion	MINOR GAPS	50% of VHT are involved in screening and nutrition promotion
80% caregivers are of adequate nutrition practices at household level	INSUFFICIENT DATA	IYCF and IMAM messages passed on by VHT to household level. No KAP survey yet to establish level of knowledge on IYCF
% GAM <10% Emergency threshold	ON TRACK	Regional levels for GAM 6.4%, SAM 1.4%
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.		
50 health workers trained and implementing the nutrition surveillance system	MINOR GAPS	20 health workers have knowledge and skill in implementing nutrition surveys 200 VHT have been trained to use RapidSMS for rapid response and information transmission
Functional nutrition surveillance system in Acholi with regular nutrition data (minimum of three rounds in the year)	MAJOR GAPS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently, Nutrition survey has been planned to be conducted in August Preparations for small scale population based nutrition surveillance in progress.
100% of planned monthly coordination meetings held	ON TRACK	One regional meeting conducted during the quarter to institute monthly meetings in respective districts – 4 districts out of 7 conducted quarterly review and coordination meeting

2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
PROTECTION SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
ACHOLI SUB-REGION

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED:

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 save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions to achieve Durable Solutions.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
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<p>Number of EVI/PSNs supported to achieve durable solutions</p>	<p>ON TRACK</p>	<p>Community-driven sustainable durable solutions targeting 4,000 EVIs/PSNs:</p> <p><u>Partial results</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,389 shelters/2,178 latrines • 2,020 livelihood support <p>Remaining shelters and latrines awaiting dry season (October - December). Livelihood safety net support activities continue uninterrupted.</p> <p><u>Land & property</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six disputes resolved in favor of EVIs/PSNs; 58 in different stages at the Magistrate Court; - Mediation: Five cases decided in favor of EVI/PSNs; 33 others ongoing and another five pending hearing before court; - Land titles: 43 EVIs/PSNs awaiting issuance and receipt of Customary Certificate of Ownership (CCO). Consultations with District Land Offices and Ministry of Lands to make this a reality ongoing. - 1,598 EVIs/PSNs received legal counseling on land ownership disputes, encroachment, and benefits of obtaining CCOs.
<p>Number of camps closed/transformed into viable communities</p>	<p>ON TRACK</p>	<p>108/121 IDP camps successfully closed/de-commissioned; demolition of 32,168 huts and bath shelters; back-filling of 7,325 pit latrines, rubbish pits & general camp clean-up.</p> <p>Camp clean-up and transformation ongoing in former and active IDP camps, including levelling, ploughing and cultivation.</p>
<p>100% of rape survivors who report and are eligible for PEP accessing post rape services</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>Only 30% of rape survivors accessed PEP. Conversely, just 30% of health centres (III and above) in the sub-region are in a position to effectively provide the required minimum level of services to SGBV.</p>
<p>100% of vulnerable women and girls benefit from livelihoods support.</p>	<p>INSUFFICIENT DATA</p>	<p>No data collected due to no direct CAP support towards this activity</p>
<p>Number of extremely vulnerable children (boys/girls) identified and number of children supported by child protection community based interventions at sub-county level</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>Of 1,909 identified, 1,577 children (732 boys and 845 girls) were assisted- an 82.5% response rate. Alas 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.</p>

<p>Improved capacity of state actors to respect human rights of right holders and respond to incidents of human rights violations.</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>The Ugandan police force continues to be constrained by limited resources, to wit low pay, vehicles and equipment shortages, trained forces, low per capita coverage and service access issues.</p> <p>Ongoing monitoring also highlights failures in adhering to due process requirements such as deprivation of liberty; the arbitrary exercise of powers of arrest and detention; mismanagement of case papers, failing to allow suspects freely exercise rights to a police bond pending trial; and charging unauthorized fees to render police services (e.g., visiting crime scenes, effecting arrests and processing forms).</p> <p>Access to fair and effective mechanisms of justice continue to impact communities negatively and extremely vulnerable and indigent groups disproportionately. Monitoring results reveal concerns around prolonged detention of suspects prior to and during trials due to case backlogs; attacks against suspected offenders by local communities who lack faith in law enforcement institutions; victims subjected to unlawful mediation; and decisions by Police and Local Council courts on matters beyond their jurisdiction. The role and capacity of Local Council courts also remains a challenge.</p> <p>Prison services continue to face overcrowding; prolonged detention of suspects prior to and during trials; and inadequate food, water and sanitation.</p> <p>Priority actions include: Continue advocating for establishment of district and prison human rights desks; strengthening of technical and logistics capacity of JLOS institutions, including adequate deployment of services; capacity building of district human rights desks, prison services, police force and local council courts.</p>
<p>Improved human rights response capacity by right holders</p>	<p>MAJOR GAPS</p>	<p>The District Human Rights Promotion & Protection (DHRPP) committee is a forum uniting various state and non-state human rights and protection offices and agencies. It meets once a month under the chair of the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC). The forum has been effective at supporting national human rights institutions take the lead in coordination, information sharing, monitoring, reporting and seeking solutions. However, its performance and effectiveness are rather patchy because it exists and is active in some districts but not in others. One of the DHRPP notable achievements at the community-level has been to sensitize local populations on their fundamental human rights. The noticeable result has been empowered and enabled communities themselves are identifying, reporting and seeking redress from competent authorities such as the UHRC.</p> <p>Priority actions include targeted training, sensitisation and advocacy efforts to promote, protect and mainstream a human rights culture and complementary institutions and systems from community to government levels across the sub-region with the support of various JLOS actors both national and international</p> <p>Other related actions include joint inter-agency monitoring and advocacy; development of human rights referral pathways; and supporting efforts to have a more coherent and more responsive JLOS in strategic collaboration with other human rights/protection agencies</p>
<p>CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE</p>		
<p>To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.</p>		

District capacity to address emergency protection concerns and violations is strengthened.	ON TRACK	Initiated contingency planning meetings with political and civil-military leaders of Kitgum and Lamwo districts to prepare for the possibility of a refugee influx from neighboring countries. Potential refugee entry points and transit sites have been identified and scenarios planned.
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2010 CONSOLIDATED APPEAL - UGANDA
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE SECTOR
Monitoring Report for May - August
ACHOLI SUB-REGION

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OVERVIEW, PRIORITY GAPS, ACTIONS REQUIRED: (max 200 words).
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 save lives and alleviate suffering, as the basis for creating the conditions to achieve Durable Solutions.

TARGET INDICATOR	STATUS	PROGRESS UPDATE AND ACTION REQUIRED
Average access to safe water in IDP camps and transit sites – target is 15 l/p/d	ON TRACK	Level of safe water access in IDP camp increased in all the IDP camps is over 18.0 l/p/d This is based on the population movement away from the original camps. Most of the displaced population in camps has since late 2006 returned to their villages of origin, and only about 8 percent remain in IDP camps.
% of population with access to safe water within 1.5 km in areas of return – target 65%	MAJOR GAP	Excluding the parishes with IDP camps there has been a slight improvement since the beginning of the year. The derived access levels currently are 32%, 55%, 63% and 50% respectively for Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum and Pader districts. Most of the water sources are being provided by the District through PAF fund and PRDP. JICA will also be supporting Amuru district to increase access levels.
% of population with access to household latrines in areas of return – target 10%	MAJOR GAP	Latrine coverage was between 29% and 36% according to the 2009 Sector Performance Report and has since shown little improvement

increase over 2009 level		
Pupil-to-latrine-stance ratio in primary schools – target 10% reduction from 2009	MAJOR GAP	Pupil stance ratio varies from 94:1 in Kitgum to 50:1 in Pader (Sector Performance Report 2009).
% of water facilities with functional water and sanitation committees – target 10% increase from 2009	MINOR GAP	95% of water points have constituted water and sanitation committees, but their functionality is 50%. Functionality rate of water points increased by 3% to an estimated at 78% (Source District Water Offices). All districts have appointed operation and maintenance focal persons. ICRC provided the districts of Amuru, Gulu and Lamwo with buffer spare parts.
CAP 2010 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE		
To contribute to the strengthening of district capacity for emergency preparedness and response.		
Four districts with functional DWSCCs	MAJOR GAP	All the districts in the region have constituted the district water and sanitation committees; however the functionality is very weak as most of them were relying on the support from NGO partners and the UN for attendance.
Four districts with emergency preparedness plans with completed WASH components	ON TRACK	All the districts have emergency preparedness plans completed with WASH component.